

National Action Plan for TiLV

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka



- Tilapia Species(Wild&Farmed)
- *T.nilotica*
- *T.melanaplura*
- *T.mossambics*
- Farmed
- Gift
- Red
- Blue

Hatcheries

- Government- 04
- Many private hatcheries(>100)

Laboratory Facilities(Govt.)

- NARA
- NAQDA
- CAADDA
- VRI
- All the facilities available in all laboratories

1	Defining objective/purpose	surveillance	
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TiLV scenario	surveillance	Aim/purpose of surveillance	Countries
Unknown status (no reported cases and no previous surveillance activities, however considered at risk)		To investigate presence/absence of TiLV in wild and farmed fish To secure early detection of TiLV	Sri Lanka

2	Definition of population	<p>2.a. Includes definition of the population of interest</p> <p>2.b. Includes definition of the targeted population</p> <p>2.c. Includes definition of the study population (population used for sampling)</p> <p>2.c.1. Inclusion criteria are set and described</p> <p>2.c.2. Exclusion criteria are set and described</p>
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TiLV surveillance scenario	Definition of population
Unknown status (no reported cases and no previous surveillance activities,	

Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All susceptible Tilapia fish species (all stages) in rivers, Farms and Hatcheries: Nile tilapia, Mozambique tilapia, Melanaplura
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3	Clustering of disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of disease is considered and described • Distribution of disease is accounted in sampling/survey design and data analysis
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TiLV occurs mostly at water temperatures ranging between 22-32°C and after (some identified risk factors or environmental conditions). These risk factors and environmental conditions have to be considered in determination of the sampling period. Seasonal occurrence of TiLV is an important factor in the planning of the sampling period. TiLV has not been reported from, e.g. broodstock (??), so only

Country	Which month of the year			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sri Lanka	X		X	

Sri Lanka

- The **purpose of a case definition** is to assure that the surveillance will focus on the disease of concern, TiLV, and not any other disease showing similar clinical signs. The following case definition has been adopted for purpose of TiLV surveillance:-
- **Suspect TiLV case:** A fish showing clinical signs similar to the ones associated with TiLV followed by positive finding of xxx pathology in the xx organ.
- **Suspect TiLV location/farm:** A location/farm where one or more suspect TiLV fish have been found: **Sabaragamuna province**
- **Confirmed TiLV case:** Histopathology or viral isolation or PCR.
- **Confirmed TiLV location/farm:** A location/farm where a case of TiLV has been confirmed: **None**

5

Sampling

- Used/described sampling frame
- Described sampling method
- Defined sampling units
- Explained consideration regarding sample size
- Describe tissues/fluids used as sampling material
- Describe sample selection process

Wild fish population: non-random spatial sampling in the suspect TiLV location

Farmed fish population : random sampling in the suspect TiLV location

6

Diagnostics/testing

- List and description of tests used (procedures, interpretation of results, Se/Sp)
- List of laboratories included

- The following tests are recommended:
 - clinical signs and gross pathology : skin erosion , hemorrhage at the base of fin and opercula , scale protrusion , abdominal swelling , skin darkening , gill pallor , ocular alteration;
 - Microscopic pathology: pathological observations in sections of liver, brain, spleen, etc.
 - isolation of pathogen and
 - For confirmation , samples sent to reference lab for PCR, etc.

Laboratories included

: NARA , NAQDA , VRI , CAADDA