



Non SEACFMD Countries Country Presentation FMD Situation and its Prevention & Control

Country name: Bangladesh

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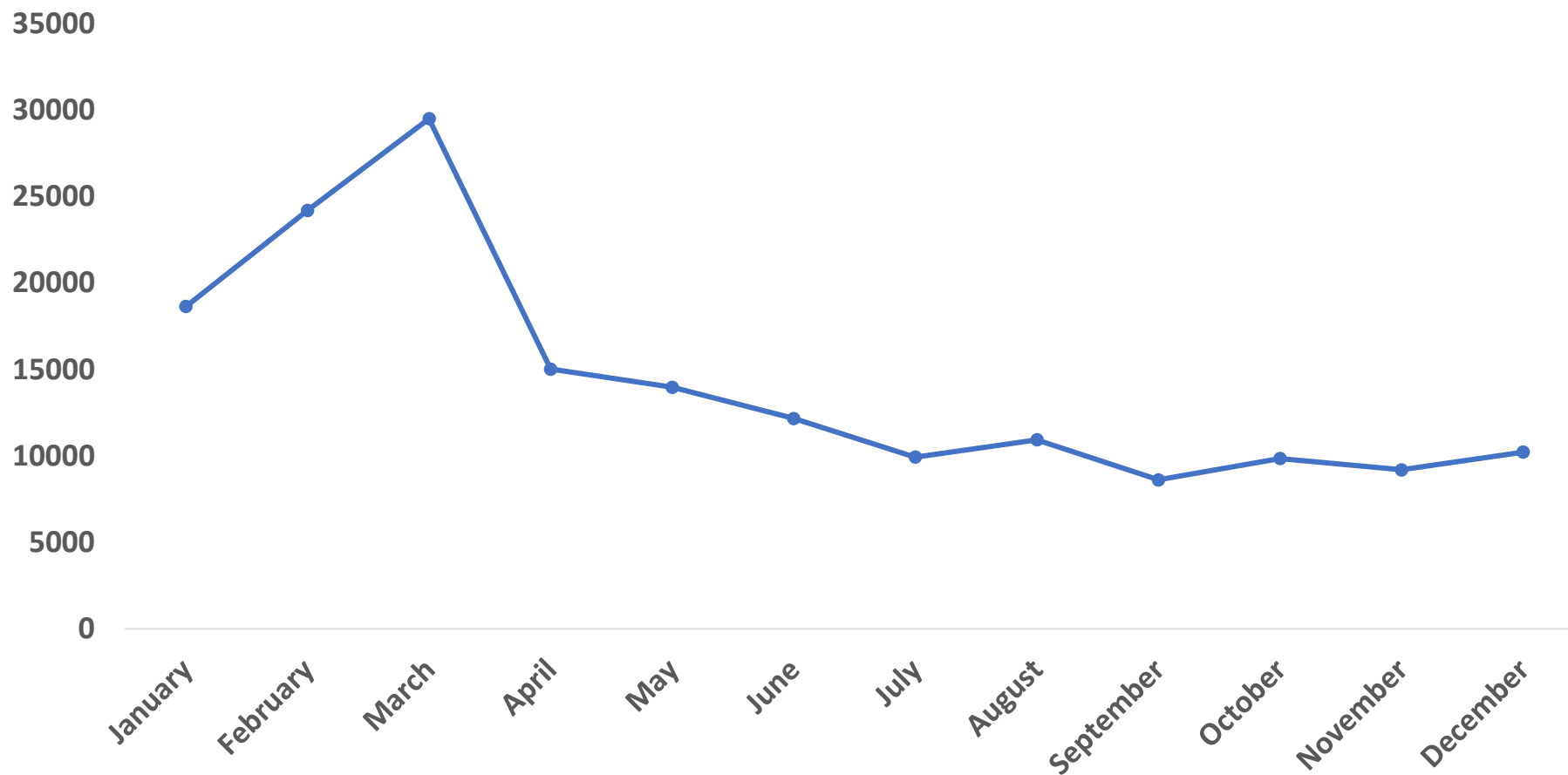
Position: Director General

Affiliation: Department of Livestock Services

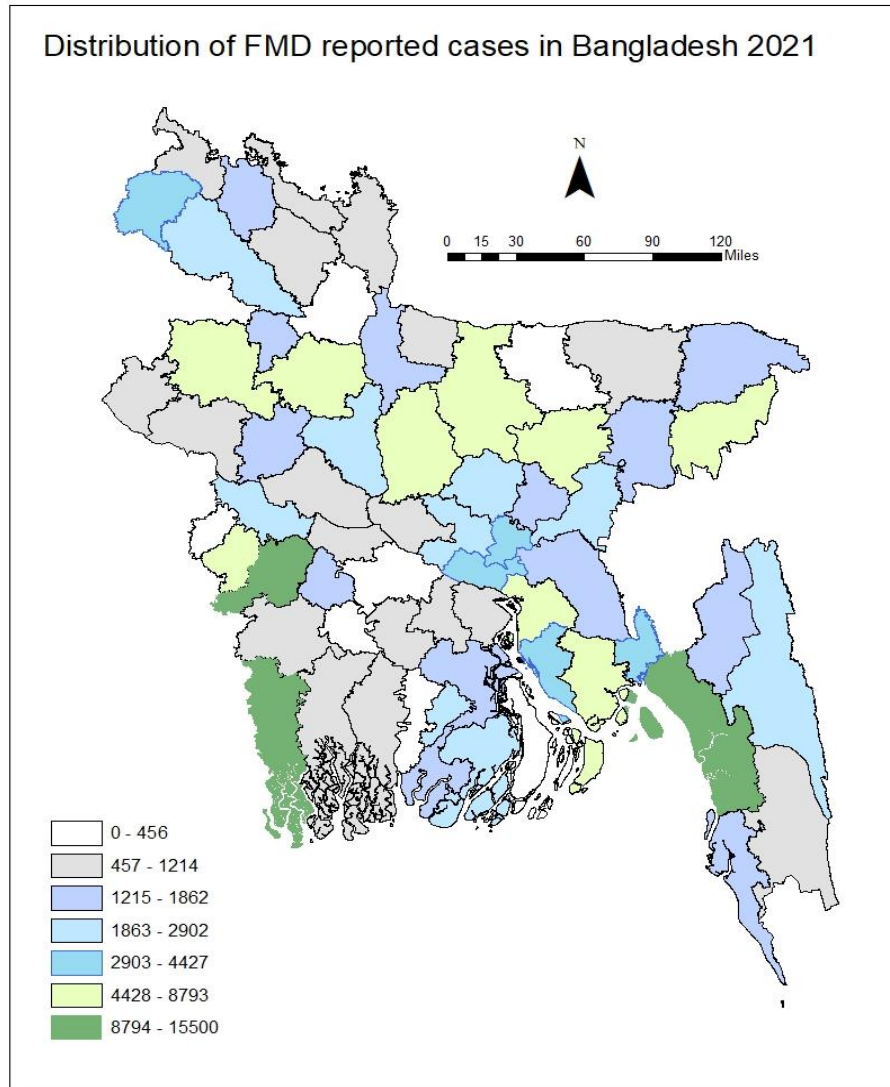
FMD situation in Bangladesh in 2021

- Economically highly impactful disease of livestock in Bangladesh
- Considered as an endemic disease for Bangladesh as it is found throughout the year
- An estimated annual economic loss due to FMD is nearly about \$125 million US dollar
- In 2021, FMD reported cases 172182 out of 54016074 domestic animals(Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat and Pig) across the country and prevalence is 0.32%
- In early 2021, due to upsurge of COVID-19 cases the outbreak investigation is conducted and managed locally.

Distribution of FMD cases in 2021



Spatial distribution of reported FMD cases in Bangladesh



- Highest reported number of cases district – Satkhira

FMDV Serotype distribution in Bangladesh

- FMDV serotype O, A and Asia1 were identified till date
- Serotype O is dominant around the country
- Distribution of serotype on map is not yet done in Bangladesh

Epidemiological changes in 2021

- In 2021, it was observed that the FMD cases were predominant in winter and pre-monsoon i.e. in January, February and March whereas the previous 4 year of passive surveillance data showed that the cases were higher in post-monsoon season (September to November)

Key FMD Prevention and Control strategies

- Bangladesh has drafted a risk based FMD control strategy for the year 2021-2025 with some objectives and outcome
- Objectives:
 - To develop an enabling environment through improved policy, advocacy and communication;
 - To capacitate animal health services to implement the FMD control plan;
 - To improve FMD risk analyses through surveillance and disease intelligence;
 - To develop laboratory network and operational research to complement FMD control plan;
 - To reduce incidence and burden of FMD through risk-based vaccination strategy;
 - To improve biosecurity and regulatory practices along livestock value chains;
 - To improve border control and quarantine services at the point of entry to facilitate safe livestock trade

Key FMD Prevention and Control strategies (contd..)

■ Outcomes:

- Disease prevalence is reduced 40-50% by 2025;
- Livestock production (milk & meat) is increased 20-30% by 2025;
- Four to Five FMD free compartments are established by 2025;
- International livestock trade is reasonably increased by 2025;
- A robust animal disease reporting mechanism is established

Main challenges faced in controlling FMD

- High density of animal population and widespread movement of animals within the country
- Illegal cross-border animal movement and illegal trade during festival from India and Myanmar
- The amount of national vaccine production is not sufficient to ensure the vaccine coverage to all susceptible animals
- High risk areas are not yet identified clearly for ring vaccination
- The variation of circulating serotype in the field affecting the vaccination strategies
- Lack of awareness among stakeholders like farmers, traders, animal care providers etc



Thank You