

Розділ 1. Біобезпека та біозахист

identification since 2001 were analysed in three stages:

- Modelling of the temporal evolution of the death rates as from a reference period (2003-2006);
- Prediction of the death rates expected for 2007-2008 and application to the population present;
- Comparison of the expected mortality with mortality really observed.

This work made it possible to describe the space-time evolution (by week and *département*) of excesses of mortality in France during the Bluetongue episode.

Other studies will be launched soon, in particular to study risk factors associated with an increased mortality: individual (*age, sex, type of production*), linked to the farm (*size, type of activity*) or to the environment (*climate, altitude*).

The study of a possible link between the weather factors (*temperature and hygrometry*) and bovine mortality, and in particular the study of the effects of the heat wave in this species, will be the specific work object. The results obtained will have up to what point to indicate the adjustment on weather parameters can improve the predictions of the models under consideration for the future monitoring system.

The work of designing an early warning system based on the daily data flow from the rendering industry is due to begin as soon as September 2011.

МОНІТОРИНГ СМЕРТНОСТІ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ТВАРИН: ЦІЛІ, МЕТОДИ ТА ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ФРАНЦУЗЬКОГО ДОСВІДУ ВЕТЕРИНАРНИМИ СЛУЖБАМИ

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У статті представлені матеріали щодо моніторингу смертності сільськогосподарських тварин. Визначено цілі, методи, практичного застосування французького досвіду ветеринарними службами.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABORATORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TO ADDRESS BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY COMPLIANCE IN BSL-3 FACILITIES

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As many of you may be aware there are international guidance documents that have been developed, or are in the process of development that address biosafety and biosecurity requirements for high containment facilities. Some of these include WHO Biosafety Manual 3rd Ed (2004), the WHO Laboratory Biosecurity Guidance (2006), the CEN workshop agreement, (CWA 15793), Laboratory Biorisk Management Standard (2008), and finally the latest version of CDCs Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. Navigating these documents can be confusing even though they are all similar to each other and fundamentally have the same requirements. This presentation will address how to navigate through the various standards and implement a biosafety and biosecurity management plan that will produce a BSL-3 facility that is compliant with all the international standards.

From the WHO Laboratory Biosecurity Guidance, "A specific laboratory biosecurity programme, managing the identified biorisks, should be prepared and designed for each facility according to its specific requirements, to the type of laboratory work conducted, and to local and geographical conditions. Laboratory biosecurity activities should be representative of the institution's various needs and should include input from scientific directors, principal investigators, biosafety officers, laboratory scientific staff, maintenance staff, administrators, information technology staff, law-enforcement agencies and security staff, if appropriate. A sound code of practice should be included for personnel practice. Laboratory biosecurity measures should be based on a comprehensive programme of accountability for VBM (viable biological material)...."

From the Laboratory Biorisk Management Standard (CWA 15793, 2008), "The organization's top management shall develop, authorize and sign a policy concerning the management of laboratory biorisk (laboratory biosafety and laboratory biosecurity). It shall clearly state the overall biorisk management objectives and a commitment to improving biorisk management performance. The policy shall be appropriate to the nature and scale of the risk associated with the facility and associated activities"

This presentation will define the recommendations in these documents and provide an outline of issues and solutions involved in developing a laboratory management system that will ensure compliance with the biosafety and biosecurity requirements from an international perspective.

РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ СИСТЕМ ЛАБОРАТОРНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ СТОСОВНО ПРОБЛЕМ БІОБЕЗПЕКИ ТА БІОЗАХИСТУ ВІДПОВІДНО ДО BSL-3 МОЖЛИВОСТЕЙ

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Відомо, що існує безліч міжнародних керівних документів, які містять фундаментально схожі між собою вимоги щодо біобезпеки та біозахисту. У статті буде визначено рекомендації, що містяться в цих документах, які допомагають у вирішенні проблем, пов'язаних з розробкою системи лабораторного контролю, що буде гарантувати дотримання вимог біобезпеки та біозахисту з міжнародної точки зору.