

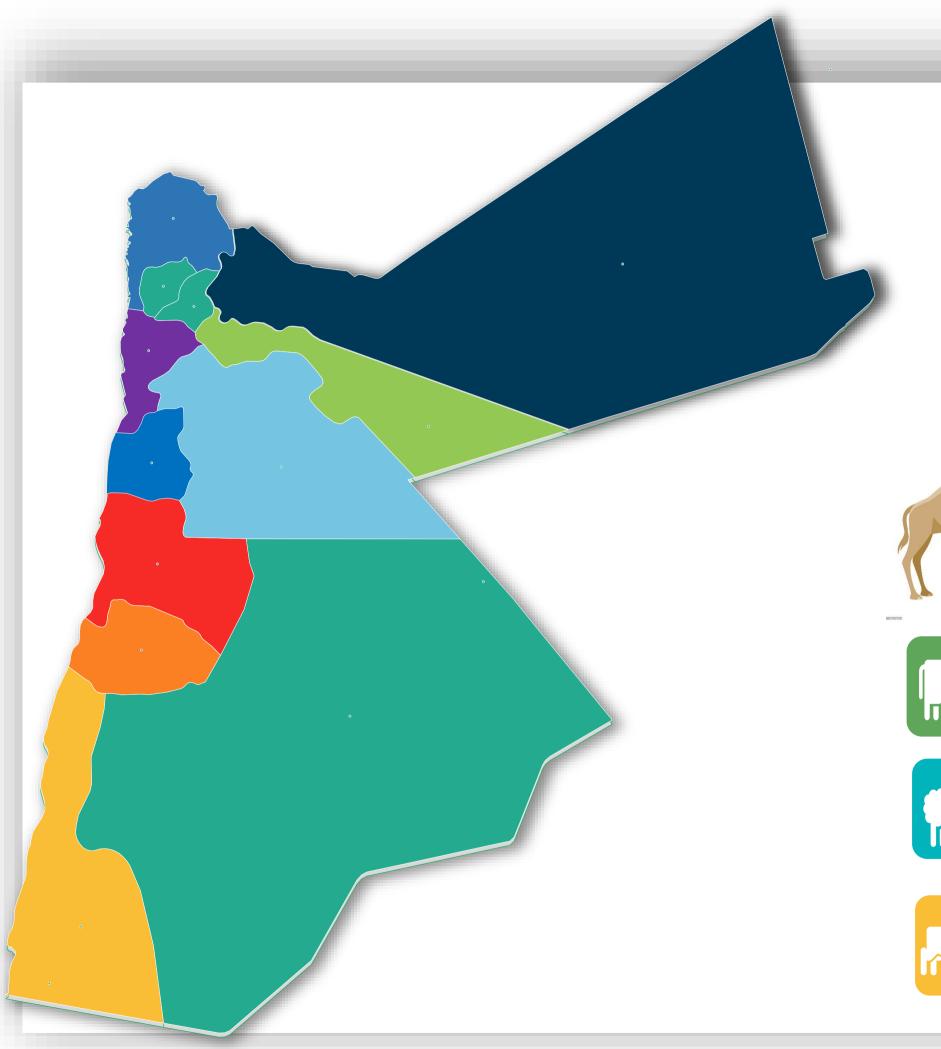
**Mohammed Abu-Dalbouh** 

Head of animal health dep Oie focal point Hashemite kingdom of Jordan



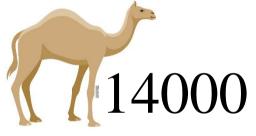




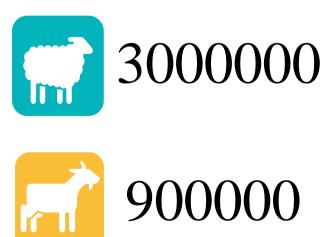


### JORDAN MAP

**SUSCEPTIBLE POPULATION** 





















#### Member's profile

Risk for introduction of brucellosis into your country/territory brucella melitensis endemic in Jordan/ abortion, infertility, retention of placenta, stillbirth or birth of weak offspring and low milk production, arthritis

smuggling, trading, common grazing, seasonal movement









#### A brief description of brucellosis disease situations:

#### 1. Incidence and Prevalence:

Number of new cases reported in both animals and humans.

	outbreak	cases	susceptible	Vaccinated	Human cases	culture	serology
2022	15	125	22870	28205	437	49/643	74/1348
2023	18	147	29664	35482	299	81/729	98/1479

\*Species affected: sheep and goat

Brucella abortus: suspected

Brucella melitensis: endemic

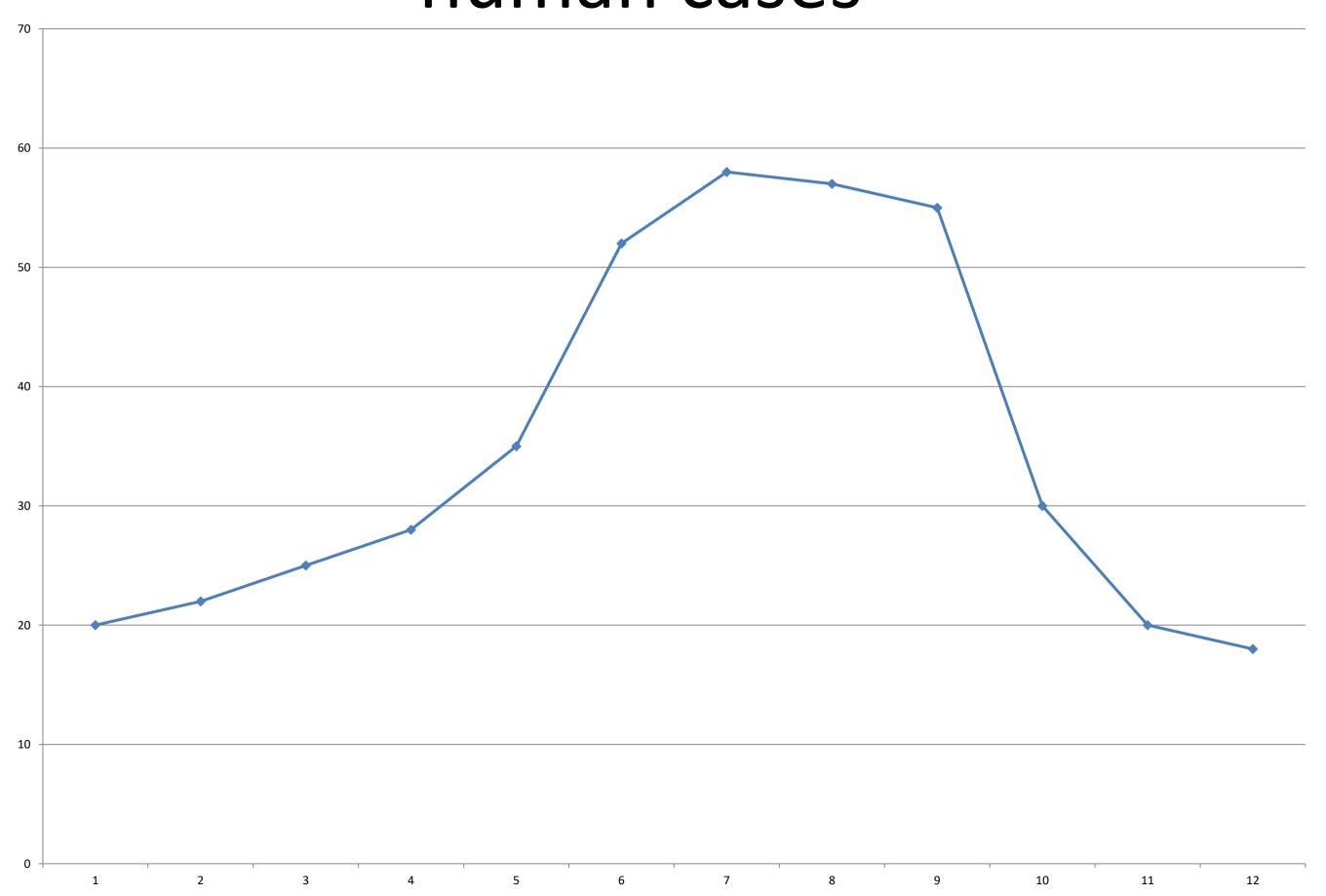
Brucella ovis: not present

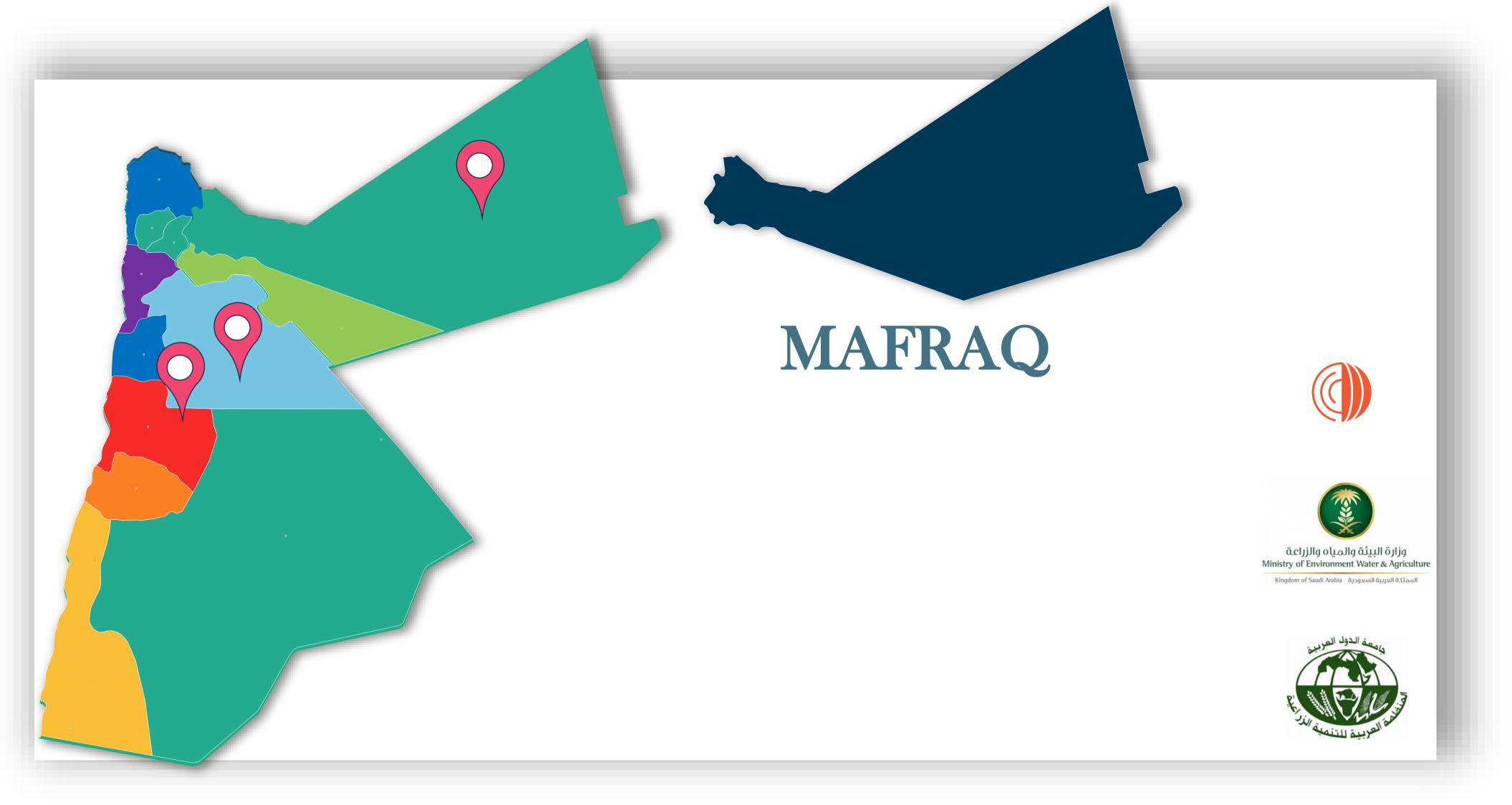
cases mainly reported in north and central part of Jordan as a result of high animal population density

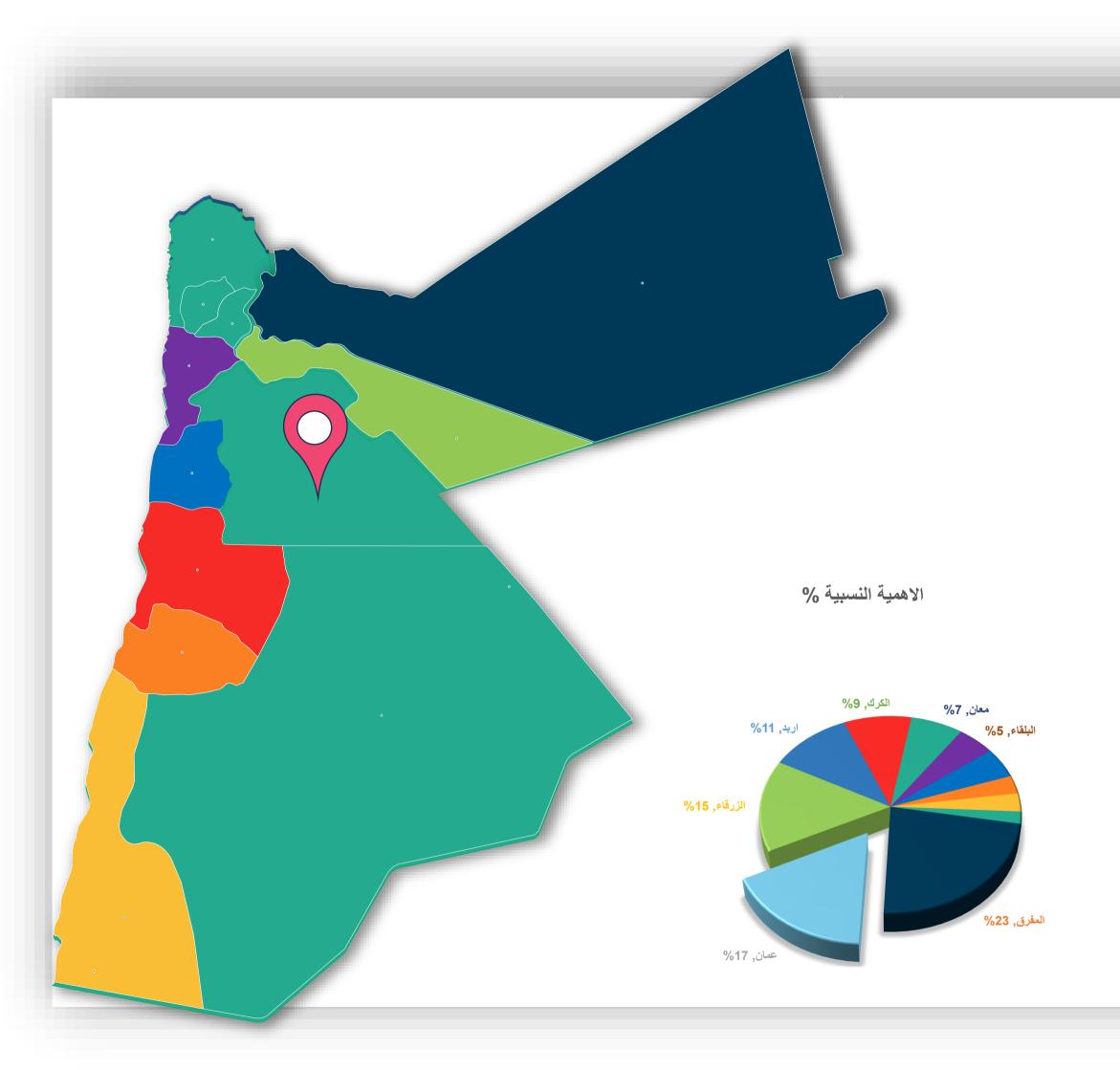
#### 2. Species Involved:

• cases usually reported as sporadic cases in sheep and goat

## Brucellosis epidemiological curve / human cases





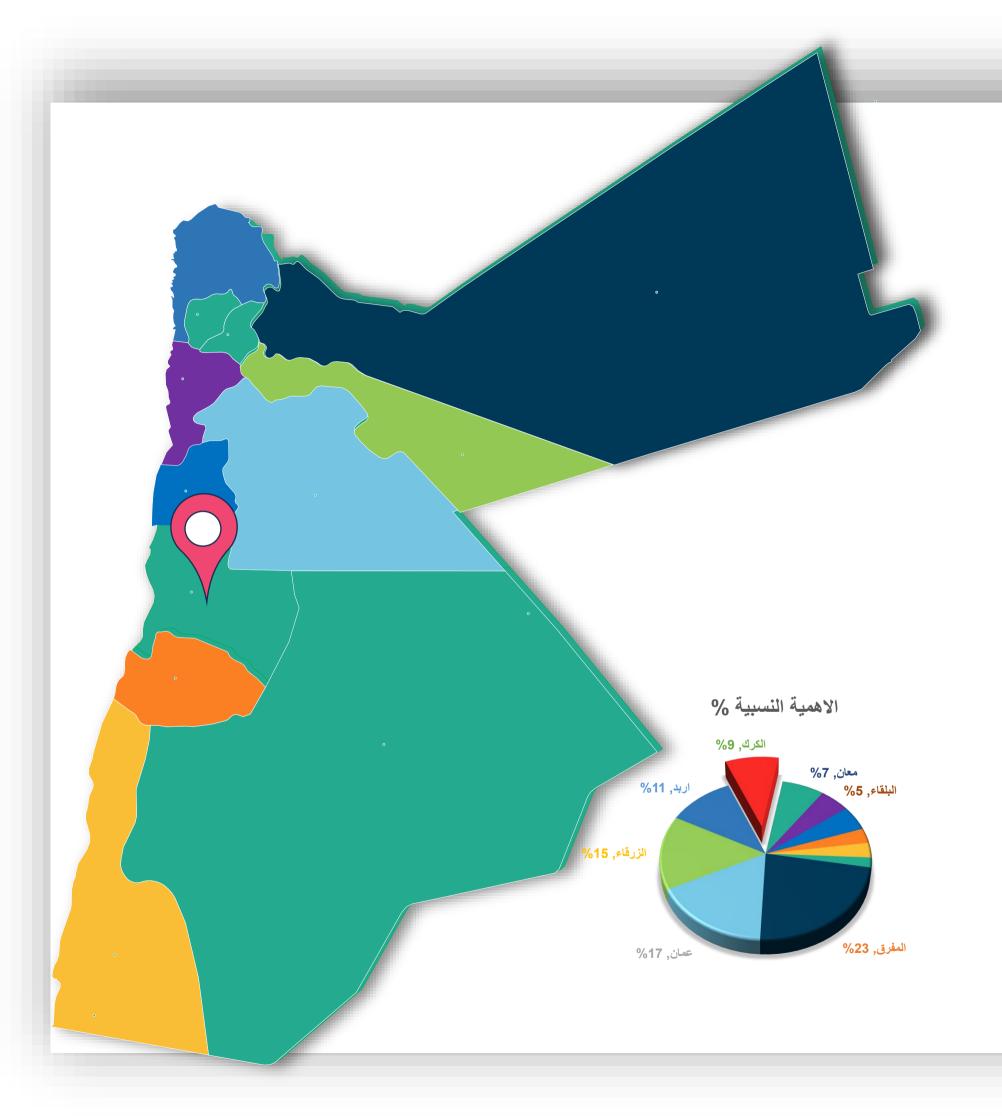




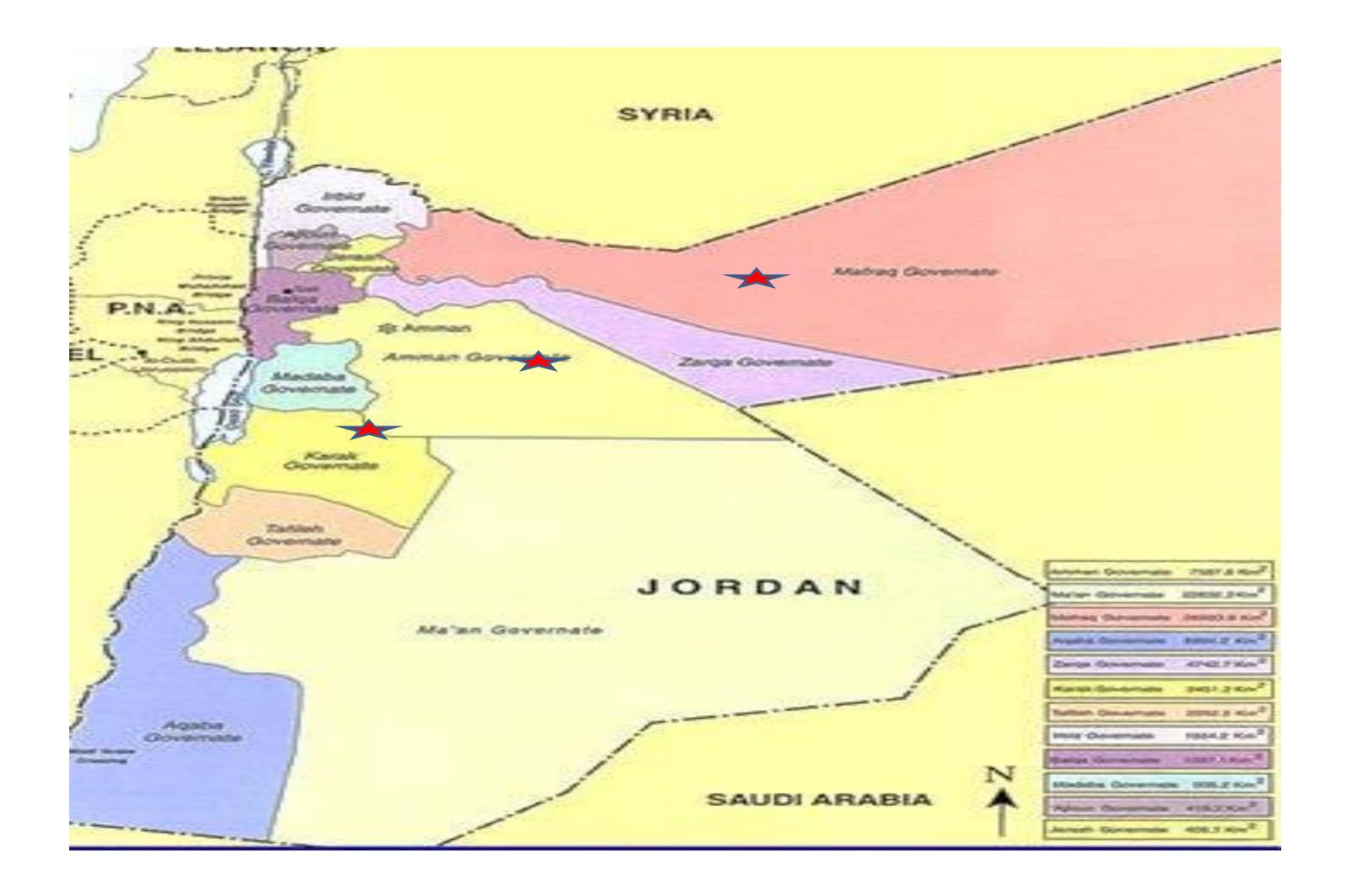
### AMMAN

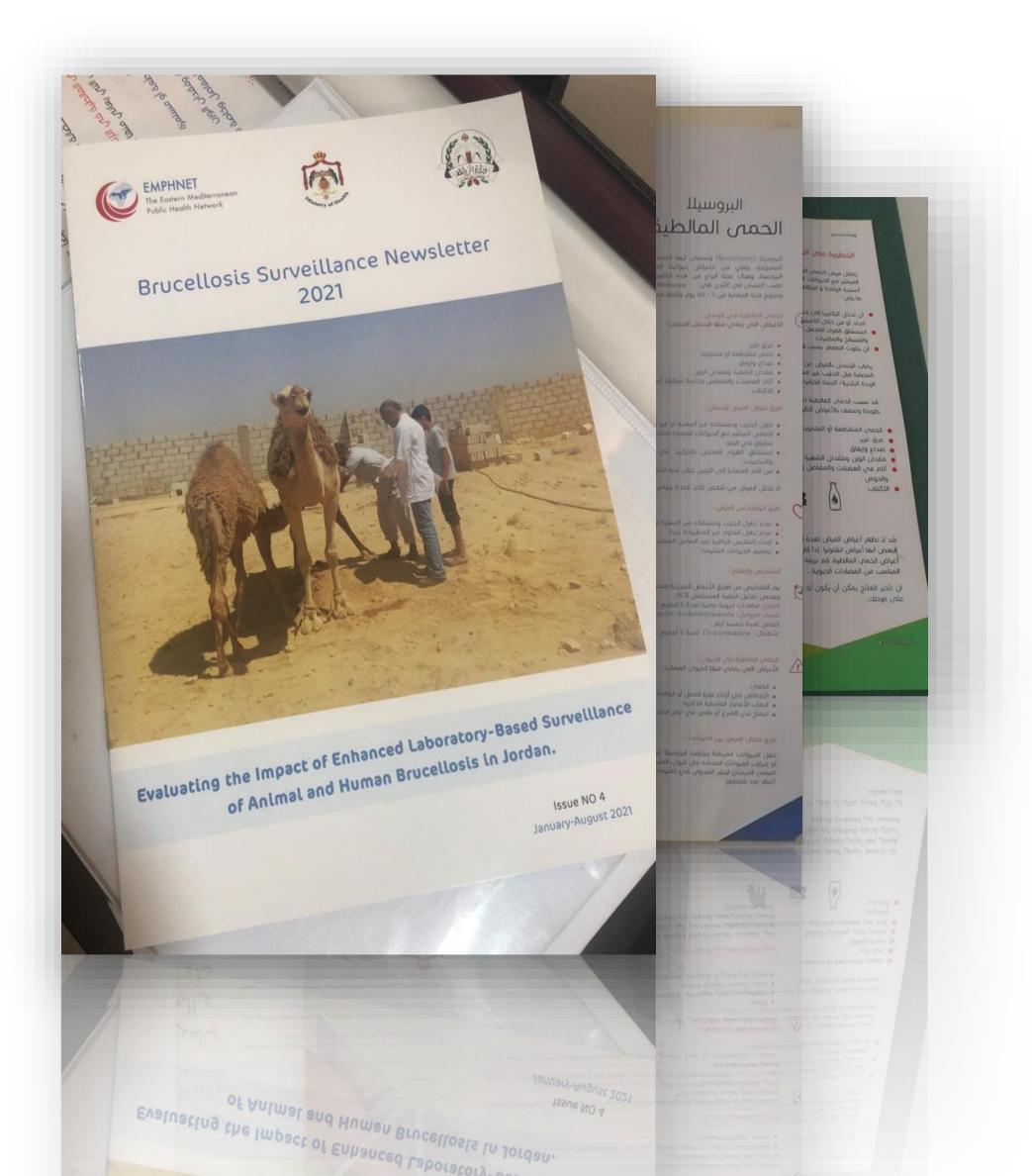
Amman Area 7,579 km²











# Communication and awareness materials

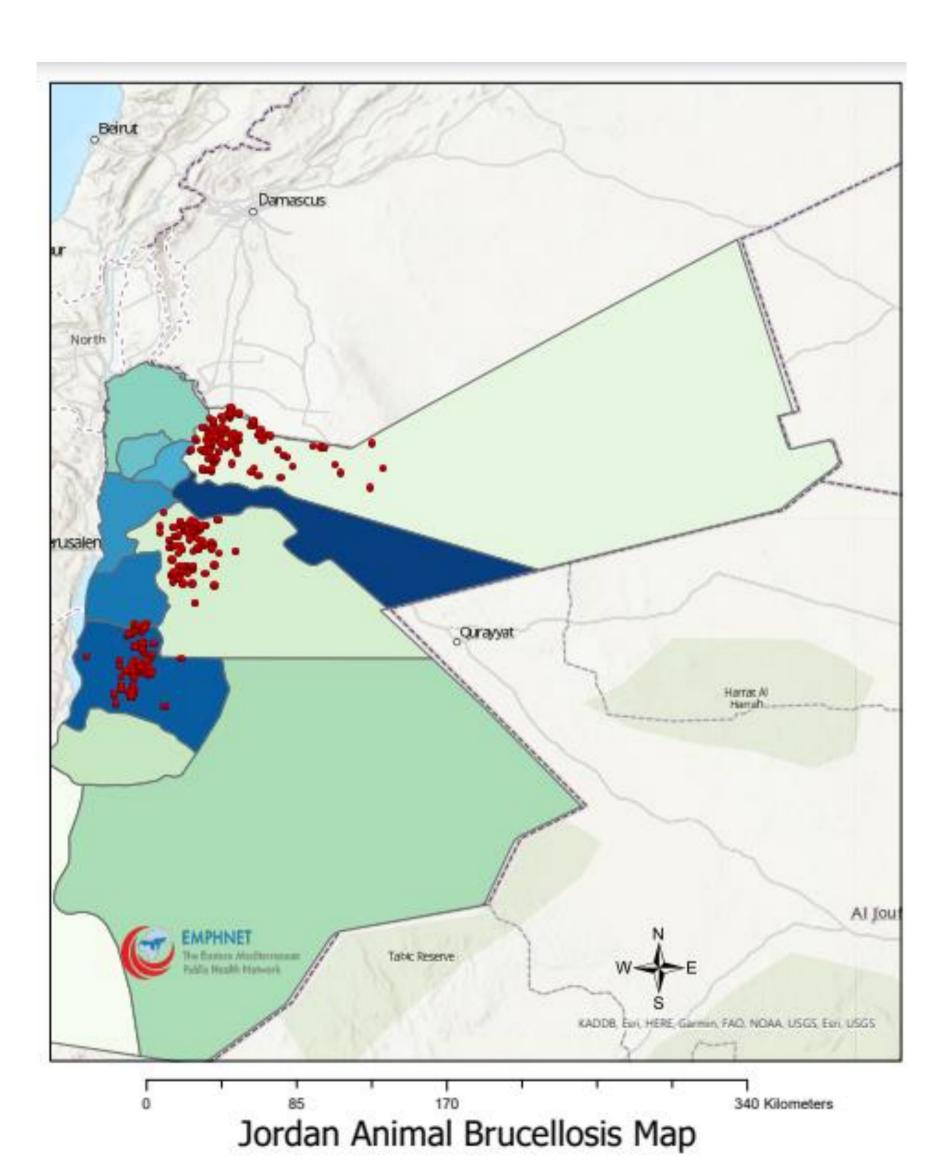


## Communication and awareness materials



## Communication and awareness materials

## GIS mapping









#### Response measures to brucellosis disease outbreak

- According to the Agriculture Law No. (13) of 2015 and its amendments
- 1. Instructions for issuing a livestock services booklet
- 2. Instructions for compensation for animals that are slaughtered or destroyed
- 3. Instructions for artificial insemination and sperm handling
- 4. Instructions for precautions and procedures to control the spread of infectious and epidemic animal diseases and methods of preventing and controlling them
- 5. Instructions on infectious and epidemic animal diseases that must be reported

- physical Examination of suspected diseased animals and those in contact
  - Taking necessary samples and lab test
  - Tracing of animals (Identification electronic chips)
  - Prevention of spread of disease :
  - Identification of animals (species and number) in the farm and isolating infected animals from healthy ones
  - Restrictions animal movement
  - Sanitary disposal of dead animal bodies and aborted fetus.
  - Farm Biosafety and Biosecurity
  - Vaccination (JOVAC, Full and half dose) for all susceptible animals
  - Treatment of infected animals (different drugs used)







- •Disinfection for all equipment in farm and precaution of artificial insemination.
- •Isolation of susceptible animals
- Communication with farmer and public awareness by field meeting and Brochures
- Disease Investigating in neighboring areas (animal farm)
- •Cases notification (electronic notification system, MOH)
- •All dead animal will be eliminate with cooperation of Ministry of municipality
- Infected male slaughter for meat consumption in slaughter house
- Vaccination and lab test free of charge for all farmers
- •New legislation for compensation had been a signed and its involve animal disease







#### Response measures to brucellosis disease outbreak - Surveillance

#### **Outbreak Investigations and surveillance schemes:**

- 1. Prepared team, lab test, equipment
- 2. Verify the diagnosis and confirm the outbreak
- 3. Case definition
- 4. Tabulated and oriented the data(place time person or animal)
- 5. Determine transmission pathways
- 6. Immediate control measurement
- 7. Epidemiology curve and attack rate
- 8. Formulate hypothesis
- 9. Evaluation control measurement
- 10. Communication with stakeholders
- Direct measuremnt take by vet if we have any suspected cases
- 2 type of surveillance done case base survellance if we suspected cases with new species or passive surveillance for routine work (the main one)

#### Uses of public health surveillance

- 1. Estimate the magnitude of the problem
- 2. Guide immediate action for cases
- 3. Determine geographic distribution of disease
- 4. Portray the natural history of a disease
- 5. Detect epidemics/define a problem
- 6. Generate hypotheses, stimulate research
- 7. Monitor changes in infectious agents
- 8. Detect changes in health practices
- 9. Facilitate planning
- 10. Evaluate control measures
- 11. Policy Changes









Response measures: National prevention and control

Measures	Y/N	Description
1. Program to control or eradicate disease	Y/N	Vaccination available and its free in Jordan.
2. Veterinary legislation	N	We have plan and legistlation for zoonotic disease but not specific for Br
3. Emergency preparedness and response plans	N	response plan for zoonotic disease
4. Disease surveillance (general, targeted,)	У	Passive surveillance
5. Disease reporting – notification	У	Brucellosis one of disease should be notified by vet in jordan/EIDSS
6. Detection and management of cases	Υ	
7. Measures to prevent introduction or spread of disease	Υ	<ol> <li>Instructions for precautions and procedures to control the spread of infectious and epidemic animal diseases and methods of preventing and controlling them</li> <li>Instructions on infectious and epidemic animal diseases that must be reported</li> </ol>
8. Vaccination	У	Free of charge
9. Measures to protect public health	Υ	MOH,MOA, JFDA.
10.Communication and collaboration among all competent authorities	У	Direct contact between MOH, MOA, JCDC, MOM and other
11.Awareness programme for relevant stakeholders	Υ	Routine meeting for any updating or outbreaks







#### National prevention and control

## Vaccination strategy if in place: Vaccination Data:

- live attenuated vaccine (rev
   1) used(JOVAC).
- free of charge/ annually before breeding season full dose also used 6-8 month of age (JOVAC)
- Coverage rates of vaccination in at-risk populations:
  - 531000 /2022
  - <u>- 602000/2023</u>

### Control and Eradication Measures:

- Movement control
- Isolation
- Official vaccination
- Sampling at the borders
- Treatment

#### **Laboratory capacity:**

- diagnostic test: rose bengal, serology, culture, PCR
- Diagnostic and Laboratory
   Findings:-----
- Results from surveillance programs, including serological testing and bacteriological findings.
- Reports of disease confirmation via isolation of *Brucella* species or molecular diagnostic methods







#### National prevention and control

- National plan for zoonotic disease/ MOA, MOH, JCDC, JFDA, OTHERS
- It specify all the responsibilities and duties of all ministries in epidemic situations.
- Animal disease contingency plan / with cooperation with FAO in final stage







#### Challenges and solutions in implementing national plan

Challenges	Solutions
A brief description of challenges in	A brief description of how your country
implementation of national action plan	overcome the challenges
diagnostic tests used to confirm zoonotic diseases are not readily available or done	Improve the peripheral labs in governorates to be able to done this test and proved labs with necessary equipment and more training
Zoonotic diseases investigation and reporting is limited to the MOH and MOA and there is no involvement for the other public or private sector, Royal Medical Services (RMS) and vet association.	
Weakness of governmental (MOH and MOA) applied zoonotic diseases research and active surveillance	Establish governmental (MOH and MOA) applied zoonotic diseases research departments with priority zoonotic diseases research topics and allocated budgets. Health systems research should be institutionalized Brucellosis should have active survellance program and economic risk assessment.
Farmer education and collaboration awareness	Training, workshop, brochure, and other media to increase the awareness
fund	?????







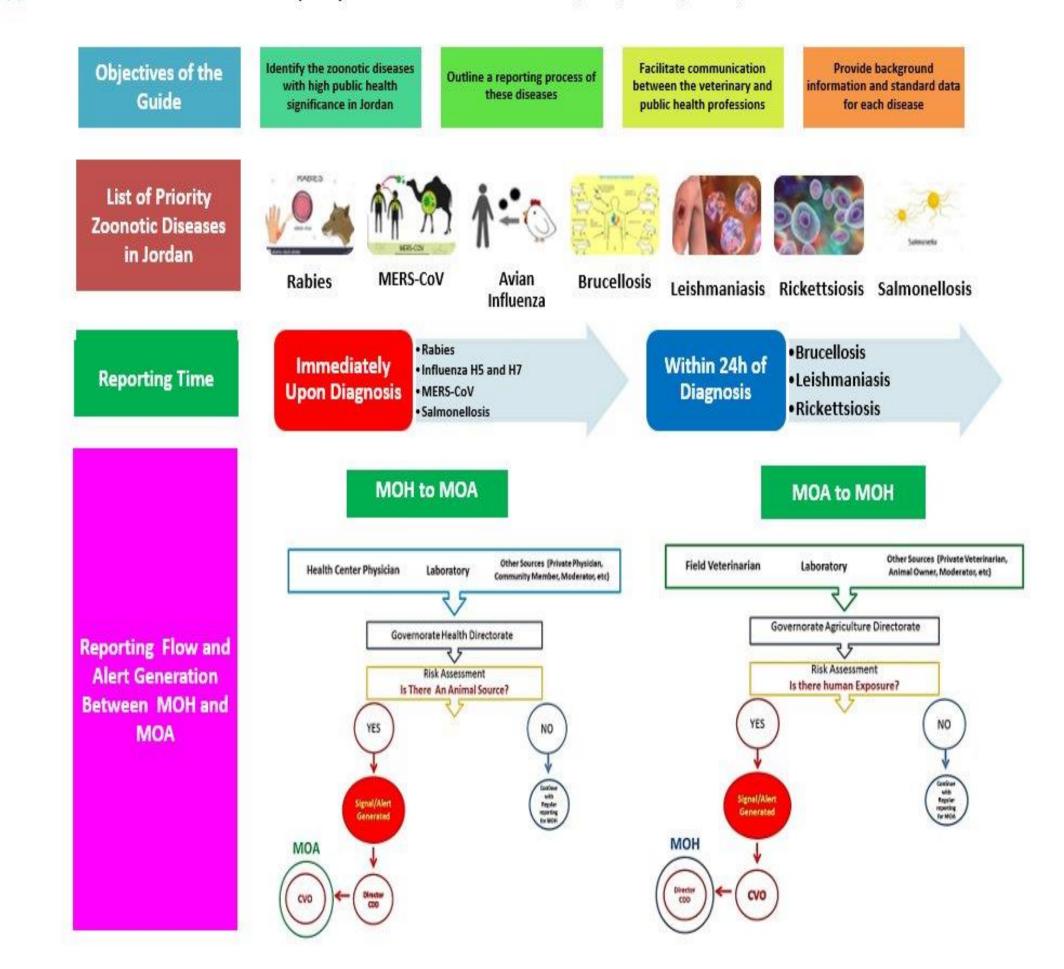
#### Country's experience on response using OH approach

- One health dep establish since 2016/ direct contact with MOH and others to control zonootic disease
- EDISS system(electronic notification system) established:
- Formal notification system in MOA
- All veterinary have access with password and ID
- Ministry of heath, JCDC, veterinary central and peripheral labs slaughterhouse had access to the system
- Preparation of Rapid response team/ central and peripheral (MOA, MOH, JFDA, JCDC,OTHER) to response to any health related disease and crises
- 2 simex: avian influenza 2019 Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (**cchf**)2024



#### Guidelines for Priority Zoonotic Diseases Reporting in Jordan

Developed by Professor Sameeh M. Abutarbush, DVM, MVetSc, DABVP, DACVIM





## Thankyou

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Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal Fundada como OIE





