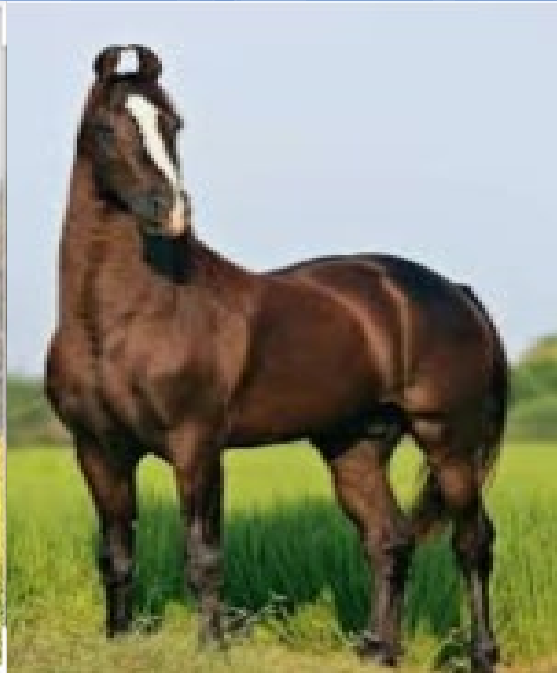




African Horse Sickness Preparedness Activities of Myanmar

LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT



Contents

1. Introduction
2. Animal Population
3. Equine Sector
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4. Preparedness
 - Legislation
 - Surveillance
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 - Laboratory Capacity, Quarantine and Check points
 - Reporting System





Introduction



African Horse Sickness (AHS) Situation

- Myanmar is historically African Horse Sickness Disease (AHS) free country.
- Officially recognized as AHS free country in 2014 by World Animal Health (OIE).
- Myanmar updates its annual reconfirmation of AHS status to OIE.
- Currently AHS suspected case have not observe within country.
- 2018, free status was suspended.

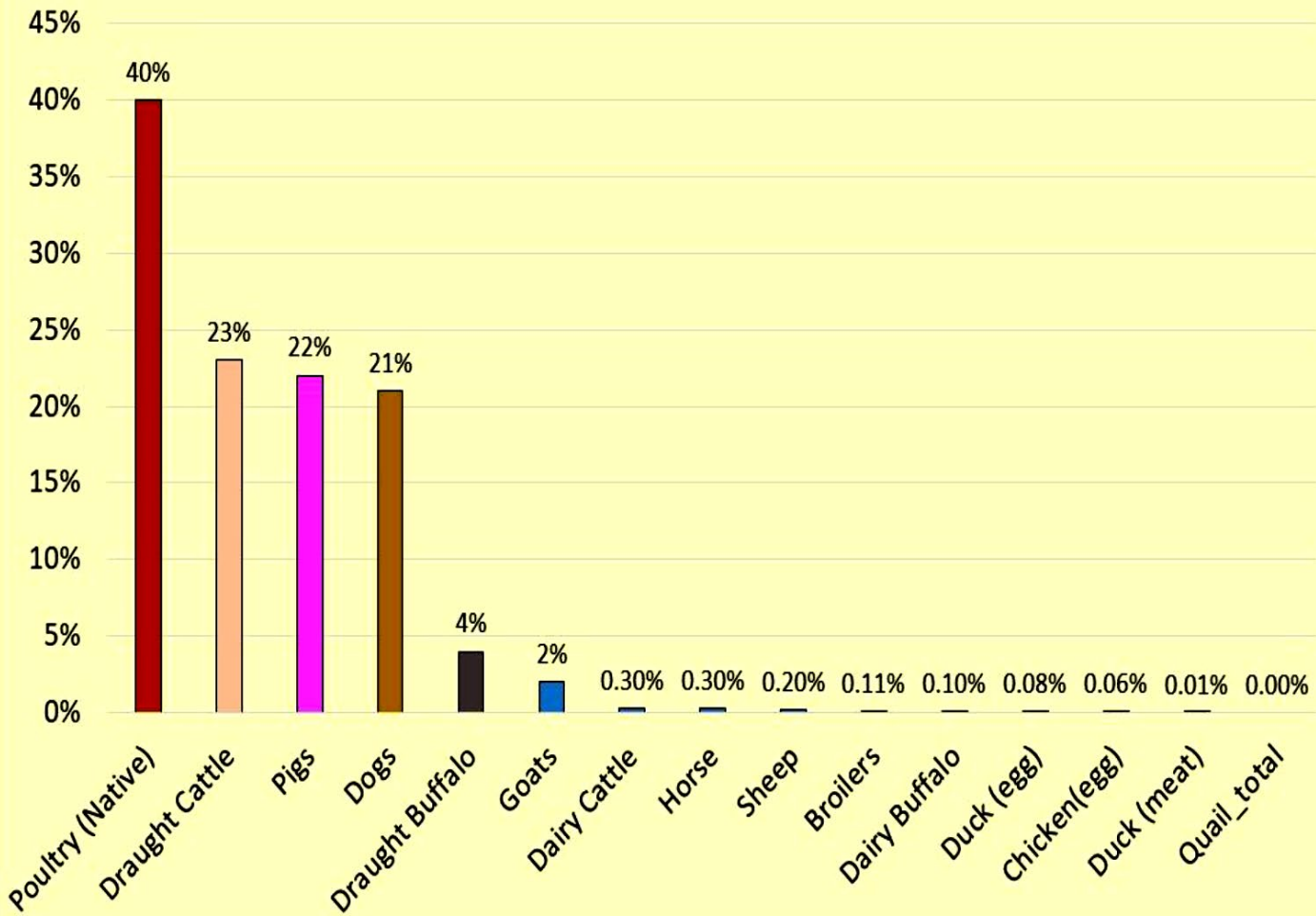


Animal Population

Animal Population



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





Equine Sector

Equine Sector

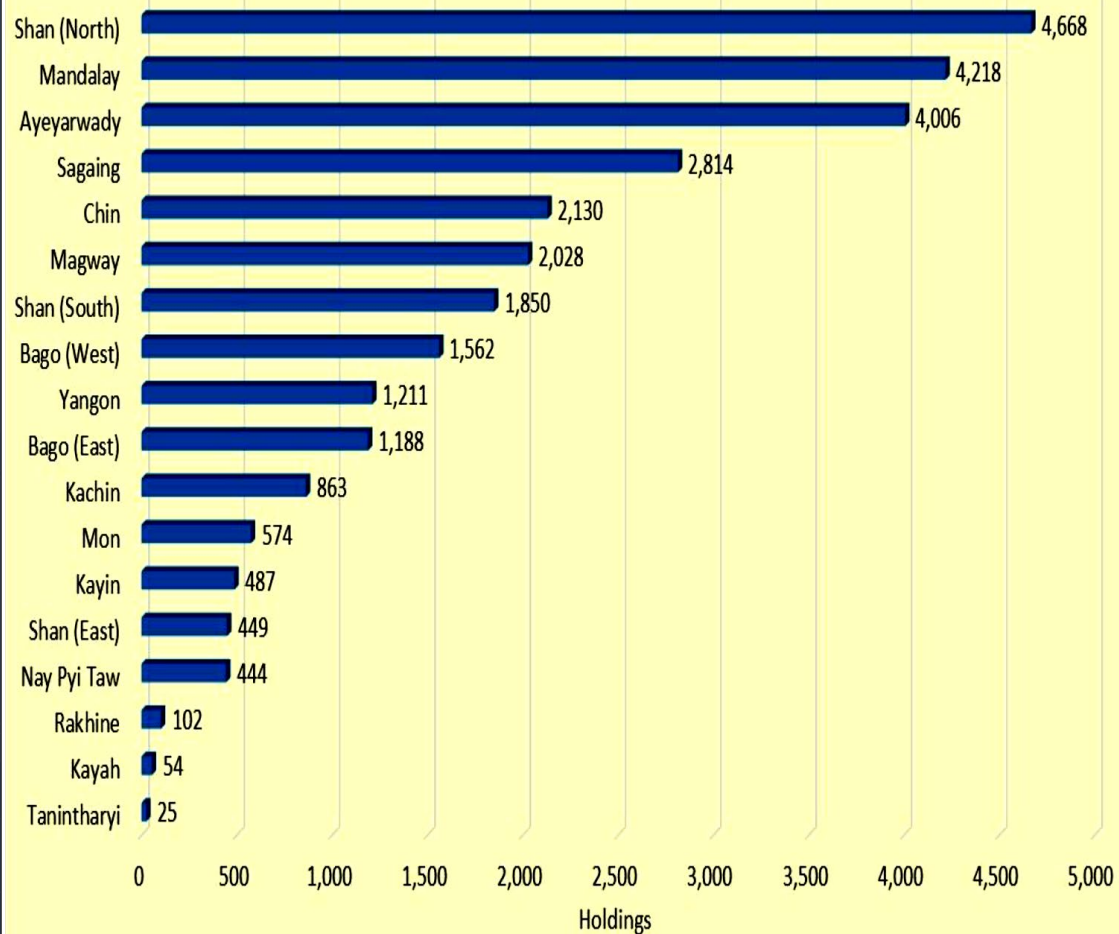
- Equine sectors of Myanmar defined as equids includes (horse, donkeys, and mules)
- Used for breeding stock, competition, leisure, exhibition (less than 5 %) but mainly for working (95%) (including transport).
- There is no wild life horse and zebra reported in Myanmar.
- Recently, equine population 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

Number of Holdings with Horses by Region State



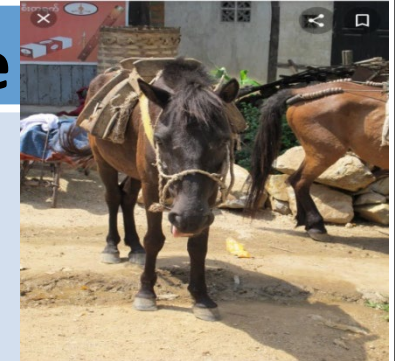
Horse, Donkey and Mule Population in State and Region (2018)

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

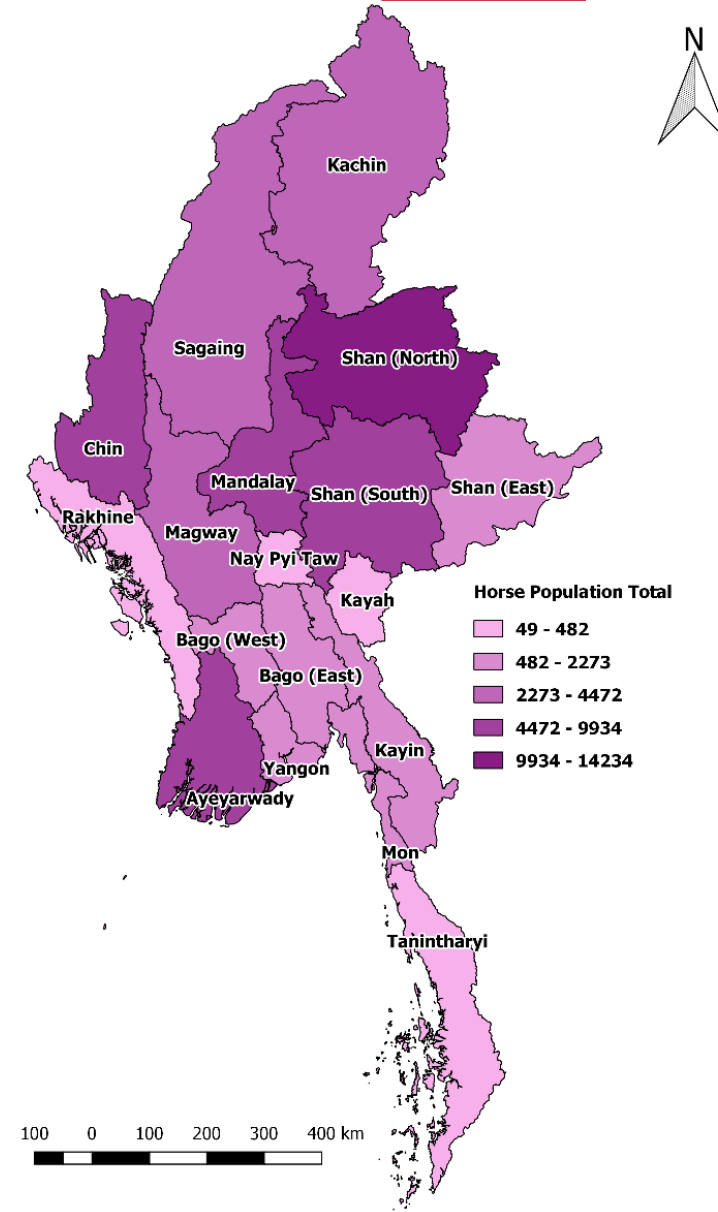
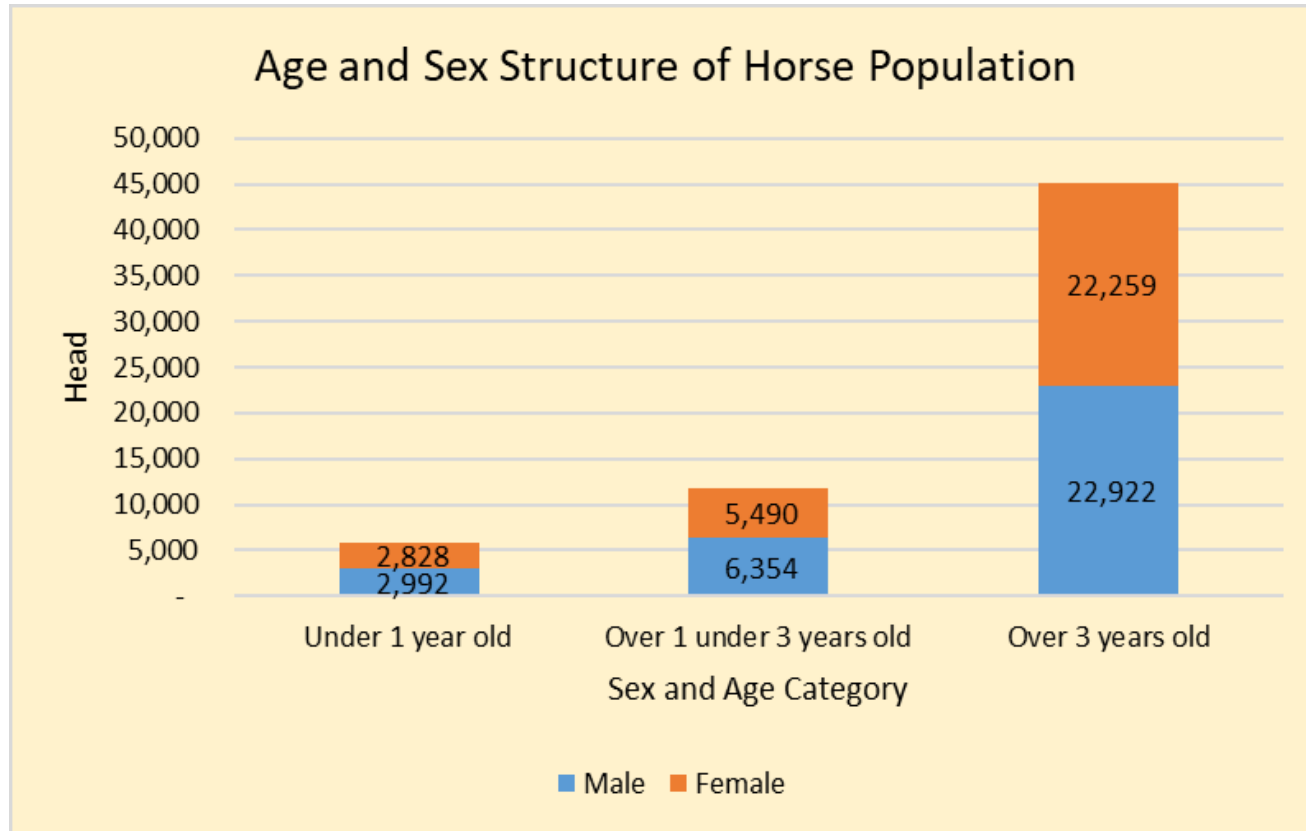
Raising Horse Breed



No	Contents	Shan Horse	Burmese Horse
1	Other name	Shan Myinn	Bama Myinn
		Shan Pony	
		Pegu Pony	
2	Country of Origin	Myanmar	Myanmar
3	Distribution	Shan Highland	Harsh environment
4	Use	Riding Horse	Draught
		Pack horse	
		Draught Horse	
5	Height	average (132 cm)	132cm
6	Color	Dark or gray, brown	light dark or gray, brown, light brown,
7	Characteristic	Well adapted Hot and Humid	Well adapted Hot and Humid



Horse Population



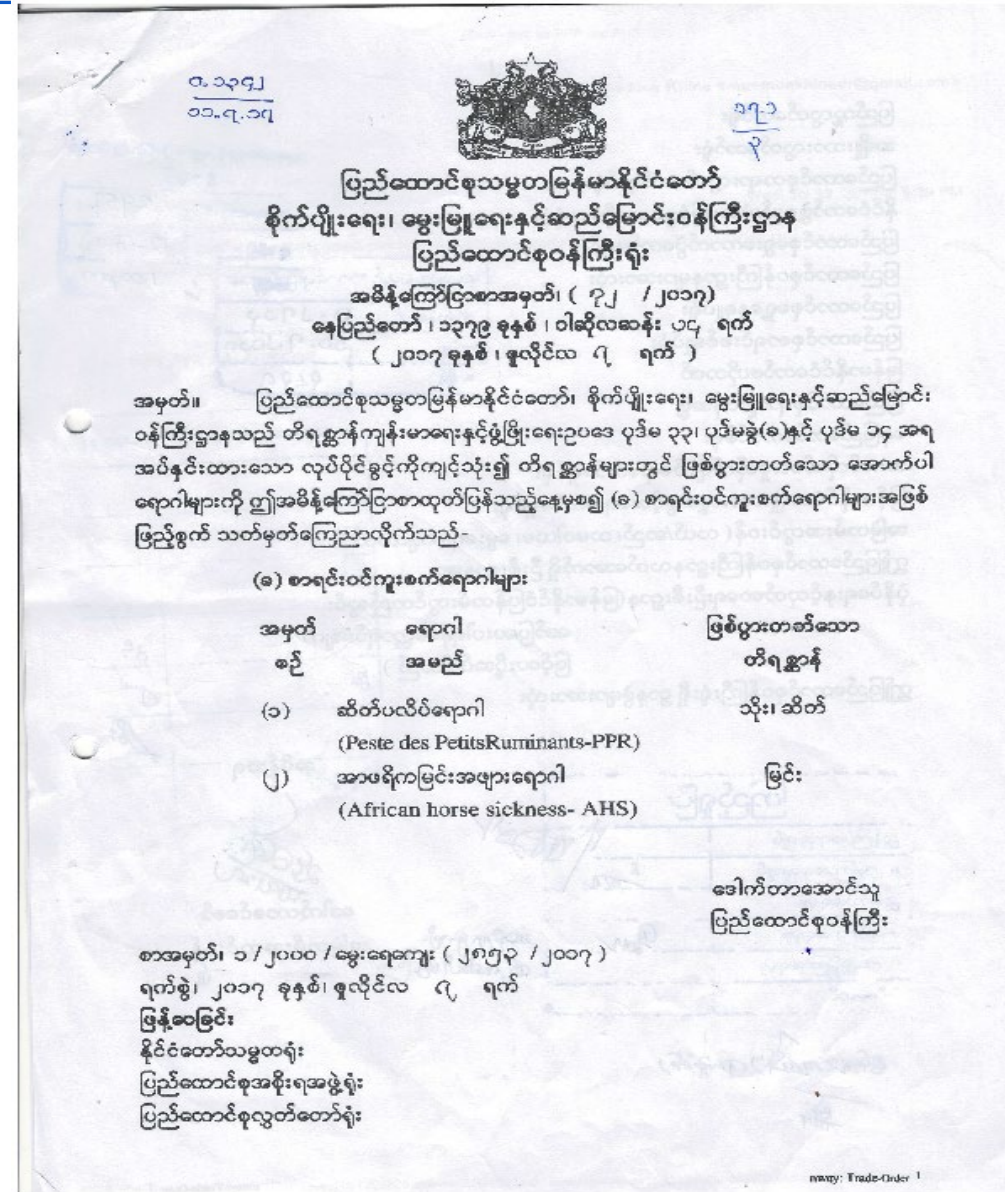


Preparedness Activities



Legislation to AHS

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



Surveillance Program



○ Two 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-surveillance**

- 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.

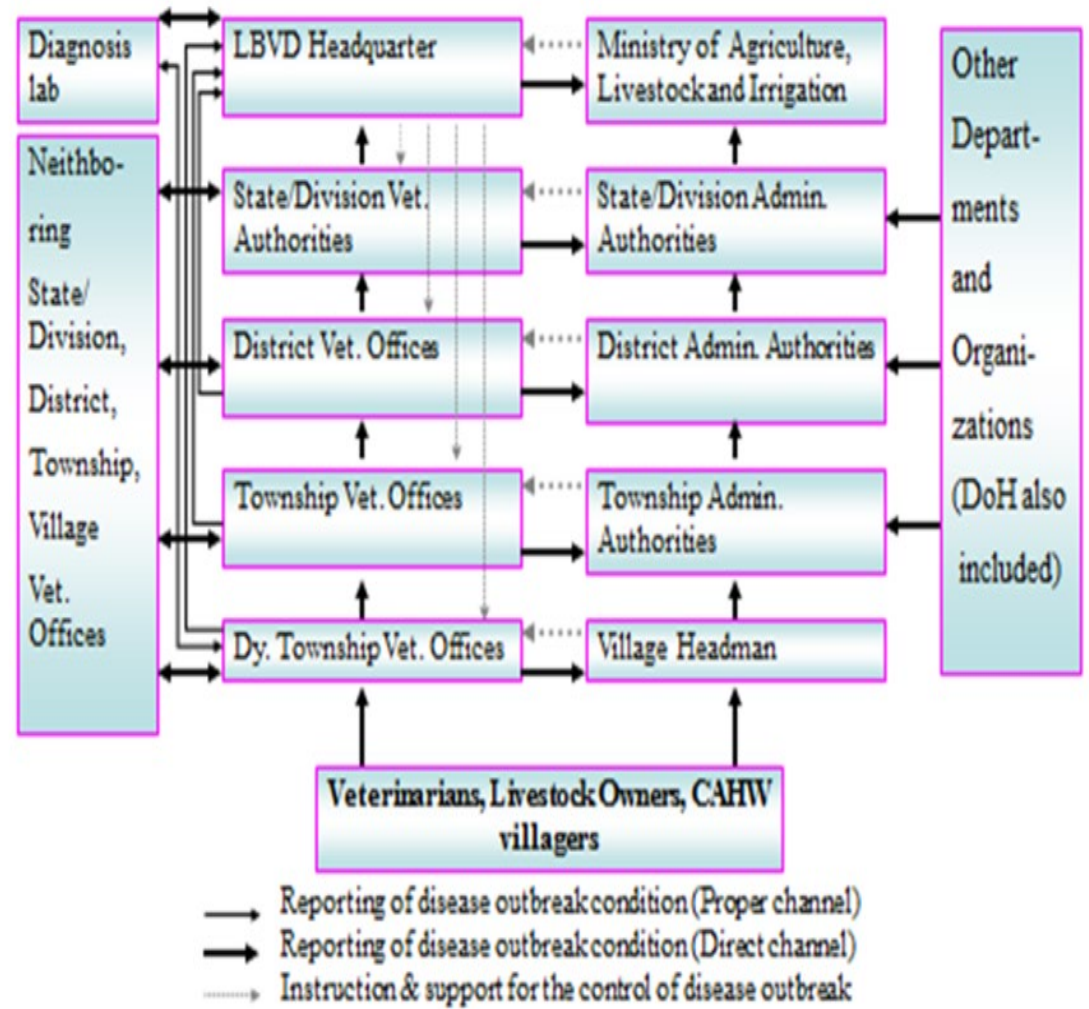
- Persons who have regular contact with equids,
- as well as diagnosticians,
- should report promptly any suspicion of AHS to the *Veterinary Authority*
- All suspected cases - investigated immediately and samples should be taken and submitted to a *laboratory*

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

- Negative reporting was also used for AHS.



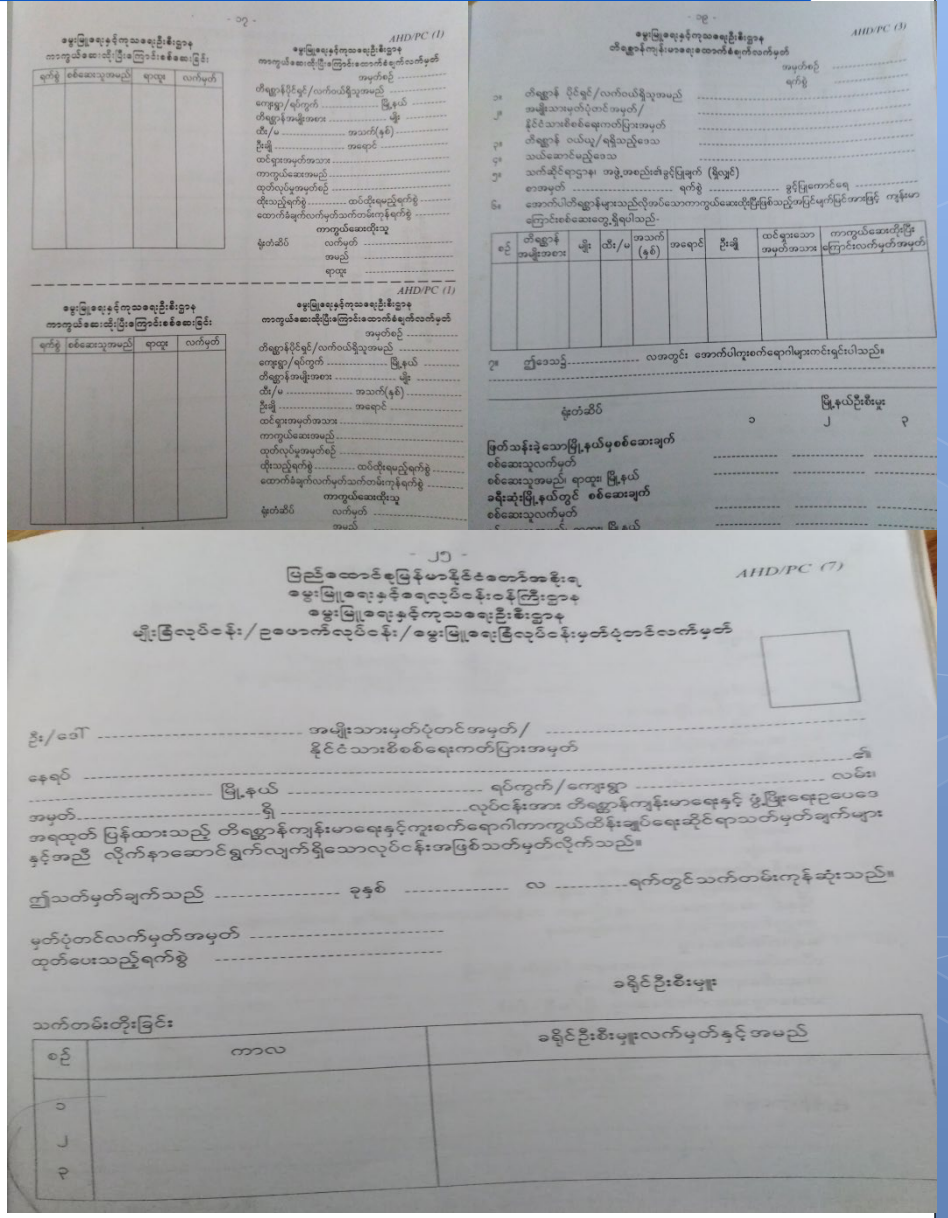
Information Pathway





Animal identification and Movement Control

- According to law- movement of animals and its products 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.



Import and Export Control

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

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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
- Import Licence
The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a valid import licence issued by Government authority of Myanmar.
 - Description of Animal
The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a certificate containing a full description or identification of the animals.
 - Veterinary Certification
 - A health certificate signed by authorized Veterinary Officer, including the individual identification of importing animals.
 - The certificate should include the following information;
 - Pedigree certificate should be accompanied.
 - The animals must be free from any infectious or contagious disease as well as parasitism at the time of export.
 - The country of origin has been free from African Horse Sickness, Equine Encephalomyelitis, Vesicular Stomatitis, Dourine, and EozooticLymphangitis. The animals must originate from the area where no clinical signs of Equine Infectious Anemia, Equine Viral Arthritis, Equine Rhinopneumonitis, Equine Influenza and Horse Pox, Glanders, Strangles and Surra during the past 12 months prior to export.
 - The animals are subjected to quarantine of exporting country before (30) days prior to export.

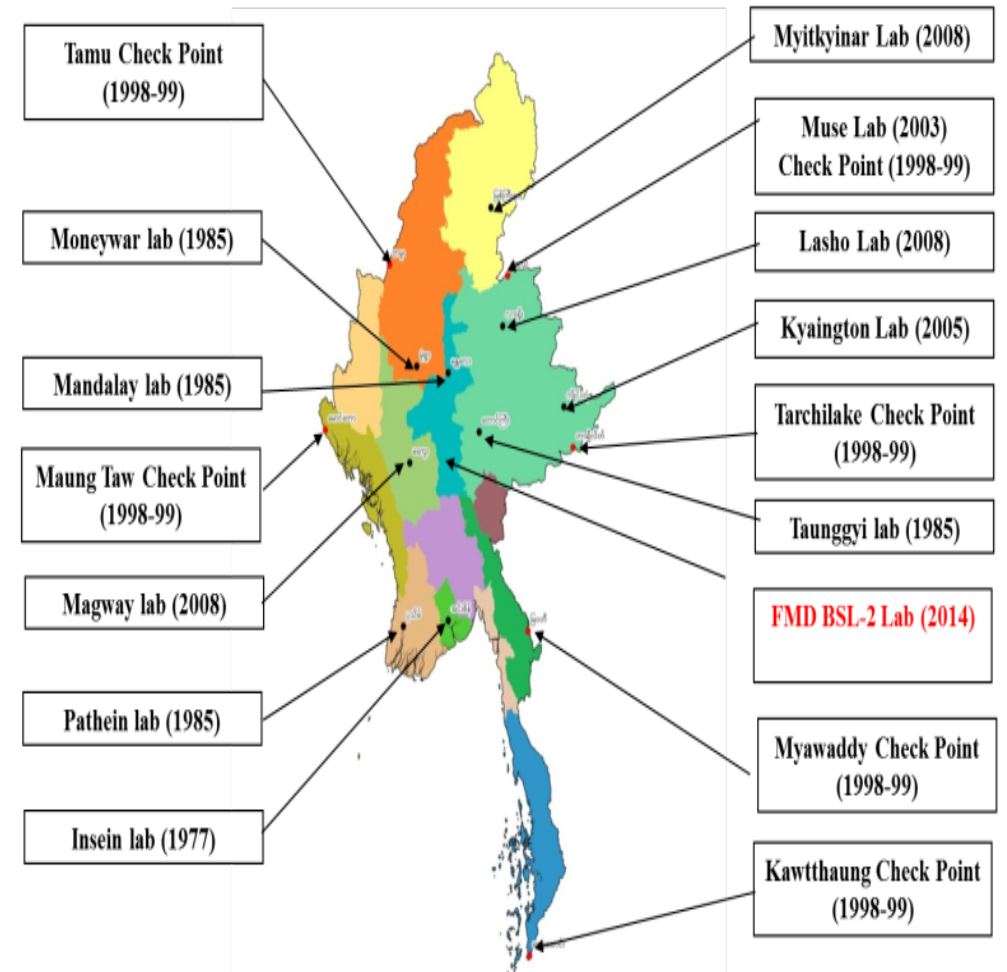
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- Each animal must be submitted to tests with negative results for Equine Infectious Anemia, African Horse Sickness, Equine Viral Arthritis carried out (30) days prior to export.
 - The animals must be treated with broad spectrum anthelmintics for internal and external parasites shortly prior to export.
4. Quarantine in Myanmar
- The animal should be examined for abnormality as soon as after arrival.
 - The vehicle and container for transporting must be designed to avoid any injury and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
 - While in transit, avoid contact with other animals not similar in health status.
 - 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.
 - 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;
- Quarantine fee : 2000 kyats per head
 - Health Certificate : 2000 kyats per head

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.
- Rt-PCR set up
- No Lab capacities for AHS

Location of Laboratories and Check Points AQS





Laboratory Capacity

Test Name	Poultry Disease	Swine Disease	Bovine Disease	Canine Disease	Equine Disease
RT-PCR	√	√	√	√	-
ELISA	√	√	√	√	-
Virus Isolation	√	√	√	-	-
Immunohistochemistry	-	√	-	√	-
VNT	-	-	√	-	-
Rapid test	√	√	√	√	-
Sequencing analysis	√	√	√	√	-



Vaccine and Vaccination against AHS

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

Thank You Very Much

