

**AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2024**

Country/territory: **PHILIPPINES**

Item	Disease status/occurrence code a/c/												Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
	Month													
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
<b>DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION</b>														
<b>FINFISH DISEASES</b>														
<b>WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
2. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
3. Infection with spring viraemia of carp virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
4. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
5. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)	-	-	-	-	-	-							I	1
6. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus	-	-	-	-	-	-							I, III	2
7. Infection with koi herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
8. Infection with tilapia lake virus	-	+	-	+	-	-							I, III	3
<b>Non WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
9. Grouper iridoviral disease	-	-	-	+	-	-								
10. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-							I, III	4
11. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***	***	***	***								
12. Carp edema virus disease	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
<b>MOLLUSC DISEASES</b>														
<b>WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
2. Infection with <i>Perkinsus obsei</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	***	***	***	***	***	***								
4. Infection with <i>Xenohalotis californiensis</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***								
5. Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
<b>Non WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
6. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***	***	***	***								
<b>CRUSTACEAN DISEASES</b>														
<b>WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with Taura syndrome virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000							I, III	5
2. Infection with white spot syndrome virus	+	+	+	+	+	+							I, III	6
3. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000							I, III	7
4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	-	+	+	-	-	-							I, III	8
5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000							I, III	9
6. Infection with <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (White Tail disease)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
7. Infection with <i>Hepatobacter penaei</i> (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000							I, III	10
8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	+	+	+	+	+	+							I, III	11
9. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (Crayfish plague)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
10. Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
<b>Non WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
11. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by <i>Lentocytosium hepatopneaei</i> (HPM-EHP)	+	+	+	+	+	-							I, III	12
12. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMVD) of shrimps	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000							I, III	13
13. <i>Spiranplasma eriocheitris</i> infection	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000								
<b>AMPHIBIAN DISEASES</b>														
<b>WOAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with <i>Ranavirus</i> species	***	***	***	***	***	***								
2. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***								
3. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***								

Prepared by:  
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 Date: July 31, 2024

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE														
1														
2														

**DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION<sup>a</sup>**  
**LISTED BY THE WOAH**  
**Finfish:** Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.  
**Molluscs:** Infection with *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

**NOT LISTED BY THE WOAH**  
**Finfish:** Channel catfish virus disease

<sup>a/</sup> Please use the following occurrence code:

Occurrence code and symbol	Definition	Occurrence code and symbol	Definition
Disease present +	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife)	Disease absent -	The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease limited to one or more zones +()	The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)	Never reported 0000	The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife.
Infection/infestation +?	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species or wildlife)	No information ***	No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of this disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +?()	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected ?	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?()	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		

<sup>b/</sup> If there is any changes on historical data, please highlight in RED.

I. Epidemiological comments:	
(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc), and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)	
Comment No.	
1	<p><b>Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  EUS was not detected by gross morphological examination in Live <i>Anguilla bicolor</i> from Zambales, Bulacan and South Cotabato, Live <i>Anguilla marmorata</i> from Zambales, Live Black Eel from Agusan Del Norte, and Live Eel from Nueva Ecija and Bulacan. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  EUS was not detected by gross morphological examination in Live <i>Anguilla bicolor</i> from Zambales, Nueva Ecija, and Agusan del Norte, and Live Eel from Isabela and Nueva Ecija. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
2	<p><b>Red Seabream Iridoviral Disease (RSID)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  Milkfish were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for Iridoviral disease. Samples were collected from Sorsogon, Surigao Del Norte, and Agusan Del Norte. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  Milkfish (juvenile, grow-out), Nile Tilapia, and <i>Lates calcarifer</i> were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for Iridoviral disease. Samples were collected from Agusan Del Norte, Pangasinan, Davao del Sur, Nueva Ecija, and Iloilo. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory and SEAFDEC.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
3	<p><b>Tilapia Lake Virus (TLV)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 1 farm  <b>Species Affected:</b> Tilapia (juvenile)  <b>Pathogen:</b> Tilapia Lake Virus  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Agusan Del Norte  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were analyzed in BFAR Regional Laboratory using insulated isothermal Polymerase Chain Reaction method.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 1 farm  <b>Species Affected:</b> Tilapia (fingerlings)  <b>Pathogen:</b> Tilapia Lake Virus  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Davao de Oro  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were analyzed in BFAR Regional Laboratory using insulated isothermal Polymerase Chain Reaction method.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
4	<p><b>Viral Encephalopathy and Retinopathy (VER)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  Milkfish were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for VER. Samples were collected from Agusan Del Norte, Surigao Del Norte, and Sorsogon. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  Milkfish (juvenile, grow-out), Grouper, Green Grouper, and Nile Tilapia were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for VER. Samples were collected from Camarines Norte, Davao del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Pangasinan, and Nueva Ecija. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
5	<p><b>Taura Syndrome (TS)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out, broodstock), <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> (broodstock), <i>P. indicus</i>, <i>P. monodon</i>, Shrimp, and Black Tiger Prawn were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for Taura Syndrome. Samples were collected from Davao Del Sur, Bohol, Iloilo, Leyte, Davao City, Davao Oriental, Davao De Oro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, and Cebu. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central and Regional Fish Health Laboratories.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  <i>P. vannamei</i> (adult, grow-out, broodstock), <i>P. monodon</i> (grow-out), and <i>Neocaridina davidi</i> were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for Taura Syndrome. Samples were collected from Cebu, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Pangasinan, and Bohol. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central and Regional Fish Health Laboratories.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
6	<p><b>White Spot Disease (WSD)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 21 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (post-larvae, juvenile, and grow-out), <i>P. indicus</i> (grow-out), <i>L. vannamei</i> (grow-out, adult), <i>P. monodon</i> (post-larvae, grow-out), and Crab (grow-out, adult)  <b>Pathogen:</b> White Spot Syndrome Virus  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Agusan Del Norte, Pangasinan, Cagayan, Bataan, Zambales, Oriental Mindoro, Negros Occidental, Quezon, Aklan, Sarangani Province, and South Cotabato  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were analyzed using PCR technique in BFAR Regional Laboratory, and SEAFDEC.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 14 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (post-larvae, grow-out), <i>P. indicus</i> (wild), <i>L. vannamei</i> (adult, grow-out), <i>P. monodon</i> (post-larvae, grow-out), crabs (grow-out, adult), wild crabs  <b>Pathogen:</b> White Spot Syndrome Virus  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Batangas, Leyte, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, South Cotabato, Sarangani Province, Agusan Del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Negros Occidental, Iloilo  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were analyzed using PCR technique in SEAFDEC and BFAR Central and Regional Fish Health Laboratories.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
7	<p><b>Infection with Yellow Head Virus Genotype 1 (YHV)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  <i>P. vannamei</i> (broodstock), <i>L. vannamei</i> (broodstock), and Shrimp were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative result for Yellow Head Virus. Samples were collected from Davao Del Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, Davao City, Davao Oriental, Davao De Oro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, and Negros Occidental. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health laboratory.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b>  <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out, adult, broodstock), <i>P. monodon</i> (grow-out), and lobster (fry) were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative result for Yellow Head Virus. Samples were collected from Cebu, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Norte, and Pangasinan. Examination was conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health laboratory.</p> <p><b>Third Quarter</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quarter</b></p>
	<p><b>Infection with Infectious Hypodermal and Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV)</b>  <b>First Quarter</b>  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 2 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out), <i>P. monodon</i> (post-larvae)  <b>Pathogen:</b> Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Zambales, Misamis Occidental  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were sent to BFAR Regional Laboratory, and analyzed using PCR technique.</p> <p><b>Second Quarter</b></p>

8	<p><i>P. vannamei</i> (post-larvae, grow-out, adult, broodstock), <i>P. monodon</i> (post-larvae, grow-out), <i>M. rosenbergii</i> (post-larvae), shrimp (post-larvae), and lobster (wild, fry) were subjected to Polymerase Chain Reaction Test (PCR) and showed negative results for Infectious Hypodermal and Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV). Samples were collected from Cebu, Davao Del Sur, Batangas, Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Zambales, Bulacan, Agusan del Norte, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, and Bohol. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central and Regional Fisheries Laboratories.</p> <p>Third Quarter</p> <p>Fourth Quarter</p>
9	<p><b>Infectious Myonecrosis (IMN)</b></p> <p>First Quarter  <i>P. vannamei</i> (broodstock, grow-out), <i>L. vannamei</i> (broodstock), <i>P. indicus</i>, <i>P. monodon</i>, Shrimp, and Black Tiger Prawn were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative for Infectious Myonecrosis. Samples were collected from Bohol, Davao Del Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, Davao City, Davao Oriental, Davao De Oro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, and Cebu. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central and Regional Fisheries Laboratories.</p> <p>Second Quarter  <i>P. vannamei</i> (adult, grow-out, broodstock), <i>P. monodon</i> (grow-out), and Lobster (fry) were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative for Infectious Myonecrosis. Samples were collected from Cebu, Davao Del Sur, Davao Oriental, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Surigao del Sur, Pangasinan, Agusan del Norte, and Bohol. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central and Regional Fisheries Laboratories.</p> <p>Third Quarter</p> <p>Fourth Quarter</p>
10	<p><b>Necrotising Hepatopancreatitis (NHP)</b></p> <p>First Quarter  <i>P. vannamei</i> (broodstock, grow-out), <i>L. vannamei</i> (broodstock), <i>P. indicus</i>, <i>P. monodon</i>, and Black Tiger Prawn were subjected to gross morphological examination and PCR analysis and showed negative for Necrotising Hepatopancreatitis. Samples were collected from Davao Del Sur, Bohol, Iloilo, Leyte, Davao City, Davao Oriental, Davao De Oro, Oriental Mindoro, and Cebu. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central and Regional Laboratories.</p> <p>Second Quarter  <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out), and <i>P. monodon</i> were subjected to gross morphological examination and PCR analysis and showed negative for Necrotising Hepatopancreatitis. Samples were collected from Cebu and Bohol. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Regional Fisheries Laboratory.</p> <p>Third Quarter</p> <p>Fourth Quarter</p>
11	<p><b>Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease (AHPND)</b></p> <p>First Quarter  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 10 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out), <i>P. monodon</i> (grow-out), <i>P. indicus</i> (grow-out), and <i>L. vannamei</i> (post-larvae, grow-out)  <b>Pathogen:</b> <i>V. parahemolyticus</i> (AHPND)  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Zambales, Iloilo and Oriental Mindoro,  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were sent to BFAR Regional Fisheries Laboratory and SEAFDEC Fish Health Laboratory, and analyzed using PCR technique.</p> <p>Second Quarter  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 6 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out), <i>P. monodon</i> (post-larvae), <i>P. indicus</i> (wild), and <i>L. vannamei</i> (grow-out)  <b>Pathogen:</b> <i>V. parahemolyticus</i> (AHPND)  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Negros Occidental, Cagayan, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Aklan  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were sent to BFAR Regional Fisheries Laboratory and SEAFDEC Fish Health Laboratory, and analyzed using PCR technique.</p> <p>Third Quarter</p> <p>Fourth Quarter</p>
12	<p><b>Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i> (HPM-EHP)</b></p> <p>First Quarter  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 6 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (grow-out, post larvae) and <i>P. monodon</i>  <b>Pathogen:</b> <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i>  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Bataan, Taguig, Zambales, Quezon, and Iloilo  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were analyzed using PCR technique in BFAR Regional Fisheries laboratory and SEAFDEC Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p>Second Quarter  <b>Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease)</b> - detected in 7 farms  <b>Species Affected:</b> <i>P. vannamei</i> (post-larvae, grow-out), <i>P. monodon</i> (grow-out), crab (grow-out)  <b>Pathogen:</b> <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i>  <b>Size of infected areas or names of infected areas:</b> Zambales, Quezon, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Surigao del Sur  <b>Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the name of laboratories):</b> Samples were analyzed using PCR technique in BFAR Regional Fisheries laboratory.</p> <p>Third Quarter</p> <p>Fourth Quarter</p>
13	<p><b>Viral Covert Mortality Disease in Shrimp</b></p> <p>First Quarter  <i>P. vannamei</i> (broodstock), <i>L. vannamei</i> (broodstock), <i>P. indicus</i>, <i>P. monodon</i>, and Shrimp were subjected to gross morphological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis and showed negative results for VCMD. Samples were collected from Davao Del Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, Davao City, Davao Oriental, Davao De Oro, Oriental Mindoro, and Palawan. Examinations were conducted by BFAR Central Fish Health Laboratory.</p> <p>Second Quarter</p> <p>Third Quarter</p> <p>Fourth Quarter</p>
<p>2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):</p>	