

OIE - WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

OIE listed diseases of fish

The need to fight animal diseases at a global level led to the creation of the Office International des Epizooties through the International Agreement signed on January 25th 1924. In May 2003 the Office became the World Organisation for Animal Health but kept its historical acronym OIE.

The OIE is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide.

It is recognized as a reference organization by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and has 180 Member Countries. The OIE maintains permanent relations with 71 other international and regional organizations and has regional and sub-regional offices on every continent.

The aim in drawing up a single list was to be in line with the terminology of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organization, by classifying diseases as specific hazards and giving all listed diseases the same degree of importance in international trade.

In order to create a single list of notifiable diseases, the OIE defined criteria to examine the inclusion or not of a given disease in the OIE single list that were approved in May 2004.

In 2005, the first single list composed of former lists A and B was used, and in the same year, an Ad Hoc Group on disease and pathogenic agents notification was organized to examine diseases according to the adopted criteria for listing diseases, and proposed a new list of diseases meeting the criteria that entered into force in 2006.

STANDARDS

- Improving animal health and welfare as well as veterinary public health worldwide.
- The OIE's international standards on animal health and welfare are prepared and updated by recognised scientific experts and are adopted at annual General Sessions of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates.
- Recognised as reference by the World Trade Organization (WTO), these standards are designed to prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, ensure the sanitary safety of world trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and animal products, and improve animal welfare.

TRANSPARENCY

- Sharing, in real time, accurate information on the global animal health situation.
- Nowadays, through the effects of globalisation, infectious diseases can often spread at lightning speed. 60% of the pathogens that affect humans are of animal origin. Effective surveillance, enabling early detection of these diseases at their animal source, is therefore crucial so that they can be quickly controlled, thereby protecting animal and human populations.

- Since its creation, one of the OIE's historic missions has been to ensure transparency and improve knowledge of the global animal disease situation, including zoonoses. This mission is fulfilled on a daily basis thanks to a unique tool, the OIE World Animal Health Information System, [WAHIS](#).

Fish diseases

- Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome)
- Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus
- Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
- Infection with HPR-deleted or HPRO infectious salmon anaemia virus
- Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Infection with koi herpesvirus
- Infection with red sea bream iridovirus
- Infection with salmonid alphavirus
- Infection with spring viraemia of carp virus
- Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus

Crustacean diseases

- Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
- Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* (crayfish plague)
- Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* (necrotising hepatopancreatitis)
- Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus
- Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus
- Infection with Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus (white tail disease)
- Infection with Taura syndrome virus
- Infection with white spot syndrome virus
- Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1

Mollusc diseases

- Infection with abalone herpesvirus
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*
- Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

Amphibians

- Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*

- Infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*
- Infection with *Ranavirus* species