



FMD Situation and its Prevention & Control

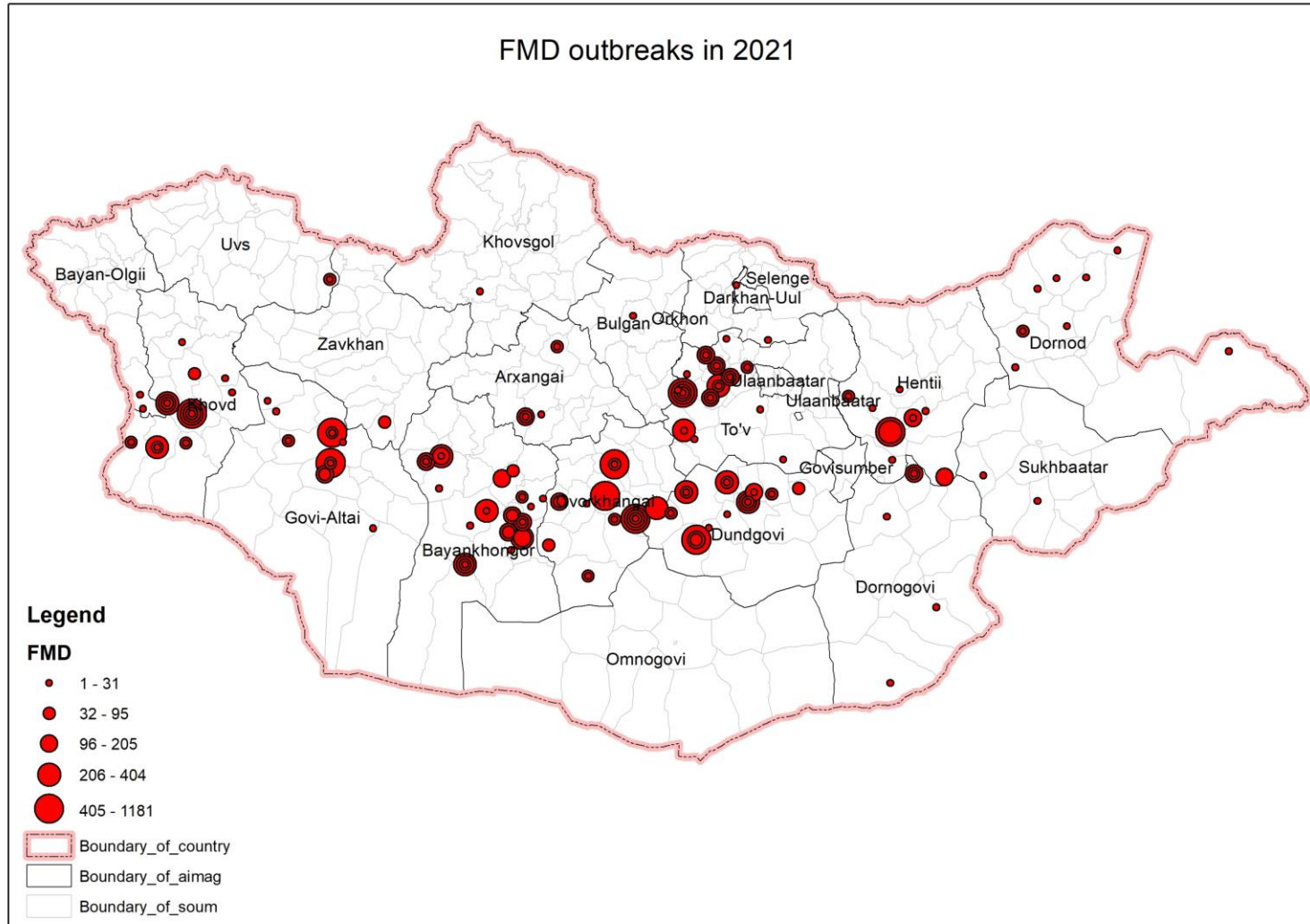
MONGOLIA

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FMD situation in 2021

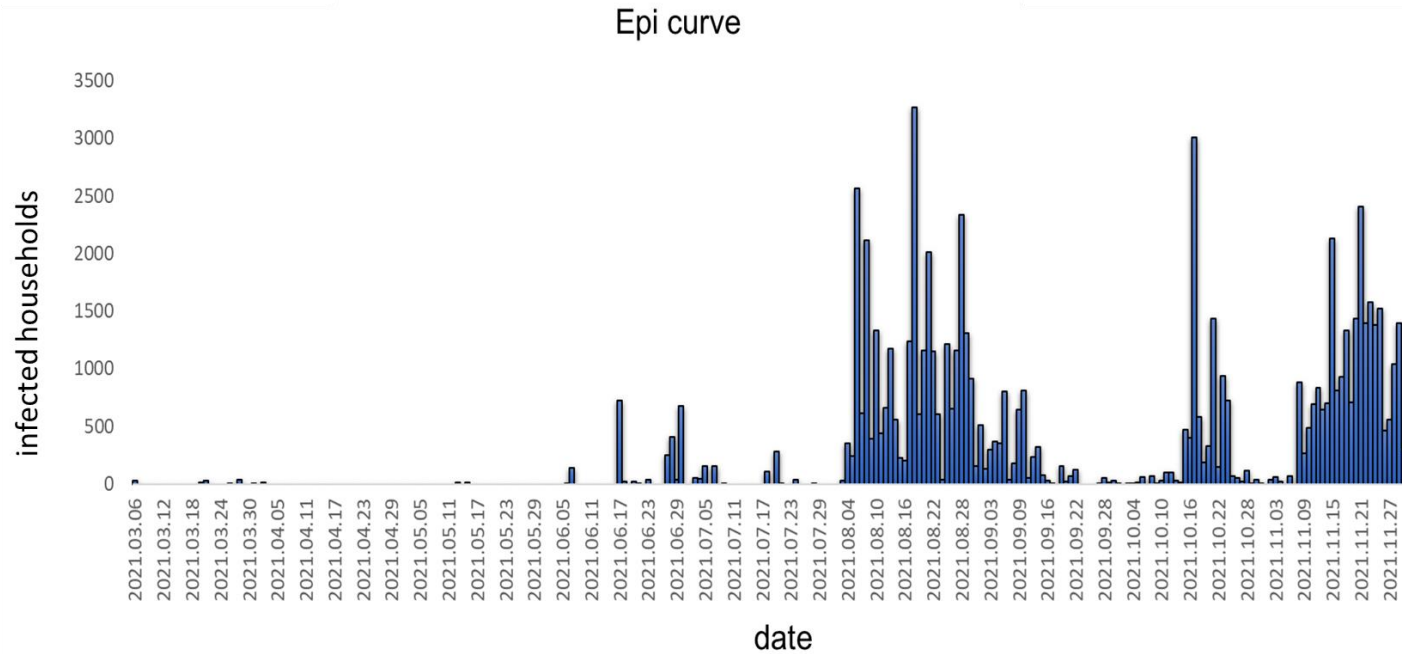


FMD has spread to 170 soums of 20 provinces in Mongolia since March 2021. This is due to the nature of nomadic pastoralism, climate change, and uncontrolled migration of livestock.

The Pirbright Institute confirmed that cases were caused by a virus containing the O-serotype ind-2001e lineage.

This indicates that a new gene has been introduced in Mongolia.

FMD situation in 2021

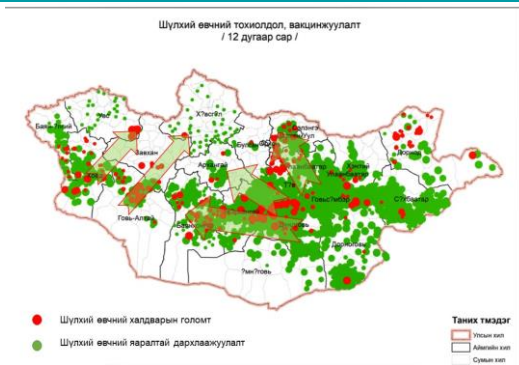


Epidemiologically, in 2021, four major waves of FMD occurred in Mongolia. This is due to the situation in Covid-19, the seasonality, the uncontrolled movement of livestock, and the lack of vaccines.

A total of 147.3 thousand livestock showed obvious symptoms.

	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Total
Diseased animals	32,781	82,836	31,678	147,295

Key FMD Prevention and Control strategies



In 2022, the following measures are planned:

- There was a need to change the previous strategy of dividing Mongolia's territory into three zones.
- Sero surveillance is doing to identify herd-level infections
- A detailed epidemiological map of the spread of the infection is being developed
- Sequential immunization of non-infected susceptible animals
- Improve livestock movement control
- Measures such as tightening quarantine measures will be implemented.

Main challenges and recommended solution

- Lack of vaccines was a problem. Support collaboration.
- Implement a joint project to build the capacity of private veterinary units
- To train specialists in laboratory diagnosis of FMD and vaccine production
- Support the construction of a new biosafety level 3 laboratory as it has reached the end of its useful life
- Organize regional meetings and bilateral discussions to share experiences

Thank You

