

Epidemiological regionalization

It allows defining populations that are free of certain diseases
The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) has recognized Mexico as a country free from *peste des petits ruminants*, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, horse sickness, foot-and-mouth disease, classical swine fever and rinderpest, placing it in a small group of countries (Australia, United States of America, Portugal and Switzerland), which have all the recognitions issued by the international organization; in addition, to be classified by the OIE as a country of insignificant risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

The National Service for Agro-alimentary Public Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA) has declared Mexico free of screwworm myiasis, Aujeszky's disease, Newcastle disease in its velogenic presentation, avian salmonellosis, myxomatosis, equine viral arteritis, bluetongue, infectious myonecrosis and yellowhead disease. Due to the above, the maintenance of the sanitary situation is one of the main priorities for SENASICA, since with it the Mexican producers can commercialize their products without sanitary restrictions; and produce in an environment free of these pathogens.

Two of the tools available to control diseases and pests are Regionalization and Compartmentalization, both recommended by the OIE and endorsed by the World Trade Organization; These strategies consist of the following:

Regionalization

It encompasses a series of actions aimed at separating animal populations with a known health status (free or endemic population), from others, making use of natural barriers such as weather conditions, geographical barriers such as relief or legal barriers such as state boundaries or between countries.