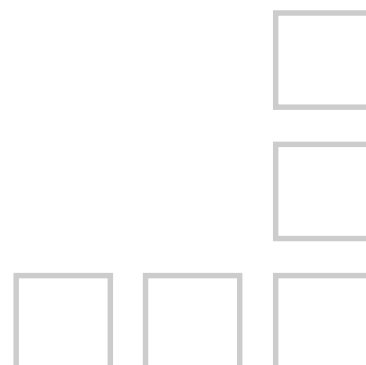


***GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
ZONOTIC DISEASE IN SCOTLAND***

Report by a Working Group



Published by
Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health,
Clifton House, Clifton Place, Glasgow G3 7LN, Scotland.

Internet address: www.show.scot.nhs.uk/scieh

© 2001 SCIEH
First published 2001

ISBN 1-873772-16-5

Designed and typeset by SCIEH

The material contained in this publication is intended for use only by relevant professionals. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the material and that the data has been obtained from what was believed to be reliable sources.



Foreword

Introduction

Abbreviations

I Roles of Organisations

- a State Veterinary Service
- b Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Division
- c Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health
- d Health Boards
- e Local Authorities
- f Scottish Executive Health Department

II Lines of Communication

- Routine Information Exchange
- Liaison
- Outbreaks

III Confidentiality and Data Protection

Appendices

- 1. Membership of the Working Group
- 2. Maps of:
 - State Veterinary Service Divisional Boundaries
 - Health Board Areas
 - Local Authority Areas
 - Scottish Agricultural College
 - Veterinary Science Division Laboratories
- 3. Conditions Reported by Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Division to Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health
- 4. Legislation relevant to Local Authorities
- 5. Specific Zoonoses:
 - Preface
 - Anthrax
 - Brucellosis
 - Cryptosporidiosis
 - E. coli* O157
 - Psittacosis
 - Q Fever
 - Salmonellosis
 - Tuberculosis (*M. bovis*)
- 6. Occupational Zoonoses and Relevant Legislation
- 7. Useful Telephone Numbers

iii

IV New and Emerging Diseases: Zoonoses Protection Scotland

- Communication Flow Chart
- Appendices

- 1. Flow Chart - Explanatory Text
- 2. Roles and Responsibilities of Organisations
- 3. Glossary of Terms



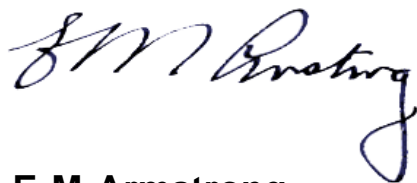
Foreword

Zoonotic diseases and infections are significant human and animal health problems. As such the investigation and control of zoonoses is multi-disciplinary requiring considerable liaison and collaboration between the various organisations and professionals involved.

Many of the principle organisations involved in the investigation and control of zoonoses in Scotland have in recent years been re-organised and re-structured which may lead to some confusion as to where responsibilities lie and best lines of communication.

These guidelines, which were written by a multi-disciplinary working group set up in 1999, are intended to clarify the present roles and responsibilities of the principle organisations involved and identify the legislation under which they operate. Guidance has been given on confidentiality and data protection and several examples of 'good practice' reporting protocols are illustrated.

We hope that these guidelines, which will be updated from time to time, will be widely accepted and serve as a useful reference to all those involved in the investigation and control of zoonoses in Scotland.



E M Armstrong
CMO



W L Gardner
ACVO



Introduction

Zoonoses are defined by the World Health Organisation as 'Diseases and infections which are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and man'. There are over 150 zoonoses recognised worldwide. All zoonoses have some impact on human health with associated social and economic consequences. Some zoonotic agents can cause serious disease in humans but have little or no affect on animals (e.g. verocytotoxin producing *E.coli*O157) whereas others cause serious disease in both humans and animals (e.g. rabies).

Different organisations in Scotland have either a statutory or advisory role in the investigation, management and control of zoonotic disease. The extent of the responsibilities of each organisation may not always be clear. In recent years there have been major changes in the structure and geographical boundaries of many of the organisations, with few remaining co-terminous.

A Working Group was established to review this situation and produce guidelines describing the present structure of the various organisations in Scotland and to clarify their roles, responsibilities and inter-relationships.

A list of the more important zoonoses was drawn up and a reporting protocol for each disease agreed. Where appropriate the relevant legislation under which each organisation operate was identified.

Each of the following organisations was represented on the Working Group.

- Health Boards
- Local Authorities
- State Veterinary Service
- Scottish Executive Health Department
- Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Division
- Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health

Whilst it was recognised that other organisations are involved in the investigation of zoonotic diseases it was felt that to extend the group would have made it unmanageable.

Agreed remit: To produce a working document on the roles, activities and powers of different organisations in relation to zoonoses.

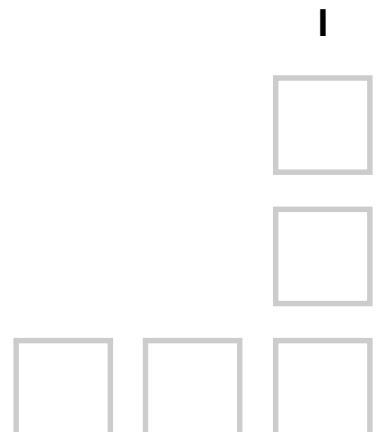


Abbreviations

CEHO	-	Chief Environmental Health Officer
COSLA	-	Confederation of Scottish Local Authorities
CsPHM	-	Consultants in Public Health Medicine
CD/EH	-	Communicable Disease/Environmental Health
DMO	-	Designated Medical Officer
DPH	-	Director of Public Health
DVM	-	Divisional Veterinary Manager
EHO	-	Environmental Health Officer
FSA	-	Food Standards Agency
GB	-	Great Britain
HB	-	Health Board
HSE	-	Health and Safety Executive
LA	-	Local Authority
MHS	-	Meat Hygiene Service
NHS	-	National Health Service
NHSISME	-	National Health Service in Scotland Management Executive
OCT	-	Outbreak Control Team
PHPU	-	Public Health Policy Unit
SAC VSD	-	Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Division
SCIEH	-	Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health
SE	-	Scottish Executive
SEHD	-	Scottish Executive Health Department
SEPA	-	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SERAD	-	Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department
SSPCA	-	Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SVS	-	State Veterinary Service
WA	-	Water Authority



Roles of Organisations



STATE VETERINARY SERVICE

Organisation

The SVS is a GB network of veterinary, technical and administrative staff operating from 23 Animal Health Divisional Offices, each with satellite Area Offices and from headquarters offices at Central London, Cardiff and Edinburgh. In Scotland, there is a single Region and five Divisions (Appendix 2) within which are 51 veterinary surgeons plus support staff. The SVS in Scotland report to the Scottish Ministers.

Function

The SVS has a wide range of responsibilities, many of a statutory nature, in areas of notifiable disease control, import and export of animals and animal products, farm animal welfare and veterinary public health including food safety.

Function in Relation to Zoonotic Disease

- To prevent, control and eradicate where possible zoonotic diseases which are under statutory control. These functions include field testing and eradication programmes, surveillance activities, the collection of epidemiological data and the provision of advice and assistance to individuals and other organisations.
- To liaise on a regular basis and as situations dictate with all other organisations involved in the investigation and control of zoonoses.

Zoonotic Disease which is not under Statutory Control

The SVS are also willing to give advice and assistance in cases of zoonotic diseases which are not under statutory control. However field officers do not have statutory powers in these cases to enter premises and carry out investigations without the owners agreement.

Legislation

Legislation relating notifiable disease control is primarily made under the Animal Health Act 1981 which is enforced by the Local Authority. Most legislation gives Veterinary Inspectors powers to take samples, declare an infected place, impose movement restrictions, order slaughter, and cleansing and disinfection.

Ia/1

Animal Notifiable Diseases in GB (Animal Health Act 1981)

Notifiable diseases in animals which are potentially zoonotic in GB are:

Disease	Species in which the disease is notifiable	Last occurred in GB
Anthrax	Cattle and other mammals	1997
Avian Influenza (Fowl plague) certain strains only	Poultry	1992
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)	Cattle	Present
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)	Cattle	1993
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)	Sheep and goats	Never recorded
Contagious epididymitis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)	Sheep and goats	Never recorded
Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis	Horses	Never recorded
Glanders and Farcy (<i>Pseudomonas mallei</i>)	Horses	1928
Newcastle Disease	Poultry	1997
Rabies	Dogs and other mammals	1970
Rift Valley Fever	Cattle, sheep and goats	Never recorded
Tuberculosis caused by <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	Cattle and deer	Present

Reportable Organisms

Under the Zoonoses Order 1989 the person in charge of any laboratory isolating organisms of the genus *Salmonella* or *Brucella* from (as defined in the Order) an animal or bird or from the carcass or surroundings of an animal or bird or from any product or feeding stuff must report details of the isolation to a Veterinary Officer of the Minister of Agriculture.

Organisms of the genus	Species reported	Last occurred in GB
<i>Salmonella</i> spp	Cattle, horse, deer, sheep, goat, pig, rabbit, domestic fowl, duck, guinea-fowl, pheasant, partridge, quail and pigeon.	Present
<i>Brucella</i> spp	As for salmonella	Cattle 1993



Scottish Agriculture College Veterinary Science Division

Organisation

SAC VSD is a Scotland wide veterinary diagnostic service operating from eight laboratory sites with a total of 34 veterinarians and 75 scientific support staff (Appendix 2). SAC VSD is contracted by the Scottish Executive for activities to include the protection of public health through the diagnosis of zoonotic disease in domestic animals.

Function

The primary role of SAC VSD is to provide a consultancy diagnostic service for practising veterinary surgeons and to collect and collate information on animal disease for the Scottish Executive.

Function in Relation to Zoonoses

- Diagnosis of zoonotic disease in animals.
- Surveillance of zoonotic disease (Appendix 3).
- Statutory reporting of notifiable disease and those organisms designated under the Zoonoses Order 1989.
- Provision of advice to the veterinary profession in relation to the management of zoonotic disease.
- Advise and provide laboratory support to HBs and LAs on the animal component of zoonotic incidents.

Legislation

SAC VSD has no statutory responsibilities other than an obligation to report notifiable disease to the SVS, and to fulfil the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989.

Ib/1



Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health

Organisation

SCIEH is the national surveillance centre for Scotland. There are 13 medical, veterinary and environmental health staff and a wide range of other staff including nurses, clinical scientists and statisticians.

SCIEH is based on a single site in Glasgow but has links with all HBs, HSE, LAs, SVS, SAC VSD, SEHD, WAs and SEPA.

Functions

- The main function of SCIEH is to provide timely, relevant and accurate surveillance information in Scotland based on reports from laboratories and HBs.
- SCIEH will also provide rapid, comprehensive and expert advice on the control and prevention of illness in all matters relating to infection and environmental health.
- Other core functions of SCIEH include education, training and research.
- To co-ordinate with other UK and international organisations

Functions in Relation to Zoonoses

- To identify any zoonotic disease problem in both animal and human populations through surveillance.
- To provide operational support and advice to all professionals involved in the management and control of incidents of zoonotic disease, but always at the invitation of the various organisations with whom the final responsibility rests.

Legislation

SCIEH has no statutory powers.

Ic/1



Health Boards

Organisation

Health services are currently provided within 15 HBs in Scotland (Appendix 2) each of which must have an appointed DPH. Day to day responsibility for communicable disease including zoonotic disease lies with CsPHM.

The principle role of HBs is the protection and improvement of the health of their resident populations.

Functions in relation to zoonotic disease

- Surveillance of zoonotic disease within the HB.
- To ensure that in collaboration with the LA and other organisations there is proper investigation and control of zoonotic disease within the HB. The control of infectious disease is a shared responsibility between HBs and LAs.

Legislation

HBs have a statutory duty to designate medical officers to advise the LAs to carry out their statutory functions and LAs are required to provide these DMOs with support from their own staff. In practice CsPHM, who are responsible for communicable disease, act as DMOs and perform their duties in collaboration with EHOs.

CsPHM will investigate any disease that may be a threat to the public and have the necessary powers to co-opt help from other scientific experts.

Some diseases are notifiable because of historical reasons and others because they are a continuing threat to public health. Voluntary laboratory reporting also provides for on going surveillance.

Id/1

Human Notifiable Diseases in Scotland – The Public Health (Notification of Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Regulations 1988 and to which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 applies

Notifiable diseases in humans which are potentially zoonotic in Scotland are:

Disease	Occurrence
Anthrax	Very rare
Food poisoning	Common
Leptospirosis	Very rare
Lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdoferi</i>)	Rare
Malaria	Rare
Paratyphoid fever	Very rare
Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)	Very rare
Rabies	Very rare
Relapsing fever (<i>Borrelia recurrentis</i>) and other strains)	Rare
Toxoplasmosis	Rare
Tuberculosis (caused by <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>)	Rare
Typhoid fever	Very rare
Typhus fever	Very rare
Viral haemorrhagic fevers (inc. Yellow fever)	Very rare

Reportable infections

Reportable infections that may be zoonotic in Scotland:

Actinomycoses	Giardiasis
Amoebic infection	Hydatid disease
Babesiosis	Listeriosis
Brucellosis	Q fever
Campylobacteriosis	Salmonellosis
<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> infection	Tapeworm infection
Cryptosporidiosis	Toxocariasis
<i>E. coli</i> O157 infection	Yersiniosis

Id/2

Local Authorities

Organisation

There are 32 councils in Scotland following the re-organisation of LAs in 1996 (Appendix 2). The boundaries of the new councils are not necessarily co-terminous with those of HBs or the SVS. The organisation of services within councils can vary but responsibility for communicable disease, including zoonotic disease, lies with Environmental Health. This responsibility is shared with HBs and in exercising their respective functions HBs and LAs have a statutory duty to co-operate with one another.

Functions

The public health functions of LAs includes the following:

- Ensuring food businesses identify and control the risk of contamination of food by inspection, education and enforcement.
- The investigation and control of communicable disease, including zoonoses, in collaboration with the DMOs.
- The monitoring of the quality of public and private water supplies.
- The licensing, inspection and control of animal boarding, breeding, riding establishments, zoos, pet shops and dangerous wild animals.
- The investigation and abatement of 'statutory nuisance' conditions, e.g. accumulation of dog faeces within private gardens, excessive pigeon droppings and deposit of animal waste near houses.

Functions in relation to zoonotic disease

- To investigate and control in collaboration with other relevant organisations, zoonotic disease within the LA area.
- To take all necessary action including enforcement to prevent the spread of disease.

le/1



Legislation (Appendix 4)

Responsibility for the enforcement of food safety and some animal welfare legislation rests with LAs.

It is the responsibility of LAs in conjunction with HBs to undertake any enforcement measures necessary to control outbreaks of infectious disease.

Other organisations can assist LAs in undertaking their statutory duties, for example:

- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 enables LAs to authorise other persons to assist with examination and inspection of premises.
- The Pet Animals Act 1951 gives powers for LAs to authorise, in writing, any of its officers or any veterinary surgeon to inspect any licensed premises (similar provisions apply in other animal welfare legislation).
- Any person may be authorised by LAs under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (statutory nuisance provisions) to enter premises to ascertain if a statutory nuisance exists and take appropriate action.

LAs are responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Animal Health Act 1981 and the Zoonoses Order 1989. These functions are normally carried out by animal health inspectors working within the Environmental Health or Trading Standards Departments. The role of the inspectors involves enforcement of the Animal Health Act 1981 and associated legislation with the aim being the effective prevention, control and eradication of injury and disease in farmed animals. Liaison takes place with other agencies including SERAD, Police, SSPCA and the SVS.

A useful reference document is the 'Animal Health and Welfare: Statutory Obligations and Main Areas of Activity' published in November 1999 by COSLA, Rosebury House, 9 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh, EH12 5XZ.



Scottish Executive Health Department

Organisation

SEHD is composed of two sections:

- the NHS in Scotland Management Executive (NHSiSME) – responsible for the NHS in Scotland;
- the PHPU – responsible for the development of policy to improve the country's health.

Both are based in St Andrew's House, Edinburgh.

Function

- Among a range of responsibilities, the NHSiSME monitors the performance of HBs and NHS Trusts in implementing the SE policy on health and health care. This includes health protection.
- The PHPU formulates public health policy in relation to health protection, health promotion, drug misuse and disease prevention. It liaises closely with other SE, English, Welsh and Northern Ireland departments in carrying out its functions.

Function in relation to zoonoses

The PHPU takes the lead in policy matters related to zoonoses. The main elements of its role are:

- to brief Ministers on significant occurrences of zoonoses;
- to assess the prevalence and incidence of zoonoses in humans in Scotland and determine the need for national action;
- to provide advice and assistance to local NHS agencies especially through enabling them to access UK expert committees;
- to liaise with HBs in matters related to zoonoses.

Legislation

The SEHD has powers to investigate and manage incidents of zoonotic disease in humans but not in animals.

When dealing with the issue of zoonoses in food producing animals there is a concordat between the SE and the FSA to identify the relevant responsibilities of each organisation.

If/1

Lines of Communication

Routine Information Exchange

Reports of zoonotic disease, which are notifiable under the Animal Health Act 1981, are routinely made by the SVS to CsPHM and the CEHOs. Similarly, the CPHM and CEHO are informed of the isolation of *Salmonella* and *Brucella* spp., which are reportable under the Zoonoses Order 1989.

Statutory reports of notifiable disease in humans and voluntary laboratory reports received by the CPHM are forwarded to the LA and SCIEH. In appropriate cases the CPHM will notify the DVM of any human zoonotic disease where there is a suspected link with animals, e.g. *M. bovis* infection

In addition SCIEH receive data on zoonotic disease from medical laboratories and SAC VSD (Appendix 3).

Discussion and liaison between different organisations should occur when there is concern about any increase in disease or unusual circumstances.

Often the Consultant in Veterinary Public Health at SCIEH will act as a means of exchanging information between different organisations.

Liaison

Veterinary/medical/environmental health liaison groups

Regular local meetings take place between the different organisations, usually at intervals of no more than six months, but this may vary from group to group. These meetings are arranged around the mainland HB organisational structure. Representatives from HB, SVS, SAC VSD, SCIEH, LA, Employment Medical Advisory Service of the HSE and SEPA usually attend these meetings. Attendance is not limited to these groups and representatives from other organisations such as the SE, MHS, WAs and General Practitioners occasionally attend.

Agendas cover a wide range of local and national topics including zoonotic disease.

These meetings also provide an opportunity to establish a rapport and further relationships between different professionals.

Outbreaks

Human zoonotic infection

HBs, LAs and the SVS should ensure that they have joint outbreak plans which outline their response to incidents of zoonotic disease presenting a significant public health risk. Other agencies will be involved as appropriate. When there are human cases (or in certain circumstances where there is evidence of humans being exposed to the zoonotic agent), it is the responsibility of the HB through the CPHM (CD/EH) to identify the need for an OCT and to set the plan in motion. He/she will fulfil this responsibility in close liaison with the DVM.

II/1



When appropriate the CPHM (CD/EH) may delegate this responsibility to another member of the OCT who is a representative of another agency.

The CPHM acting on behalf of the DPH and also as a DMO leads and co-ordinates the investigation and management of outbreaks and advises on control measures.

Outbreak control team

It is the responsibility of the CPHM to identify the need for an OCT and to set an outbreak control plan in motion.

The OCT is a multi-disciplinary group which together will investigate the outbreak, ensure that arrangements for the care of cases are in place and control measures taken as appropriate.

In an outbreak confined to one HB area the CPHM for the area will lead the team. If more than one HB is involved then agreement should be reached that one will take the lead responsibility. In large multi-area outbreaks a representative from SCIEH may be asked to co-ordinate activities but it should be noted that the legal responsibility remains with the HB and LA.

Membership of the outbreak control team

Key members of the team will be the CPHM, EHOs, consultant microbiologist/parasitologists and secretarial support.

Other individuals may be co-opted to the team as appropriate, which would include veterinary representatives from the SVS, SAC and SCIEH, and other agencies.

Role of the outbreak control team

To agree and co-ordinate the activities of the agencies involved so that the aetiology, vehicle and source of the outbreak is identified as soon as possible.

To agree on how individual agencies are to carry out investigations and take control.

To liaise with the media, SCIEH, SEHD, SERAD and other agencies.

Further information on good practice with regard to OCTs is available in 'The Investigation and Control of Outbreaks of Foodborne Disease in Scotland' issued by the SEHD, Advisory Group on Infection.

On completion of the investigation and control of the outbreak, the OCT should submit as soon as possible an outbreak report to SCIEH.

Outbreaks of zoonotic disease in animals

The investigation, control and eradication of outbreaks of zoonotic disease which are under statutory control is the responsibility of the SVS in collaboration with the LA.

The investigation and control of outbreaks of other zoonotic disease in animals is the responsibility of private veterinary practitioners, who will on occasions ask for expert advice and help from SAC, SVS and SCIEH.



Confidentiality and Data Protection

Confidentiality

Confidential/identifiable information may be exchanged if the situation dictates between those who have a legitimate need. The decision to exchange confidential/identifiable information is a professional responsibility and will depend on the nature and risk of disease to the public.

The exchange of human and animal data have been addressed respectively by the Caldicott Committee (Report 1997) and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons which indicate that if there is an immediate and serious danger to public health by a particular incident the need to share information with other agencies on a 'need to know' basis overrides the confidentiality principle. Indeed failure to share confidential/identifiable information in such circumstances could be interpreted as negligence.

As in all matters, a balance has to be reached and the decision to share patient/client information should be made in good faith only when absolutely necessary and in the public interest.

All parties involved should:

- be aware of their responsibilities
- understand and comply with the law
- be able to justify any exchange of confidential/identifiable information
- have secure procedures in place for the exchange and storage of confidential/identifiable information

Further details may be obtained from:

- The Scottish Executive Health Department. Protecting and Using Patient Information – a Manual for Caldicott Guardians. June 1999
- Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

Data Protection Act 1998

The Data Protection Act 1998 requires the registration of data relating to individuals which is held on computer and manual systems.

Provision is made in Section 34(8) of the Act for the non-consensual disclosure of personal data when there are reasonable grounds to believe that disclosure is urgently required to prevent injury or damage of the health of any person or persons. The decision to exchange personal data as with confidential/identifiable information must be made in good faith and in the interest of public health protection.



Appendix 1

Membership of Working Group

Professor Bill Reilly (Chairman)	Deputy Director Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health
Mr Cameron Stewart (Secretariat)	Veterinary Officer, State Veterinary Service/Veterinary Adviser Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health
Dr David Breen	Consultant in Public Health Medicine Dumfries and Galloway Health Board
Dr Martin Donaghy	Senior Medical Officer Scottish Executive Public Health Policy Branch
Mr Alastair Greig	Head of Division Scottish Agriculture College, Veterinary Science Division, Perth
Mr Charles Milne	Veterinary Adviser, State Veterinary Service, Edinburgh
Mr Dougie Neilson	West Fife Area Environmental Health Manager, Dunfermline

A1/1



Appendix 3

Conditions reported by SAC VSD to SCIEH

Conditions to be reported	Diagnostic criteria
<p>1 Bacterial Infections</p> <p><i>Bacillus anthracis</i></p> <p><i>Brucella abortus</i></p> <p><i>Campylobacter</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Leptospira</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> and other species</p> <p><i>Mycobacterium</i> spp. (to include Johnes Disease — <i>M.avium paratuberculosis</i>)</p> <p><i>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis/enterocolitica</i></p> <p><i>E.coli</i> O157 H7</p> <p>VTEC non O157</p> <p><i>Streptococcus suis</i> II</p> <p><i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i></p> <p>Sea mammal bacteria:</p> <p><i>Brucella</i> spp.</p> <p>All marine <i>Vibrio</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Listonella damsela</i></p> <p>Other bacterial infections considered to be of zoonotic importance</p>	<p>Smear or culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>New incidents only – where a diagnosis is made: e.g. fluorescent antibody test +, foetal fluid + serology – rising titres with Milk Drop Syndrome</p> <p>Culture and/or histopathology</p> <p>Microscopy + typing if necessary</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture + serotype if available</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Culture</p>
<p>2 Parasitic Infection</p> <p><i>Cysticercus bovis</i></p> <p>Hydatid disease</p> <p><i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Giardia</i> spp.</p>	<p>Pathology</p> <p>Pathology</p> <p>Microscopy</p> <p>Microscopy</p>
<p>3 Fungal Infection</p> <p><i>Aspergillus</i> spp.</p> <p>Ringworm</p>	<p>Culture and/or serology</p> <p>Culture</p>
<p>4 Other Infections</p> <p><i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> (non-ovine)</p> <p><i>Coxiella burnetti</i></p> <p><i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i></p> <p><i>Erlchia phagocytophilia</i></p> <p>Orf</p> <p>Any other conditions which are considered relevant or unusual</p>	<p>Culture or agent detection (PCR, ELISA)</p> <p>Microscopy, high or rising titres</p> <p>Serology</p> <p>Microscopy or serology</p> <p>Electron microscopy or serology</p>

A3/1



Appendix 4

Legislation relevant to Local Authorities

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963
Animal Health Act 1981
Anthrax Order 1991
Breeding of Dogs Act 1973
Breeding and Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999
Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 1999
Dairy Products Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 1995
Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
Dogs Act 1906
Environmental Protection Act 1990
Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
Food Safety Act 1990
Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
Health and Services and Public Health Act 1968
Litter (Animals Droppings) Order 1991
Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Regulations 1990
Pet Animals Act 1951 and 1983
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897
Rabies Control Order 1974
Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) Order 1974 (as amended) –
Presently Under Review
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1995
Riding Establishments Act 1964 and 1979
Specific Risk Materials Regulations 1997
Water Scotland Act 1980
Water Supply (Water Quality) (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (as amended)
The Private Water Supplies (Scotland) Regulations 1992
Zoo Licensing Act 1981
Zoonoses Order 1989 (*Zoonoses Directive [92/117/EEC] under review*)

A4/1



Appendix 5

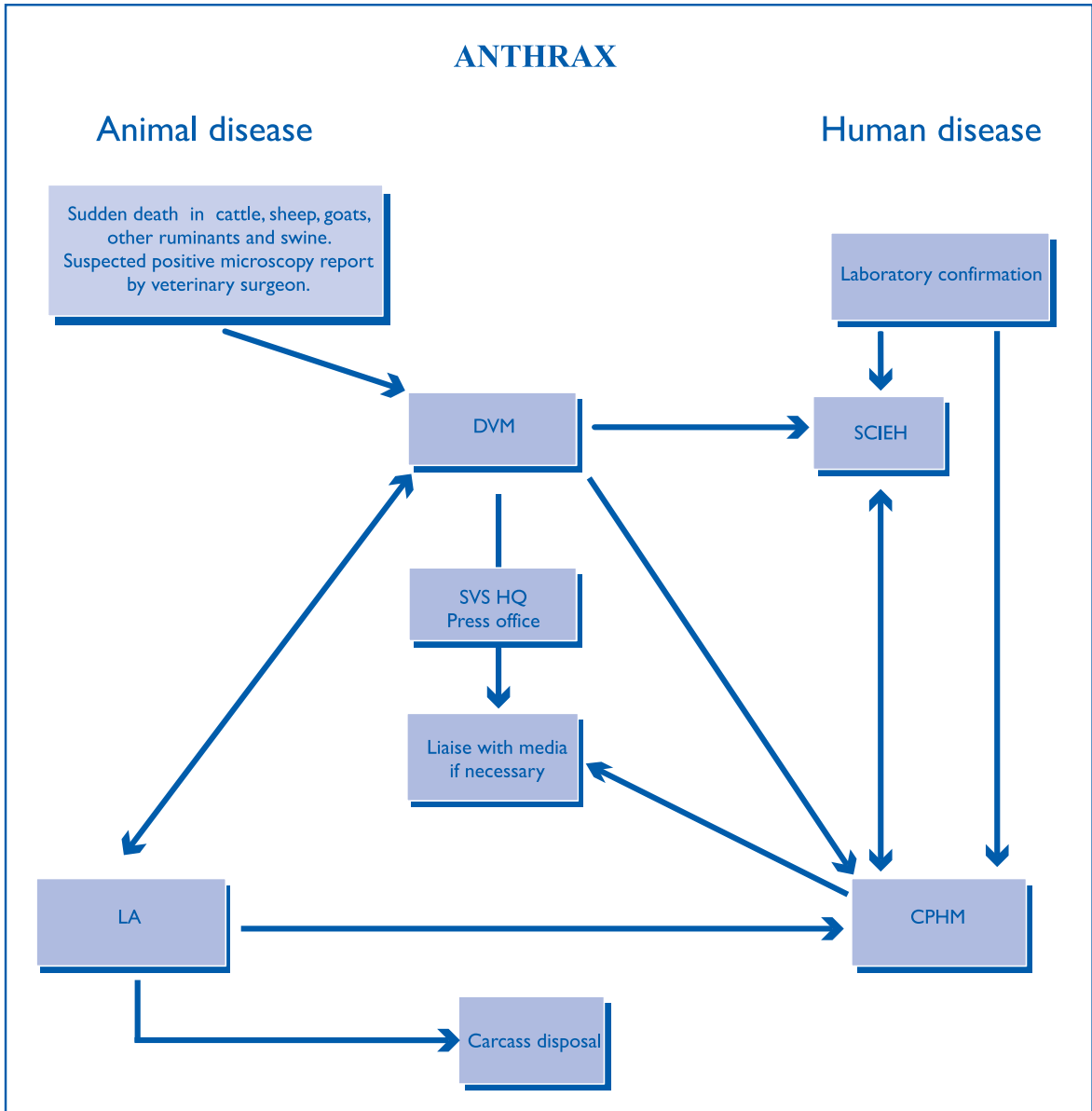
Specific Zoonoses

Preface

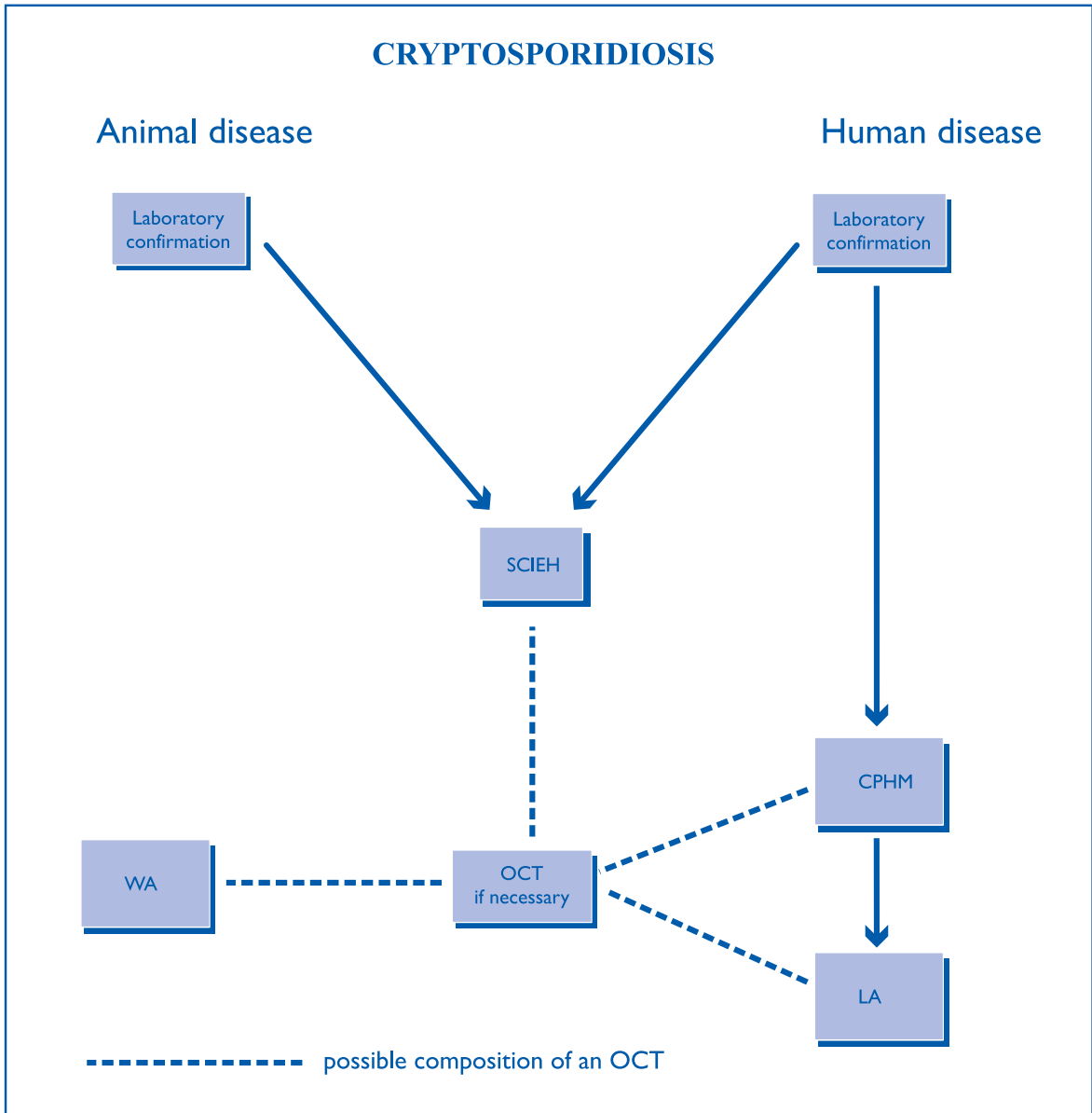
The attached flowcharts illustrate good practice for lines of communication for specific zoonoses and may be used as a template for other infections as the need arises.

A5/1

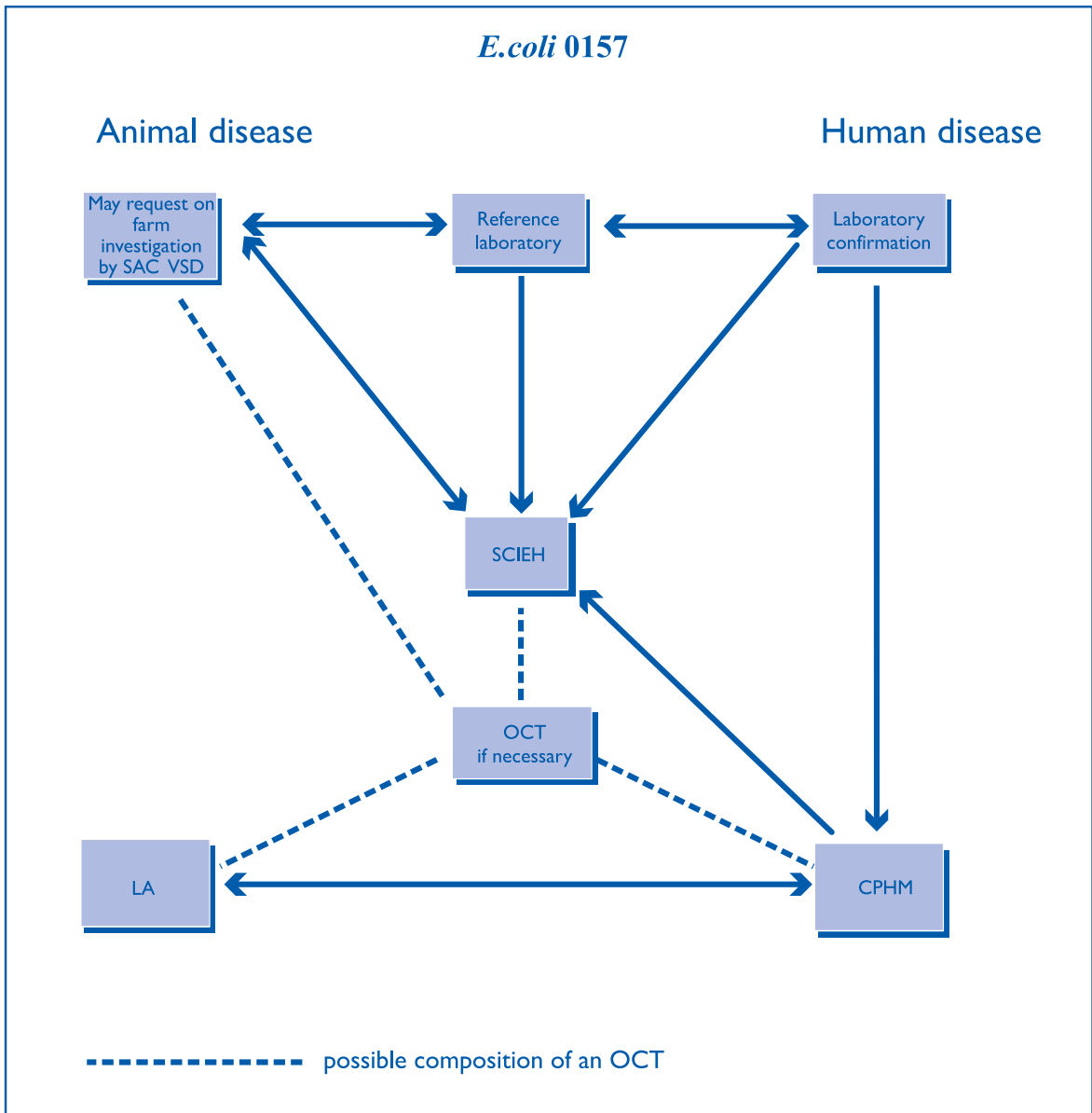




A5/2

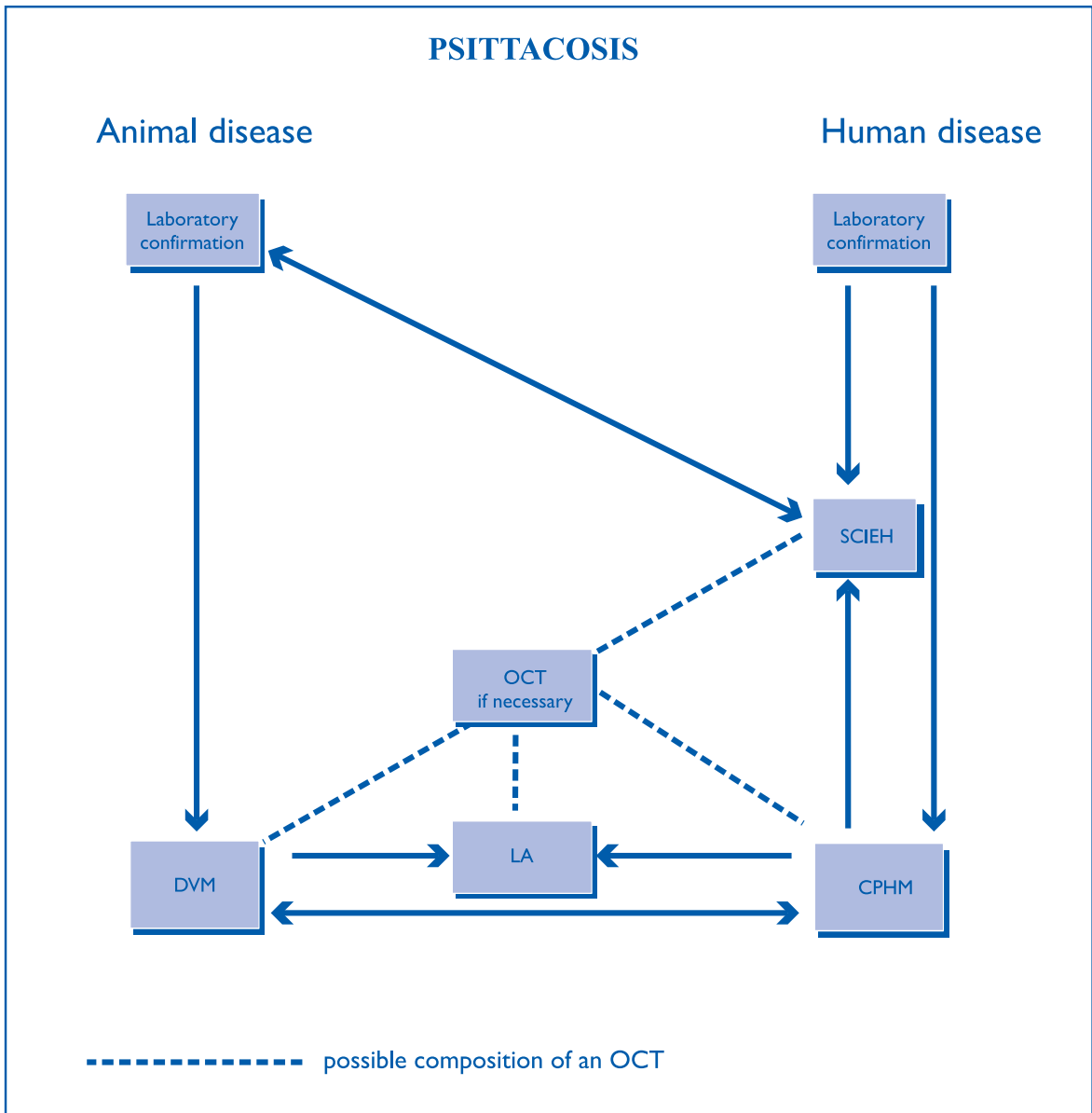


A5/4

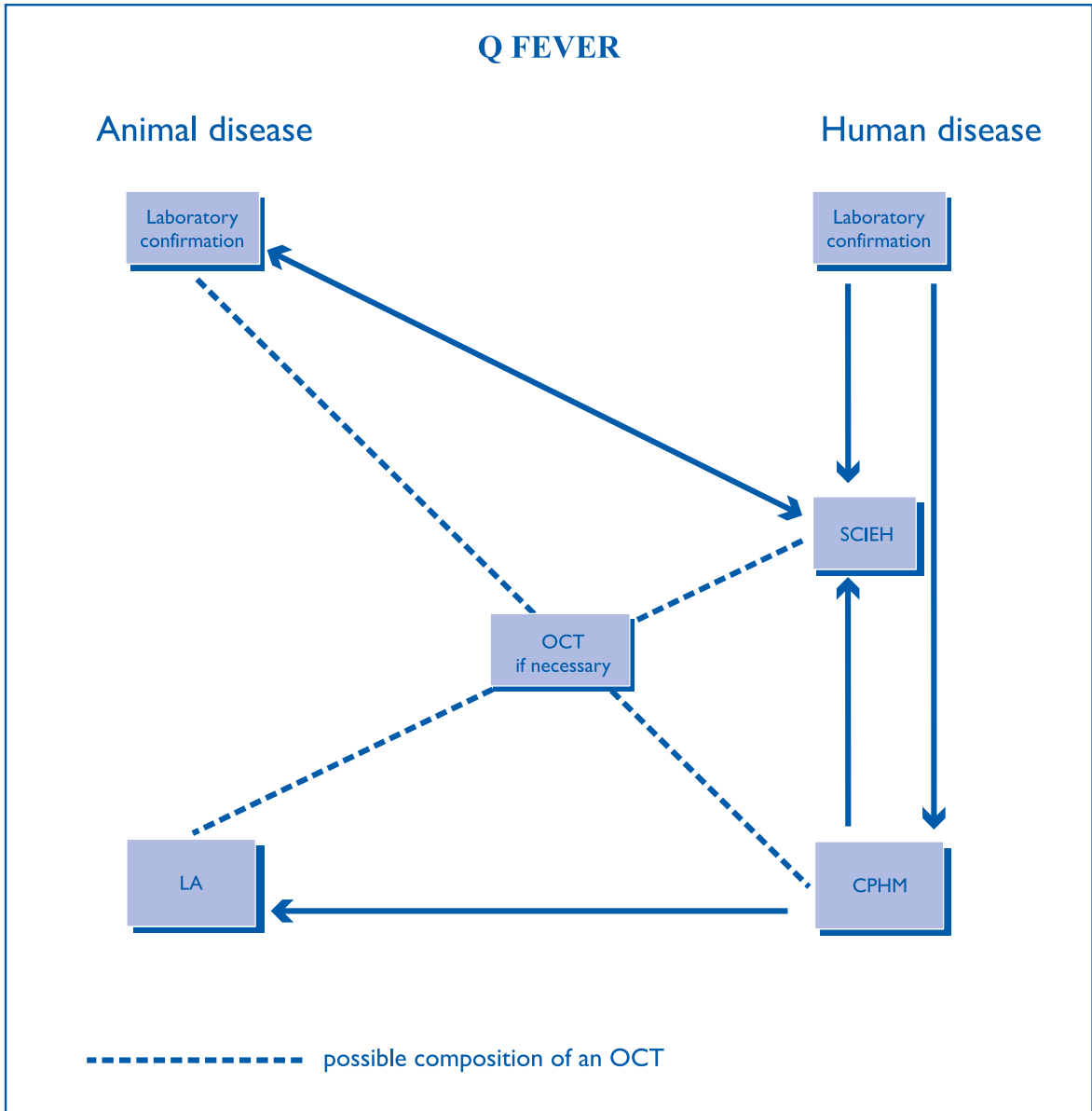


E.coli O157 does not produce disease in livestock, consequently all cases dealt with by the veterinary services are as a follow-up to human disease.

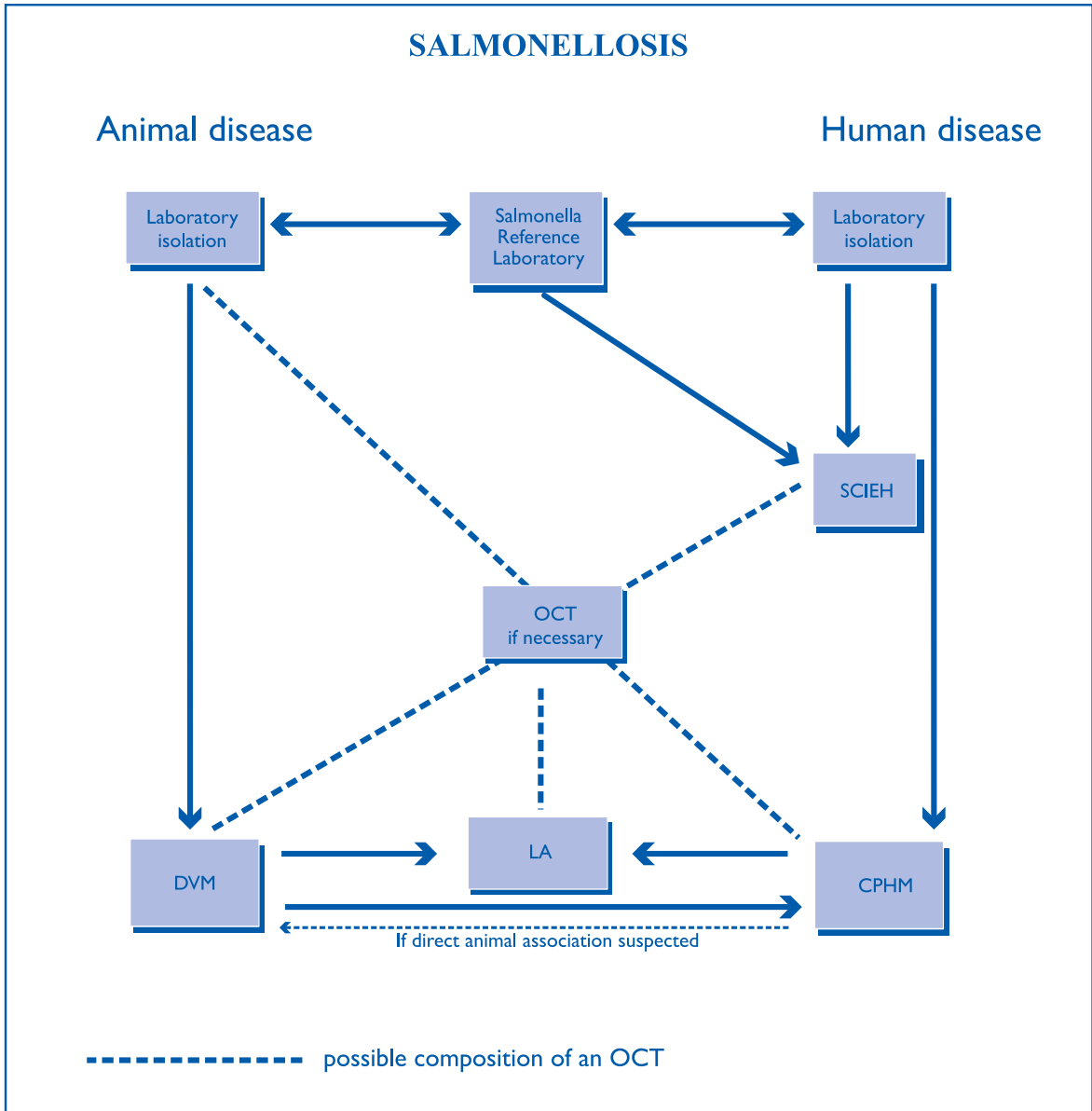
A5/5



A5/6



A5/7



A5/8

Appendix 6

Occupational Zoonoses and Relevant Legislation

Certain zoonotic infections are notifiable to the enforcing authority (HSE or LAs) under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1995. Under regulation 5, an employer must make a report of a disease if he has received a written statement prepared by a registered medical practitioner diagnosing the disease as one of those specified in Schedule 3, Part one of the Regulations. The employee's work must involve one of the activities specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Part. For a self-employed person, if that person has been notified by a registered medical practitioner that he is suffering from a disease so specified then the disease must be reported to the enforcing authority.

The following is the list of zoonotic diseases which are reportable under RIDDOR:

- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- Avian Chlamydiosis
- Ovine Chlamydiosis
- Leptospirosis
- Lyme Disease
- Q Fever
- Rabies
- Streptococcus suis*
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Any infection reliably attributable to the performance of the work as specified in Schedule 3 Part one.
- Work with micro-organisms; work with dead or alive human beings in the course of providing any treatment or in conducting any investigation involving exposure to blood or body fluids; work with animals or any potentially infected material derived from any of the above.

The enforcing authority may then investigate the case(s) reported.

Further information on the RIDDOR Regulations can be found in the Guide to the Regulations, ISBN 0-7176-1012-8.

All employers must ensure the health, safety and welfare of their employees (Health and Safety at Work etc Regulations 1974). Under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 an employer must make an assessment of any risk identified, and must provide health surveillance if the risk assessment identifies a need for it.

Under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 1999 there is a specific requirement for assessment of risk from hazardous substances including biological agents. There is also a requirement for health surveillance where appropriate, for making relevant immunisations available to employees, and for information, instruction and training to be provided to employees relevant to the hazards identified within their work.

A6/1

Appendix 7

Useful telephone numbers

Scottish Executive	0131 556 8400
Common Services Agency	0131 552 6255
SCIEH	0141 300 1100 (24 hour contact number)

Health Boards

	Office Hours (Tel)	Out of Hours (Tel)
Argyll & Clyde	0141 842 7200	0141 884 5122
Ayrshire & Arran	01292 611040	01563 521133
Borders	01896 822265	01896 754333
Dumfries & Galloway	01387 272724	01387 272759
Fife	01334 656200	01592 643355
Forth Valley	01786 463031	01786 434000
Grampian	01224 663456	01224 681818
Greater Glasgow	0141 201 4444	0141 211 3600
Highland	01463 239851/6	01463 704000
Lanarkshire	01698 281313	01236 748748
Lothian	0131 536 9000	0131 536 9330
Orkney	01856 885400	01856 885400
Shetland	01595 696767	01595 695678
Tayside	01382 645151	01382 660111
Western Isles	01851 702997	01851 702997

Health and Safety Executive

	Office Hours (Tel)
HSE Infoline	08701 545500

A7/1



Local Authority Environmental Health Departments

	Office Hours (Tel)	Out of Hours (Tel)
Aberdeen City	01224 523440	0142 698 0212 (pager)
Aberdeenshire	01224 665510	0142 690 4181 (pager, North) 01399 878105 (pager, Central) 01426 904182 (pager, South)
Angus	01307 461460	01307 464842
Argyll and Bute	01546 604292	01546 602904
Clackmannanshire	01259 452532	01259 452000
Dumfries & Galloway	01557 330291	01556 503375
Dundee City	01382 434000	01382 434000
East Ayrshire	01563 576023	01563 821180
East Dunbartonshire	0141 943 3280	0141 772 2592
East Lothian	01620 827827	01620 860045
East Renfrewshire	0141 557 3040	0141 577 3000
Edinburgh City	0131 469 5198	0131 200 2000
Falkirk	01324 504450	01324 503050
Fife	01334 412200	01592 415000
Glasgow City	0141 287 6500	0800 595 595
Highland	01463 702516	01463 713479
Inverclyde	01475 712615	01399 768872
Midlothian	0131 270 7500	0131 663 7211
Moray	01343 543451	01343 860575
North Ayrshire	01294 324354	01294 467120
North Lanarkshire	01236 751217	01236 424649
Orkney	01856 873535	01856 872172
Perth and Kinross	01738 476404	01738 476404
Renfrewshire	0141 840 3102	0141 884 8119
Shetland	01595 744841	01595 692605
Scottish Borders	01835 825111	01450 370880
South Ayrshire	01292 618222	01655 882189
South Lanarkshire	01698 455629	013572 521229
Stirling	01786 442771	01324 824716
West Dunbartonshire	01389 738272	01786 823676
West Lothian	01506 775400	01506 634579
Western Isles	01851 703773	01851 860483



Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Division

	Office Hours (Tel)	Fax
Headquarters	01738 620042	01738 643331
Aberdeen	01224 711177	01224 711184
Ayr	01292 520318	01292 521069
Dumfries	01387 267260	01387 250028
Inverness	01463 243030	01463 711103
Edinburgh	0131 5353130	0131 5353131
Perth	01738 629167	01738 643198
St Boswells	01835 822456	01835 823643
Thurso	01847 892602	01847 896355

State Veterinary Service

	Tel (24 hour)	Fax
Headquarters (Scotland)	0131 244 6275	01387 257451
Edinburgh Region	0131 244 8270	01620 842076
Divisions		
Inverurie	01467 626300	01467 626300
Ayr	01292 268525	01292 268525
Galashiels	01896 758806	01896 758806
Inverness	01463 234141	01463 231244
Perth	01738 625148	01738 625148

Water Authorities

	Office Hours (Tel)	Out of Hours (Tel)
East of Scotland Water	0131 453 7501	01383 721633
North of Scotland Water	01463 245427	0345 437 4374
West of Scotland Water	0141 355 5177	0141 355 5333

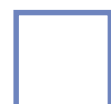
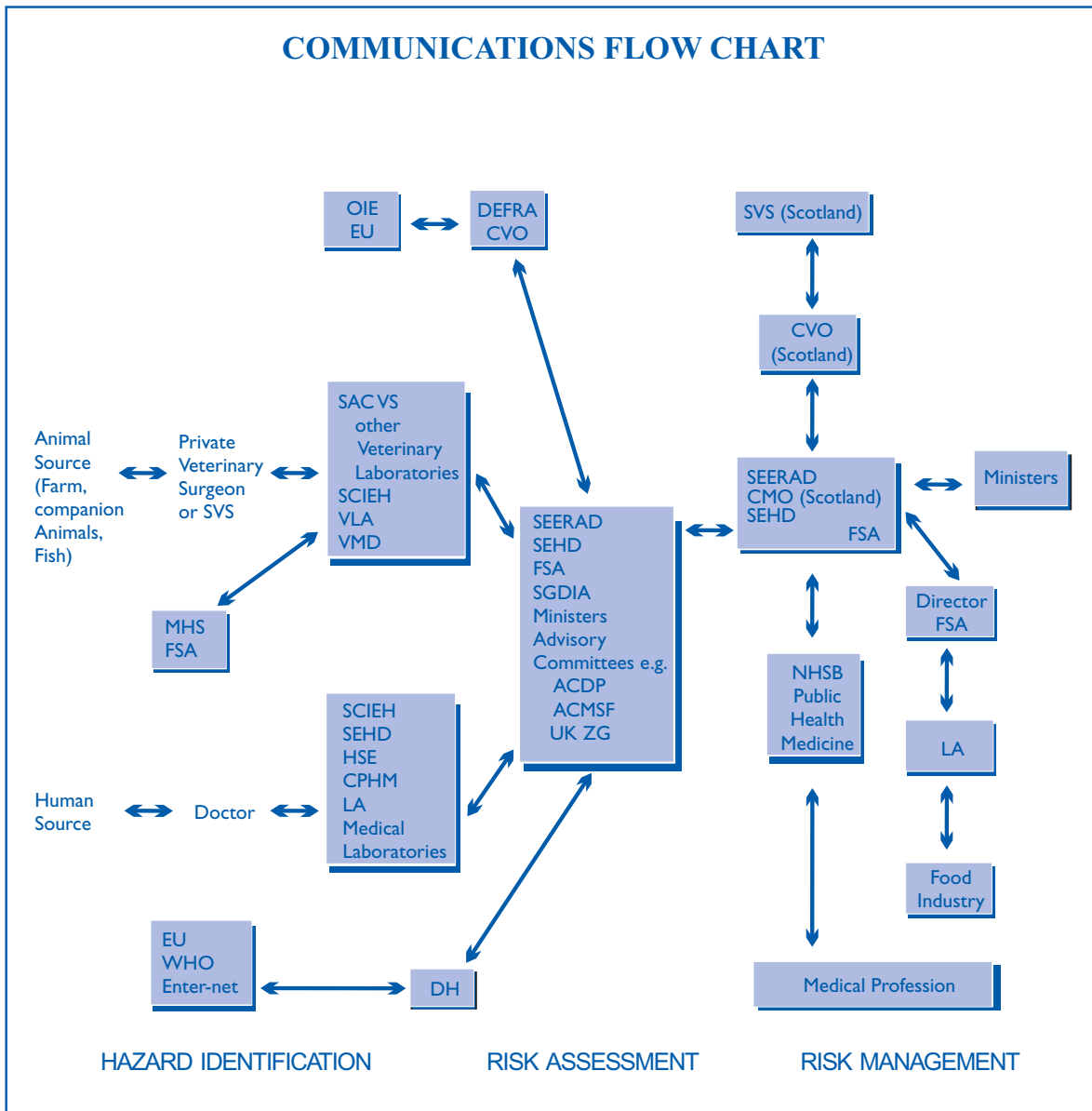


New and Emerging Diseases: Zoonoses Protection Scotland

Preface

The following section demonstrates and explains the process by which new and emerging zoonoses are recognised in Scotland and the communications leading to risk assessment and risk management.





Appendix 1

Flow chart - Explanatory Text

Introduction

The purpose of this flow chart is to demonstrate the process by which new and emerging zoonoses are recognised in Scotland and the communications leading to risk assessment and risk management. The flow chart, which was developed by a multi disciplinary working group, amends a flow chart developed by the National Zoonoses Group for England (now the UK ZG) to apply to Scotland.

The chart has been divided into three sections: Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Management, but it should be borne in mind that areas overlap and that the investigation and management of zoonotic disease is multidisciplinary and requires a high level of inter professional collaboration.

The following explanatory text should be read in conjunction with Appendices 2 and 3.

Hazard Identification

This function is also known as ‘horizon scanning’

Animal Infections

As members of the OIE, the UK through the CVO regularly reports the occurrence of all OIE listed diseases and infections which includes a number of zoonoses. Likewise the OIE reports back on a global basis, which includes reports of new and emerging zoonoses.

Surveillance data on zoonoses, particularly those as required by the Zoonoses Directive (92/117 EEC) are made regularly by the CVO to the EU. This enables the EU to collate information and inform each Member State of recent developments.

SAC VS is contracted by SEERAD for many activities, including the surveillance of new and emerging diseases and the diagnoses of zoonoses. Data on zoonoses in Scotland are reported by SAC VS to SVS, VLA and SCIEH. Data sent to VLA are merged with similar data from England and Wales and distributed in the form of annual reports.

VLA is contracted by DEFRA (SVS) for many activities including surveillance of new and emerging diseases and the diagnoses of zoonoses. In Scotland, VLA is mostly involved with diseases and infections in poultry. There is an informal exchange of information between organisations such as the AHT, IAH and VLA particularly on exotic, equine and companion animal zoonoses.

There is a daily exchange of clinical and laboratory surveillance data on disease syndromes and zoonoses between SVS and VLA. Data is analysed at SVS HQ and VLA and distributed to various interested organisations and in the form of annual reports.

Other veterinary laboratories such as those at universities, private laboratories etc may report the occurrence of new or unusual organisms to SCIEH or a particular Reference laboratory who will in turn report confirmed results to SCIEH.

The VMD maintains close contact with SEERAD and the FSA through formal and informal channels and is consulted on issues related to vaccination against zoonotic organisms.

IV/A1/1



The MHS collect information and samples for analyses on zoonoses and report all results to the FSA.

The FSA Scotland report results of surveillance activities on zoonoses through various publically available reports, and directly to the Scottish Parliament through Health Ministers.

Human

The UK is a member of WHO, EU and Enter-Net and as such there is a constant flow of information on zoonoses at European and worldwide levels. The DH has a pivotal role in distributing this information to SEHD, SEERAD and the FSA.

There are a number of concordats between FSA, SEHD and SEERAD (including relevant counterparts in England and Wales) which ensures regular exchange of data on zoonoses.

There is a regular exchange of all data on zoonoses between SEHD, CsPHM (via medical laboratories) the HSE and SCIEH.

Medical laboratories report the occurrence of new infections and zoonoses to SCIEH and CsPHM.

CsPHM report surveillance data on zoonoses and new infections to SCIEH and where appropriate to SEHD.

Data from LA monitoring and enforcement activities in relation to foodborne and other zoonoses are reported by EHO's to the appropriate CPHM and the FSA.

Data from HSE monitoring and enforcement activities on certain zoonoses are reported direct to Ministers.

Further details on hazard identification can be obtained from reports issued by individual organisations.

Risk Assessment

It is the responsibility of the CMO (Scotland), after consultation with the CVO (Scotland), to establish whether or not any new animal or human diseases or infection is zoonotic. Risk assessment is normally done by appropriate experts and expert committees such as the ACDP.

The ACMSF advise the FSA on all matters relating to the microbiological safety of food.

It is the responsibility of SEHD and SEERAD through the CVO (Scotland) and CMO (Scotland) respectively to inform the UKZG of new and emerging zoonoses. The UKZG also receives surveillance data on new and emerging zoonoses from the SGDIA via the CVO. The CMO (England) chairs the UKZG whose purpose is to coordinate action on zoonoses in UK.

Advisory committees such as ACDP, experts from other organisations such as VLA, HPA, SCIEH and medical laboratories may be asked to provide the UK ZG and Ministers with a rapid risk assessment on new and emerging diseases and infections. They may then advise the UK ZG that further research is required. This research will then be commissioned by members of the UKZG, i.e. the CVO, CMO (England), VMD, etc.

The HSE are responsible for occupational zoonoses and may seek risk assessment on new and emerging zoonoses from organisations such as the ACDP.

IV/A1/2



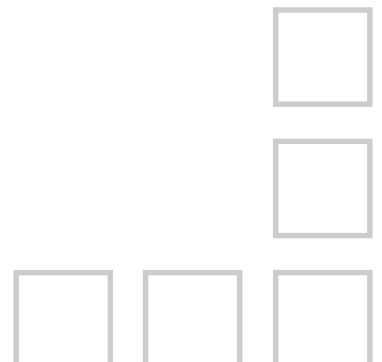
Risk Management

It is the responsibility of SEHD and SEERAD to report the occurrence of new and emerging zoonoses to Scottish Ministers and to provide advice when necessary on preventative and curative action.

Independent groups such as the FSA Scotland, SEAC, etc also report to and advise Scottish Ministers.

New strategies for risk management of new and emerging zoonoses will usually follow the 'precautionary principle' which states that, in the face of uncertain risk and incomplete data, policy-makers should err on the side of restraint. The corollary of the principle is the prominence of health over all other considerations.

The consequence of risk management is the formation of appropriate Government policy.



Appendix 2

Roles and Responsibilities of Organisations

ACDP – Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens

The ACDP is a non-statutory advisory non-Departmental Public Body. The Committee comprises of a Chairman and 16 members. The membership is tripartite, including eight scientific experts, four employer representatives and four employee representatives.

The current terms of reference of the ACDP are to advise the Health and Safety Commission, the Health and Safety Executive, Health and Agriculture Ministers and their counterparts under devolution in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, as required, on all aspects of hazards and risks to workers and others from exposure to pathogens.

ACMSF – Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food

The ACMSF was set up by UK Health and Agriculture Ministers in 1990 It is an independent expert committee providing advice on the microbiological safety of food with a membership drawn from the microbiological, medical and veterinary professions, public and environmental health, the food industry, food science, food retailing and consumer affairs. Prior to the establishment of the Food Standards Agency, it advised Ministers, but it has now become an advisory committee of the Agency.

AHT – Animal Health Trust

The AHT is a leading animal charity with the prime purpose of promoting the cause of animal welfare through veterinary research together with advanced clinical and educational commitments.

The AHT approach is to develop new technology and knowledge for better diagnosis, prevention and cure of disease; to provide a clinical referral service for veterinary surgeons in practice; to promote and to communicate their findings to others.

CMO (England) – Chief Medical Officer England

The CMO is the Government’s principal medical adviser and Head of the Medical Civil Service. The appointment is located in the Department of Health. The CMO is the professional head of all medical staff, with responsibilities within both the Wider Department and the NHS Executive. The post is also CMO to the Department for Education and Employment, the Home Office, the Department of Social Security and the Department of Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs, and provides medical advice to other parts of Government such as the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In those capacities, the CMO is uniquely positioned to provide medical advice on the widest possible range of matters affecting the nation’s health, and in these capacities has direct access to Ministers in all Departments.

CMO (Scotland) – Chief Medical Officer Scotland

The CMO (Scotland) is the Scottish Executive’s principal medical adviser, with direct access to Scottish Ministers. The post has direct involvement in the development of health policy in Scotland including prevention, health promotion, health protection and harm reduction. The CMO covers the spectrum of health related issues ranging from public health policy to NHS operations.

IV/A2/1



CVO – Chief Veterinary Officer

The CVO is the Government's senior veterinary adviser and professional head of veterinary surgeons working within the Civil Service. The CVO is Head of the SVS of DEFRA, and is internationally recognised as the senior government official responsible for the certification standards of animals and animal products exported from Great Britain throughout the world. He leads a team of professionals committed to the prevention and control of exotic disease of animals in Great Britain and the identification of new and emerging diseases which may be a source of disease in humans. The CVO provides veterinary advice to the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office as well as working closely with the Department of Health and the devolved authorities in Scotland and Wales.

CVO (Scotland) – Chief Veterinary Officer Scotland

The CVO (Scotland) leads all the activities of the SVS in Scotland and is responsible for advising Scottish Ministers on all veterinary issues including animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health policies. In formulating advice to Scottish ministers the CVO (Scotland) takes into account the epidemiological position in respect of Great Britain as a whole in the light of discussions with the CVO, where appropriate. The CVO (Scotland) is entitled to give Scottish Ministers whatever veterinary advice he thinks fit.

CPHM – Consultant in Public Health Medicine

The CPHM acts on the instruction of the Director of Public Health for the local NHS Board. A subspecialty is CsPHM with responsibility for communicable disease and environmental health (CDEH) who have a specific role in the surveillance, investigation and control of infectious disease. The CsPHM (CDEH) have no statutory enforcement powers but rather discharge their duty through their role as Designated Medical Officer for the Local Authority. In this role they advise the LA on what actions should be taken to control a problem but are reliant on the Local Authority to enforce this control. These CsPHM (CDEH) act as advisors to the Scottish Executive Health Department on policy issues and may influence legislation issues.

DH – Department of Health

The DH is a Government Department. The aim of the DH is to improve the health and well-being of people in England. The DH sets overall policy on all health issues, including public health matters and health consequences of environmental and food issues.

The Public health group of the DH has responsibility for protecting and improving the nation's health. It develops and implements policies to prevent disease, prolong life and identify any factors which might affect or threaten the health of the public.

Enter-net

Enter-net, which is funded by the European Commission under the BIOMED 2 programme, is an international surveillance network for human gastrointestinal infections which involves 15 countries of the European Union, plus Switzerland and Norway. The network aims to conduct international surveillance of human salmonellosis, including antimicrobial resistance of isolates from humans, and of human infections by *Escherichia coli* O157

IV/A2/2

EU – European Union

The Amsterdam Treaty on Public Health affirms that a high level of human health protection must be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Community policies and activities. Cooperation



between Member States is extended to all 'sources of danger to human health'. The Council is empowered to adopt measures in the veterinary and phytosanitary fields which have as their direct objective the protection of public health, in the context of the co-decision procedure.

FSA – Food Standards Agency

The UK FSA is a new organisation established by Act of Parliament. The Agency has been created to protect public health from risks which may arise in connection with the consumption of food, and otherwise to protect the interests of consumers in relation to food.

The Agency's functions are to; provide advice and information to the public and to Government on food safety from farm to fork, nutrition and diet; protect consumers through effective enforcement and monitoring; support consumer choice through promoting accurate and meaningful labelling.

FSA Scotland – Food Standard Agency Scotland

Food safety and standards are devolved matters and in Scotland the FSA advises Scottish Ministers through the Minister for Health and Community Care.

The sphere of influence ranges across the entire food chain covering areas such as animal feed, food safety and hygiene standards in abattoirs, shops, restaurants and take-aways and giving advice to consumers on how to store and cook food safely. The FSA Scotland provides clear guidance to the public on healthy eating and carries out surveys on nutrition and diet to monitor changing eating habits. Because the market for food is global, the FSA Scotland are involved in the Agency's UK wide actions to negotiate improvements to European and international food standards.

HPA – Health Protection Agency

The Health Protection Agency is a new national organisation for England and Wales, established on 1 April 2003. It is dedicated to protecting people's health and reducing the impact of infectious diseases, chemical hazards, poisons and radiation hazards. It brings together the expertise of health and scientific professionals working in public health, communicable disease, emergency planning, infection control, laboratories, poisons, chemical, and radiation hazards.

It brings together the expertise of a number of organisations, including:

- The Public Health Laboratory Service, including the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre and Central Public Health Laboratory
- The Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research
- The National Focus for Chemical Incidents
- The Regional Service Provider Units that support the management of chemical incidents
- The National Poisons Information Service NHS public health staff responsible for infectious disease control, emergency planning, and other protection support.

It works in partnership with the National Radiological Protection Board. (Primary legislation is planned to incorporate the NRPB into the Health Protection Agency.)

HSE – Health and Safety Executive of the Health and Safety Commission (HSC)

The HSC is for practical purposes an autonomous body working under the direction of the Secretary of State for the DETR. It has overall responsibility for occupational health and safety through the framework of the Health and Safety at Work. The HSE is the executive arm of the HSC and advises and assists the HSC in its functions and has day to day responsibility for enforcing health and safety legislation, investigating accidents, licences and approves standards in areas of significant hazards and commissions research. Both bodies were set up under the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974.

IV/A2/3



IAH – Institute for Animal Health

The IAH is the largest research institute in the UK dedicated to the health of farm animals. The research programme is funded by the Office of Science and Technology, DEFRA, DH and various international agencies and industry.

The mission of IAH is to understand the process of infectious diseases and from that knowledge improve the efficiency and sustainability of livestock farming, enhance animal welfare, safeguard the supply and safety of food and protect the environment.

LA – Local Authority

LAs (Environmental Health and/or Trading Standards) have a wide range of statutory responsibilities in relation to reporting zoonoses and enforcing legislation. Data from monitoring and enforcement activities in relation to foodborne and other zoonoses are reported by EHOs of the LA to CsPHM and the FSA.

Medical Laboratories

NHS Trusts manage medical laboratories. They provide a service to hospitals and general practitioners and others for the surveillance, diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of infection. Surveillance and reporting of infections to CsPHM and SCIEH is an important part of their work. Some also provide a non-patient testing service to local authorities and others. There is no central organisation of NHS medical laboratories in Scotland, though some laboratories are contracted to provide a reference service, and this is centrally funded (this may be a joint venture with universities).

MHS – Meat Hygiene Services

The MHS enforces hygiene, inspection and welfare regulations in licenced meat premises throughout Great Britain. The agency’s function is to safeguard public health and animal welfare. The MHS is now an executive agency of the FSA.

OIE – International Office of Epizootics

The OIE was established in 1924 by international agreement. The OIE studies animal diseases and their prevention, informs member countries of the evolution of epizootic diseases and methods to combat them; harmonizes diagnostic methods and animal health regulations for international trade of animals and animal products; coordinates international action in facing an epizootic threat.

PHLS – Public Health Laboratory Services

PHLS Media Services are the only part of the former PHLS to retain the PHLS name. Other parts of PHLS have been incorporated into NHS Trusts or into the new Health Protection Agency.

SAC VS – Scottish Agriculture College Veterinary Services

SAC VS is a Scotland wide veterinary diagnostic service operating from eight laboratory sites. SAC VS is contracted by the Scottish Executive for activities to include the protection of public health through the diagnosis of zoonotic disease in domestic animals.

IV/A2/4

SCIEH – Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health

SCIEH part of the NHS in and is the national surveillance centre for Scotland. SCIEH has close links with NHS Boards, LAs, SVS, SAC VSD, Water Authorities, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the SEHD. SCIEH provide surveillance information and expert advice on zoonoses to the SEHD.



SEAC – Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee

SEAC is a Government advisory Committee appointed by Ministers and sponsored jointly by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department of Health and the Food Standards Agency. Its role is to provide independent expert scientific advice to the Government on spongiform encephalopathies such as BSE, CJD and scrapie. SEAC's remit is wide-ranging, and covers public health, food safety and animal health issues.

The Committee was formed over 10 years ago and its terms of reference are as follows:

'To provide scientifically based advice to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department of Health, devolved administrations, and the Food Standards Agency on matters relating to spongiform encephalopathies, taking account of the remits of other bodies with related responsibilities.'

SEHD – Scottish Executive Health Department

Until recently the SEHD was composed of two sections: the National Health Service (NHS) in Scotland Management Executive and the Public Health Policy Unit. During 2000 restructuring resulted in the creation of a single integrated department. SEHD has responsibility for formulating policy in relation to health and health care; this includes public health policy in support of health protection, health promotion and disease prevention. The department liaises closely with other Scottish Executive departments and with departments in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

SGDIA – Surveillance Group for Diseases and Infections in Animals

This Group has been set up to co-ordinate the Agriculture Departments' and the FSA's programmes of surveillance of animal health and welfare on farms, including pathogens of both animal and human health significance.

The Group, which is chaired by the CVO brings together the four Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom, the Department of Health, the FSA, SAC VS, VLA and the HPA.

SVS – State Veterinary Service

The SVS is part of DEFRA. It is a GB-wide network of veterinary, technical and administrative staff operating from 23 Animal Health Divisional Offices, each with satellite Area Offices and from headquarters offices at Page Street in London and in Cardiff and Edinburgh.

The role of the SVS is to assist DEFRA and other Governmental Departments in achieving their aims in the field of animal health, public health, animal welfare and international trade.

In Scotland, Scottish Ministers have full responsibility for all animal health and welfare legislation including both policy and implementation of that legislation. Under the terms of a concordat agreed between DEFRA and the Scottish Executive, a single unified State Veterinary service has responsibility for operational and contingency planning and delivery of service to implement UK Government and Scottish Executive animal health and welfare policies across Great Britain. In Scotland, the SVS carries out the policies and the executive actions which are devolved to Scottish Ministers. The management of the unified SVS is overseen Board of Management which is accountable to Scottish as well as UK Ministers.

IV/A2/5



VLA – Veterinary Laboratories Agency

The VLA is a regional network of laboratories supported by a central research facility. It provides all sectors of the animal health industry with animal disease surveillance, diagnostic services and veterinary scientific research. The principle role is to support the State Veterinary Service in the national control of farm animal diseases.

VMD – Veterinary Medicines Directorate

The VMD is an Executive Agency of DEFRA. The VMD’s aim is to protect public health, animal health and the environment and to promote animal welfare by ensuring the safety, quality and efficacy of all aspects of veterinary medicines in the UK.

WHO – World Health Organisation

The WHO, founded in 1948, is a specialised agency of the United Nations with 191 Member countries. The main functions of WHO are: to give worldwide guidance in the field of health; to set global standards for health; to cooperate with governments in strengthening national health programmes and to develop and transfer appropriate health technology, information and standards.

UKZG – UK Zoonoses Group

The UK Zoonoses Group has replaced the National Zoonoses Group for England which was formed to provide a high level forum for the discussion of animal and human health aspects of zoonoses and their control. Meetings are chaired in rotation by each of the UK Chief Medical Officers.

The formation of the UK Zoonoses Group is in line with the recommendation in the Phillips Report on BSE for better liaison between central government, devolved administrations, and local enforcement and health organisations on animal and human health issues that have implications for the whole of the UK.

Membership includes the Chief Medical and Veterinary Officers, senior officials from UK Health and Agriculture Departments and the Food Standards Agency, together with representatives from Local Authorities Co-ordinating Body on Trading Standards, the Health and Safety Executive, the Health Protection Agency (including the Chair of the PHLS’s Advisory Group on Zoonoses), the Veterinary Medicines Directorate, the Veterinary Laboratory Agency, the Environment Agency and Consultants in Communicable Disease Control.

Although Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland had observer status on the former National Zoonoses Group for England, and each has its own zoonoses group, the UK Zoonoses Group membership now includes representatives from these countries to help develop a more cohesive, comprehensive and joint approach to the understanding and control of zoonotic diseases in the UK.



Appendix 3

Glossary of terms

ACDP	Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens
ACMSF	Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food
AHT	Animal Health Trust
CMO (England)	Chief Medical Officer England
CMO (Scotland)	Chief Medical Officer Scotland
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
CVO (Scotland)	Chief Veterinary Officer Scotland
CPHM	Consultant in Public Health Medicine
DEFRA	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DH	Department of Health
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EU	European Union
FSA	Food Standards Agency
FSA Scotland	Food Standards Agency Scotland
HPA	Health Protection Agency
HSC	Health and Safety Commission
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IAH	Institute for Animal Health
LA	Local Authority
MHS	Meat Hygiene Services
NHSB	National Health Service Board
OIE	International Office of Epizootics
PHLS	Public Health Laboratory Services
SACVS	Scottish Agriculture College Veterinary Services

IV/A3/1



SCIEH	Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health
SEAC	Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee
SEERAD	Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department
SEHD	Scottish Executive Health Department
SGDIA	Surveillance Group for Diseases and Infections in Animals
SVS	State Veterinary Service
VLA	Veterinary laboratories Agency
WHO	World Health Organisation
UK ZG	UK Zoonoses Group

