MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 5, DATED MARCH 1, 2002

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY, using the powers conferred upon him by Article 87, sole paragraph of the Constitution, considering the provisions in Article 87 of the Animal Health Regulation, approved by Decree 24,548, of July 3, 1934, and what is in the Case file 21000.009298/2001-82, resolves:

Article 1. To approve the Technical Standards for the control of rabies of herbivores in compliance with Appendix to this Normative Instruction.

Article 2. Item “b” of Article 3 of Ordinance 516 of December 9, 1997 shall become effective with the following changes:

"Article 3. ……

a) ……

b) the incorporation of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, of enzootic paraplegia of sheep (scrapie) and of other progressive nervous diseases in the surveillance system for rabies of herbivores, as laid down by a regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply”.

c) ……

Article 3. This Normative Instruction shall come into force as of the date of its publication.

Article 4. Ordinance 126, of March 18, 1976, is revoked. MARCUS VINICIUS PRATINI DE MORAES

APPENDIX

TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE CONTROL OF RABIES OF DOMESTIC HERBIVORES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1. For the purposes of these Standards, owner means an individual that is the holder, or trustee, or by virtue of whatever reason has the possession of animals susceptible to rabies.

Article 2. To include Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, of enzootic paraplegia of sheep (scrapie) and of other progressive nervous diseases in the surveillance system for rabies of herbivores, as laid down by a regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply”. *(*IN THE WORDING OF NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 31/2014/MAPA)

Article 3. The Official Veterinary Service shall record the notifications mentioned in Article 2 of this Appendix, and comply with them within a 24 (twenty-four) hour deadline starting from its presentation. *(*IN THE WORDING OF NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 31/2014/MAPA*)*

Article 4. Those government employees who work in a laboratory or carry out disease controls must be protected by preventive immunization according to the scheme recommended by the World Health Organization.

CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY FOR THE OUTREACH OF THE PROGRAM

Article 5. The objective of the National Program for the Control of Rabies of Herbivores is to reduce the prevalenceof the disease in the population of domestic herbivores.

Article 6. The action strategy for the program is based on adopting the vaccination of domestic herbivores, the control of transmitters, and other animal health procedures that aim to protect public health, and develop the grounds for future actions in order to control this disease.

CHAPTER III VACCINATION

Article 7. In the prophylaxis of rabies of herbivores, the farmer administers 2 (two) ml inactivated vaccine, subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

Article 8. In those areas where rabies occurs, there will be systematic vaccination of bovids and equids aged equalto or over 3 months, under the supervision of a veterinarian.

Paragraph 1. Vaccination of bovids and equids aged less than 3 months, and of other species, may be carried out at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

Paragraph 2. Primovaccinated animals must be revaccinated 30 (thirty) days.

Article 9. The certificate of anti-rabies vaccination shall be issued by the veterinarian, and will be valid for the periodof protection provided by the vaccine used.

Sole paragraph. To add to the proof of vaccination, the owner of the animals may be required to present:

I - the invoice for the purchase of the vaccine giving the batch number, expiry date and laboratory where the vaccinewas produced;

II - the written date of vaccination, the number of animals vaccinated by species, and the respective identificationof the animals.

Article 10. For the purposes of revaccination, the duration of immunity provided by the vaccines in herbivores will be deemed to be 12 (twelve) months maximum.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION, CONTROL AND SALE OF VACCINES

Article 11. Production and control of all batches of vaccine shall comply with the regulations of the Department of Animal Health that grants the permits for all vaccines.

Article 12. Vaccines shall only be approved if their expiry date is equal to or greater than 1 (one) year.

Article 13. From production to use, the rabies vaccine shall be kept within a 2ºC to 8ºC temperature range.

Article 14. Whenever the Official Veterinary Service requests it, the establishment in charge of selling the vaccine must notify it of the purchase, sale, and stock of the vaccine.

Article 15. Whenever necessary, rabies vaccines, either produced in the country or imported, will be sampled for inspection testing, wherever they may be, in order to assess their effectiveness.

CHAPTER V

CONTROL OF TRANSMITTERS

Article 16. The teams that work on rabies outbreaks shall carry out an inquiry to determine whether species other than bats may act as transmitters.

Article 17. The method chosen to control vectors will depend on the animal species, the topography of the region,and possible legal restrictions.

Article 18. Until studies on the products are carried out, the method to control bloodsucking bats will be based on the use of anticoagulant substances.

Article 19. The application of anticoagulant substances in bloodsucking bats shall be carried out under the supervision of the veterinarian. (IN THE WORDING OF NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 41/2020/GM/MAPA)

Article 20. The farmer, supervised by the veterinarian, shall apply anticoagulant substances around recent lesions provoked by hematophagous bats in herbivores.

Article 21. The anticoagulant substances and nylon nets used to control bloodsucking bats are materials that are exclusively used in the program.

Article 22. …… (Revoked by NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 41/2020/GM/MAPA)

Article 23. The roosting sites of hematophagous bats, above all the species *Desmodus rotundus* of which the OfficialVeterinary Service has been notified, are to be registered and monitored periodically in order to maintain a reliable database to support spatial analyses of areas at risk for rabies. (IN THE WORDING OF NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 41/2020/GM/MAPA)

Article 24. If rabies occurs in a wild carnivore, an epidemiological survey must be carried out in order to check the origin of the case, and if an outbreak occurs that affects one or more species, that population will be controlled bymeans of systematic captures in order to determine viral activity and the extent of the outbreak.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE MEASURES

Article 25. For the epidemiological surveillance of the disease, an information system will be established and will include mandatory notification of cases and information.

Article 26. A permanent diagnosis of the epidemiological situation is be put into practice, as well as the analysis ofdriving factors, magnitude, distribution and propagation of rabies.

Article 27. Any area in which the disease has been confirmed in the 2 (two) previous years, will be deemed an areaof the occurrence of rabies.

Article 28. Any area in which the control of rabies has attained satisfactory levels, and in which bovids and equids have been duly vaccinated and the population of transmitters reduced, shall be deemed a controlled zone or area.

Article 29. Any area in which an endemic status of rabies has been acknowledged, or any area in which prompt intervention is required, shall be deemed an area for immediate action.

Article 30. Rabies vaccination shall be recommended for susceptible animals in the outbreak and perifocal areas, in accordance with the local geographical conditions. (IN THE WORDING OF NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 41/2020/GM/MAPA).

Article 31. Surveillance will be constantly maintained in order to detect transmitters, by means of the verification of the coefficient of bites and of the dynamics of the populations.

CHAPTER VII

SAMPLE TAKING AND LABORATORY TESTING

Article 32. Sampling of animals suspected of rabies will be guided by a veterinarian and can be performed by the Veterinarian or an appropriately trained assistant who is properly immunized.

Article 33. Samples of the central nervous system of animals suspected of rabies must be taken after their death or when culled in the advanced phase of the disease (paralytic phase).

Article 34. Samples of the central nervous system of suspect animals and of bats found dead or fallen, shall be sent to the laboratory. (IN THE WORDING OF NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION 41/2020/GM/MAPA).

Article 35. The sampled material shall be tested by direct immunofluorescence and biological assay (inoculation in mice or in cells), or by another technique that may come to be recommended by the World Organisation for Animal Health, in an official laboratory or a private laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - MAPA.

CHAPTER VIII

SANITARY EDUCATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Article 36. All available means and information must be used for sanitary education and the dissemination of

information; representatives of political, ecclesiastical and educational spheres must also be involved, in order to reach the largest possible number of farmers and other members of the rural community.

Article 37. The organization of the range of social actors in a community into Municipal or Intermunicipal Councils for Animal Health, integrated with the State-level Council for Animal Health, is an essential condition for an effectivesolution to the problem of rabies of domesticated herbivores.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL

PROVISIONS

Article 38. The technical and auxiliary personnel in charge of rabies control will receive continuous specialized training in the topics of vaccine control, epidemiology, statistics, the planning and administration of animal health campaigns, laboratory diagnostics, bioecology and the control of hematophagous bats, the handling of non- hematophagous species, and sanitary education.

Article 39. Rabies combat activities will be nationwide in nature, and the States of Brazil will bring in specific legislation based on the present Standards.

Article 40. Vaccine-producing laboratories will have a period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days after the publication of the present Normative Instruction, to make the necessary adjustments so as fully to comply with it.

Article 41. Incorporates the bovine spongiform encephalopathy, scrapie and other diseases with progressive nervous symptoms in the surveillance system of rabies of domestic herbivores.

Article 42. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply’s Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health (SDA) will bring in supplementary instructions on the topic and will address omissions and queries.

(Of. El. no. 49/2002)

Official Gazette (D.O.U.), 04/03/2002