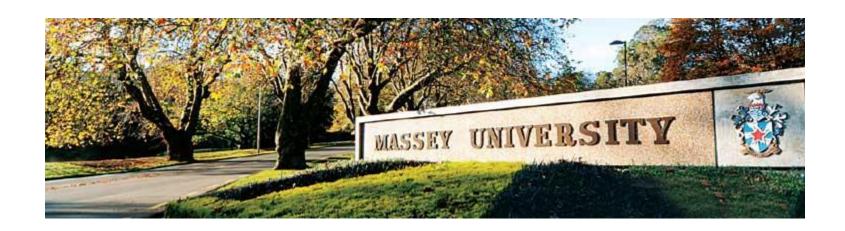
Insights from post-vaccination monitoring for FMD vaccination strategies in Lao PDR



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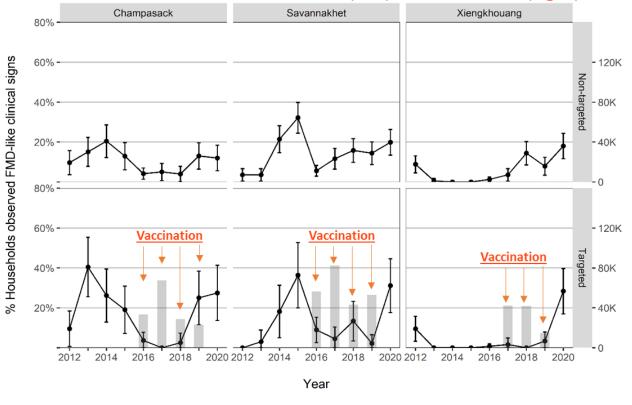




Background

- Biannual FMD vaccination in target villages in Lao PDR (2016-20)
- Incidence of clinical FMD was reported in the area despite the vaccination campaign (2016-20)
- Post-vaccination monitoring were conducted to
 - Evaluate the vaccination strategy
 - Identify possible factors that contributed to the observed high FMD incidence

%HHs where FMD was observed (left) vs. vaccine use (right)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Impact of risk-based partial vaccination on clinical incidence and seroprevalence of foot and mouth disease in Lao PDR

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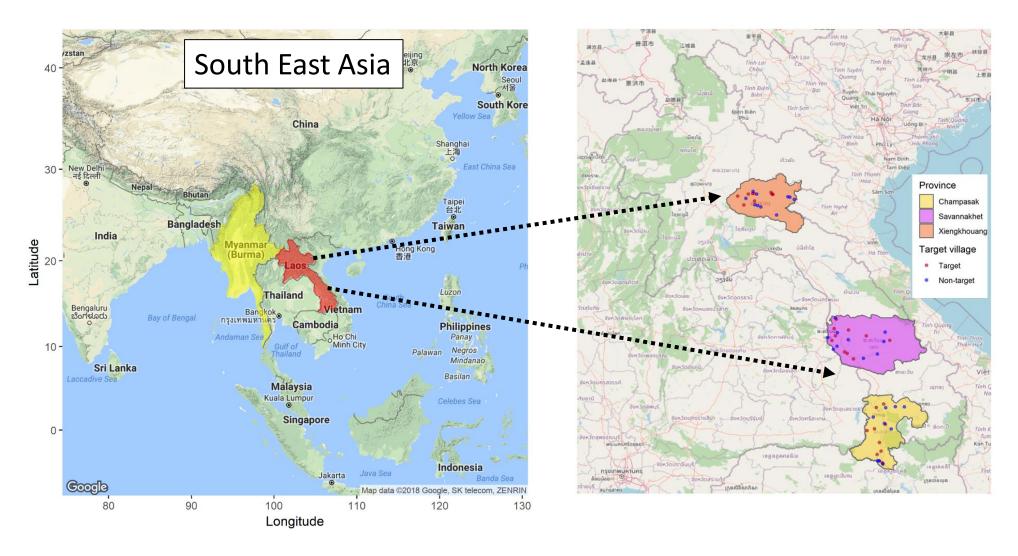
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Project study area



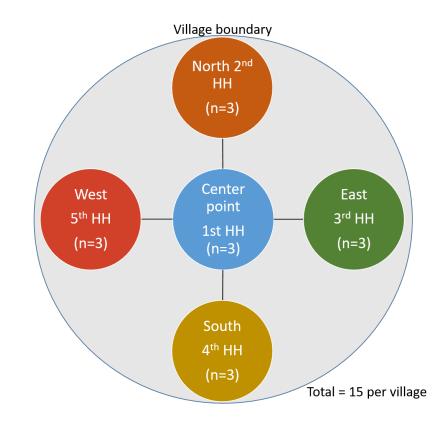




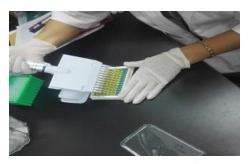


Methods

- Feb 2020 (4–6 months after the 9th vaccination round)
- Multi-stage sampling
 - 450 serum samples from 150 households in 30 targeted villages
 - 450 serum samples from 150 households in 30 non-targeted villages
- Testing by PrioCHECK™ kit
 - FMD virus (FMDV) structural protein (SP) type O, A and Asia 1 antibodies
 - Indicator for <u>protective immunity</u>
 - 2. Non-structural protein (NSP)
 - Indicator for historical infection













Vaccination coverage

- Lower than the aimed vaccination coverage of 90%
- Drop-out from the campaign in the previous 6 mo (R9) vs 15mo (R7-8)

	Target village			Non-target village			
	Yes	Total	%	Yes	Total	%	
# Animals vaccinated in the previous 6 mo	248	450	55%	72	450	16%	
# Animals vaccinated in the previous 15 mo	319	450	71%	121	450	27%	







Protective immunity

- Higher in target villages than in non-target villages
 - > specific immunity increased due to vaccination

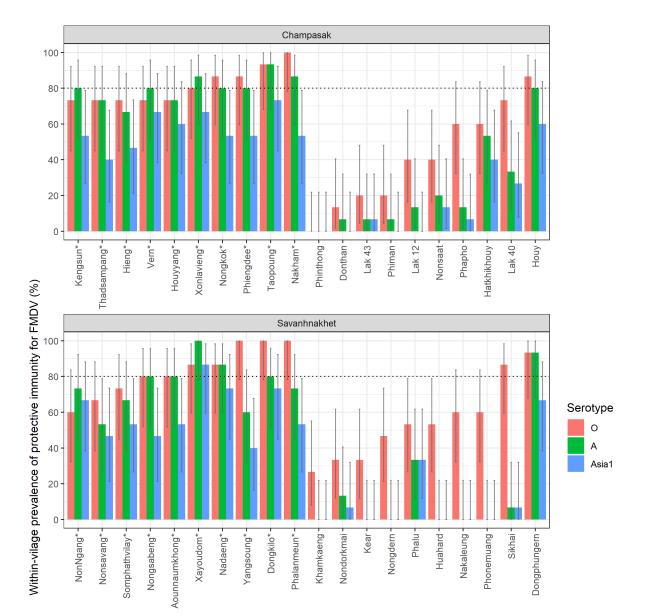
	7	Target village			Non-target village		
	Positive	Total	%	Positive	Total	%	
FMDV type O/NSP-	139	203	69%	44	235	19%	
FMDV type A/NSP-	141	203	70%	33	235	14%	
FMDV type Asia1/NSP-	97	203	48%	20	235	9%	



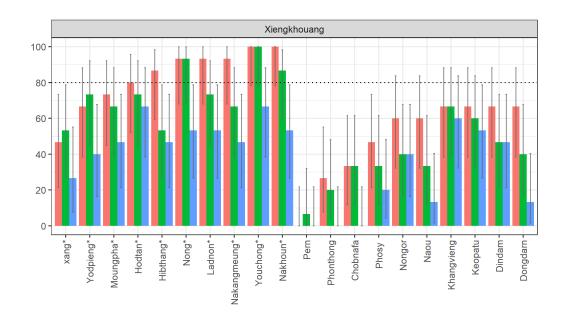




Protective immunity by village



- Increased herd immunity in targeted villages for all 3 serotype
- Non-targeted
 - Serotype O from natural infection
 - Serotype A and Asia-1 from vaccination error



NSP prevalence

- Exposure to FMDV was higher in target villages (55%) vs non-target villages (48%)
- Frequent circulation of FMDV in 2019-20 (40-52%; 18mo)

	Target village			Non-target village		
	Positive	Total	%	Positive	Total	%
All animals	247	450	55%	215	450	48%
Calves <18 mo	53	101	52%	29	72	40%
Young >18 – 36 mo	57	119	48%	47	121	39%
Mature >36 mo	137	230	60%	139	257	54%







Results (logistic regression model)

- The risk of clinical FMD in 2020
 - Households that never vaccinated (reference)
 - Households that vaccinated within the last 3 months (protective; -75%)

	Coeff	Relative risk (95% CI)	p value (Wald test)
Days since last			
vaccination			
Never/unknown	Reference		
0–90 days	-1.382	0.25 (0.07, 0.81)	<0.05
91-180 days	0.258	1.29 (0.46, 3.70)	0.6
181-294 days	0.062	1.06 (0.31, 3.64)	0.9







Discussion

- FMDV evidently circulated in the study area in 2019-20, suggesting high FMDV circulation and an inadequate herd immunity
- Low vaccine coverage and dropout from booster vaccines may be responsible for the FMDV circulation
 - Need for incentivising farmers for vaccination
- The importance of up-to-date routine vaccination







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Thank you for your attention







