



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAWS	Australian Animal Welfare Strategy
ABLV	Australian bat lyssavirus
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AECL	Australian Egg Corporation Limited
AHA	Animal Health Australia
AHC	Animal Health Committee
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
AQUAVETPLAN	Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
AWHN	Australian Wildlife Health Network
BSG	Biosecurity Services Group
BTV	bluetongue virus
CAE	caprine arthritis–encephalitis
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Disease
Codex	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSIRO-AAHL	CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory
DAFF	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
EAD	emergency animal disease
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
HPAI	highly pathogenic avian influenza
NAHIS	National Animal Health Information System
NAMP	National Arbovirus Monitoring Program
NAQS	Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
NSDIP	National Significant Disease Investigation Program
NTSESP	National Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Surveillance Program
NVD	National Vendor Declaration
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PIMC	Primary Industries Ministerial Council
PISC	Primary Industries Standing Committee
R&D	research and development
SCAHLs	Subcommittee on Animal Health Laboratory Standards





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GLOSSARY



acaricide	Pesticides used to control acarids such as mites and ticks.
antimicrobial	Antibacterial agents (including ionophores) but not including antiprotozoals, antifungals, antiseptics, disinfectants, antineoplastic agents, antivirals, immunologicals, direct-fed microbials or enzyme substances.
biosecurity	The exclusion, eradication or effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases to human and animal health, horticultural industries, ecological systems and the economy.
camelids	Members of the biological family Camelidae, including camels, alpacas, llamas and dromedaries.
<i>Culicoides</i>	A genus containing at least 123 species of biting midge — very small insects, visible to the naked eye, with a wing length of about 0.9 mm. Particular <i>Culicoides</i> species carry and spread bluetongue and Akabane viruses by taking blood meals from hosts such as cattle and sheep. The distribution and population of <i>Culicoides</i> are affected by factors such as climate (rainfall, wind), light and proximity of livestock.
emergency animal disease	A disease that, when it occurs, requires an emergency response, because it would have a national impact if it was not controlled.
emerging (disease)	A new infectious disease resulting from a change in an existing pathogenic agent, a known disease occurring in a new area or population, or a previously unrecognised pathogen or disease.
endemic (disease)	A disease that is known to occur over a long period of time within a population or a geographic range.
enteric	Intestinal; to do with the intestines (gut).
epidemic	An unexpected and substantial increase in the incidence of a disease.
epidemiological	Relating to the study of disease and its causes in a population.
epidemiologist	A scientist who studies the transmission and control of epidemic diseases.
epidemiology	Science of the distribution of disease in populations, with investigations into the source and causes of infection.
exotic (disease or pest)	A disease that does not normally occur in a particular area or country (as opposed to an endemic disease).
granulomas	Lesions with a yellowish appearance that have a caseous (cheesy), caseo-calcerous (cheesy and chalky) or calcified (bony) consistency. Occasionally, they may contain pus. The caseous centre is usually dry, firm and covered with a capsule of varying thickness that is made from the surrounding tissue. Granulomas can vary in size from small (and therefore easily missed) to very large, involving the greater part of the organ.
invasive (animals)	Any animal having, or with the potential to have, an adverse economic, environmental or social/cultural impact.
morbidity	Illness or disease.
nucleotide substitution	A form of mutation of the nucleotide sequence of DNA, where one base is replaced by another.
pandemic disease	An epidemic disease that occurs over a widespread area (multiple countries or continents) and usually affects a substantial proportion of the population.
pathogen	A biological agent that causes disease or illness in its host.
pathogenic	Capable of causing disease.
phytosanitary	Relating to the health of plants; especially the freedom from pests and diseases requiring quarantine.

polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	A highly sensitive test that can detect DNA fragments of viruses or other organisms in blood or tissue. It works by repeatedly copying genetic material using heat cycling and enzymes.
precursor	A substance, or virus, from which another substance can form.
progenitor	The primary virus from which the current virus developed.
ratite	A large, flightless bird, such as an emu or an ostrich.
real-time polymerase chain reaction	A laboratory technique that is used to amplify and simultaneously quantify a targeted DNA molecule.
sentinel	A previously uninfected animal or hive of animals, kept at a specific location to detect the presence of disease-causing organisms, such as viruses or parasites. Samples (e.g. blood, bees) are collected from the sentinels at intervals to check whether infection or infestation has occurred.
serology	Immunological reactions and properties of serum, often used to diagnose disease.
stamping out	The strategy of eliminating infection from premises through the destruction of animals in accordance with the particular AUSVETPLAN manual, and in a manner that permits appropriate disposal of carcasses and decontamination of the site.
synthetic pyrethroids	Synthetic chemical insecticides that act in a similar manner to naturally derived pyrethrins.
taxon	A taxonomic category or group, such as phylum, order, family, genus or species.
transboundary animal diseases	Epidemic animal diseases that are highly infectious, with potential for very rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, and able to seriously impact the economy or human health (or both).
vector	A living organism (e.g. an insect) that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another.
virology	The study of viruses and viral diseases.
virulent	A term referring to the relative ability of an infectious agent to cause disease.
zoonosis (zoonotic disease)	A disease that can be transmitted from animals to people or, more specifically, a disease that normally exists in animals but that can infect humans. Plural: zoonoses.



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