

Member experience on prevention and control for Vector Borne Disease [Myanmar]

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World Organisation
for Animal Health
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Vector Borne Disease situations

- Brief descriptions of the Vector Borne Disease situations which your country / territory is concerned about (Up to 3 diseases)
 - African Swine Fever and Lumpy Skin Diseases are endemic disease in Myanmar, disease is widely spread throughout the country sporadically and impact on live animal trade especially cattle export and cause economic losses
 - Disease has been distributed central and lower part of the country and proper epidemiologically calculated morbidity and mortality are not available in the past 5 years
 - The likely factors contributing to that changes are movement of live animals and poor biosecurity practice

Detection capacity

- A brief description of surveillance and laboratory diagnosis capacity for Vector Borne Diseases
 - Mostly are passive surveillance and a few sero-surveillance was done
 - Type(s) of diagnostic tests used in Myanmar are ELISA and RT PCR which are currently available at Yangon and Mandalay Diagnostic Laboratory

Yangon Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

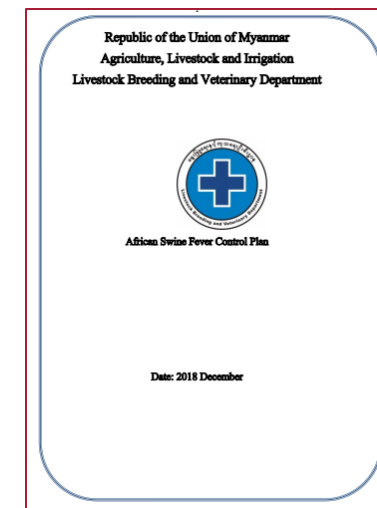


Mandalay Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory



Response to Vector Borne Diseases

- **A brief actions such as:**
 - Disease Surveillance are main actions based on detection of clinically infected animals and no vector surveillance was done so far.
 - Disease control activities include movement restriction, public awareness and enhanced biosecurity measures
 - Preventive measures to avoid introduction is basically on education, awareness by distribution pamphlets
 - Vaccination is under consideration for ASF (at least 2 workshops with stakeholder)
 - Contingency plan for ASF is available
 - Vaccine against Lumpy skin disease has not been used



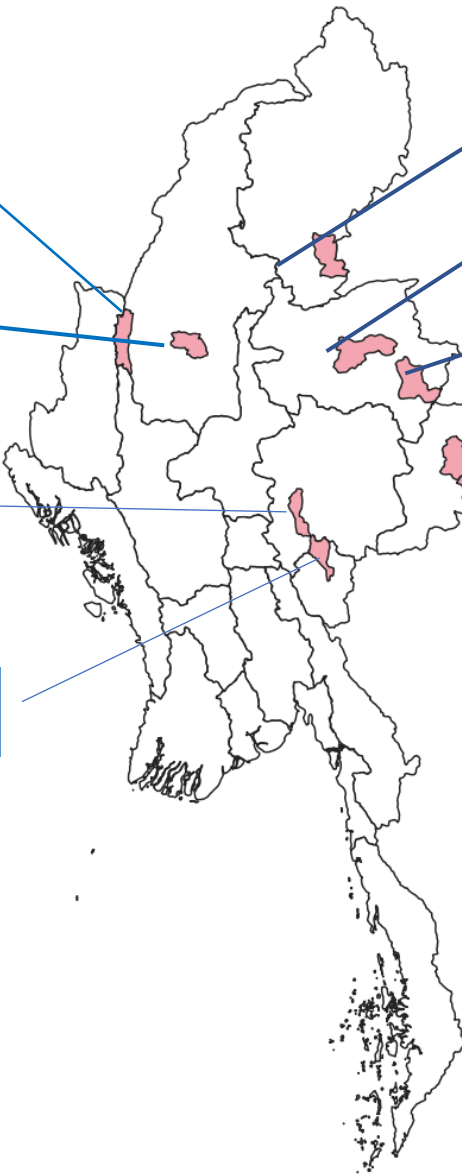
ASF Outbreak and : Affected Animals in Myanmar

10th, Kalay, Kalay, Sagaing, 17 November 2020

9th, Tantze, Shwebo, Sagaing, 7 November 2020

7th, Nyaungshwe , Taunggyi, Shan (S), 9 Jun 2020

8th, Loikaw, Loikaw, Kayah , 9 July 2020



6th, Momauk, Bhamo, Kachin, 4 Mar 2020

5th, Lashio, Lashio, Shan (N), 17 Feb 2020

2nd, Panghseng, Matman, Shan (N), 16 Aug 2019

1st, Mongla, Keng Tung, Shan (E), 14 Aug 2019

3rd, Mong Yawng, Tachileik, Shan (E), 20 Aug 2019

4th, Mong Hpayak , Tachileik, Shan (E), 27 Sep 2019

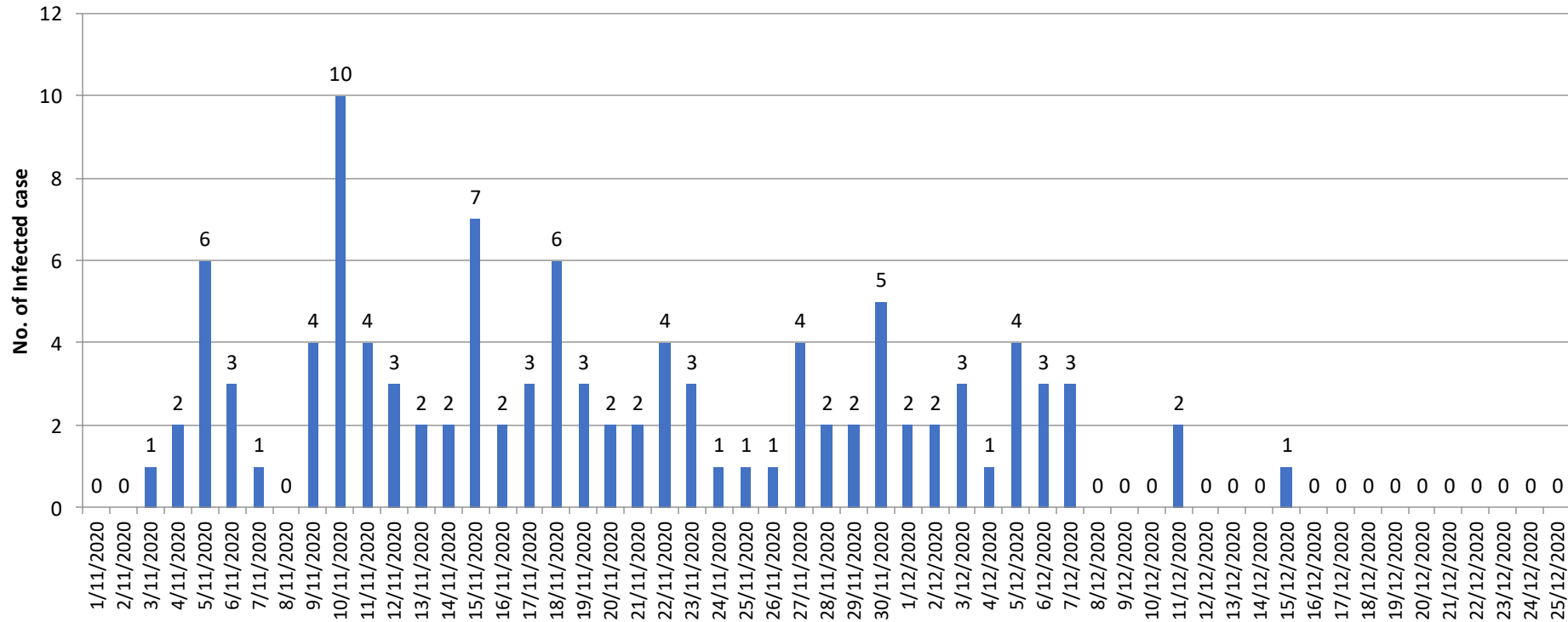
11th, Kengtung, Kengtung, Shan (E), 1 June 2021

12th, Tachileik, Tachileik, Shan (E), 21 August 2023

LSD Situation

- Total number of outbreaks reported = 2
- Date of first report = (9-11-2020)
- Date of report to WOAHA = (21-11-2020)
- Number of provinces/ States affected = 1
- Number/species of animals affected = 180/Cattle (No mortality)
- Circulating virus types = Myanmar LSDV sequences clustered with LSDV isolates from Bangladesh and India, LSDV Kenya, and LSDV NI-2490 (Confirmed by IAEA laboratories)
- Other important epidemiological features – LSD can have economic implications due to its impact on cattle health and trade restrictions imposed by affected countries to prevent the spread of disease

Lumpy Skin Disease Outbreak in Tabayin Township



Morbidity= 3-6 %
Mortality= 0

Impact of the actions

- A brief description of the impact of risk mitigation measures implemented to prevent and control Vector Borne Diseases
- biosecurity, education, public awareness are done for risk mitigation measures
- A total of 1887 public awareness activities to 66589 participants in all States and Regions of Myanmar in 2024



Challenge and possible solutions

- A brief description of challenges in implementation of VBD surveillance activities and control programmes and your actions/ideas to overcome these challenges
- At the moment, not much surveillance activities are done through out the country because of the safety reason for governmental staff

Collaboration with other sectors under One Health approach

- Brief description of collaboration experience with other sectors to prevent or control Vector Borne Disease (If any)
- Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department is standing alone for the prevention and control of the disease
- The other funding organization such as FAO and WOAH etc. are not much collaborating with the disease prevention control excepts inviting workshop and seminars

Challenge and possible solutions to strengthen the collaboration

- A brief description of challenges to strengthen the collaboration with other sectors and your actions/ideas to overcome these challenges
- The other local sector like Myanmar Livestock Federation and local export and import companies are supporting for the control and preventions
- Challenges include proper outbreak investigation and implementation of prevention and control measure
- To over come these challenges it need technical, financial and manpower and safety for governmental vet staff

Thank you

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Expectations for the VBDs workshop (Not Included in the Presentation)

- Expect to obtain the VBDs from member countries and their experiences on prevention and control
- Expect the updated epidemiology of the VBDs from Experts

