

MoSS: A Monitoring and Surveillance System

for the early detection and identification of emerging animal diseases



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Introduction

Background: After the unexpected outbreaks of Bluetongue in Belgium in 2006 and 2007 there appeared to be a need for an accelerated disease identification to restrict animal discomfort and economic losses linked with decreased production as a result of emerging animal diseases.

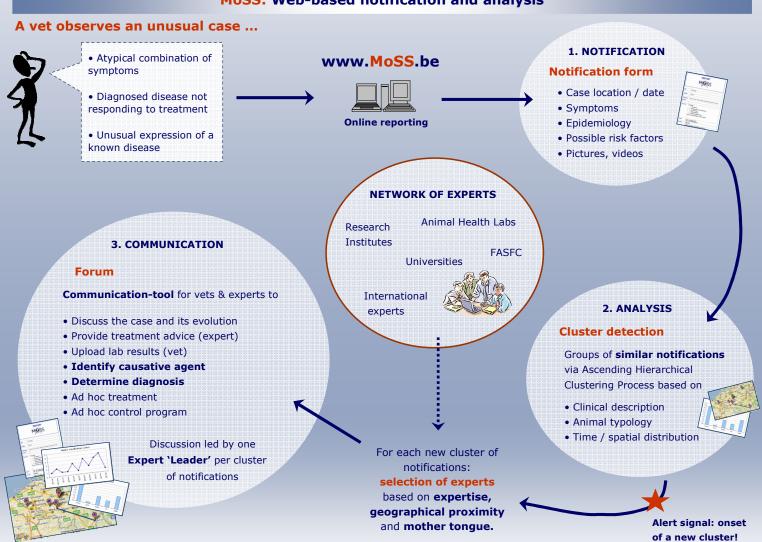
In 2008, the MoSS project was started to develop an online **Monitoring and Surveillance System (MoSS)** to facilitate a more structured communication between field veterinary practitioners (confronted with an emerging disease) and veterinary experts in various institutes.

Objectives

Early detection and identification of emerging animal diseases by:

- > development of a web-based application which encourages online reporting of **atypical syndromes** by vets and experts in various fields of expertise
- ➤ a real-time analysis of notifications via a ascending hierarchical clustering process, which detects clusters of similar notifications
 ➤ an alert signal provided by the onset of a new cluster, followed by efficient communication between vets and experts to rapidly identify the (potentially emerging) disease

MoSS: Web-based notification and analysis



Expected results

- Built-up of a **strong network** with and among veterinary field practitioners, experts, sanitary authorities respecting the established confidence relationship between vets and farmers.
- Validation of the discrimination potential of the clustering process using historic data of model diseases: Bluetongue, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and Bovine Neonatal Pancytopoenia in calves (currently emerging in Europe).
- 3) The **forum** should connect all levels of expertise of the experts with the vets and coordinate the diagnostic approach towards a fast identification of the causative agent.
- 4) Implementation of data mining aspects to detect changes in the frequency of reporting, possibly linked to parallel changes in nonspecific data (production data, mortality rates, reproduction data) as well as normal fluctuations in disease prevalences.









