Specified Animal Pathogen Order (SAPO) 2008

Introduction

The specified animal pathogen order is legislation intended to control the use of organisms that could cause disease amongst animals.

Some of the diseases are Zoonosis and could potentially infect humans and cause severe disease such as Rabies or Anthrax while others may infect individuals but cause little or limited disease such as Newcastle Disease, Rinderpest virus, Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEV) or *Mycobacterium bovis*.

Definition

Specified animal pathogens are defined as infectious agents, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, including:

A. Intact pathogens;

B Pathogens which have been attenuated or genetically modified by any means;

C. Any nucleic acid derived from an animal pathogen listed in Schedule 1 of SAPO which could produce that pathogen when introduced into a biological system in which the nucleic acid is capable of replicating.

From 2015 it is a requirement of SAPO that individuals who use these organisms register the work with the HSE prior to starting work with them..

All individuals who are intending to work with any of the following agents should contact the Safety Health and Environment office either by telephone ext 0637, ext 5166, ext 5365 or by e-mail

Organisms

Organisms listed under Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the order are

1. African horse sickness virus
2. African swine fever virus
3. Aujesky's disease virus

4. Avian influenza viruses that are —
   (a) uncharacterised;
   (b) Type A viruses which have an intravenous pathogenicity index in six-week-old chickens of greater than 1.2; or
   (c) Type A viruses H5 or H7 subtype for which nucleotide sequencing has demonstrated multiple basic amino acids at the cleavage site of hæmagglutinin

5. *Babesia bovis*
6. *Babesia bigemina*

7. *Babesia caballi*

8. *Bacillus anthracis*

9. Bluetongue virus

10. Bovine leucosis virus

11. *Brucella abortus*

12. *Brucella melitensis*

13. *Brucella ovis*

14. *Brucella suis*

15. *Burkholderia mallei*

16. Classical swine fever virus

17. *Cochliomyia hominivorax*

18. Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis viruses

19. *Echinococcus multilocularis*

20. *Echniococcus granulosus*

21. *Ehrlichia ruminantium*

22. Equine infectious anemia virus

23. Foot and mouth disease virus

24. Hendra disease virus

25. *Histoplasma farciminosum*

26. Japanese encephalitis virus

27. Lumpy skin disease virus

28. *Mycoplasma agalactiae*

29. *Mycoplasma capricolum* - sub species capripneumoniae

30. *Mycoplasma mycoides* - sub species mycoides SC and mycoides LC variants

31. Mycoplasma mycoides - var capri

32. Newcastle disease (avian paramyxovirus type 1) viruses which are—

    (a) uncharacterised; or

    (b) have an intracerebral pathogenicity index in one-day-old chicks of 0.4 or more, when not less than 10 million 50% egg infectious doses (EID50) are administered to each bird in the test.

33. Nipah disease virus

34. Peste des petits ruminants virus

35. Rabies virus and all viruses of the genus Lyssavirus

36. Rift Valley Fever virus

37. Rinderpest virus

38. St. Louis equine encephalomyelitis virus

39. Sheep and goat pox virus

40. Swine vesicular disease virus

41. Teschen disease virus

42. *Theileria annulata*

43. *Theileria equi*

44. *Theileria parva*

45. *Trichinella spiralis*

46. *Trypanosoma brucei*

47. *Trypanosoma congolense*

48. *Trypanosoma equiperdum*

49. *Trypanosoma evansi*

50. *Trypanosoma simiae*

51. *Trypanosoma vivax*

52. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus

53. Vesicular stomatitis virus

54. West Nile virus

Control

Any individual wishing to work with the above organisms should initially contact the SHE office.

Organisms on the above list are categorised as SAPO biohazard groups 1, 2, 3 and 4. The controls for using them are similar to the controls for using human biohazard group 1, 2, and 3 organisms.