

# Experience on prevention and control for Vector Borne Disease in Lao PDR

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World Organisation  
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# Vector Borne Disease situations

- In Lao PDR, vector borne-diseases are often misdiagnosed and underestimated because of inadequate surveillance networks and laboratory capacity.
- Trypanosomosis and Babesiosis have been diagnosed in animals but there was no major outbreak have been reported.
- ASF first introduced to Lao PDR in 2019 and the ASF virus is still circulated in domestic and wild pigs
- Outbreak of LSD was first reported in 2021 but the disease have not been reported in the last 3 years.

# Detection capacity

- The surveillance for vector born diseases in livestock mainly focuses on LSD but we have not have systematic surveillance system.
- For the Human part we have had **ticks and tick-borne diseases** surveillance which is supported by **Institute Pasteur Du Laos**. The objective for this surveillance is to describe the ticks and vector status (putative vectors for viruses, rickettsia and bacteria).
- Diagnostic test: we confirm by RT-PCR

# Response to Vector Borne Diseases

- Surveillance in animals but not the for the vectors
- Collect data for risk analysis
- Support animal or public health measures
- Responses and control: treat sick animals and control insects such as: Tick, Lice, Flies, Mosquito.....
- Preventive measures to avoid introduction: Exchange information on TADs with neighboring countries and control animal movement
- Vaccination for LSD, No for ASF and other vector borne diseases
- Contingency plans for ASF developed.

# Impact of the actions

- Until now, there is no major outbreak of vector borne disease in Laos.
- The outbreak of LSD was controlled effectively and did not spread into a wide geographical areas
- Environmental management as the primary tool for VBDs

## Challenge and possible solutions

<b>Main Challenges</b>	<b>Recommended solution</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insect control program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut the life cycle of insects</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate quota for field veterinarians and develop capacity for staff at national and local levels</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of budget or fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and development partners should provide funding support</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No private sector involvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with private sector</li> </ul>

# Collaboration with other sectors under One Health approach

- Engage with private sector especially the farm operators to carry out surveillance for vector borne disease in animals and implement insect control program.
- Establish collaboration with MOH, DCDC

## Challenge and possible solutions to strengthen the collaboration

<b>Challenge</b>	<b>Solution</b>
Collaboration overload	Foster collaboration as a value
Lack of clear vision An unclear goal is difficult to work	Establish communication conventions
Lack of collaborative infrastructure	Encourage open communication
Miscommunication and poor flow of information	Build time for team bonding
	Highlight successful teamwork



**Thank you**  
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## Expectations for the VBDs workshop (Not Included in the Presentation)

- develops tools such as vaccines and publicly-accepted insect repellents and pest control methods
- ASF and LSD experience I expect to gain from member countries

