

LIFE CYCLE OF FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE

Response to Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) incidents requires knowledge of the response process flow, as well as the integration and impact of individual tasks and their interdependency with other parts of the response. Understanding the life cycle of an FAD response improves foresight and planning for different phases of response and recovery as well as continuity of response efforts.

Stage 1: First 48 hours

DETECTION

A suspected case of FAD is reported by a private veterinarian, laboratory, or animal owner or is identified during routine surveillance. Upon receiving the report, the local animal health district office dispatches a trained Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) to conduct an epidemiological investigation. Duplicate samples are collected by the FADD and submitted to a certified lab. If an FAD is suspected, a quarantine is issued and biosecurity measures are communicated with the owner.

A preliminary laboratory report is provided to the State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory. The official laboratory report from the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) confirms the status of the samples.



Stage 2: 24 to 96 hours

INITIAL RESPONSE

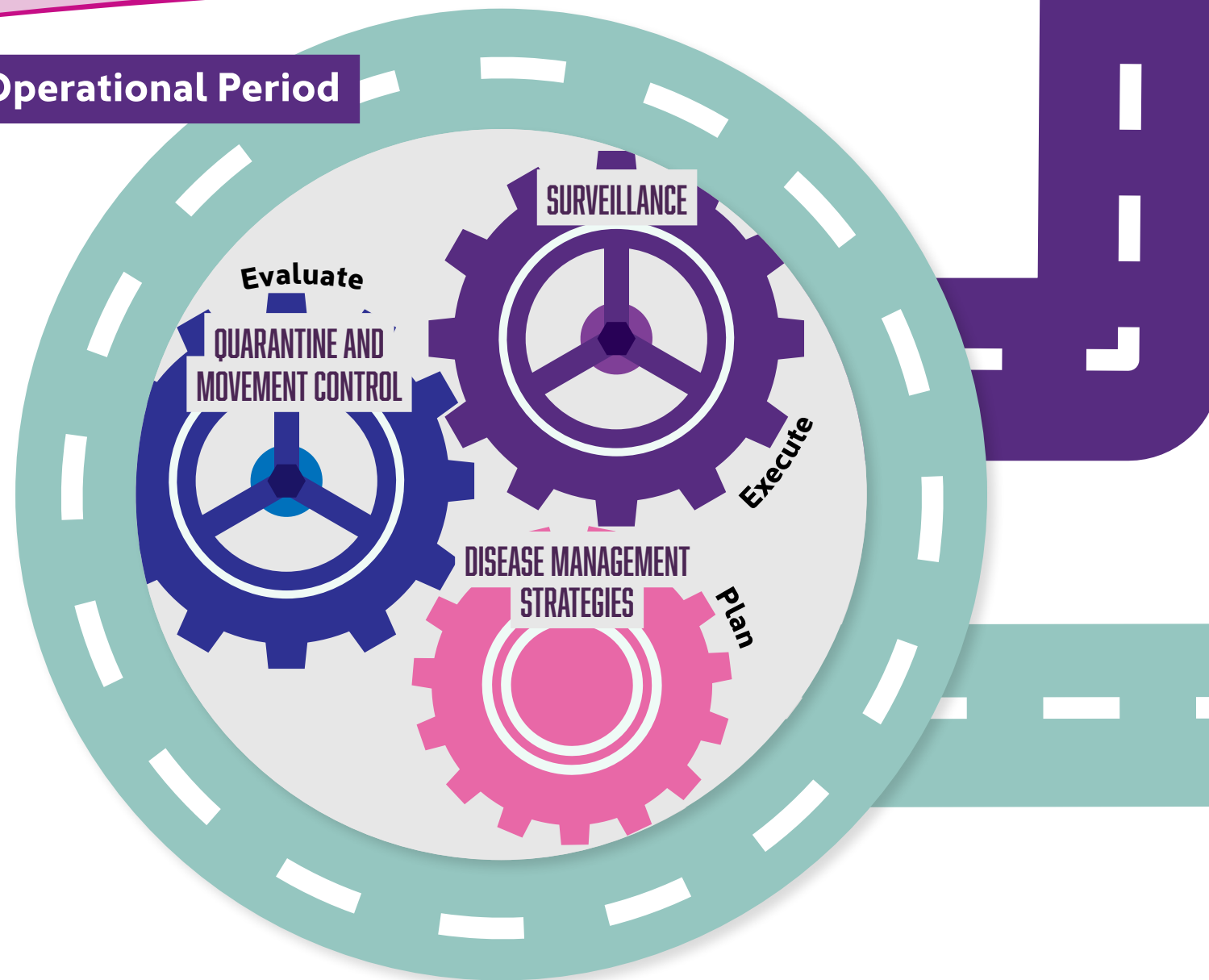
Upon receipt of positive report, the Incident Management Team (IMT) is activated. The approach to incident management is scalable and adaptable and will depend on the size, disease agent, and complexity of the incident. Coordination is established with cooperating and assisting agencies to prioritize the incident demands for critical competing resources. Multiple critical activities may be conducted by the IMT to control and contain the disease.

- Quarantine and Movement Controls
- Surveillance
- Epidemiological Investigation
- Documentation
- Depopulation and Disposal
- Cleaning and Disinfection

- Vaccination
- Laboratory Diagnostics
- Biosecurity Measures
- Communication with Stakeholders
- Public Awareness Campaigns

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Operational Period



Stage 3: Continuous

SUSTAINED RESPONSE THROUGH DISEASE ERADICATION

Depending on the scale of the incident, such as the number of infected animals and the geographical characteristics of the infected zone evaluated during stage two, the response efforts can be extended as necessary to support disease containment and eradication. Each new positive detection results in restarting the stage two initial response cycle and can lead to expansion of the IMT, additional surveillance, and expansion of the control area(s). This increase in workload results in increased resource needs and eradication costs.

The IMT continuously plans, executes, and evaluates disease management activities during this stage until disease detections diminish.

Stage 4: Final

RECOVERY AND DISEASE FREEDOM

When a high level of confidence in the disease eradication is confirmed, the IMT will perform specific activities to fulfill World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) requirements to regain the freedom from disease status.

- ✓ Conduct advanced epidemiological planning, resulting in recommendations for intermediate and long-term disease control measures
- ✓ Evaluate quarantine and movement control restrictions; release when and where appropriate
- ✓ Evaluate intermediate and long-term disease control measures; modify and adapt to support progression toward disease freedom
- ✓ Document surveillance activities and submit the request to the WOA for recognition of the freedom from disease status

