

Current Status of Brucellosis in Lao PDR

Ms. Somphaivanh Chanthavong National Animal Health Laboratory Department of Livestock and Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The 4th AO-APHCA/OIE Regional Workshop on Brucellosis Diagnostic and Control in the Asia- Pacific

Region (Bovine Brucellosis serum Proficiency test and Ways Forward for the Region) in Chiang, Thailand, 18-21 March 2014

Livestock production Systems

Livestock production in Lao PDR is mainly produced at subsistent level.

- Ruminant:
 - Free range
 - Semi commercial production
- Pig and poultry:
 - Backyard and scavenging
 - Commercial production

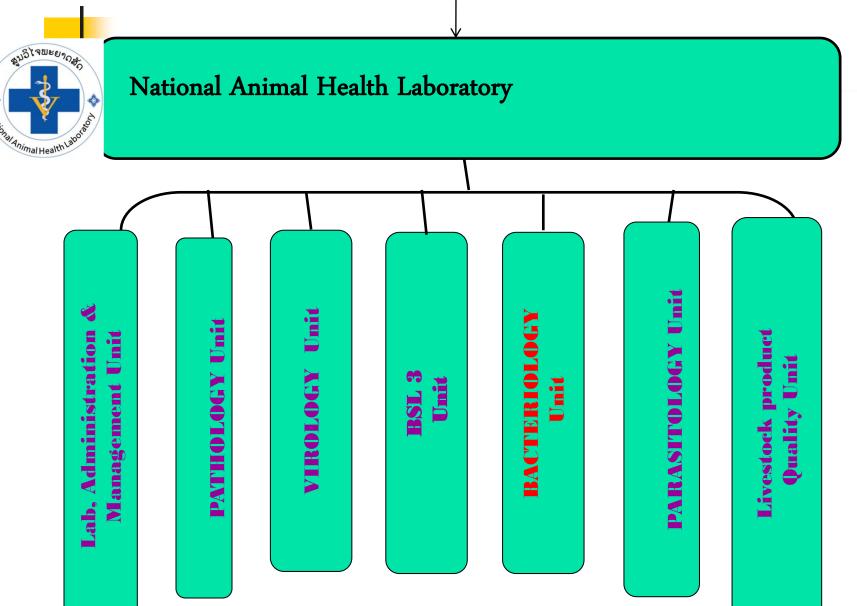


Livestock population

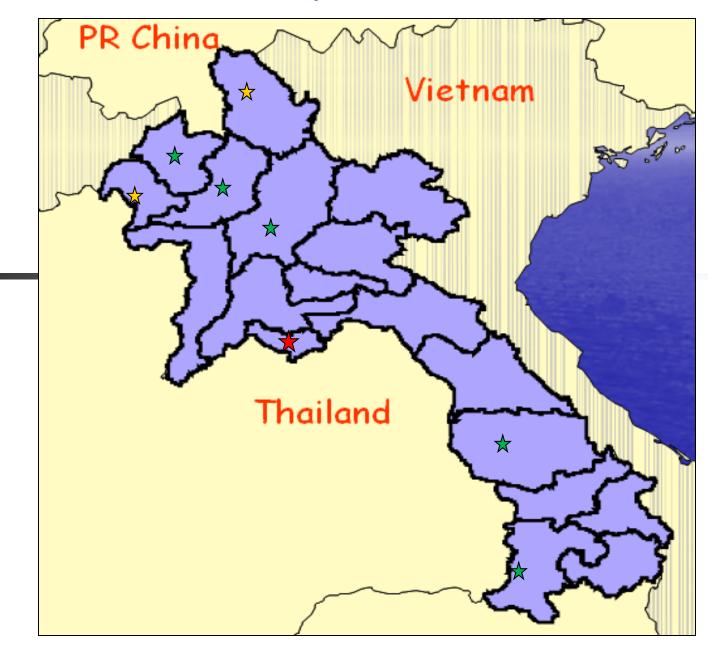
Years	Buffalo	Cattle	Pig	Goat Sheep	Poultry
2011	1,197,100	1,520,300	2,651,200	430,900	26,850,000
2012	1,187,962	1,691,800	2,793,675	443,800	28,778,728
2013	1,256,214	2,385,644	2,964,762	603,078	32,804,887

Source: DLF

DLF Structure (6D)



Laboratory in Lao PDR







Brucellosis surveillance

- Surveillance of brucellosis in Lao PDR was conducted in 2006 (supported by JICA and ACIAR).
- 471 serum samples (B=145, C=115, P=211) were randomly selected from 3 provinces (SVK 281, SRV 178 & LPB 12).
- All samples were negative by Rose Bengal Test.
- In 2008, 800 of pig serum samples were collected from 4 provinces of Northern region:
 - Brucellosis -Rose Bengal Test-Neg
- 2,018 of pig serum samples have been collected from VTC, LPB, SVK & CPS to test for the Swine Influenza and PRRS (if RBT & ELISA available will test for swine brucellosis)
 - Brucellosis -Rose Bengal Test-Neg

Brucellosis surveillance

- In 2013, 384 of pig serum samples were collected from Xayaboury provinces of Northern region to test for the Swine Influenza and PRRS (ELISA available will test for swine brucellosis)
 - Brucellosis ELISA positive 21 samples

Brucellosis surveillance

- In 2013, 50 of pig serum samples were collected from Vientiane capital to test for the Rose Bengal Test and ELISA swine brucellosis
 - Brucellosis Rose Bengal Test and ELISA positive 5 samples
 - The results from the PT reagent provided by the DLD of Thailand 17 samples positive 10 samples.

Diagnostic Strategy in regard to brucellosis

• The NAHL is capable of performing diagnosis of:

- Major animal disease: HS and Black leg, etc.,
- Some zoonotic diseases: avian influenza, Anthrax and <u>Brucellosis, etc., (RBT, ELISA, Culture, Molecular</u> <u>identificaiton)</u>
- Some food-borne pathogens: *E. coli*, *Salmonella* spp, Streptococcus suis.
- Regional laboratories are performing only basic animal diseases diagnosis with test kits:
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Regional collaboration on diagnosis & control of *B. melitensis*

No control program for brucellosis.

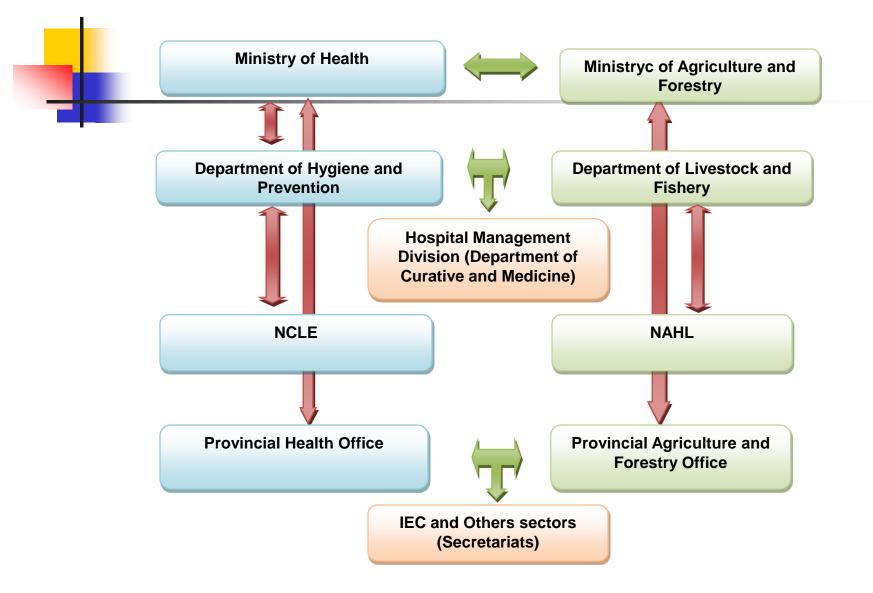
Collaboration between Human and Animal Health







Collaboration from central to local levels



Brucellosis in Human

- Prevalence of Brucellosis in human in Lao PDR is under estimating.
- The sources/origins of pathogen in human is unknown and need to further investigation.

(Personal communication with Dept. Hygiene and diseases control).



- Joint campaigns
- Joint Applied research
- Technical meeting
- Sharing information from national level to provincial committees (Existing AI, etc.,)

Human and Animal Health Collaboration for Emerging and Neglected Zoonotic Diseases

Priority zoonotic diseases: Avian Influenza Rabies Anthrax **Brucellosis** Leptospirosis Trichinellosis

The 3rd FAO-APHCA/OIE Regional Workshop on Brucellosis Diagnosis and Control with an Emphasis on Brucella melitensis

(Lower Northern Region)

21 – 25 November 2010

Sukhothai and Phitsanulok Provinces, Thailand



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