

OIE コード BSE 章の改正案における無視できる BSE リスク国
との貿易に要求される牛の SRM の取扱いについて

1 関連文書の概要

OIE コード BSE 章の改正案の検討に当たり、2018 年 7 月から 2019 年 3 月の間に、4 回のアドホックグループが開催された。

当該会合の報告（Rationale for the revision of the chapter 11.4 and 1.8 of the Terrestrial Code, 2019 年 9 月公表）における「非定型 BSE」と「無視できる BSE リスク国との貿易に要求される SRM」に関連した報告（検討の経緯）の概要は以下のとおり。

2 非定型 BSE について（1.1.b）

- ・ 現行の OIE コードでは、非定型 BSE は低頻度（very low rate）で孤発的に発生することから、BSE リスクステータスの認定の目的においては、BSE から除外すると規定されている。
- ・ アドホックグループは、定型 BSE は根絶の可能性がある一方、非定型 BSE の根絶は不明（elusive）と認識。しかしながら、反芻動物用飼料を通じた非定型 BSE の伝播の可能性及び飼料による非定型 BSE の人獣共通感染症としてのリスクに関連した不確実性を強調する。
- ・ アドホックグループは、非定型 BSE は、各国のリスクステータスに対して影響を与えないであろうが、ばく露評価において、定型を含めた全ての BSE プリオンの伝播を考慮することは重要と結論付けた。（SRM の範囲への影響に関する記載はなし。）

3 無視できる BSE リスク国との貿易に要求される SRM について（1.11）

- ・ アドホックグループは、現行の無視できる BSE リスク国に関する貿易物品の点検を行った。その結果、無視できるリスク国由来でかつ生体検査に合格した牛由来の肉及び肉製品とすることを勧告する。（改正前から変更なく、引き続き SRM は規定されない。）

参考 OIE による BSE リスクステータスの認定について（2020 年 5 月現在）

無視できるリスク	アルゼンチン、オーストラリア、オーストリア、ベルギー、ブラジル、デンマーク、フィンランド、ドイツ、イタリア、日本、メキシコ、 <u>ニュージーランド</u> 、ノルウェー、ポーランド、ポルトガル、スペイン、スウェーデン、スイス、オランダ、米国、北アイルランド等 <u>下線は BSE（非定型 BSE 含む）非発生国</u>
管理されたリスク	カナダ、 <u>エクアドル</u> 、ギリシャ、 <u>台湾</u> 、フランス、アイルランド、スコットランド、イングランド及びウェールズ等 <u>下線は BSE（非定型 BSE 含む）非発生国</u>

S R Mの対照表

令和元年度第2回
OIE連絡協議会
資料10から抜粋

現 行	無視できるリスク	なし	
	管理されたリスク	扁桃及び回腸 遠位部	30か月齢以上の脳、眼、 脊髄、頭蓋及び脊柱
	不明なリスク		12か月齢以上の脳、眼、 脊髄、頭蓋及び脊柱
修 正 案	無視できるリスク	なし	
	管理されたリスク	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・全月齢の牛の回腸遠位部 ・と殺時に30か月齢以上の頭蓋、脳、眼、 脊柱及び脊髄 	
	不明なリスク	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・牛由来protein meal及びそれを含む物品 ※ただし、管理されたリスク国のBSE病原体の循環が無視できる期間に生まれた牛は 規定外	

RATIONALE FOR THE REVISION OF THE CHAPTERS 11.4. AND 1.8. OF THE *TERRESTRIAL CODE* (抜粋)

Since July 2018, four *ad hoc* Groups on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) have been held to review Chapter 1.8. Application for official recognition by the OIE of risk status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy and Chapter 11.4. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*).

Purpose of this document

Given the extensive nature of this work this document has been developed to collate the rationales for the proposed amendments to Chapters 11.4. and 1.8. into a single document to facilitate their review by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Code Commission).

References are provided to the respective meeting reports where the discussion substantiating the proposed amendments can be found:

<i>Ad hoc</i> Group	Meeting dates	Reference to the report within this document
BSE risk assessment (first meeting)	3-5 July 2018	RA1
BSE surveillance	3-5 October 2018	Surv
BSE risk assessment (second meeting)	20-22 November 2018	RA2
BSE risk assessment and surveillance	18-21 March 2019	RA&Surv

1. Revised Chapter 11.4.

1.1. Article 11.4.1. General provisions

Revisions were made to ensure better alignment with the structure of other disease-specific chapters. Current Article 11.4.1. was split into two: Article 11.4.1. on General provisions, and Article 11.4.1.bis. on Safe commodities, and definitions of terms applicable to this chapter, including a case definition, were grouped at the beginning of the Article 11.4.1 (RA&Surv).

b) Atypical BSE

The *ad hoc* Groups considered how atypical BSE should be addressed in the *Terrestrial Code*.

Currently, Chapter 11.4. states in Article 11.4.1. that “*For the purposes of official BSE risk status recognition, BSE excludes 'atypical BSE' as a condition believed to occur spontaneously in all cattle populations at a very low rate*”. The *ad hoc* Group acknowledged that while the eradication of classical BSE might be feasible assuming its transmissibility via contaminated feed, the eradication of atypical BSE might remain elusive if cases occur spontaneously. However, the *ad hoc* Group highlighted the uncertainty associated with the origin of all BSE agents, including atypical BSE, the potential transmissibility of atypical BSE through contaminated feed and any zoonotic risk that might result from the recycling of atypical BSE agent in ruminant feed (RA2). For this reason, the *ad hoc* Group prepared an overview of relevant literature on the risk of atypical BSE being recycled in a cattle population and its zoonotic potentials (provided as Appendix IV of RA&Surv).

With regard to the risk of recycling of atypical BSE, recently published research confirmed that the L-type BSE prion (a type of atypical BSE prion) can be orally transmitted to calves⁹. In light of this evidence, and the likelihood that atypical BSE could arise as a spontaneous disease in any country, albeit at a very low incidence, the *ad hoc* Group was of the opinion that it would be reasonable to conclude that atypical BSE is potentially capable of being recycled in a cattle population if cattle were to be exposed to contaminated feed. Therefore, the recycling of atypical strains in cattle and broader ruminant populations should be avoided (RA&Surv).

The *ad hoc* Group acknowledged the challenges in demonstrating the zoonotic transmission of atypical strains of BSE in natural exposure scenarios. Overall, the *ad hoc* Group was of the opinion that, at this stage, it would be premature to reach a conclusion other than that atypical BSE poses a potential zoonotic risk that may be different between atypical strains (RA&Surv).

The *ad hoc* Group concluded that while the occurrence of a case of atypical BSE, regardless of the origin (imported or indigenous), would not impact a country’s BSE risk status by itself, it was nevertheless important to consider the potential recycling of all BSE agents, not only of classical BSE, in the exposure assessment (section 3.2. of RA2). As a result, atypical BSE is considered in the recognition of a country’s BSE risk status as the existing Article 11.4.1. implies (RA2 and RA&Surv).

Based on this information, the *ad hoc* Group proposed amendments to Article 11.4.1. and point 1(b) of Article 11.4.2. to emphasise the potential for atypical BSE to be recycled in a cattle population if cattle were to be exposed to contaminated feed, and to points 3(a) and 4. of draft Article 11.4.3. to clarify the impact and the way to address atypical BSE cases. As a consequence, the statement “*For the purposes of*

official BSE risk status recognition, BSE excludes 'atypical BSE' as a condition believed to occur spontaneously in all cattle populations at a very low rate” was removed (RA2 and RA&Surv).

1.11. Article 11.4.9. Recommendations for importation of fresh meat and meat products from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk

The *ad hoc* Group reviewed the recommendations listed in current Article 11.4.10., and, consistent with the proposed approach in the amended Article 11.4.6., the *ad hoc* Group recommended that fresh meat and meat products imported from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk should be derived from cattle that passed ante-mortem inspection and were born during the period when the likelihood of the BSE agent being recycled in the cattle population has been assessed to be negligible. The *ad hoc* Group proposed alternative provisions for meat and meat products derived from cattle that were not born during this period (RA&Surv).

The *ad hoc* Group emphasised that *post-mortem* inspection is not considered relevant for BSE and recommended any reference to *post-mortem* inspection be removed wherever currently used in the chapter. (RA&Surv).

The *ad hoc* Group suggested to amend the titles of Articles 11.4.9. to 11.4.11. to reflect that these correspond to fresh meat and meat products, as *fresh meat* is a glossary term.