



African Horse Sickness Preparedness Activities of Myanmar

LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

(10-11 2020)

African Horse Sickness coordination meeting for Asia

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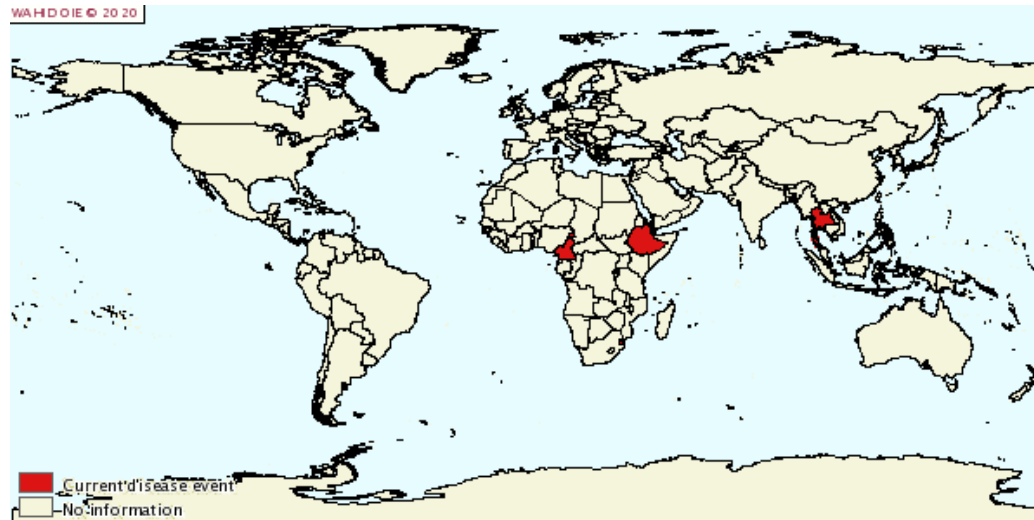


Contents

1. Introduction
2. Animal Population
3. Equine Sector
 - Horse Population
4. Preparedness Activities
 - Legislation
 - Contingency Planning
 - Surveillance
 - Awareness
 - Movement control
 - Laboratory Capacity,
 - Border Control, Quarantine and Check points
 - Reporting System

Situation

- Myanmar is historically African Horse Sickness Disease (AHS) free country Officially recognized as AHS free country in 2014 by World Animal Health (OIE)..
- AHS Status was suspended by OIE since 2018 although suspected case have not observe within country.

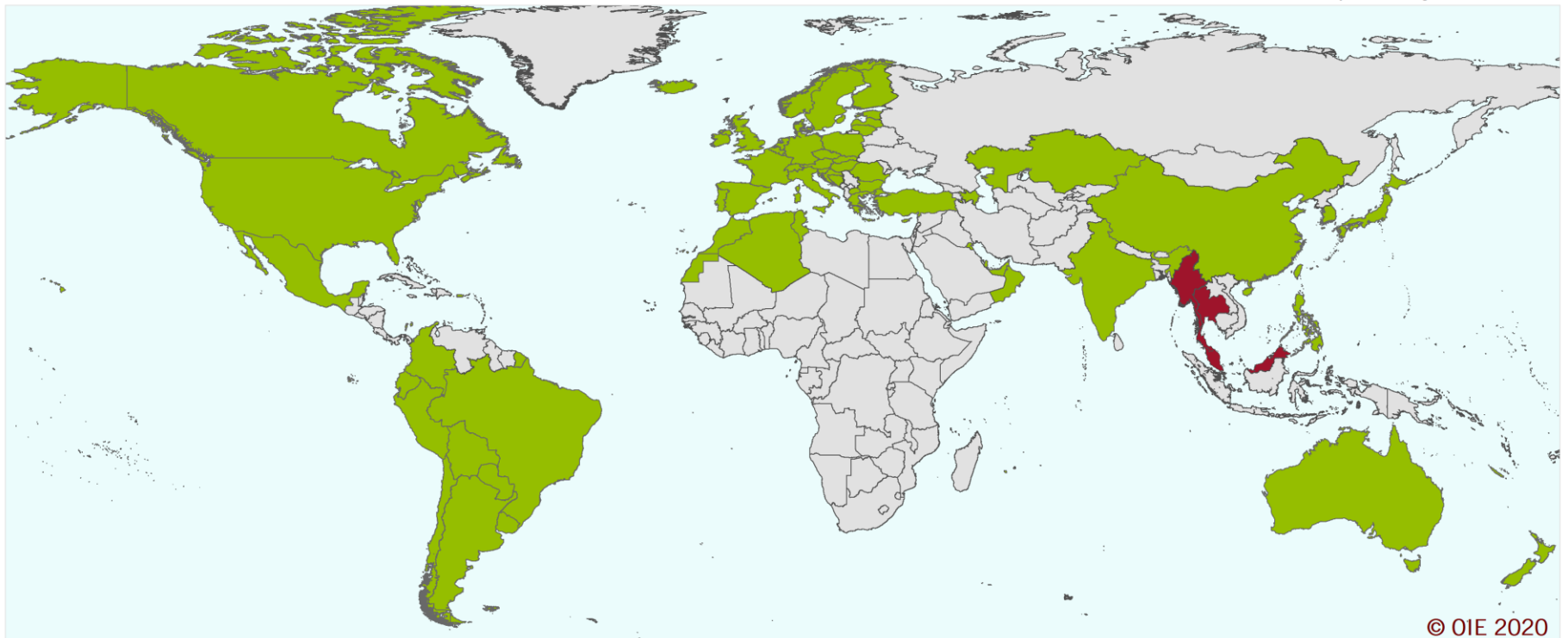


AHS official Status by OIE 2020

OIE Members' official African horse sickness status map

Last update September 2020

[Click on a specific region to zoom in](#)

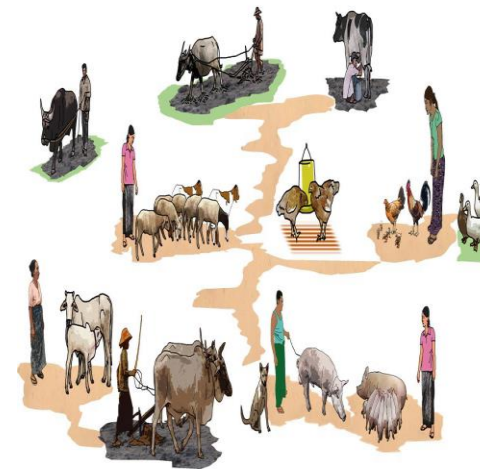
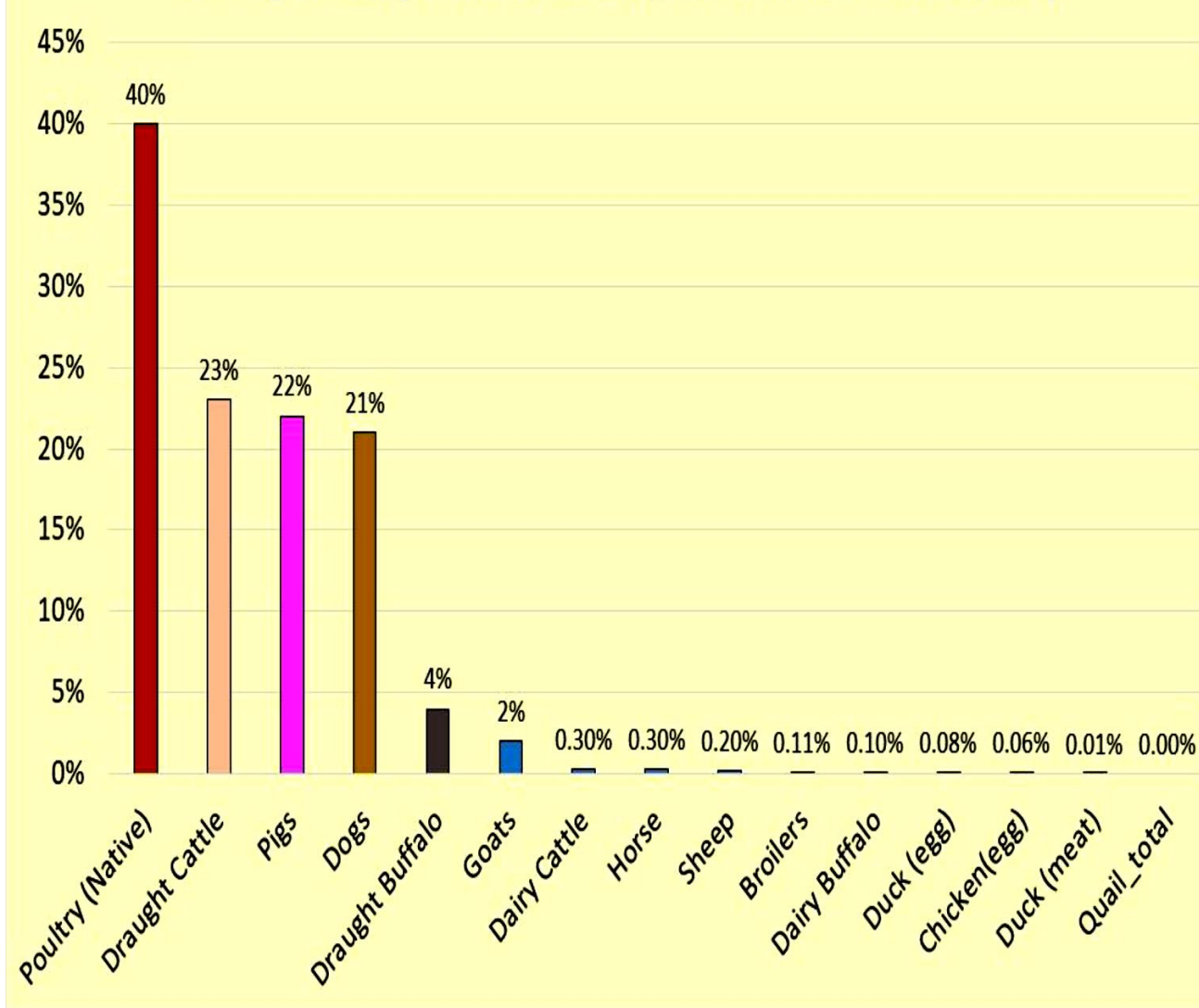


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- Members recognised as free from AHS
- Suspension of AHS free status
- Countries without an OIE official status for AHS

Animal Population

Percentage of holdings that raised various types of livestock, animals and poultry

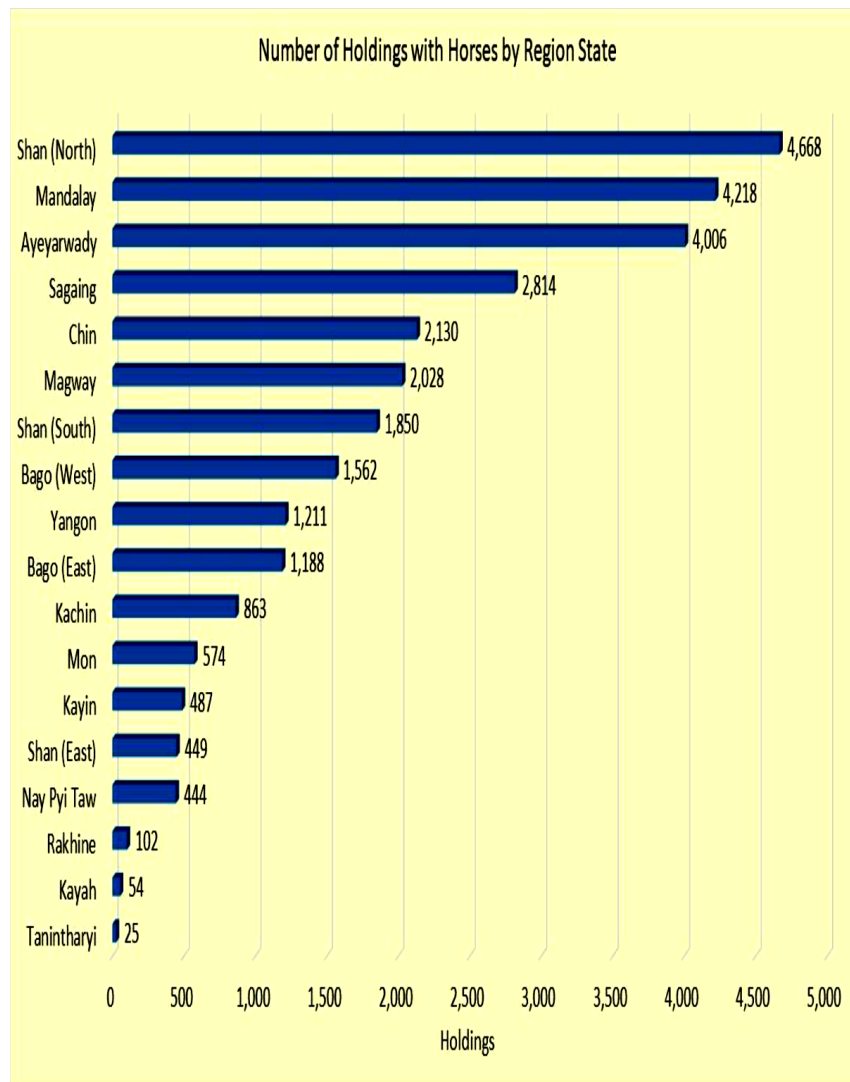


Equine Sector

- Equine sectors of Myanmar defined as equids includes (horse, donkeys, and mules)
- Used for breeding stock, competition, leisure, exhibition (less than 5 %) but mainly for working (95%) (including transport).
- There is no wild life horse and zebra reported in Myanmar.
- Recently, equine population was decreased because of major changes in urbanization and mechanization in transport replaced by motorbike in per-urban and rural.



Horse Population Situation of Region and State



Horse, Donkey and Mule Population in State and Region (2018)

No	State/Region	Horse	Donkey	Mule	Total
1	Kachin	1799	156	1263	3218
2	Kayah	54	-	28	82
3	Kayin	188	-	32	220
4	Chin	10937	2	-	10939
5	Mon	310	-	-	310
6	Yakhine	57	-	-	57
7	Shan	9017	2091	8624	19732
8	Naypyitaw	345	-	-	345
9	Magway	3471	-	-	3471
10	Sagaing	2239	-	-	2239
11	Yangon	634	-	168	802
12	Mandalay	1186	-	-	1186
13	Tanintharyi	141	5	8	154
14	Bago	1228	5	167	1400
15	Ayeyarwady	1646	-	0	1646
	Total	33252	2259	10290	45801

Preparedness Activities

- Legislation
- Contingency Planning
- Awareness
- Laboratory capacity building
- Surveillance
- Border Control

Legislation to AHS

- AHS was listed as a List B notifiable disease in Myanmar by Ministerial notification number (72/207) dated (7-7-2017) under Animal Health and Development law (93).

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ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီးရုံး
အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ (၇၂ / ၂၀၁၇)
နေပြည်တော်၊ ၁၃၇၉ ခုနှစ်၊ ဝါဆိုလဆန်း ၁၄ ရက်
(၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၇ ရက်)

အမှတ်။ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၊ စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်း
ဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် တိရစ္ဆာန်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၃၃၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ခ)နှင့် ပုဒ်မ ၁၄ အရ
အပ်နှင်းထားသော လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ကိုကျင့်သုံး၍ တိရစ္ဆာန်များတွင် ဖြစ်ပွားတတ်သော အောက်ပါ
ရောဂါများကို ဤအမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာထုတ်ပြန်သည့်နေ့မှစ၍ (ခ) စာရင်းဝင်ကူးစက်ရောဂါများအဖြစ်
ဖြည့်စွက် သတ်မှတ်ကြေညာလိုက်သည်-

(ခ) စာရင်းဝင်ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ

အမှတ်	ရောဂါ	ဖြစ်ပွားတတ်သော
စဉ်	အမည်	တိရစ္ဆာန်
(၁)	ဆိတ်ပလိပ်ရောဂါ (Peste des Petits Ruminants-PPR)	သိုး၊ ဆိတ်
(၂)	အာဖရိကမြင်းအဖျားရောဂါ (African horse sickness- AHS)	မြင်း

ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူ
ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး

စာအမှတ်၊ ၁ / ၂၀၁၀ / မွေးရေကျေး (၂၈၅၃ / ၂၀၁၇)
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၇ ရက်
ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း
နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး
ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ရုံး
ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်ရုံး

www: Trade-Order 1

Awareness

- pamphlet for about AHS disease.
- Alert to Official Vet and key stakeholders



Surveillance Program

Tow kinds of surveillance Programs

1. Clinical *surveillance*

- clinical signs (pyrexia, oedema, hyperaemia of mucous membranes and dyspnoea)
- Suspected cases should always be confirmed by *laboratory* testing

2. Sero-*serveillance*

- important tool to confirm absence of AHSV transmission in a country or *zone*
- At present, serosurveillance to AHS was not applied in Myanmar.
- Vector surveillance is not routinely done rather vector control was applied in certain farms

Disease reporting mechanism

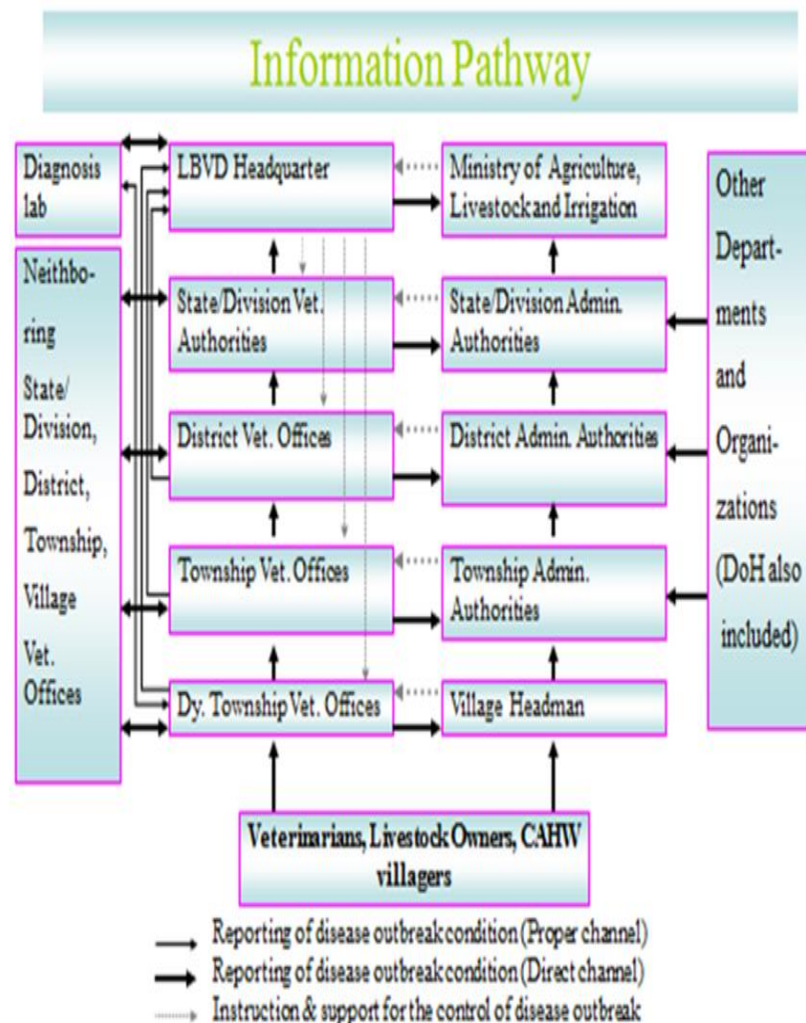
- Early warning system for reporting

Suspected cases.

- Persons who have regular contact with equids,
- as well as diagnosticians,
- should report promptly any suspicion of AHS to the *Veterinary Authority*
- All suspected cases - investigated immediately and samples should be taken and submitted to a *laboratory*

In past 25 years, there was no clinical AHS case reported and confirmed at laboratory.

- Negative reporting was also used for AHS.



Animal identification and Movement Control

- Movement is strictly controlled by inspection/quarantine and certification system by LBVD for traceability.
- Animal identification system will be set up for equids.
- Animals are allowed to move after inspection and certification using AHD/PC 1 and 3 for clinically healthy and vaccinated status.
- PC3 certification for clinically healthy was used without vaccination certificate.
- AHD/PC7 is used for farm registration.

The image displays three forms from the AHD/PC (Animal Health Declaration and Certification) system, used for animal identification and movement control.

- AHD/PC (1):** This form is titled "အကျွမ်းသိမ်းခြင်းပြုစုရေးရာ" (Animal Identification and Certification). It contains fields for the animal's name, sex, age, and breed, along with a section for the owner's details and a signature line.
- AHD/PC (3):** This form is titled "အကျွမ်းသိမ်းခြင်းပြုစုရေးရာ" (Animal Identification and Certification). It contains fields for the animal's name, sex, age, and breed, along with a section for the owner's details and a signature line.
- AHD/PC (7):** This form is titled "အကျွမ်းသိမ်းခြင်းပြုစုရေးရာ" (Animal Identification and Certification). It contains fields for the animal's name, sex, age, and breed, along with a section for the owner's details and a signature line.

Import and Export Control

10

- Myanmar has export and import regulation according to animal health and development law specific for trading equines.

REGULATION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES INTO MYANMAR

- A. Animal : Horses and equids
- B. Exporting Country : All Countries
- C. Purpose : Breeding, leisure, exhibition
- D. Regulation for importation
 1. Import Licence
The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a valid import licence issued by Government authority of Myanmar.
 2. Description of Animal
The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a certificate containing a full description or identification of the animals.
 3. Veterinary Certification
 - 3.1 A health certificate signed by authorized Veterinary Officer, including the individual identification of importing animals.
 - 3.2 The certificate should include the following information;
 - 3.2.1 Pedigree certificate should be accompanied.
 - 3.2.2 The animals must be free from any infectious or contagious disease as well as parasitism at the time of export.
 - 3.2.3 The country of origin has been free from African Horse Sickness, Equine Encephalomyelitis, Vesicular Stomatitis, Dourine, and ~~Exzootic lymphangitis~~. The animals must originate from the area where no clinical signs of Equine Infectious Anaemia, Equine Viral Arthritis, Equine Rhinopneumonitis, Equine Influenza and Horse Pox, ~~Glanders~~, Strangles and ~~Surra~~ during the past 12 months prior to export.
 - 3.2.4 The animals are subjected to quarantine of exporting country before (30) days prior to export.

11

3.2.5 Each animal must be submitted to tests with negative results for Equine Infectious Anaemia, African Horse Sickness, Equine Viral Arthritis carried out (30) days prior to export.

3.2.6 The animals must be treated with broad spectrum anthelmintics for internal and external parasites shortly prior to export.

4. Quarantine in Myanmar

- 4.1 The animal should be examined for abnormality as soon as after arrival.
- 4.2 The vehicle and container for transporting must be designed to avoid any injury and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- 4.3 While in transit, avoid contact with other animals not similar in health status.
- 4.4 On arrival, the animals are subjected to quarantine for a period not less than (30) days and tests or treatments shall be done if necessary. All charges of tests and treatments shall be borne by the owner.
- 4.5 Failure to meet the requirement of import procedures, the animals will be destroyed without compensation or returned to the country of origin.

5. Fee

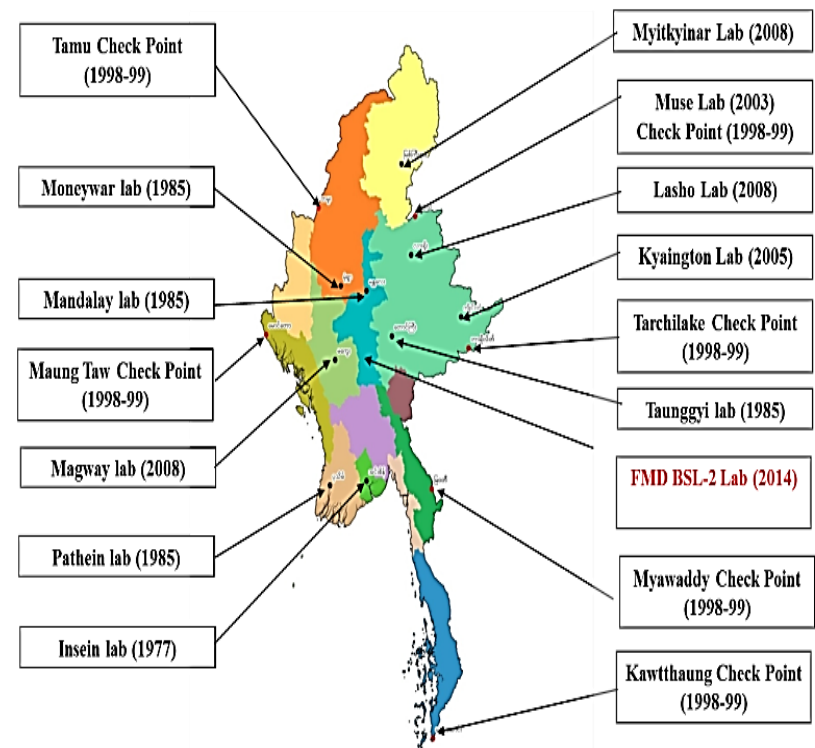
The following fees are payable for each consignment of horses imported into Myanmar;

- 4.1 Quarantine fee : 2000 kyats per head
- 4.2 Health Certificate : 2000 kyats per head

Border Control Check point, Quarantine Station and Laboratories

- Six check point/ animal quarantine stations (AQS) located at border post
- 12 National laboratories network for diagnosis of TADs including AHS in Myanmar.
- Key laboratories have serology, PCR and sample referring system to international OIE reference laboratories (AAHL, Australia)not for AHS.
- Molecular PCR set up

Location of Laboratories and Check Points AQS



Laboratory Capacity

Test Name	Equine Disease
RT-PCR	√
ELISA	√
Virus Isolation	-
Immunohistochemistry	-
VNT	-
Rapid test	-
Sequencing analysis	-
PT	EU lab

Vaccine and Vaccination against AHS

- No vaccination against AHS in horse has been carried out during the past 12 months in Myanmar

Thank You