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IMEE

International Meeting on Emerging Diseases and Surveillance

Vienna, Austria (February 4-7, 2011)

Co-sponsored by

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FINAL PROGRAM

Evaluation of the effectiveness of Animal Diseases Reporting System in Oyo State, Nigeria (1995-2005): The relevance of Program for Emerging Diseases (ProMED)-mail

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Introduction

Poor-reporting and under-reporting of animal disease outbreak is a common feature in most developing countries (including Nigeria), who are poorly using the official disease reporting system of the International Office for Epizootics (OIE/WHO). This has made the additional use of informal reporting system such as Program for Emerging Diseases (ProMED)-mail needful and relevant to such countries.

Methods

Retrospective study and open-ended interview was utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the operational system of the Animal Disease Reporting System (ADRS, now known as National Animal Disease Information System (NADIS)) of Oyo State, Nigeria, one of the 36 States in Nigeria, on six animal disease of the list "A" Notifiable diseases: African swine fever (ASF), Foot and mouth disease (FMD), Contagious bovine Pleuro pneumonia (CBPP), Avian influenza (AI), Rinderpest and Peste des Peste Ruminants (PPR), by examining the following criteria for the period 1995 to 2005

- Accuracy of data received by examining the records for dual notifications and adequacy of the diagnostic method used for each case.
- Notification Efficiency NE (completeness) - the ratio of the number of cases reported to the total actual infection of clinical cases

Measured at the three stages of reporting:

- Primary stage: reports from the farmers to the veterinarians;
- Secondary: reports from the veterinarians to the State monitoring officers;
- Tertiary: reports from the State monitoring officers to National Animal Disease Information Systems NADIS offices, and

Speed of data reported

Results:

Reported outbreaks of six notifiable animal diseases in Oyo State, Nigeria (1995-2005)

YEAR	DISEASE	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	DATE REPORTED	LOCATION	MORBIDITY	MORTALITY
1995	CBPP	26/9/1995	---	---	---	---
1996	FMD	0/9/1995	---	---	---	---
2001	ASF	15/5/2001	17/9/2001	---	---	---
	ASF	---	27/8/2001	---	---	---
	ASF	---	29/8/2001	---	---	---
	ASF	15/8/2001	27/8/2001	---	---	---
	ASF	18/10/2001	26/10/2001	---	---	---
	ASF	30/10/2001	23/11/2001	---	---	---
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---
2003	---	---	---	---	---	---
2004	FMD	16/8/2004	24/8/2004	---	---	---
2005	FMD	10/8/2005	6/9/2005	---	---	---

For the 10 year period,

- one case each of CBPP and FMD were reported in 1995,
- there were no reported outbreak between 1996-2000, 2002 and 2003,
- eleven cases of ASF outbreak were reported in 2001,
- one case of FMD in 2004 and
- Two cases of FMD in 2005.

Accuracy of data:

*(Trace-back investigation revealed that the two FMD cases reported in 2005 was a case of dual notification of the same outbreak). Only 18.2% of all reported cases were confirmed.

Notification efficiency: could not be determined at the primary stage (First Tier) due to:

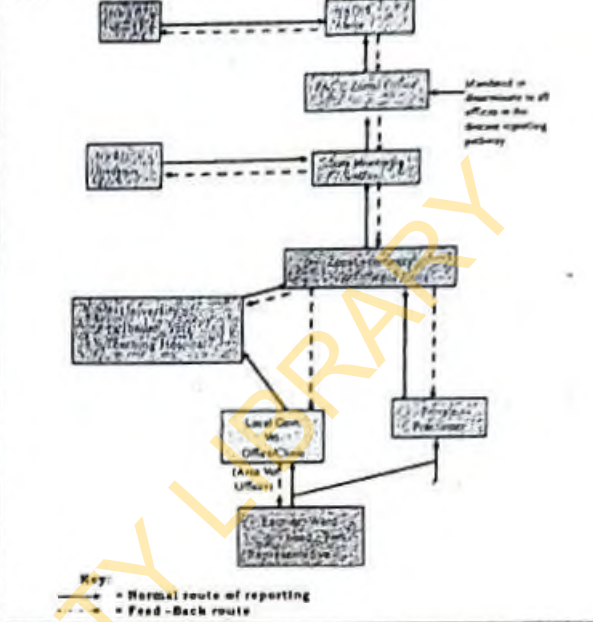
- Reluctance on the part of the farmers in reporting cases.
- lack of awareness in rural areas of the state
- distance of the clinic(s) from their villages
- Inappropriate recording of cases in the clinic.
- Notification inefficiency was observed in the second and third tier of the disease reporting system due to
- negligence and failure to submit all the reports received to the state monitoring officers,
- inability of the system to fully incorporate the private practitioners

Speed of data reported: Speed of reporting was slow, varying from 2 weeks to 4 months from date of occurrence to date of reporting.

The major impediments identified included:

- poor awareness by farmers of the need for prompt disease notifications,
- too long chain of reporting,
- inadequate qualified veterinary personnel,
- lack of communication facilities and
- Poor diagnostic facilities

POST-PACE SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF THE ANIMAL DISEASE REPORTING PATHWAY IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA



Conclusion:

Animal Disease Reporting System in Oyo State, Nigeria was found to be inaccurate, grossly under-reported, late and Generally inactive between 1995 and 2005. Similar results have been reported in other parts of Nigeria.

Recommendations:

For the effectiveness of the ADRS, now called National Animal Disease Information System (NADIS) to be attained and maintained in Nigeria, there is thus a very relevant need to promote alternative to the official disease reporting for effective disease outbreak diagnosis, monitoring, surveillance and control.

One of such relevant un-official alternative is ProMED-mail (the Program for Emerging Diseases) (<http://www.promedmail.org>), a program of the International Society for Infectious Diseases (www.isid.org), which is

- a daily web- and e-mail-based reporting system distributed by email to direct subscribers and posted immediately on the ProMED website. currently reaches over 55,000 subscribers in at least 185 countries
- provide up-to-date and reliable news about threats to human, animal, and food plant health around the world, seven days a week.
- central purpose of ProMED is to promote communication amongst the international infectious disease community, including scientists, physicians, veterinarians, epidemiologists, public health professionals, and others interested in infectious diseases on a global scale
- regional and sub-regional initiatives:
 - ▶ ProMED-PORT in Portuguese, which covers Brazil and Portuguese-speaking Africa;
 - ▶ ProMED-ESP in Spanish, which covers Latin America;
 - ▶ ProMED-RUS in Russian, covering the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union,
 - ▶ ProMED/BS in English, covering the 6 countries in Southeast Asia bordering the Mekong river; and
 - ▶ ProMED-FRA in French covering French-speaking West Africa, ProMED-mail

The start off of ProMED-East Africa- now ProMED- Anglophone Africa- (<http://eafr.promedmail.org>), is a welcomed and much needed response to improving the poor disease notification/ reporting in Nigeria and other parts of Africa.

Related Links

- Publications and Presentations by ProMED Authors http://www.isid.org/publications/promed_mail_publications.html
- Sanjour K and Shewhery A. (2008) International Monitoring and Surveillance of zoonotic diseases using official and unofficial email lists. *Veterinary Medicine*, 103(4): 431-441 http://www.nal.org/understanding/promedmail/monitoring-shewhery_2008.pdf
- Wondol Z, Mehal L, C. Baleschimer A., Cohen P, Chatterjee S, Gopalakrishnan T, Eke F., Collins T., High-Jones M., Srinivasan A., Tuli T. (2010) ProMED-mail and One Health: Our health newsletter winter issue. January 2010