



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Veterinærinstituttet  
Norwegian Veterinary Institute

## Fish-Vet Dialogue: Exploring Collaboration on Managing Health of Aquatic Organisms

# Sanitary Management in Chile

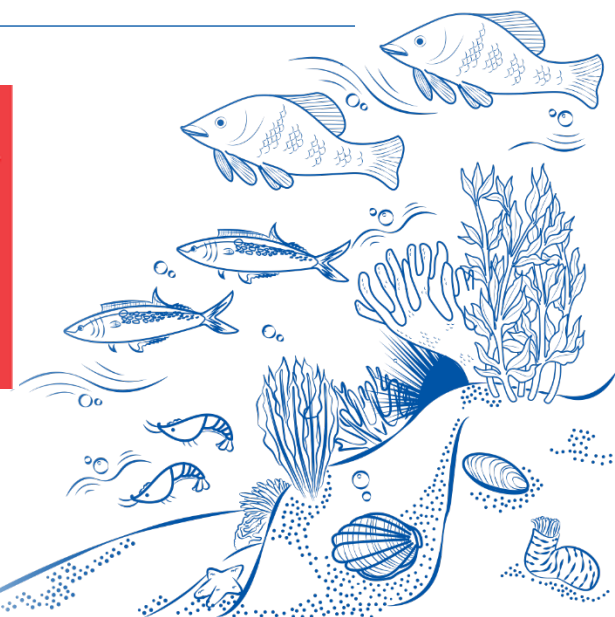
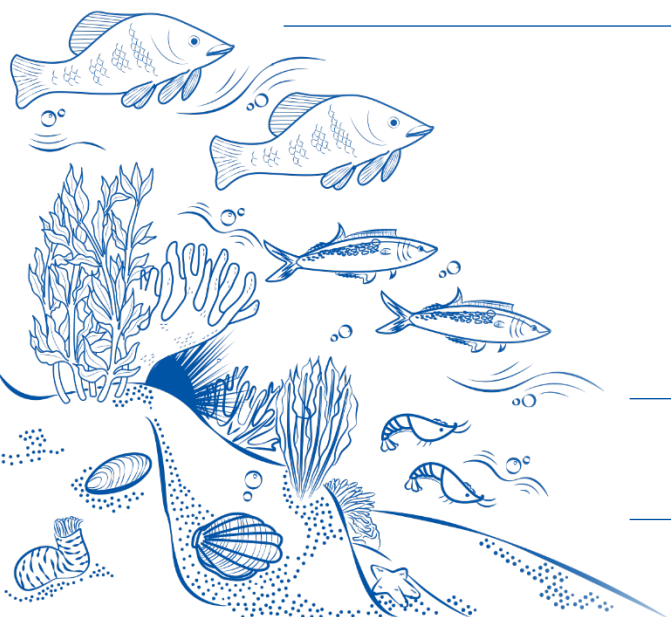
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9 June 2021



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**Government agency**



**It is the competent authority in  
sanitary, environmental,  
aquaculture and fisheries matters**



**Responsible of  
animal health and  
foodsafety of  
aquaculture**



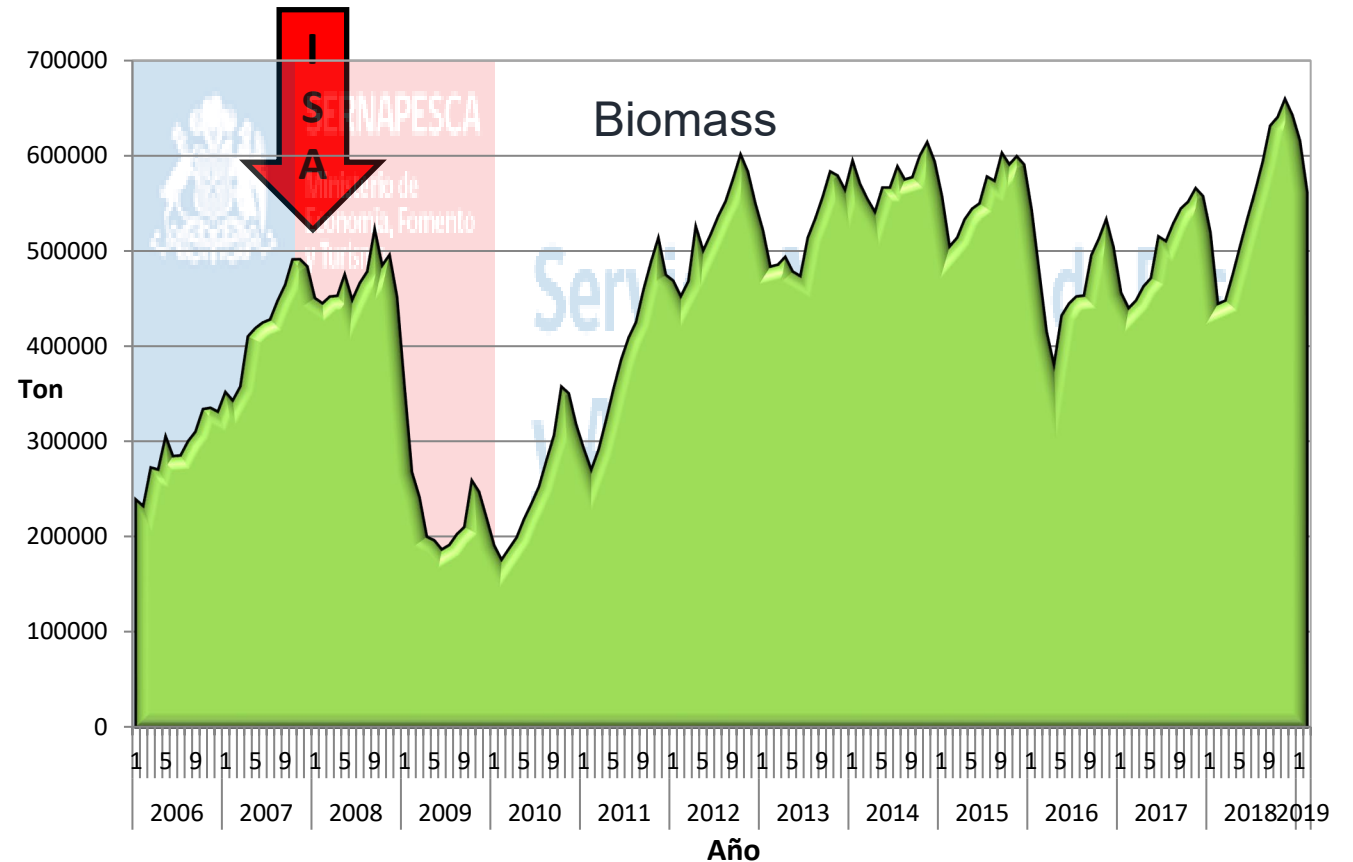
**150 veterinarians  
inspectors**

**More than 1000 employees**



Describe an aquatic animal disease incident/issue that occurred in your country.

*“The appearance of an exotic disease or even its mere suspicion can potentially be disastrous in a country or region. The appearance of the ISA Virus cost Chile 3,500 million dollars, 15,000 jobs and 25 points reduction in GDP of the Los Lagos region”.*



## ¿ What is the diagnosis of the crisis?

- Inadequate territorial ordering (structural problem)
- Insufficient regulation
- High density per cage (up to 30 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Insufficient control of the sanitary quality of the eggs (imported and national)
- Insufficient surveillance of exotic and prevalent diseases
- Predominance of self-regulation
- Absence of zone management programs
- low biosecurity



## Know the susceptible population and its geographic distribution



Salmo Salar



Coho



Sea Trout

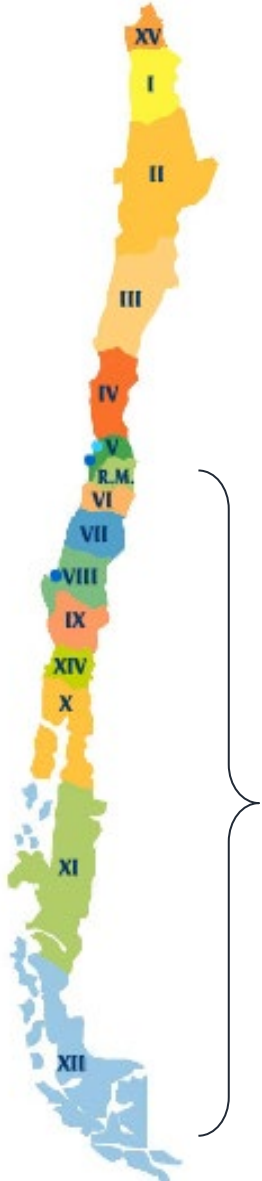
Cycle	14-18 mese
W Harvest	4.5 - 7 kg

Cycle	8-10 mese
W Harvest	3.0 kg

Cycle	8-10 mese
W Harvest	3.0 kg

Fresh Water

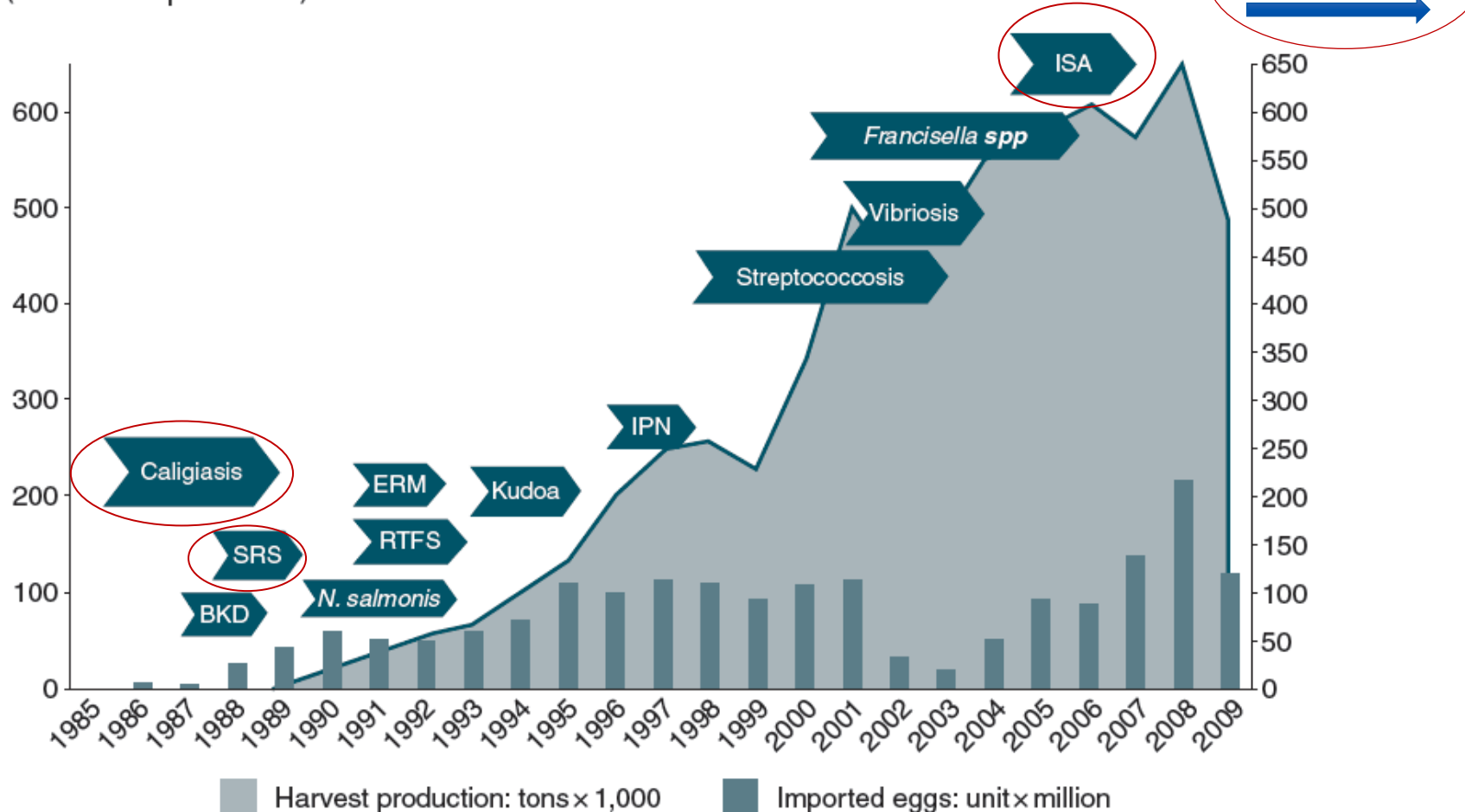
Sea Water



## ¿What have we done?

## Know the sanitary status for the different diseases

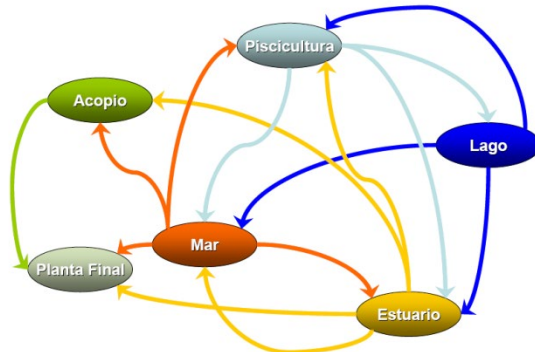
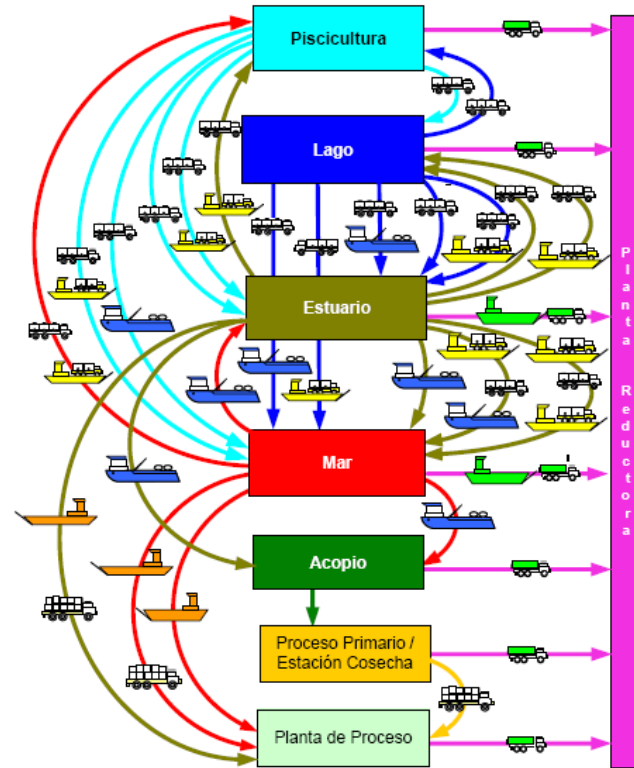
**FIGURE 2.6:** Timeline of Salmon Disease Occurrence, Production, and Egg Imports in Chile  
(C Barros unpublished)



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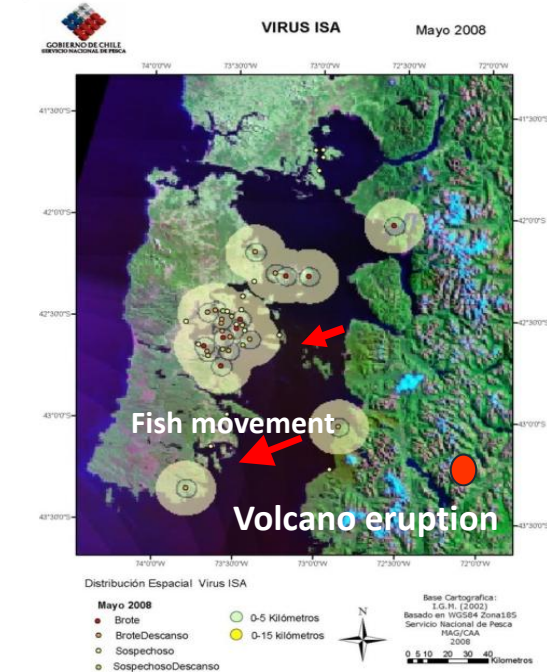
Know the Logistic

## Complex geography

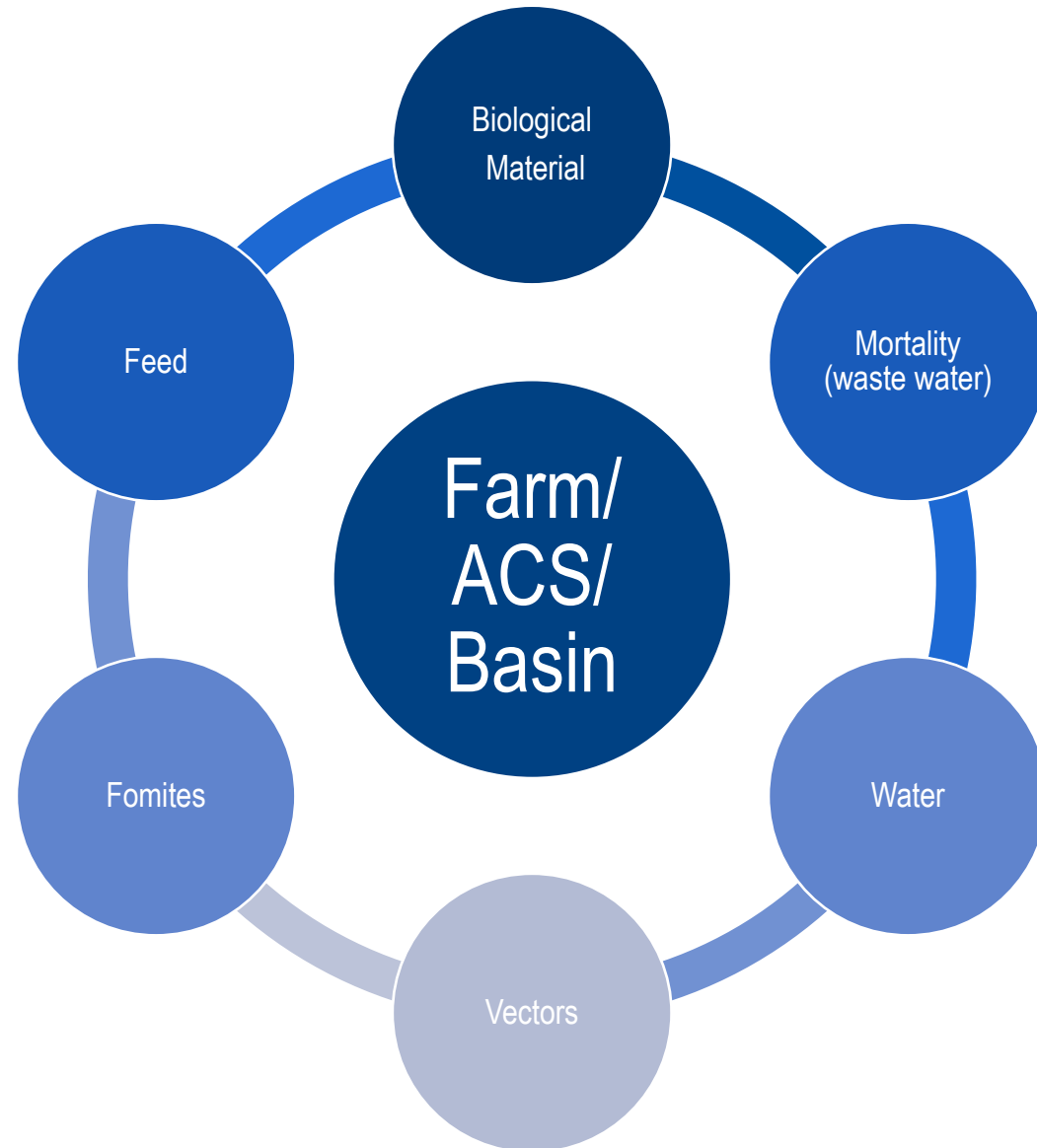


## Complex logistics

## Natural Disasters

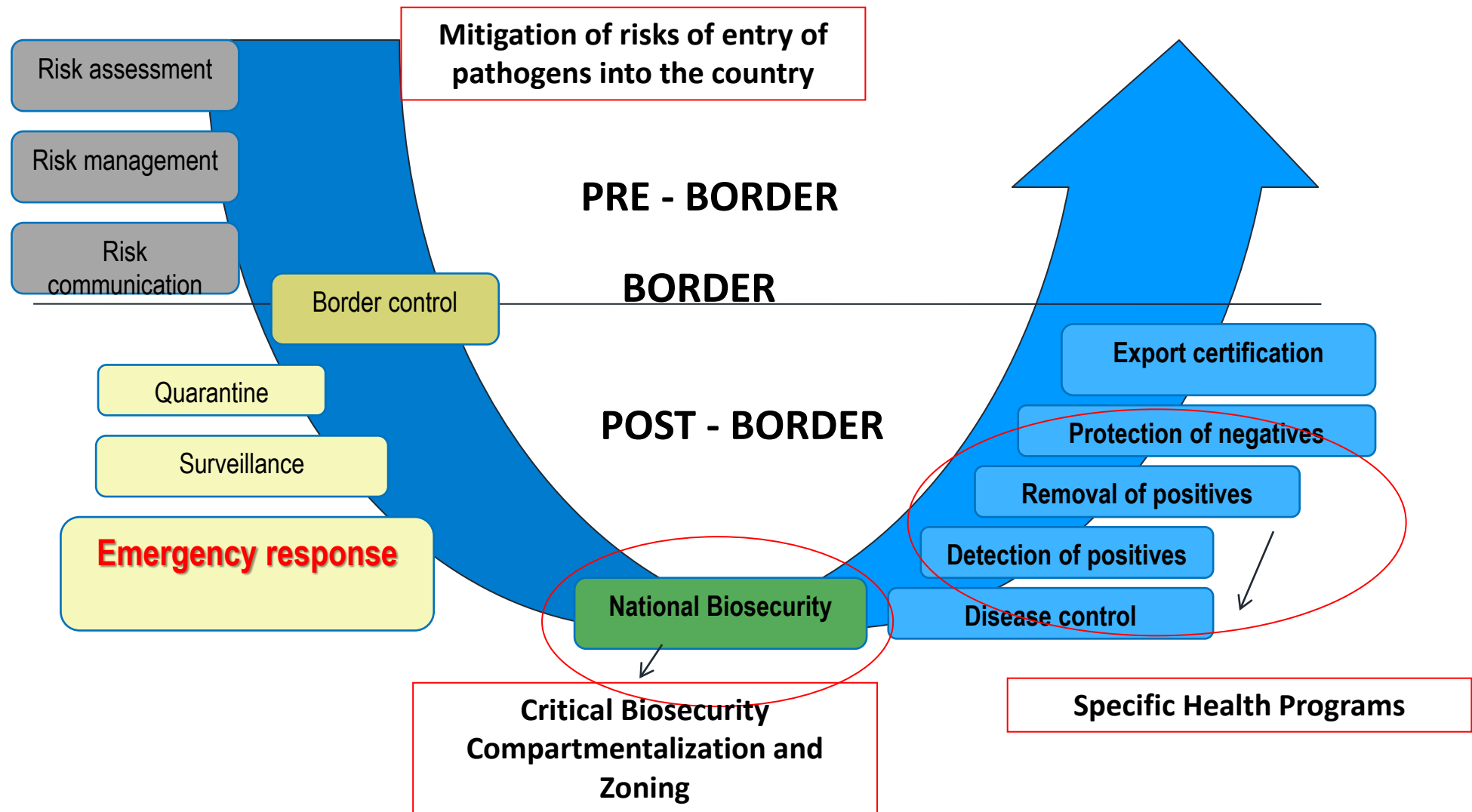


### Biosecurity Pillars



**Risk of  
introduction and  
establishment**

## Health Management Model



## **Strengthening the Epidemiological Surveillance System**

- Active Surveillance Program (PVA y PVM, for exotic diseases)
- Pasive Surveillance Program: Prevalent Diseases
- Mortality Reports – Sindromic Surveillance
- Immediate notification of suspicions of exotic diseases
- Reports of complaints

**Specific ISA Surveillance Program**

**Specific Caligus Surveillance Program**

**Specific SRS Surveillance Program**

### Key Points

- Know the status of diseases in the country
- Previous training of veterinarians and other professionals (simulation exercises)
- Biosecurity measures (entry of biological material blood water, mortality management, tributary of water)
- Diagnostic capacity (validation of techniques) and supervision of laboratories
- Case definition and **Notification System**
- **Clear Command Chain**
- Know the agent, the disease and the risk factors
- Communication strategy
- **Public – Private Joint Effort**
- Elimination time of positives/Control measures



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# Thank

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