

MOST IMMEDIATE

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Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
Dated the 22nd November, 2013

Subject: Surveillance Plan for Avian Influenza in the country - reg.

Avian Influenza is a highly contagious, dreadful avian disease with a zoonotic potential. A good surveillance mechanism is of utmost importance for a good disease control programme as far as Avian Influenza (AI) is concerned.

2. This Department has been issuing advisories to States from time to time on strengthening preparedness measures and surveillance for prevention and control of Avian Influenza. Action Plan also highlights the importance and modes of surveillance on Avian Influenza for early detection and prevention measures.

3. This Department, in consultation with concerned Ministries/ organizations has devised a 'Surveillance Plan for Avian Influenza' in the country. A copy of the same is enclosed for meticulous implementation of the Surveillance Plan.

Encl: As above


(A.B. Negi)
Joint Commissioner (LH)

Distribution:

Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services of all States/ UTs.

Copy to:

- i) Directors of AH of all the States / UTs.
- ii) Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP.
- iii) Director, Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance System (PD-ADMAS), Hebbal, Bangalore, Karnataka.
- iv) The Joint Director, High Security Animal Disease Laboratory, Anand Nagar, Bhopal.
- v) The Joint Director/Deputy Director-In-charge of all RDDs (Jalandhar, Kolkata, Guwahati, Bangalore, Bareilly and Pune).
- vi) NIC for putting on web site of the Department, under 'Bird Flu' link.

Copy also to:

PPS to Secy. (ADF)/ AHC/ PS to JS (LH)

Surveillance Plan for Avian Influenza

Disease surveillance is an integral and key component of all government veterinary services. It is of utmost importance for animal disease emergency preparedness particularly for the diseases like Avian Influenza. This is important for early warning of diseases, planning and monitoring of disease control programmes, provision of sound animal health advice to farmers, certification of export livestock / livestock products, international reporting and evidence of freedom from diseases.

How will it benefit?

- i. Surveillance will help in early detection of the disease and hence in taking the preventive actions
- ii. Knowing the epidemiology (transmission routes, virus evolution etc.) of the disease
- iii. Risk analysis for having trade of livestock/ livestock products

Objectives

1. Early detection of clinical disease and infection
2. Assess temporal and spatial patterns of the disease to improve effectiveness of control efforts
3. Demonstrate country free from the disease

The surveillance plan may be divided into three parts, as is in the Action Plan, as suggested below:

Chapter I: Surveillance in the absence of Outbreak

Chapter II: Surveillance during the outbreak

Chapter III: Surveillance for 30 days after the completion of control and containment operation (Post-Operation Surveillance Plan)

CHAPTER I. - Surveillance in the Absence of AI

Avian population at risk

There is a need to define and identify the population at risk of infection with HPAI in the first instance. This is done in accordance to the bird population in the area

