S OINTENTS

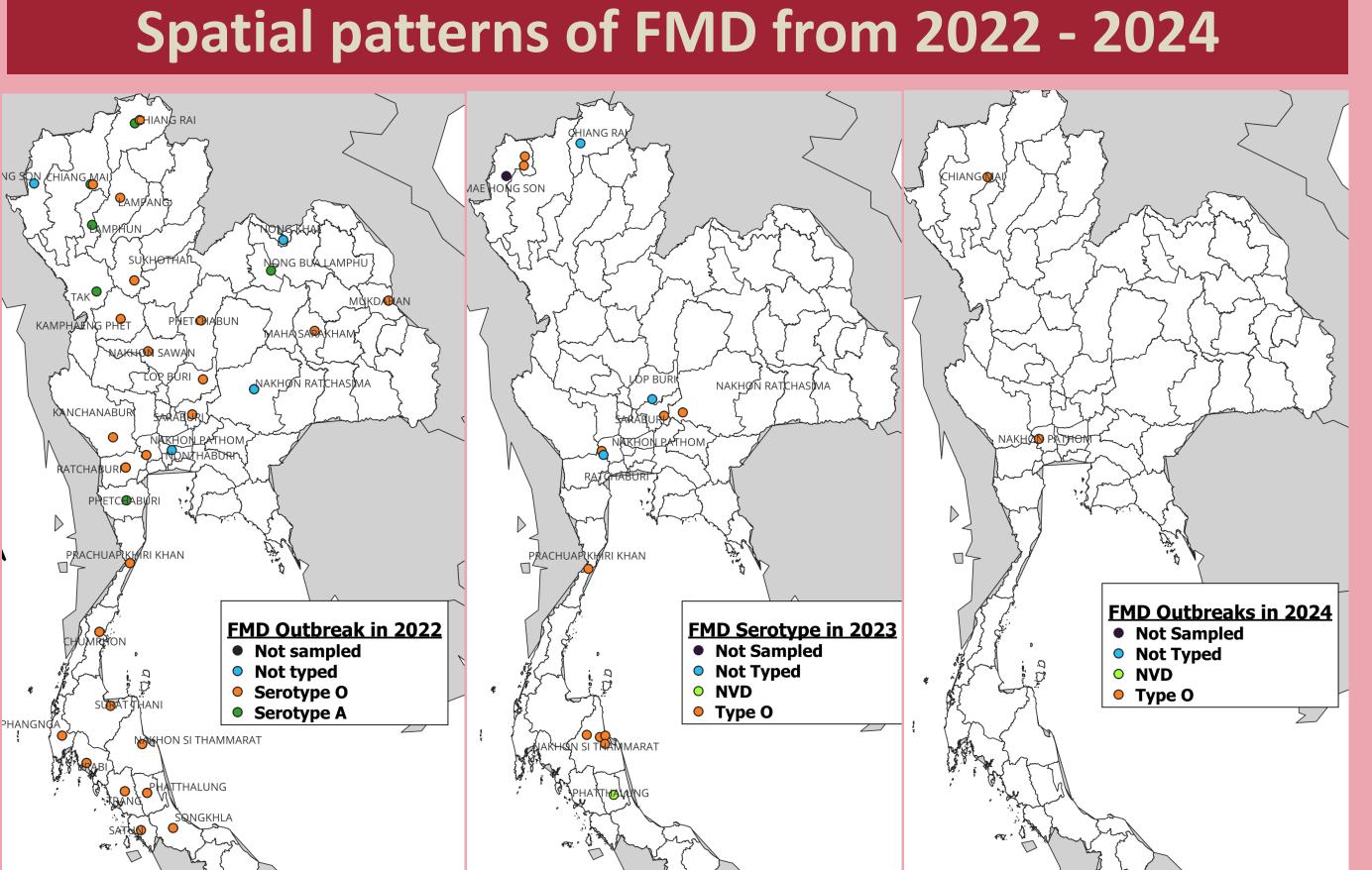
Foot and Mouth Disease in Thailand

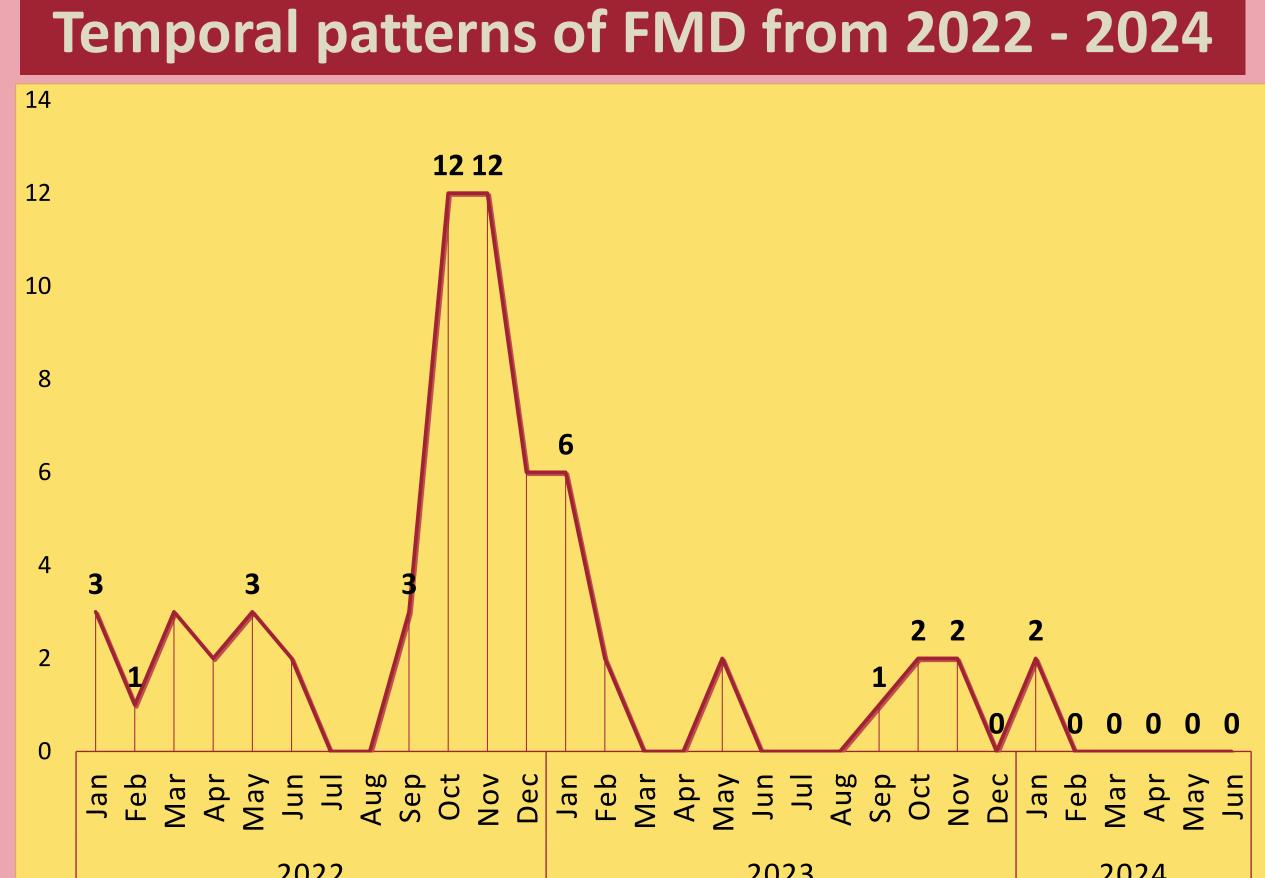
Dhamonwon Luangtrakool, Waroonsiri Charoenlarp, Sith Premashthira, Rotchana Prakotcheo, Pathathai Pipattanatanakit, Thitinun Sukniwatchai, Teerada Kowawisetsut, Arisara Choochern, Nopphan Ponpai, Thanawit Siha-umphai, Hathaithip Wannakee, Watcharapong Fahkrajang, Nuttavadee Pamaranon*

Department of Livestock Development, Bangkok 10400, Thailand



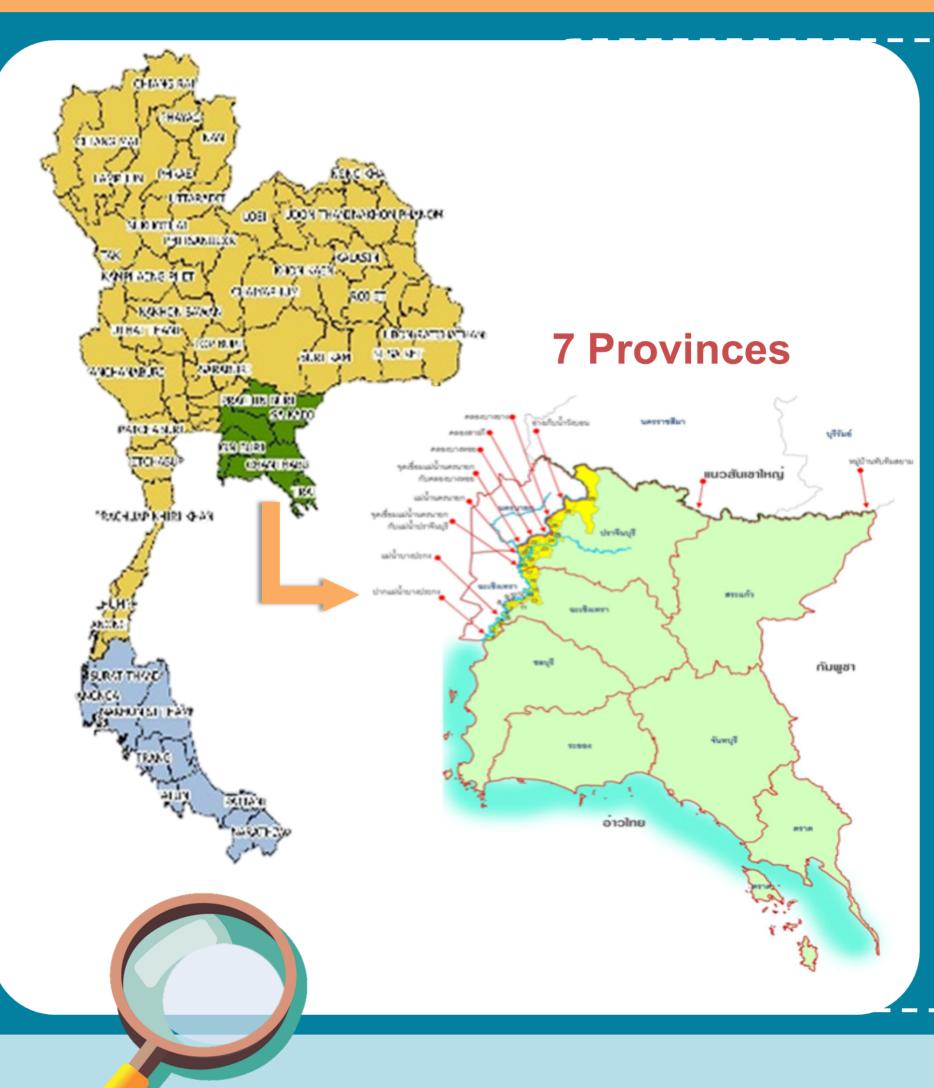
*Corresponding author: dcontrol5@dld.go.th





Between 2022 and 2024, there were 64 reported outbreaks, with 68% attributed to serotype O and 10.4% to serotype A. The number of outbreaks has decreased over time, primarily due to the closure of the Thai-Myanmar border as a preventive measure against Lumpy Skin Disease. This closure has also contributed to a reduction in FMD incidents.

FMD free zone in the eastern part of Thailand



Activities

- ✓ Surveillance activities
- Active clinical (Zero report) and laboratory (Subpopulation)
- Mass Vaccination (All susceptible animals)
- ✓ Post vaccination monitoring
- Traceability (National Identification and registration system)
- Emergency and Preparedness land
- Public awareness
- Improvement of biosecurity

Additional activities

- ✓ Revising &updating related law to strengthen movement control
- ✓ Validating the quality control of DLD FMD vaccine in order to be compliance with the terrestrial code

FAO/OIE the global foot and mouth disease control strategy & PCP





Low biosecurity practices in small holders



Increase incentives and encourage farmers to improve their farm biosecurity from low biosecurity practices to basis GFM (Good Farming Management).

Illegal movement



Strengthening the border control through strong collaboration with other relevant agencies.

Insufficient manpower



Strong commitment and involvement of private sector in vaccination campaign and disease surveillance program.