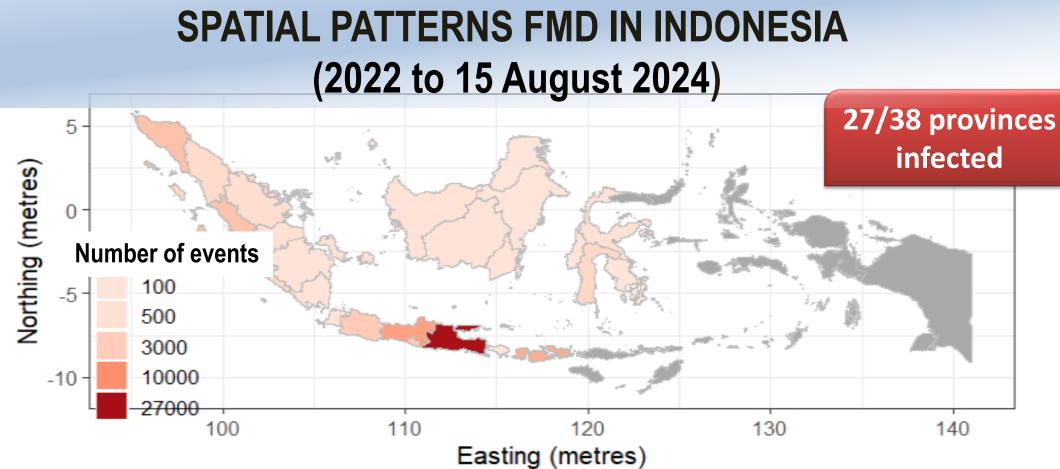
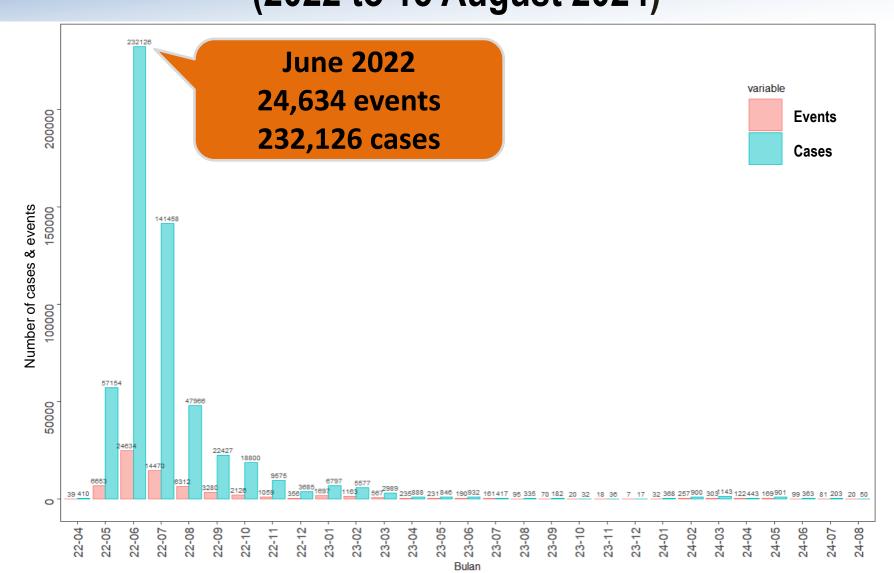


Indonesia Response of FMD Incursion Dr. Dhony Kartika Nugroho & Dr. Ferra Hendawati Ministry of Agriculture-Indonesia





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



OVERVIEW

Historical Outbreak

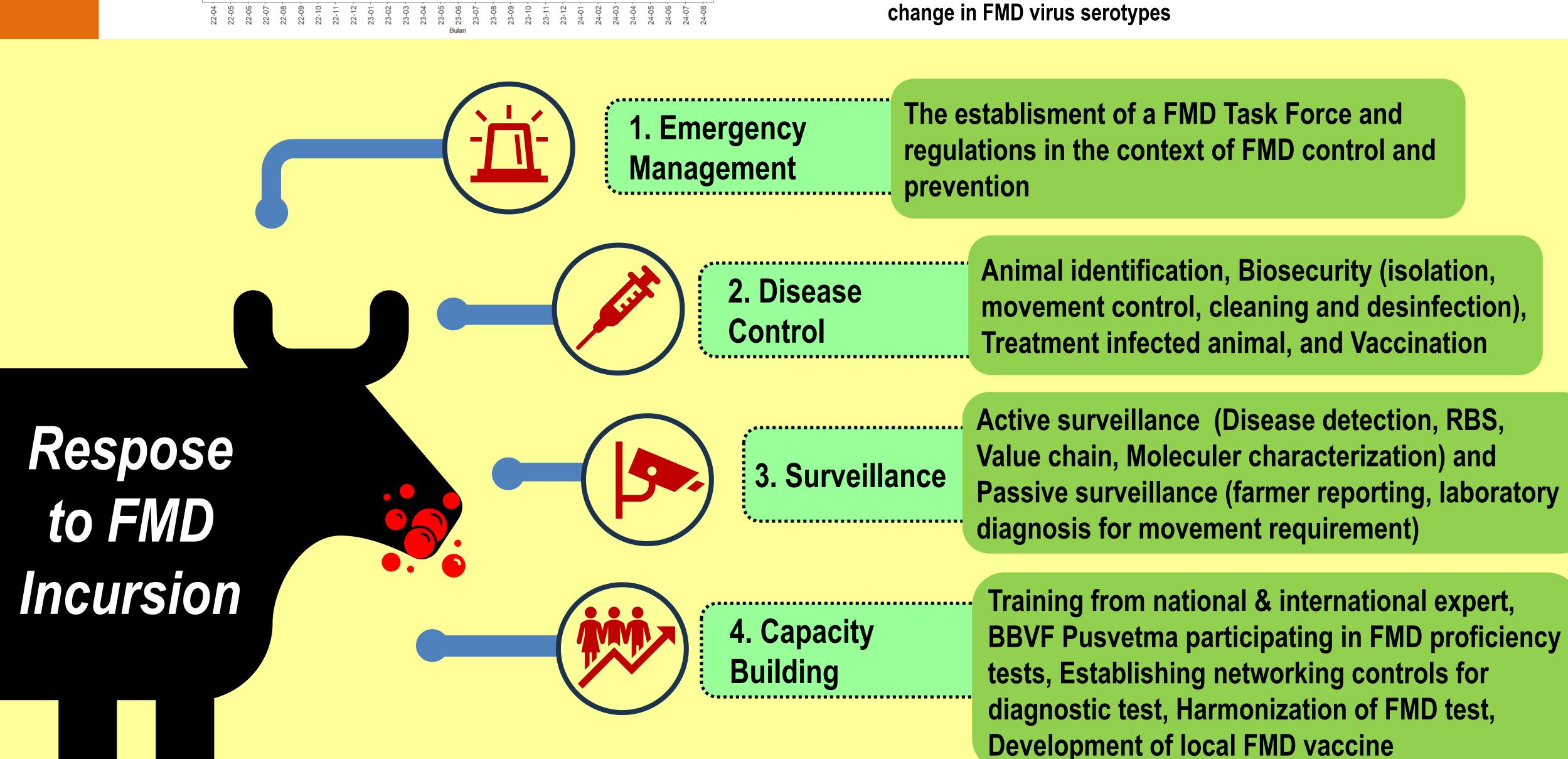
- Indonesia was declared FMD-free in 1986 and recognized by WOAH as a FMD-free country without vaccination in 1990. FMD re-incursion was occurred in April 2022.
- Animal affected of FMD was cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and pig. Potential source of infection were illegal animal movement, materials and 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**



NSTRAINTS &

Farmer rejection of vaccination program

Increased public awareness, Pilot project for proofing good impact vaccination farm

5. Risk Communication

and Awareness

Decrease of case report by farmer

Identification, investigation, and problems solving using local wisdom strategy, public awareness

Lack of human resources for FMD vaccination

Pentahelix collaboration

Different competency of FMD laboratory

Training, workshop, and laboratory proficiency test



Animal health networking (ISIKHNAS, FMD Crisis

Centre, IQFAST), Education of FMD control,

Website, Publication





