



World Organisation for Animal Health





The OIE is digitising its archives and placing them online

Marie Teissier
Information Specialist
OIE Administration, Logistics and Publication Department

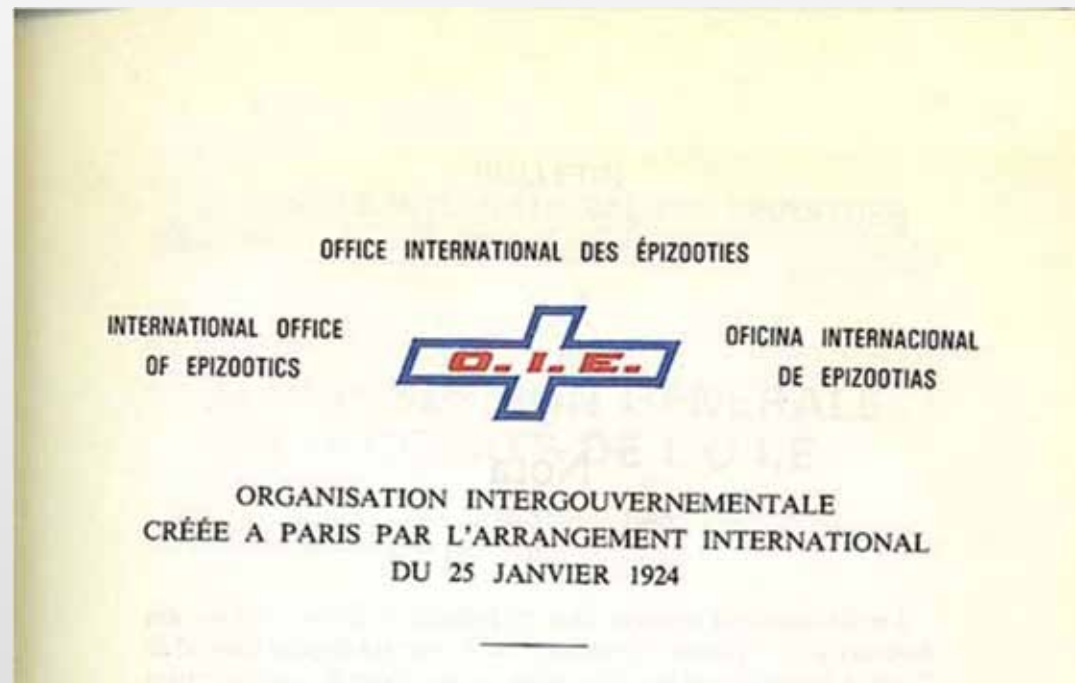
12th EAHIL Conference 2010, Lisbon 14-18 June 2010

The OIE

- The OIE is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924 by 28 countries
It was created before the U.N (1945)
- World Organisation for Animal Health is the Common name adopted by the International Committee on May 2003

Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Finland, France, Great-Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, Mexico, the Principality of Monaco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovak Republic and Tunisia signed the Agreement.





The OIE's Objectives

Historical objectives

ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

- to ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation in order to improve animal health worldwide
- to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information

New objectives

- to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- to improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
- to promote animal welfare

New objectives

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

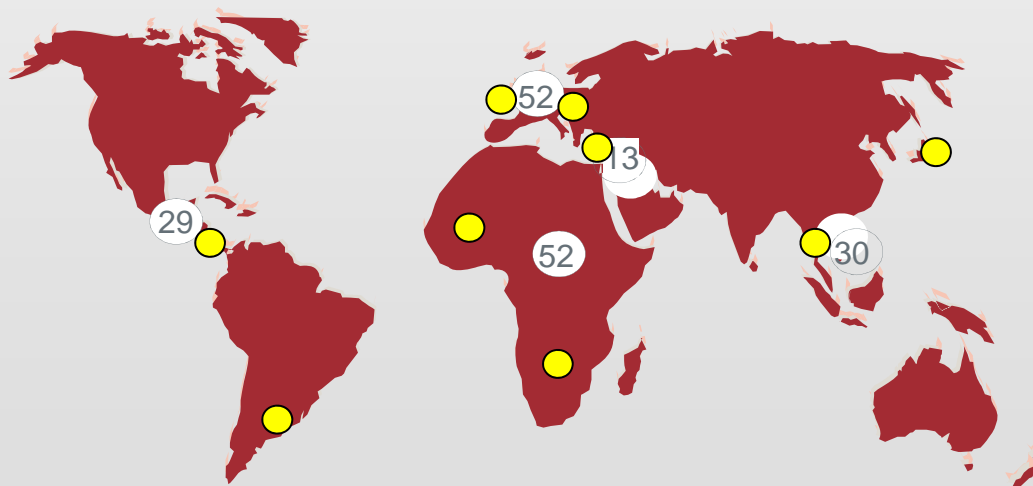
Within its World Trade Organization (WTO)
mandate,

- to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
- to provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin

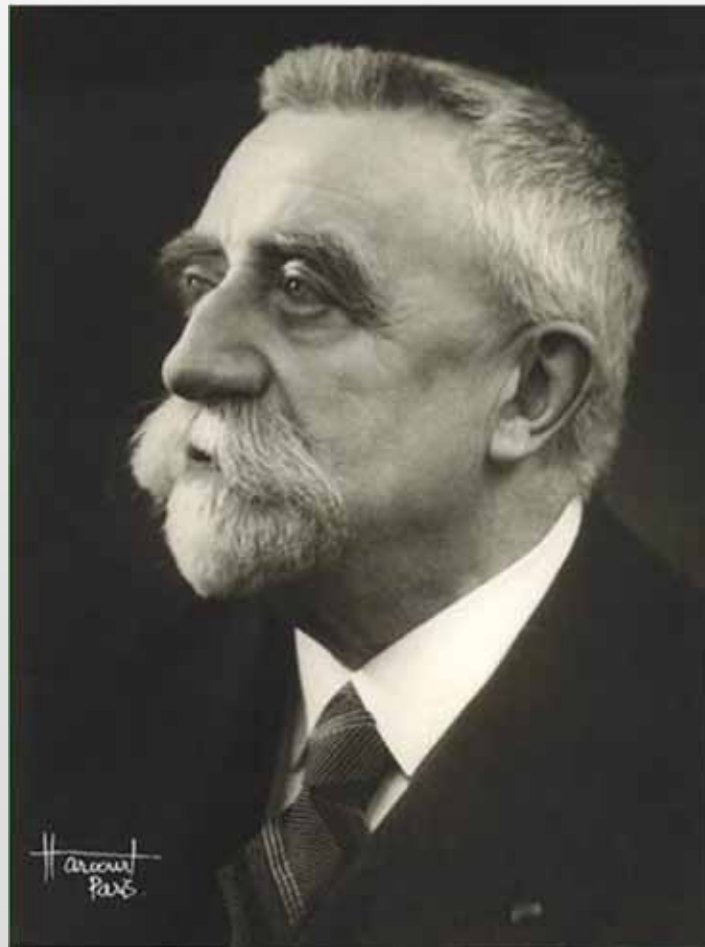
The OIE Today



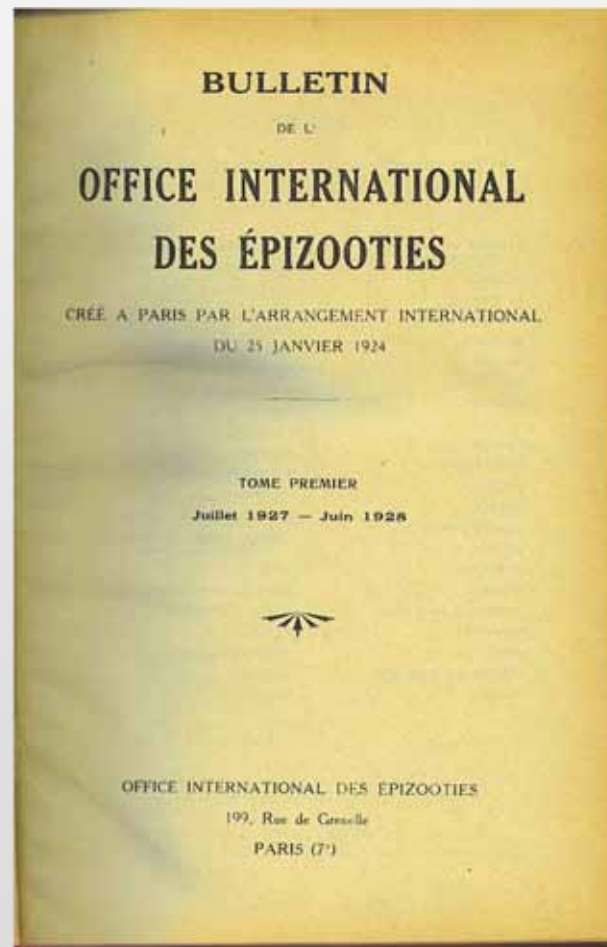
- 86 years old
- 176 Members
- Headquarters in Paris
- Permanent Regional Representations: Bamako (Mali), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Tokyo (Japan), Sofia (Bulgaria) and Beirut (Lebanon)
- Sub-regional Offices: Bangkok (Thailand), Gaborone (Botswana), Panama, Brussels (Belgium), Tunis (Tunisia) and Nairobi (Kenya)
- Regional Commissions: Africa, America, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East



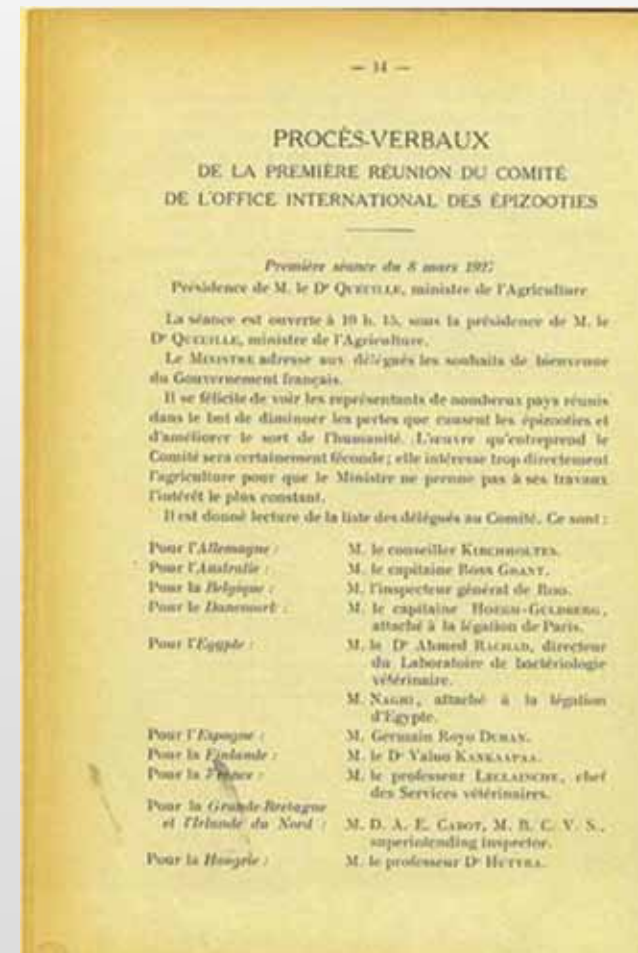
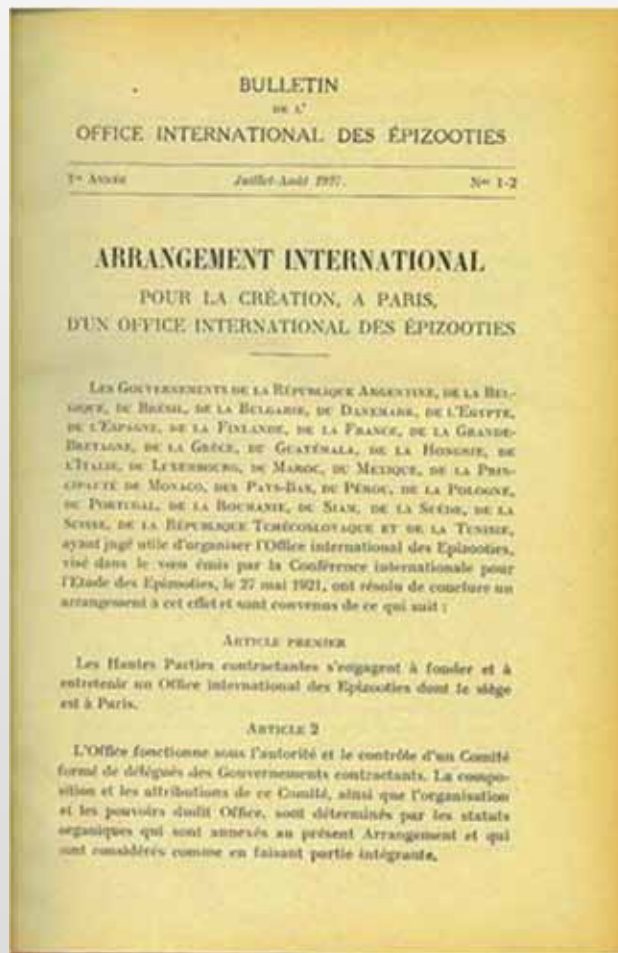
Publications



E. Leclainche, first Director general of the OIE from March 1927 till May 1949, started the first official publication of the OIE: the « *Bulletin de l'Office International des épizooties* »



Volume 1 was issued in July 1927. It published the text of the International Agreement for the creation of the OIE, signed in Paris on January 25, 1924 by 28 countries and the minutes of the first meeting of its Committee



The *Bulletin* was a miscellaneous collection of reports on the activities of the OIE, containing:

- Epidemiological and regulatory information,
- Scientific articles,
- Texts on events relating to the Office,
- Proceedings and reports of the annual General Session of the International Committee,
- All official documents of the Office and its activities with other International Organisations,

- Original articles on epizootic diseases,
- Documents and information on International Meetings and Conferences, Conventions, Laws and Regulations,
- Statistics on the animal health situation in Member Countries,
- Reports of Specialist and Regional Commissions.

The 93 volumes of the *Bulletin* from 1927 to 1981 reflect the history of the Organisation.

LISTE

des Pays participant à l'Office International des Épizooties

AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE
FRANÇAISE.
ALBANIE.
ALLEMAGNE.
ARGENTINE (République).
AUSTRALIE.
AUTRICHE.
BELGIQUE.
BULGARIE.
CHYPRE.
DANEMARK.
EGYPTE.
EIRE.
ESPAGNE.
FINLANDE.
FRANCE.
GRANDE-BRETAGNE.
GRÈCE.
HONGRIE.
INDES BRITANNIQUES.
INDOCHINE.
IRAK.
ITALIE.

JAPON.
LITHUANIE.
LUXEMBOURG (Gd-Duché de).
MADAGASCAR.
MAROC.
MONACO (Principauté de).
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE.
PALESTINE.
PAYS-BAS.
POLOGNE.
PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE.
RUSSIE (U.R.S.S.)
SIAM
SUÈDE.
SUISSE.
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE.
TUNISIE.
TURQUIE.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE
URUGUAY.
YOUgosLAVIE.

Adresser toutes les communications à l'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL
DES ÉPIZOOTIES, 9, avenue Emile-Acollas, Paris (VII^e).

BULLETIN
de l'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL des ÉPIZOOTIES

VOLUME XVI

Mai-Juin 1938

DOUZIEME SESSION DU COMITÉ DE l'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL des ÉPIZOOTIES

(24 au 28 mai 1938)

I. — RAPPORTS

La situation sanitaire en 1937

par

M. E. LEGLAINCHE

Directeur de l'Office International des Épizooties

L'année 1937 est marquée, en Europe, par une invasion aphteuse, tout imprévue, qui a progressé au cours du second semestre et qui était en pleine évolution à la fin de l'année.

Rien de particulier en ce qui concerne les contagions permanentes. Il est regrettable que les maladies qui préoccupent au plus haut point l'opinion comme la tuberculose, la maladie de Bang, les mammites ne donnent point lieu à l'établissement de statistiques dans tous les pays.

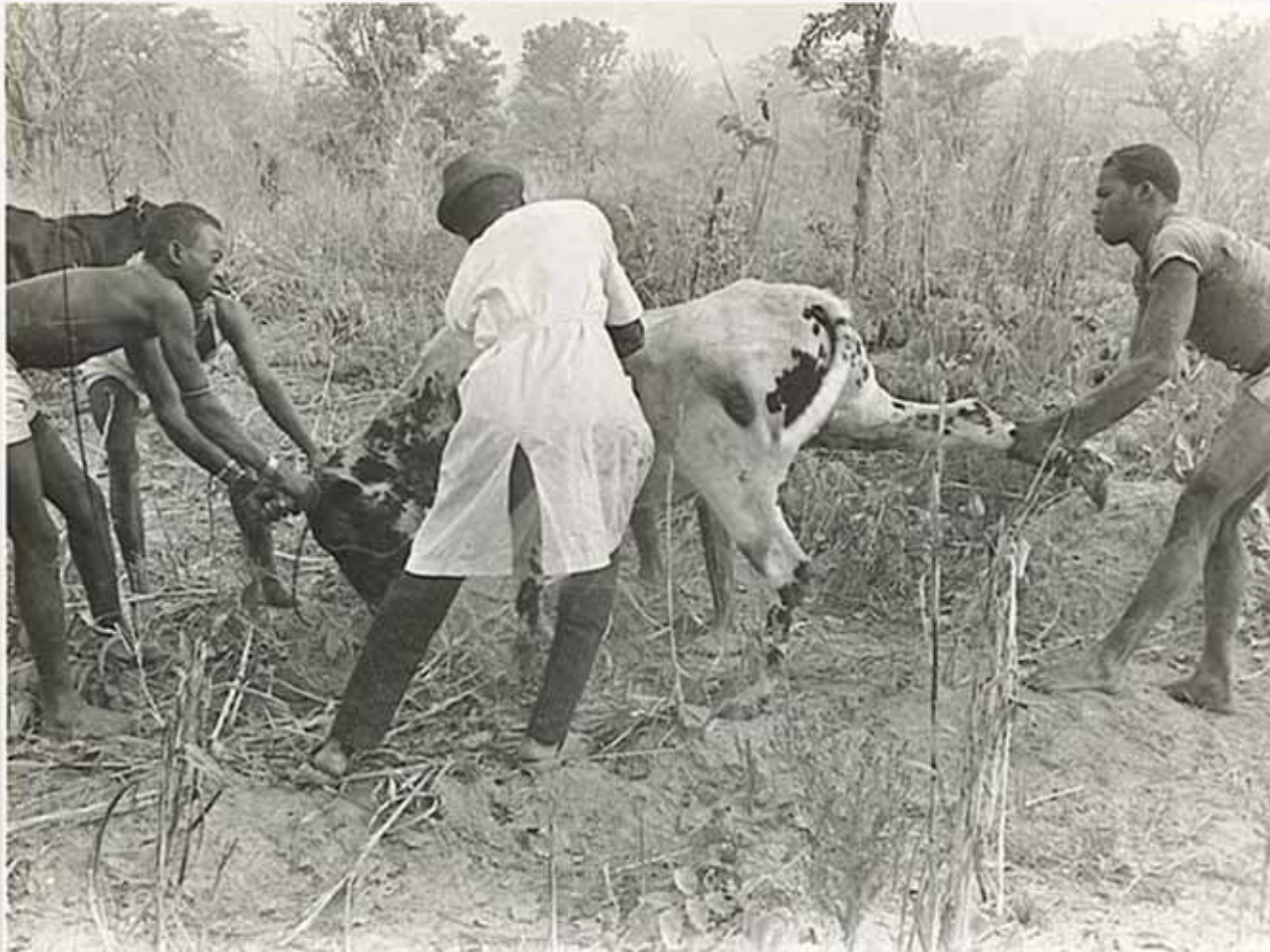
♦♦

FIÈVRE APHTEUSE

L'année débute dans les conditions les plus favorables. La fièvre aphteuse rétrocede depuis plusieurs années et l'année 1936 a été très calme. La plupart des pays d'Europe sont r

They also reflect the animal health situation and disease control activities throughout that period within the OIE Members Countries, the number of which increased, from 28 in 1927 to 102 in 1981 when the *Bulletin* stopped being published under its former format.

Vaccination CBPP in Togo



The “standards”

The *International Animal Health Code*:

- first called *“International Zoo-sanitary Code”*
- now called *“Terrestrial Animal health Code”*

The “Code” is the regulatory basis for world-wide trade in animals and animal products. First issued in 1968, it is revised annually

1968: first edition of the “Code”

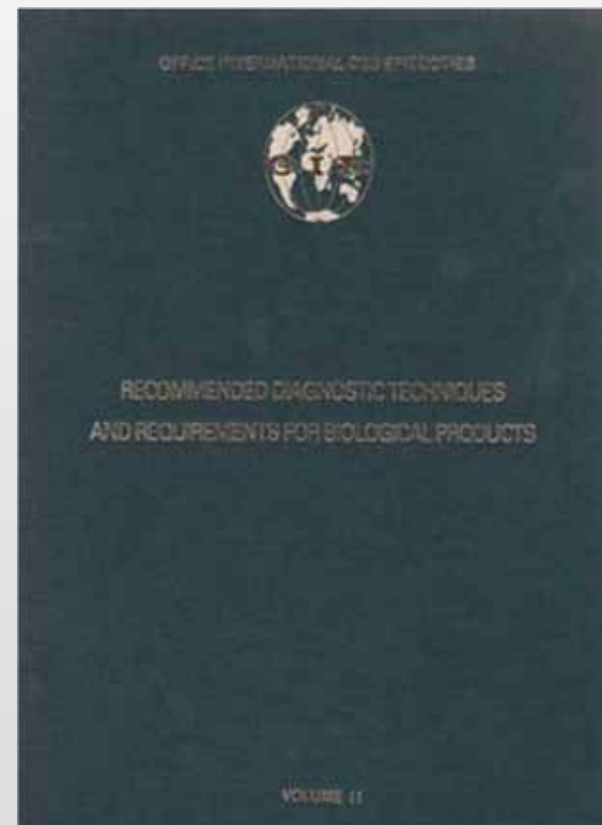


The “standards” (cont)

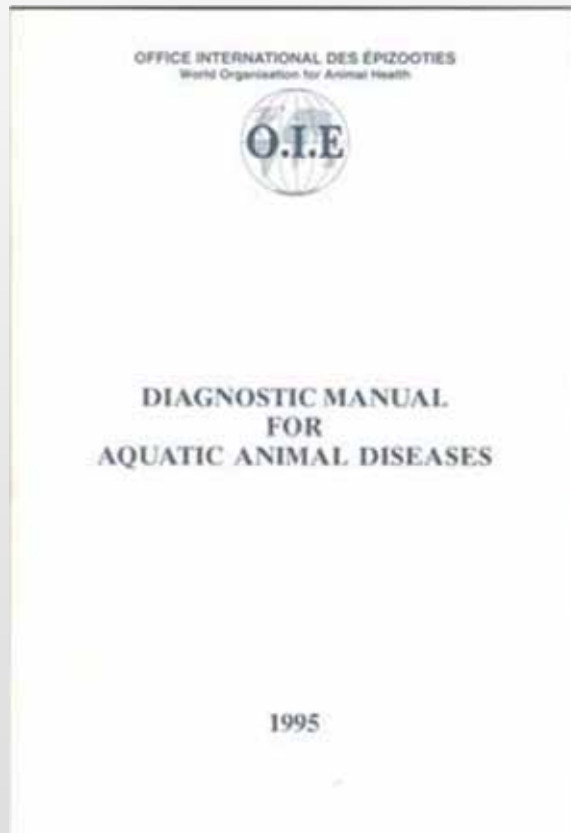
The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines*:

- a contribution to the international harmonisation of methods for the surveillance and control of the most important animal diseases
- first published in 1989

The “Manual”



Both international standards, originally written for *Terrestrial Animals* only, have been published for *Aquatic Animals* since 1995

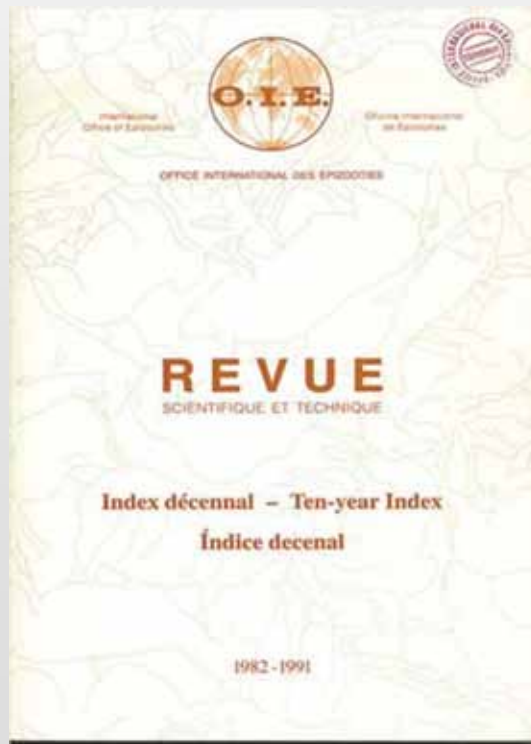


A new periodical



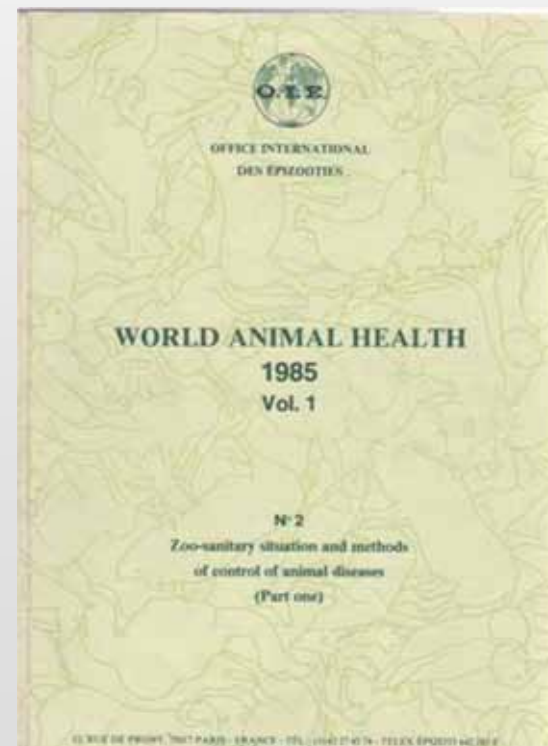
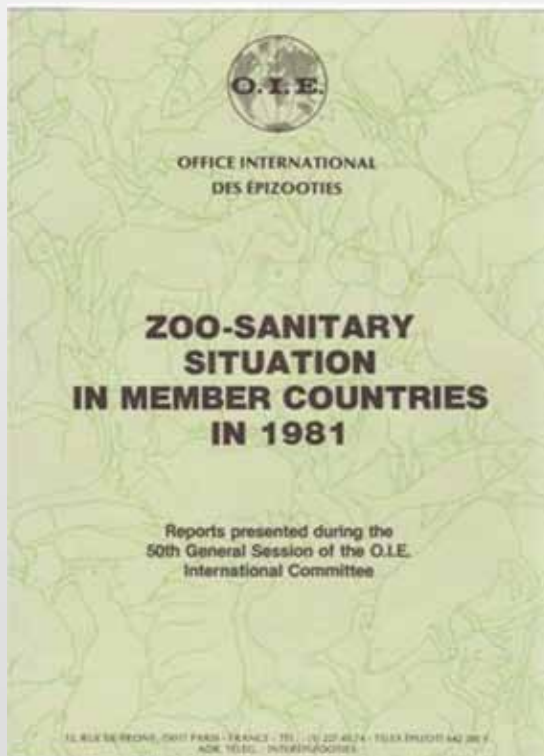
The *Scientific and Technical Review*

- quarterly
- trilingual
- First published in 1982

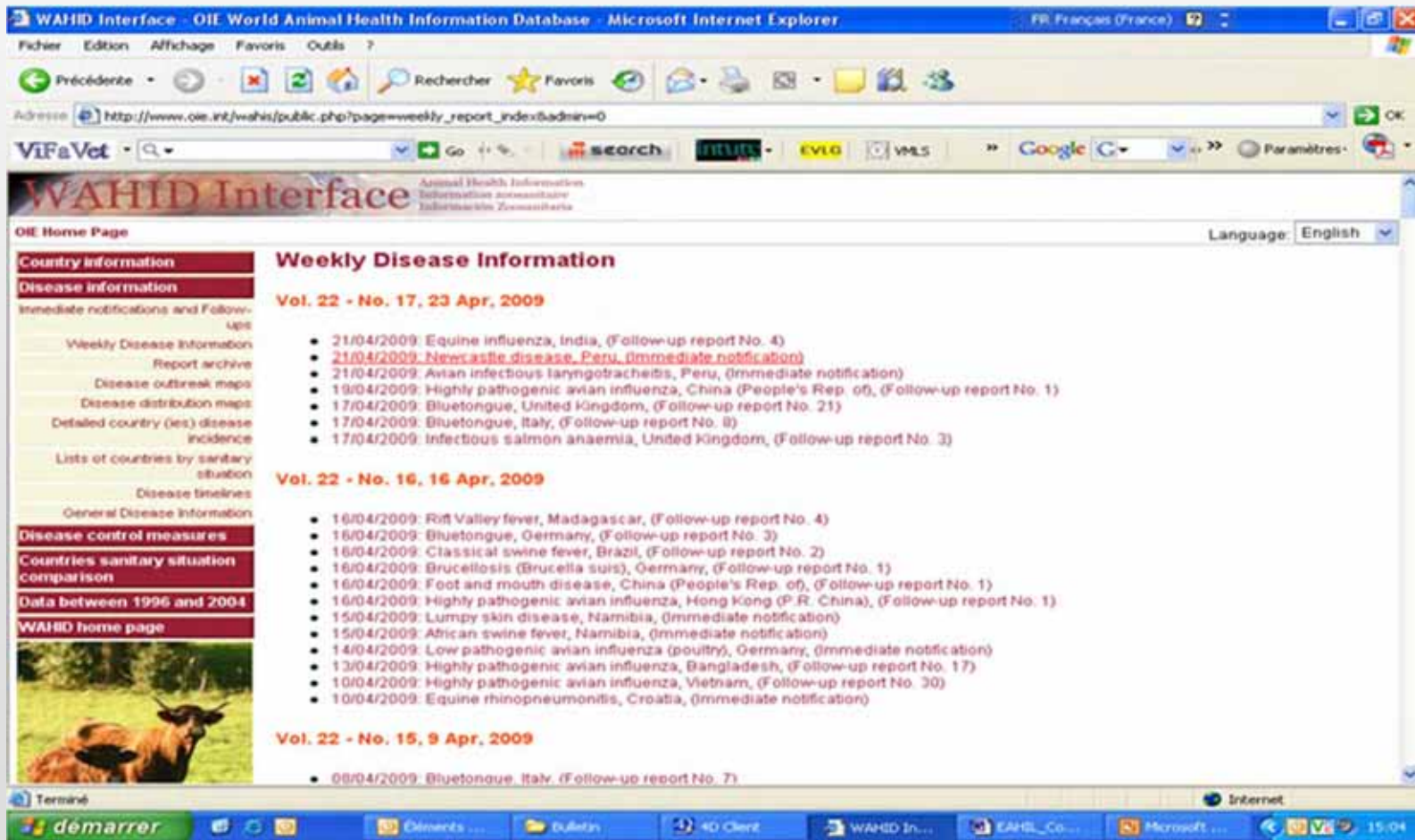


Animal Health Information

Statistics on Animal Health started to be published annually in 1959 and became *Zoo-sanitary situation* in 1981 and *World Animal Health* in 1985.



This information has been available electronically through two databases: *HandiSTATUS*, from 1996 to 2004 and *WAHID* since 2005



The screenshot shows the WAHID Interface website in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The page title is "WAHID Interface - OIE World Animal Health Information Database". The browser address bar shows the URL: http://www.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=weekly_report_index&admin=0. The website content includes a sidebar with navigation links such as "Country information", "Disease information", and "Disease control measures". The main content area is titled "Weekly Disease Information" and displays three sections of reports for April 2009:

- Vol. 22 - No. 17, 23 Apr, 2009**
 - 21/04/2009: Equine influenza, India, (Follow-up report No. 4)
 - 21/04/2009: Newcastle disease, Peru, (Immediate notification)
 - 21/04/2009: Avian infectious laryngotracheitis, Peru, (Immediate notification)
 - 19/04/2009: Highly pathogenic avian influenza, China (People's Rep. of), (Follow-up report No. 1)
 - 17/04/2009: Bluetongue, United Kingdom, (Follow-up report No. 21)
 - 17/04/2009: Bluetongue, Italy, (Follow-up report No. 8)
 - 17/04/2009: Infectious salmon anaemia, United Kingdom, (Follow-up report No. 3)
- Vol. 22 - No. 16, 16 Apr, 2009**
 - 16/04/2009: Rift Valley fever, Madagascar, (Follow-up report No. 4)
 - 16/04/2009: Bluetongue, Germany, (Follow-up report No. 3)
 - 16/04/2009: Classical swine fever, Brazil, (Follow-up report No. 2)
 - 16/04/2009: Brucellosis (Brucella suis), Germany, (Follow-up report No. 1)
 - 16/04/2009: Foot and mouth disease, China (People's Rep. of), (Follow-up report No. 1)
 - 16/04/2009: Highly pathogenic avian influenza, Hong Kong (P.R. China), (Follow-up report No. 1)
 - 15/04/2009: Lumpy skin disease, Namibia, (Immediate notification)
 - 15/04/2009: African swine fever, Namibia, (Immediate notification)
 - 14/04/2009: Low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry), Germany, (Immediate notification)
 - 13/04/2009: Highly pathogenic avian influenza, Bangladesh, (Follow-up report No. 17)
 - 10/04/2009: Highly pathogenic avian influenza, Vietnam, (Follow-up report No. 30)
 - 10/04/2009: Equine rhinopneumonitis, Croatia, (Immediate notification)
- Vol. 22 - No. 15, 9 Apr, 2009**
 - 08/04/2009: Bluetongue, Italy, (Follow-up report No. 7)

Tick control in Kenya



Digitisation

Background

- Physical volume of publications
- Limited space (historical headquarter)
- Limited staff (one)
- Historical importance of the collection
- Limited access to the bibliographic database (Intranet)
- Strong increase of the public need and requests for information
- Computer age

Background - The 90s'

- The Internet has changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage
- As a result, the nature of scientific communication is changing rapidly and radically
- Digitisation programmes have been undertaken all over the world to provide 24-hour access to users via the internet

The 90s'

All along the 90s', the number of requests from the OIE Members for historical information about animal diseases statistics and management in their countries increased considerably. So did the demand from the "Public".

The OIE, having started publishing about its activities since its creation, has accumulated through the years a unique and accurate source of information in the field of **animal health, animal diseases, diagnostic and control means and measures, scientific research and sanitary regulation.**

Adobe Acrobat Professional - [1938_T16.pdf]

Fichier Edition Affichage Document Commentaires Outils Options avancées Fenêtre

Rechercher Création d'un fichier PDF Commentaires et annotations Envoyer en révision Protection Apposition d'une signature Formulaires

Sélectionner 116%

Signatures

DOUZIEME SESSION DU COMITÉ
DE
L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL des ÉPIZOOTIES
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I. - RAPPORTS

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* *

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Recherche PDF Masquer

Recherche terminée de :
fièvre aphteuse

Occurrences trouvées :
86

Nouvelle recherche

Résultats :

- FIÈVRE APHTEUSE. L'année débute dans le
- fièvre aphteuse rétrocède depuis plusieurs
- la fièvre aphteuse va disparaître entière
- la fièvre aphteuse dans la Grande-Bretagn
- la fièvre aphteuse n'était pas apparue pen
- la fièvre aphteuse apparaît dans les conté
- la fièvre aphteuse est la fièvre avec laqu
- La fièvre aphteuse a continué à sévir penc
- de fièvre aphteuse d'avril 1937 à mars 19
- la fièvre aphteuse. Depuis plusieurs année
- fièvre aphteuse va disparaître, pour quelq
- de fièvre aphteuse en 1936, non plus que
- de fièvre aphteuse dans la région de Raba
- de fièvre aphteuse n'est signalé ; les rense
- de fièvre aphteuse ». Il est assez singulier
- la fièvre aphteuse sévit sous une forme tri
- la fièvre aphteuse est importée par des mc
- la fièvre aphteuse en France, par quinze
- la fièvre aphteuse en Belgique, de mai 193
- fièvre aphteuse gagne dans toutes les dir
- la fièvre aphteuse en Allemagne, par quinz
- la fièvre aphteuse en Suisse, de septembr
- la fièvre aphteuse qui s'étend rapidement.
- la fièvre aphteuse réapparaît avec l'accabl
- la fièvre aphteuse dans les Pays-Bas ; - TF
- la fièvre aphteuse dans les Pays-Bas. (Foy
- de fièvre aphteuse jusqu'en octobre 1937.

Terminer

Options de recherche avancées

Rechercher un mot dans le document PDF actif

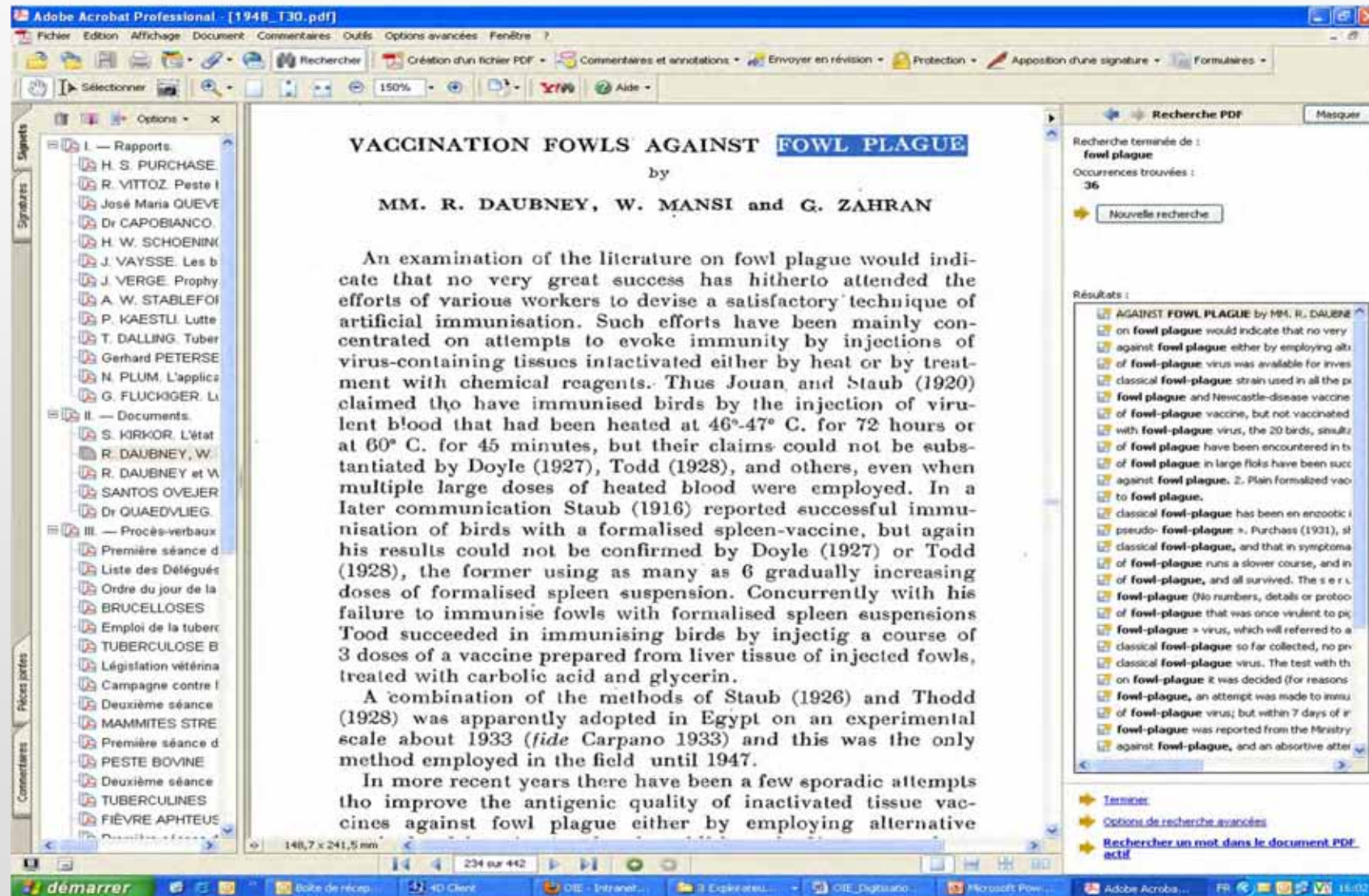
8 sur 221

démarrer Boîte de récep... 40 Client OIE - Intranet... 3 Explorateur... OIE_Digitalisat... Microsoft Pow... Adobe Acrobs... FR 15:42

The Project

We do not only need to keep and **preserve** our collections; we also need to make them **accessible**. Through digitisation, we thought we could provide access to information which otherwise would stay hidden.

After a long period of consultation, the OIE decided to undertake the task of digitising these main archives in order to make them **available** to the public on its website.



The screenshot shows the Adobe Acrobat Professional interface. The main window displays a PDF document titled "194B_T30.pdf". The document content is a scientific paper titled "VACCINATION FOWLS AGAINST FOWL PLAGUE" by MM. R. DAUBNEY, W. MANSI and G. ZAHNAN. The text discusses the history and methods of fowl plague vaccination, mentioning researchers like Jouan and Staub (1920), Doyle (1927), and Todd (1928). A search window on the right side of the document is active, showing the search term "fowl plague" and 36 occurrences found. The search results list various instances of the term within the document's text.

VACCINATION FOWLS AGAINST FOWL PLAGUE
by
MM. R. DAUBNEY, W. MANSI and G. ZAHNAN

An examination of the literature on fowl plague would indicate that no very great success has hitherto attended the efforts of various workers to devise a satisfactory technique of artificial immunisation. Such efforts have been mainly concentrated on attempts to evoke immunity by injections of virus-containing tissues inactivated either by heat or by treatment with chemical reagents. Thus Jouan and Staub (1920) claimed to have immunised birds by the injection of virulent blood that had been heated at 46°-47° C. for 72 hours or at 60° C. for 45 minutes, but their claims could not be substantiated by Doyle (1927), Todd (1928), and others, even when multiple large doses of heated blood were employed. In a later communication Staub (1916) reported successful immunisation of birds with a formalised spleen-vaccine, but again his results could not be confirmed by Doyle (1927) or Todd (1928), the former using as many as 6 gradually increasing doses of formalised spleen suspension. Concurrently with his failure to immunise fowls with formalised spleen suspensions Todd succeeded in immunising birds by injecting a course of 3 doses of a vaccine prepared from liver tissue of injected fowls, treated with carbolic acid and glycerin.

A combination of the methods of Staub (1926) and Thodd (1928) was apparently adopted in Egypt on an experimental scale about 1933 (*vide* Carpano 1933) and this was the only method employed in the field until 1947.

In more recent years there have been a few sporadic attempts to improve the antigenic quality of inactivated tissue vaccines against fowl plague either by employing alternative

Recherche PDF
Recherche terminée de :
fowl plague
Occurrences trouvées :
36
Nouvelle recherche

Résultats :

- AGAINST FOWL PLAGUE by MM. R. DAUBNEY
- on fowl plague would indicate that no very
- against fowl plague either by employing alti
- of fowl-plague virus was available for inves
- classical fowl-plague strain used in all the pi
- fowl plague and Newcastle-disease vaccine
- of fowl-plague vaccine, but not vaccinated
- with fowl-plague virus, the 20 birds, simulta
- of fowl plague have been encountered in ts
- of fowl plague in large flocks have been succ
- against fowl plague. 2. Plain formalized vao
- to fowl plague.
- classical fowl-plague has been an enzootic i
- pseudo-fowl-plague. Purchase (1931), st
- classical fowl-plague, and that in symptoma
- of fowl-plague runs a slower course, and in
- of fowl-plague, and all survived. The se r c
- fowl-plague (No numbers, details or protoo
- of fowl-plague that was once virulent to pi
- fowl-plague = virus, which will referred to a
- classical fowl-plague so far collected, no pr
- classical fowl-plague virus. The test with th
- on fowl-plague it was decided (for reasons
- fowl-plague, an attempt was made to immu
- of fowl-plague virus; but within 7 days of ir
- fowl-plague was reported from the Ministry
- against fowl-plague, and an abortive after

Terminer
Options de recherche avancées
Rechercher un mot dans le document PDF actif

Implementation

Definition of the needs:

- What was the objective?
- Who was the public concerned?
- What should be digitised?
- How should we implement the project?
- Which technical commitments could meet our budget?
- How did we intend to exploit the digitised documents?

The objectives

- Meet the request for information
- Meet OIE Members expectations
- Improve access to OIE publications
- Provide information that could not be found elsewhere
- Increase the perceived value of this information
- Enrich the history of public health in the 20th Century

A meeting in Switzerland in 1929



Selection of publications

In order to select which publications should be digitised first, we had to:

- Study the requests received within the last decade
- Define information most required
- Compare information produced and published by the OIE and information requested by users
- Analyse, according to the OIE objectives, the relative importance of its historical publications
- Define the publications having priority for a first digitisation programme

Then we had to define the specifications needed

Implementation (cont)

The historical publications described in part one of this presentation were chosen for this first digitisation programme:

- The “*Bulletin*” (1927-1981)
- The “*Review*”(1981-2001)
- The “*Standards*”(1971-1996)
- “*World Animal Health*”(1981-1995)

Implementation (cont)

A thorough study of existing firms specialised in digitisation and their achievements allowed us to make out a list of contacts:

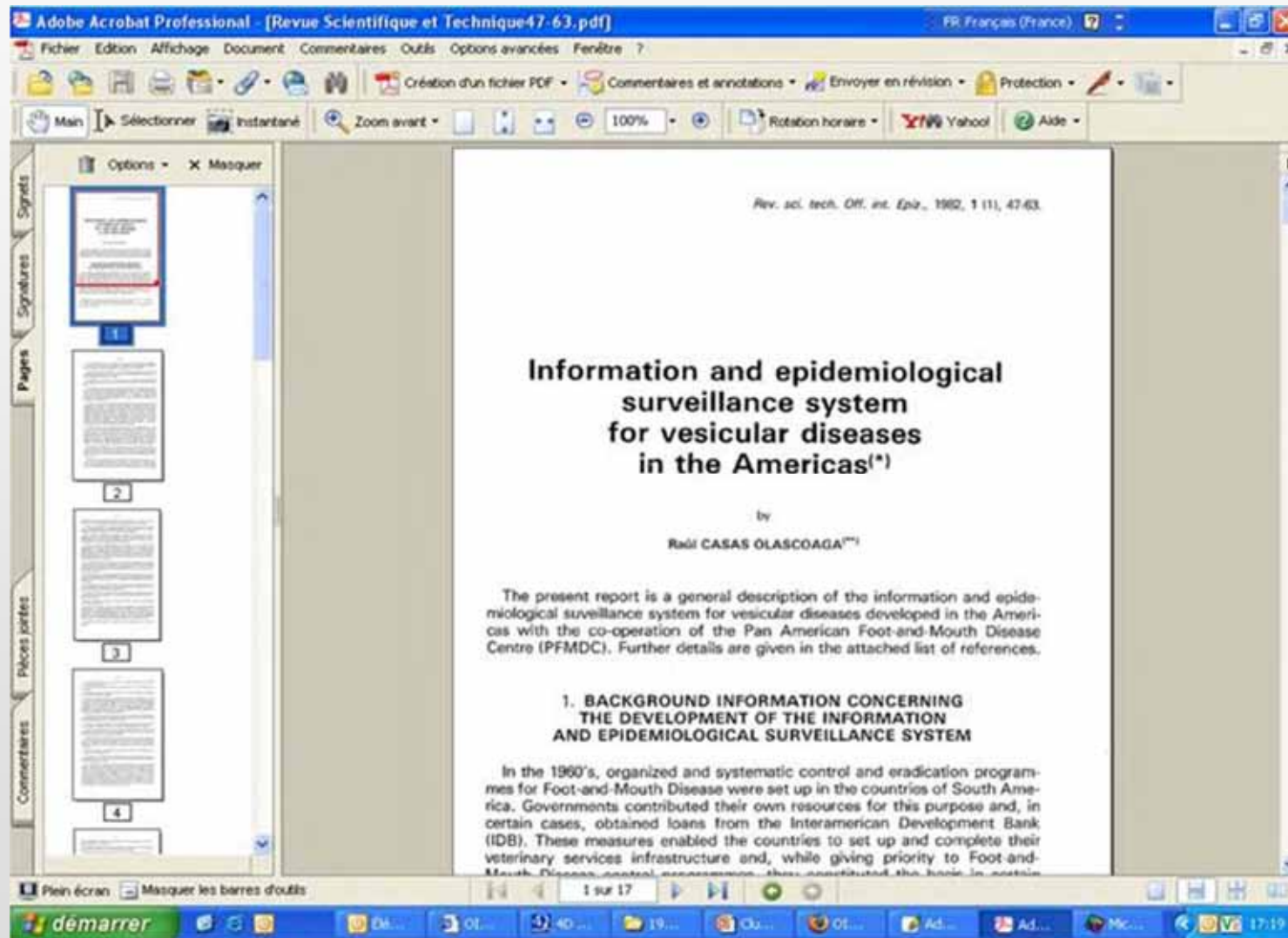
- Three companies were approached and consulted between 2006 and 2008
- Several detailed estimates were produced, studied and discussed according to different levels of specifications

Implementation (cont)

These specifications included:

- The characteristics of the collection, its shape, format, paper quality and state of preservation
- The physical volume of the collection
- The needs and the aim of the project
- The level of quality expected
- The technical details concerning:
 - colour mode
 - Resolution rate
 - Definition
 - Size and weight of images
 - OCR rate
 - “Corrected” OCR:

The cost was also a very important criterion of decision



Then...

This first digitisation programme will hopefully be followed by others, including in priority:

- Monographs published before 1990
- Conference proceedings published separately
- Commissions reports published separately
- General Sessions reports before 1990

But...

We must keep in mind that preservation of electronic records over the long term raises a number of issues:

- Digital records are entirely dependent upon a technology changing so rapidly that the major obstacle to long-term preservation is the obsolescence of the equipment needed to view and use them
- We then need to find ways of providing continuing access to records which depend upon outdated technologies...

General Session 1951



Conclusion

The final objective of the project was not only to make the collection available, but also to link it to other resources online. The electronic files obtained from the digitisation process will partly be integrated into the OIE bibliographic database, which at the present time gives access to more than 4600 referenced OIE publications, with about 2300 documents in full text.

The OIE Bibliographic Database



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the OIE Bibliographic Database. The address bar shows the URL: <http://alexandrie/Record.htm?idist=26record=652712447099>. The page title is "Documents : Résolution n° I - Rage - Mozilla Firefox". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "History", "Bookmarks", "Tools", and "Help". The address bar contains navigation buttons and a search engine dropdown set to "Google". Below the address bar, there are several search engines listed: "ViFaVet", "Go", "search", "MELITE", "EVIG", "WLS", "Further Resources", and "IP". The main content area is titled "Organisation mondiale de la santé animale (OIE)" and features a search bar with "Identifiant" and "Mot de passe" fields, and an "OK" button. The page is in French and displays the following information for the record "Résolution n° I - Rage":

- OIE. 2ème Session générale (Conférence)**
- Date de parution : 1928**
- Nbre/N° de page : 2**
- Cote : Résolutions et recommandations 1924-1974**

Navigation options include "Recherche avancée" and "Mon espace". The record details include:

- Notes-clés :** RAGE , PROGRAMME DE LUTTE , CONTROLE DE LA MALADIE , PROPHYLAXIE , CHIEN , CHIEN ERRANT , VACCINATION , SITUATION SANITAIRE , EUROPE
- Keywords :** RABIES , DISEASE CONTROL , PROPHYLAXIS , DOG , STRAY DOG , VACCINATION , SANITARY SITUATION , EUROPE.
- Classement :** Résolutions et recommandations 1924-1974
- Langue :** ANGLAIS ; FRANCAIS
- Export grand public :** Oui

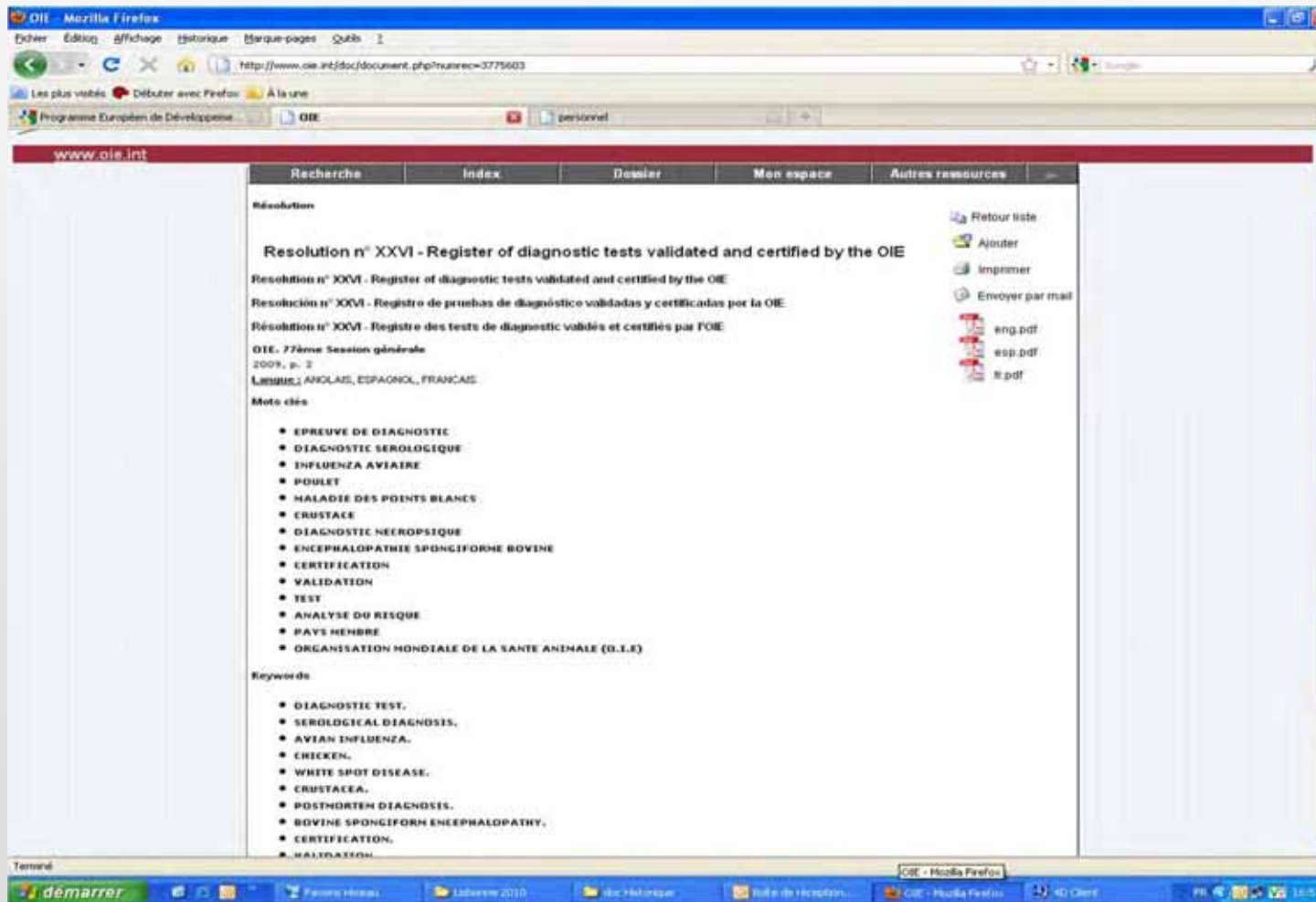
Additional options on the right side include "Envoyer par email", "Ajouter au panier", "Imprimer", and "Réserver". A "disponible" status is shown next to the "Réserver" option. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories: "Dossiers", "Base de données", "Documents", "Références", "Auteurs", "Personnes", "Thesaurus", and "Bibliothéconomie". A search box is also present in the sidebar. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the "demarrer" button and several open applications: "Courrier indélébile...", "Explorateur Wind...", "Microsoft PowerPoint...", and "Documents : Résolut...". The system clock shows "12:17".

With this digitisation project, the OIE is focusing mainly on providing information that could not be found elsewhere.

By increasing access to its collections through digitisation, the OIE will be able to meet its Members expectations and greatly expand its information potential. We shall also make our publications better known and increase the perceived value of our information.

The public online access to OIE's publications will be considerably enriched with several thousand documents being available reflecting the history of the OIE activities through more than eighty years of existence.

The new OIE Documents Database on the Internet site



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the OIE website. The address bar shows the URL: <http://www.oie.int/doc/document.php?numrec=3775603>. The website header includes navigation tabs: Recherche, Index, Dossier, Mon espace, and Autres ressources. The main content area displays the following information:

Résolution

Resolution n° XXVI - Register of diagnostic tests validated and certified by the OIE

Resolution n° XXVI - Register of diagnostic tests validated and certified by the OIE
 Resolución n° XXVI - Registro de pruebas de diagnóstico validadas y certificadas por la OIE
 Résolution n° XXVI - Registre des tests de diagnostic validés et certifiés par l'OIE

OIE, 77^{ème} Session générale
 2009, p. 3
 Langues: ANGLAIS, ESPAGNOL, FRANÇAIS

Mots clés

- EPREUVE DE DIAGNOSTIC
- DIAGNOSTIC SEROLOGIQUE
- INFLUENZA AVIAIRE
- POULET
- MALADIE DES POINTS BLANCS
- CRUSTACE
- DIAGNOSTIC NEUROPSIQUE
- ENCEPHALOPATHIE SPONGIFORME BOVINE
- CERTIFICATION
- VALIDATION
- TEST
- ANALYSE DU RISQUE
- PAYS MEMBRE
- ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE ANIMALE (O.I.E.)

Keywords

- DIAGNOSTIC TEST.
- SEROLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.
- AVIAN INFLUENZA.
- CHICKEN.
- WHITE SPOT DISEASE.
- CRUSTACEA.
- POSTMORTEM DIAGNOSIS.
- BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY.
- CERTIFICATION.
- VALIDATION.

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Conclusion (cont)

We shall also:

- increase the visibility of the Organisation
- valorise its actions since its creation
- attract attention towards its activities
- focus interest on its publications
- provide a better understanding of its aims and missions throughout the years
- enhance its influence in the field of Public Health

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