



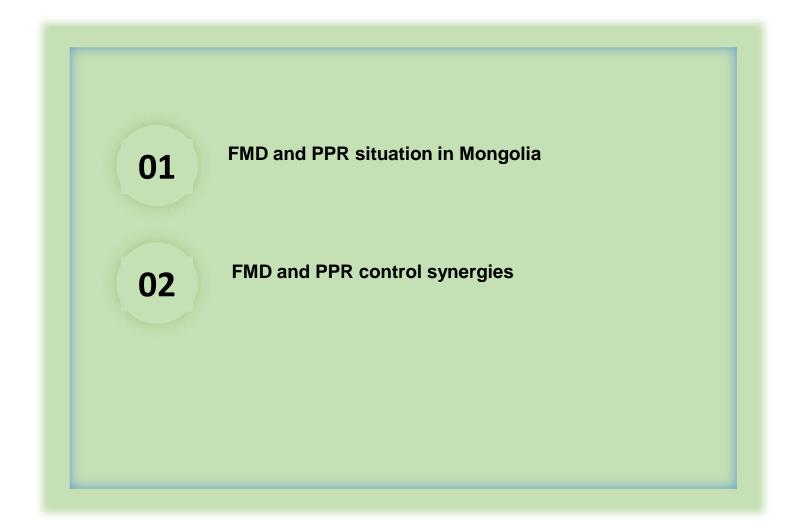


Synergies FMD and PPR Prevention, control measures

Dr. NARANTUYA

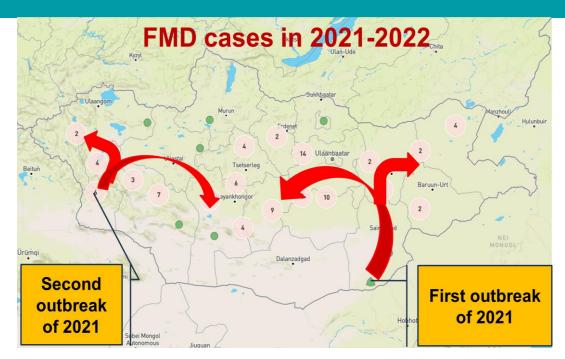
CVO & Director General General Authority for Veterinary Services

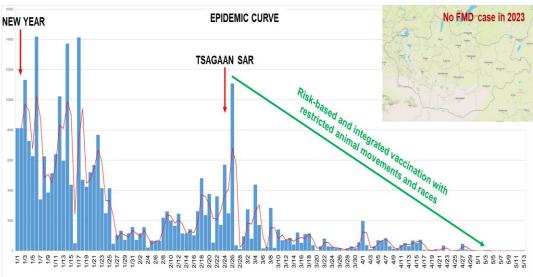
CONTENT





FMD SITUATION IN 2021-2023





This is FMD situation in Mongolia.

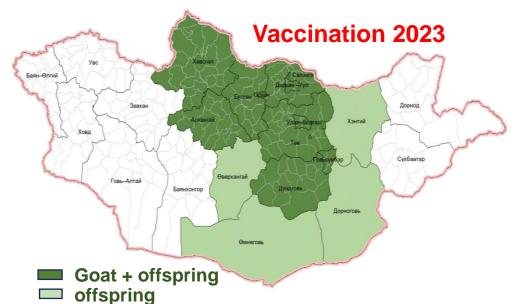
The reported FMD was Serotype – O/ME-SA/Ind2001e which was confirmed by WRLFMD.

Mass vaccination in cattle and close collaboration with stakeholders, FMD have not been reported since October 2022.



PPR SITUATION IN 2022-2023





Epidemiology Report

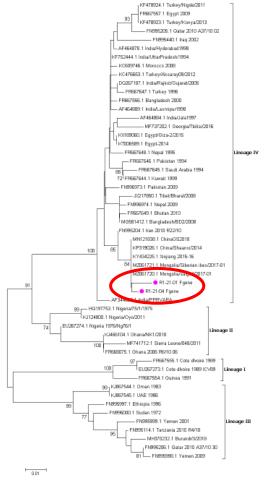
Comparison of 322 bp of the F-gene



The first outbreak of PPR was detected in 2016.

Currently, 5 provinces were affected.

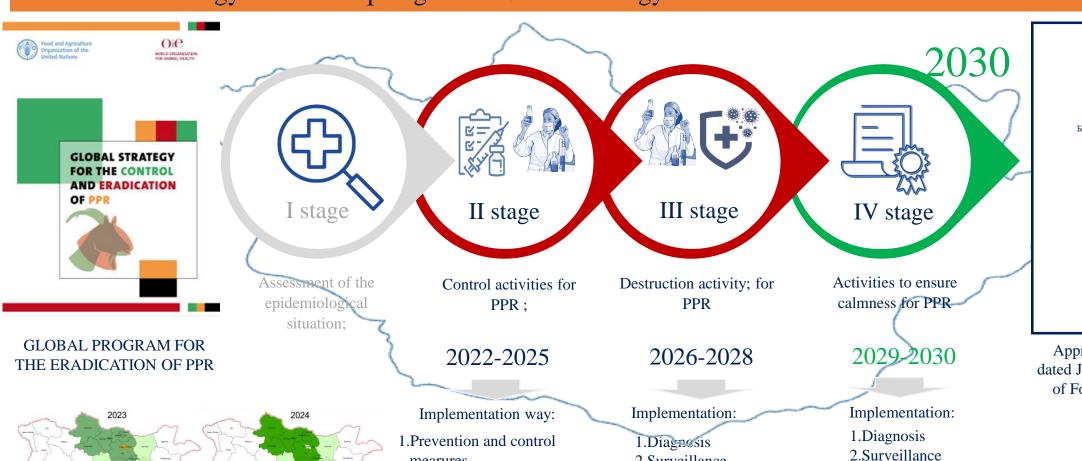
The main control measure is the risk based vaccination.





PPR STRATEGY 2022-2030

PPR control strategy was develop align with Global strategy



- mearures
- 2. Surveillance
- 3.Diagnosis
- 4.Legal framework
- 5. Participation of the parties 19 activities

- 2.Surveillance
- 3.Prevention and control
- 4.Legal framework
- 5. Participation of the parties

11 activities

- 3.Prevention and control
- 4.Legal framework
- 5. Participation of the parties

14 activities



БОГ МАЛЫН МЯЛЗАН ӨВЧИНТЭЙ ТЭМЦЭХ, УСТГАХ СТРАТЕГИ (2022-2030 он)

> Улаанбаатар хот 2022 он

Approved by Order No. A/204 dated June 24, 2022 of the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry.

> **Total: 44** activities



Synergies TADs control

Planning of prevention measures

We established Professional Committee 2022

cooperation with international and national consultants, FMD and PPR prevention and control measures have been planned in detail. It includes:

- Develop the integrated action plan of FMD and PPR
- The action plan discussed by Professional Committee
- The action plan approved by the CVO
- Disseminated to the local veterinarians
- Training to local veterinarians
- Organized the activities regarding to the action plan
- Evaluate implementation due to the action plan.

As example of the action plan

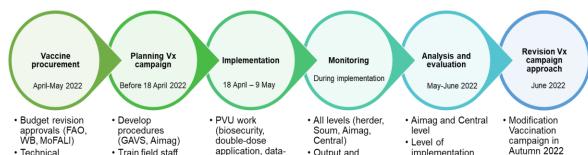
upload, spillage,

Soum and Aimag

empty vials

disposal)

Phases for first Vaccination campaign



- Technical
- specifications
- Procurement (FAO-HQ)
- Delivery and storage (GAVS)
- · Train field staff and PVUs (Zoom)
- · Disseminate info (FB. MNB. websites, flyers?)
- Communication strategy

- · Output and
- outcome parameters
- implementation (coverage, biosecurity application
- Effectiveness (outbreaks and sero-prevalence)

Autumn 2022



Disease investigation



We organize online meeting and training regularly for FMD, PPR and LSD



Early Warning Alert Response online system has been established

An outbreak investigation form has been adopted for Transboundary Animal Disease, which can be used for multiple disease investigation.

- This system aims to detect disease at the early stage and allow us to response rapidly.

Communication materials have been developed such as

- TADs Animation-5 of them
- Prevention Video-5 of them

Published and disseminated to the public



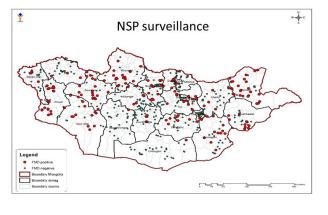


DIAGNOSIS AND SURVELLIENCE



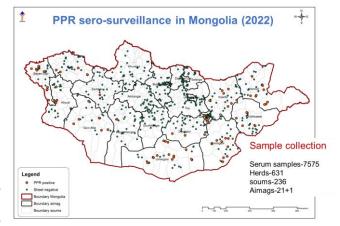
Diagnosis of FMD and PPR is carried out at BSL-III State Central Veterinary Laboratory.

Researchers and staffs work together in the same department and learn from each other the latest diagnostic and research methods.



State Central Veterinary Laboratory carries out surveillance with veterinary laboratories of 21 provinces, such as detection of FMD and PPR infection and vaccine monitoring.

Collected field samples not only testing for specific disease we test several diseases per sample.





Operation synergies



Comparison of vaccination schedules for foot-and-mouth disease among cattle and sheep in Mongolia

Gerelmaa Ulziibat¹, Eran Raizman², Amarsanaa Lkhagvasuren¹, Chris J. M. Bartels¹, Orgikhbayar Oyun-Erdene³, Bodisaikhan Khishgee⁴, Clare Browning⁵, Donald P. King⁵, Anna B. Ludi⁵ and Nicholas A. Lyons^{2*†}

Traditionally sometimes we have the vaccination with two disease such FMD and Brucellosis.

Discussion to vaccinate both FMD and LSD

We promote:

- Vaccine trial
- Research study for the vaccination

2. Methods

2.1. Study design

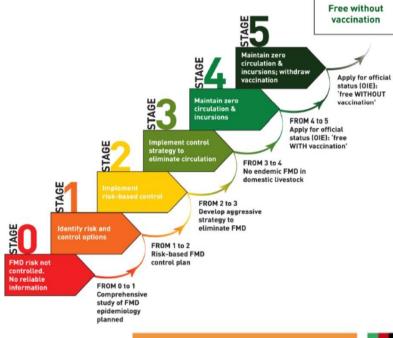
Studies were performed among cattle and sheep with eligible animals randomly selected from the farm for the study. Animals were assigned to one of three groups: single double-dose, two-dose and unvaccinated. The single double-dose (from here referred to as "double dose") group were given a single injection of double the recommended volume of vaccine (2 ml in sheep, 4 ml in cattle). The two-dose group were given two single doses (1 ml in sheep, 2 ml in cattle) 14 days apart as per the manufacturer's recommendation. Unvaccinated controls received no intervention but were sampled on the same dates. Animals in each study were kept in the same group and had unique ear tag numbers to facilitate follow up vaccination and sampling. Serum samples were taken from all animals at first vaccination (0 dpv), 14 dpv, 56 dpv, 112 dpv, and 180 dpv with the unvaccinated controls sampled on the same day.





NATIONAL STRATEGY



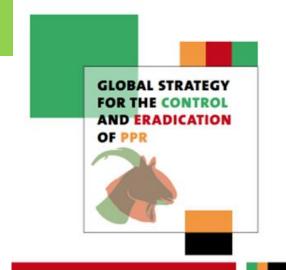


REGIONAL COOPERATION









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

