



Indonesia Response of FMD Incursion

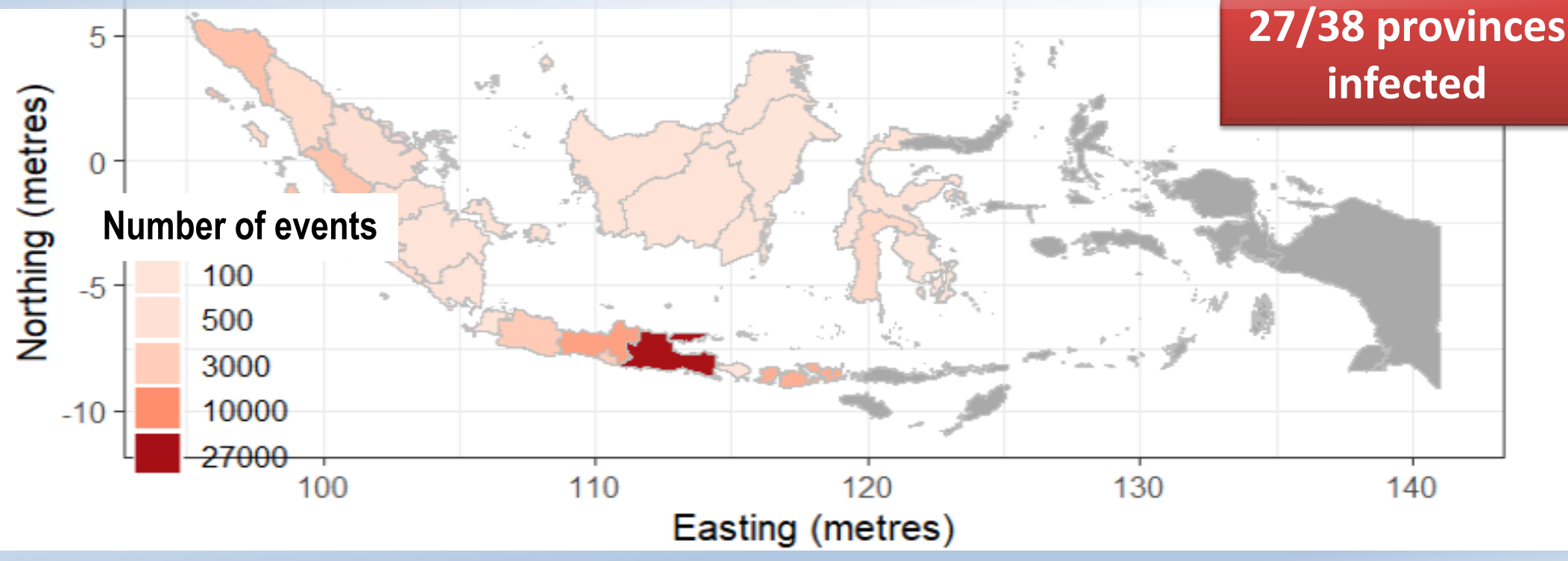
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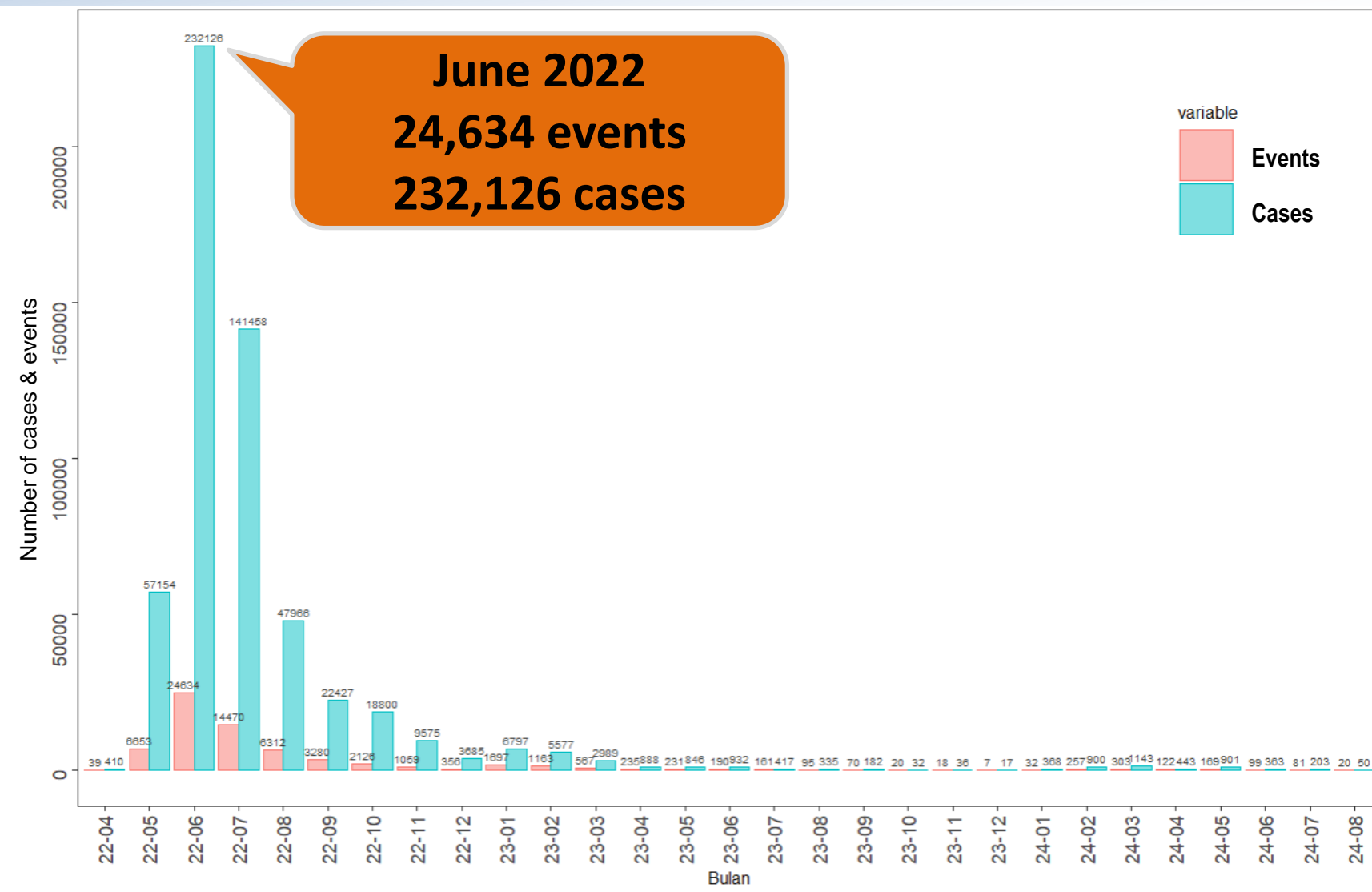


FMD SITUATION

SPATIAL PATTERNS FMD IN INDONESIA (2022 to 15 August 2024)



TEMPORAL PATTERNS FMD IN INDONESIA (2022 to 15 August 2024)



OVERVIEW



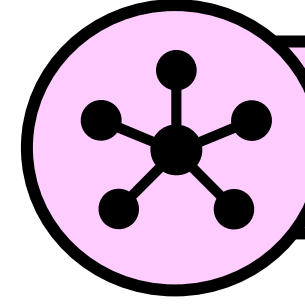
Historical Outbreak

- Indonesia was declared FMD-free in 1986 and recognized by WOA as a FMD-free country without vaccination in 1990. FMD re-incursion was occurred in April 2022.
- Animal affected of FMD was cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and pig. Potential source of infection were illegal animal movement, materials and possed of animal origin
- The National Center for Veterinary Biology–Surabaya (FMD reference laboratory) took samples to test and characterize the virus which was subsequently confirmed to WRLFMD with the results of serotype O and topotype ME-SAI; Lineages and sublineages of Ind-2001e (O/MESA/Ind-2001e)



Laboratory Competency

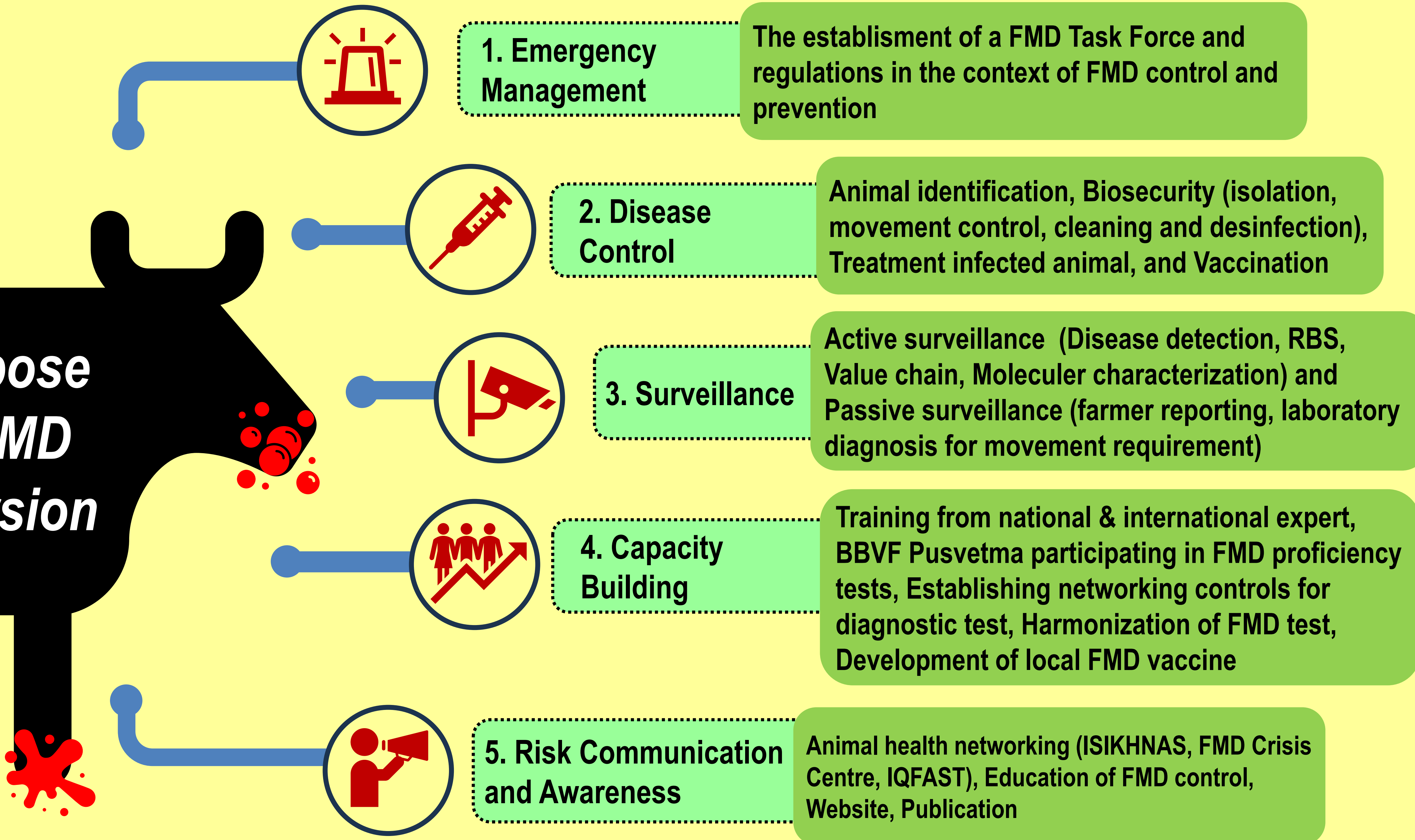
- Indonesia have The National Center for Veterinary Biology (BBVF Pusvetma), Nine of Disease Investigation Center and Quarantine Laboratory. Tests that have been developed to detect FMD are PCR, ELISA, VNT, Sequencing and Virus Isolation.



Epidemiological Changes

- BBVF Pusvetma has characterized the FMD virus circulating.
- Tests were carried out on 78 samples (2022) and 17 samples (2023) with the results showing no change in FMD virus serotypes

Respose to FMD Incursion



FMD PREVENTION & CONTROL MEASURES

CONSTRAINTS & SOLUTIONS

