

Kiwifruit Vine Health

Responding to incursion threats
Lessons from COVID-19



Disease management principles in incursion response



Core disease management principles applied for large incursions that we have experienced

- Find Early detection (disease identification)
 - Surveillance and testing
 - Tracing
- Contain
- Control
- Eliminate



COVID – 19: What we know



Total Confirmed

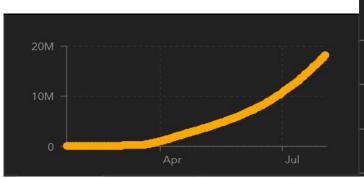
Pandemic – multiple spread across multiple countries

Three key factors determine health impact:

number of cases

transmission dynamics

severity



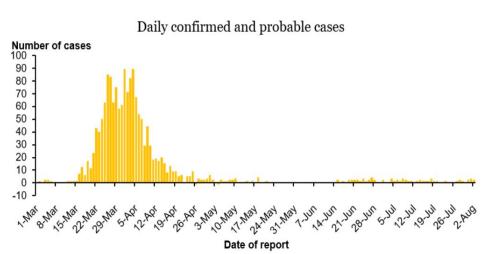
18,082,616 Confirmed Cases by Global Deaths Country/Region/Sovereignty 689,428 Brazil 154.860 deaths India US Russia 94.104 deaths South Africa Brazil Mexico 47,746 deaths Mexico Peru Chile **46,286** deaths **United Kingdom** Colombia

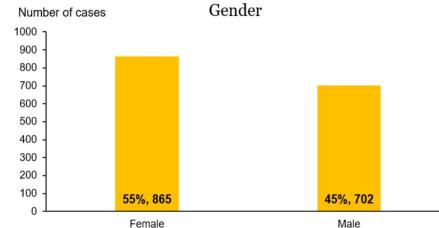
As at 9.00 am, 3 August 2020

Total	Change in last 24 hours	
1,217	2	
350	0	
1,567	2	
1,518	0	
22	0	
27	2	
0	0	
	1,217 350 1,567 1,518 22	



Total cases by gender





Total cases by gender as at 9.00 am, 3 August 2020

New confirmed and probable cases over time, as at 9.00 am, 3 August 2020

Number of cases: Key points

- Without effective control will overwhelm public health system
- Differences in age, population distribution, occupation, socioeconomic, ethnicity all have an impact on spread
- Understanding of distribution informs control measures (containment)
 - case isolation
 - isolation of contacts
 - workplace closure
 - social distancing (at work and outside)
 - educational institute closure
 - border closure
 - isolation high risk people
 - health promotion



Transmission: COVID-19 vs influenza



- How disease spreads within population (droplet sneeze aerosol, surfaces, hands)
- Reproductive rate is crucial = average number of secondary infections per case
 - Estimated at 2.5 for COVID (c/- 1.3 in influenza)
 - Desired to be <1 for reduction to elimination
 - Physical distancing acts to reduce this rate
- Population 100% susceptible with up to 90% infected (c/- 11% influenza)
- Pre symptomatic infection (up to 3 days) in 12% COVID cases (c/- nil in influenza)
- Length of immunity unknown (50%+ immune for 3+ years for influenza)



Severity



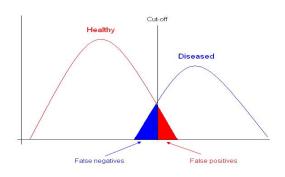
- Proportion population needing medical intervention
- Age distribution
- ICU cases and impact (death rate)
- State of health services
- Population density
- Pre-disposed sectors of population



Surveillance and testing



- Essential to understand status of disease within country
- Proportion of susceptible population needs to be tested to determine proof of freedom
- Quality of test important
 - How long following infection to test positive
 - False +'ves and -'ves
 - (specificity and sensitivity)
 - Predictive values



Lessons to take from COVID-19



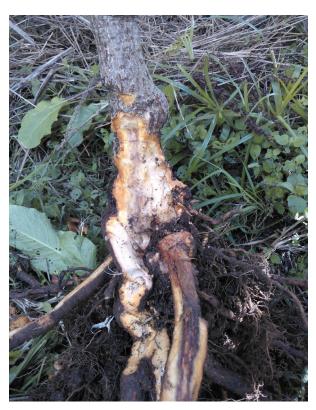
- Understanding dynamic of susceptible population (host species)
- Understanding transmission rates reproductive rate
- Understanding severity of symptoms
- Importance of latency (asymptomatic spread)
- Movement restrictions to reduce transmission (social distance, isolation/quarantine)
- Prevention/treatment (vaccine or therapy)
- Good biosecurity practice (hygiene)
- Tracing to investigate source and manage control



Brazilian Wilt (Ceratocystis fimbriata)







Ceratocystis fimbriata – case study



- Highly infective over 50% vine loss
- Long latency period, up to 6 months without symptoms while able to spread
- Spread through soil and plant material
 - Good biosecurity practice essential to limit impacts and rate of spread
 - Tracing essential
 - Understanding of risk essential
- Massive economic impact









CATCH IT SNAP IT REPORT IT

REPORT THE UNUSUAL

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