

National Animal Health Emergency Device (DINESA)

The device establishes prevention, control and eradication measures

It is a mechanism to address diseases and coordinate all individuals involved towards the same goal to prevent greater damages to livestock breeding and public health eventually. After the publication of the Animal Health Law in 1983 it was created as the National Animal Health Emergency System in 1988, as published in the Federal Official Gazette, and it later changed to its current name.

Upon activation, the DINESA carries out prevention, control and/or eradication activities of exotic and emergent animal diseases.

In the event of disease outbreaks that endanger the country's livestock breeding activities or the population's health, the General Animal Health Department immediately activates and coordinates the DINESA in accordance with emergency plans, through the Animal Health Emergency State Groups (GEESA). These groups are formed with official and private technical personnel that have been trained to address any sanitary emergency.

The DINESA was first activated in 1989 after the detection of the rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease that affected 15 states and was

eradicated in 1993, making Mexico the only country that has been successful in that regard. It was activated in subsequent years to control and eradicate diseases such as the cattle screwworm, Venezuelan and Eastern equine encephalitis, high pathogenicity H5N2 avian influenza, etc. and it has participated in the prevention of epizootics due to natural disasters, hurricanes and floods.