RESOLUTION No. 28

**Amendments to the**
***Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (*Terrestrial Manual*), like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to terrestrial animals and animal products,

2. Members were asked for the comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following texts for the *Terrestrial Manual*:

   2.1.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing

   3.1.6. Echinococcosis (infection with *Echinococcus granulosus* and with *E. multilocularis*)

   With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

   To delete Table 2. *Global distribution of* Echinococcus granulosus (*s.l*) *with associated genotypes found in different animal hosts*, but retain in the text the reference from which it is derived (Deplazes *et al.,* 2017.)

   3.1.13. New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) and Old World screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)

   3.5.1. African horse sickness (infection with African horse sickness virus)

   3.5.5. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan) (**NB: merged version**)

   3.5.6. Equine infectious anaemia

   3.5.7. Equine influenza (infection with equine influenza virus)

   3.7.9. Peste des petits ruminants (infection with peste des petits ruminants virus)

   3.8.1. African swine fever (infection with African swine fever virus)

   With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

   To delete lines 94 to 100: *"Animals which have recovered from either acute or chronic infections may become persistently infected, acting as virus carriers. The biological basis for the persistence of ASFV is still not well understood, nor is it clear the extent to which carriers may shed the virus (Carrillo et al., 1994). Recovered ASFV carrier pigs and persistently infected wild pigs constitute the biggest problems in controlling the disease. The serological recognition of carrier pigs has been vital for the success of eradication programmes in endemic ASF areas (Arias & Sánchez-Vizcaíno, 2002b; Sanchez-Vizcaino et al., 2015)."*

The text removed from the chapter will be referred to the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases for advice. The OIE Biological Standards Commission will then further consider the relevance of re-inserting additional epidemiological information in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

3.8.3. Classical swine fever (infection with classical swine fever virus)
(**NB: Vaccine Section only**)

3.9.7. Mange

2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)