

Member experience on prevention and control for Vector Borne Disease [VietNam/Ha Noi]

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Vector Borne Disease situations

- **Lumpy skin disease (LSD)**

- Date of first report 5 October 2020 Date of report to OIE Total Number of Province affected out of total province 55 out of 63 provinces/cities Number of farm affected N/A Number of animals affected (Cattle/ Buffalo) 207,085 Number of death (Cattle/ Buffalo) 29,069 Virus type (confirmed by which Laboratory) Chinese LSD strains Total number of outbreaks: 4,332 Total number of outbreaks resolved: 4,266 Ongoing outbreaks
- Transmission Mainly through biting insects such as flies, mosquitoes, ticks, gnats, etc.; the disease can also be transmitted by transporting infected cattle and buffaloes, sharing drinking troughs, feeding areas, milk, semen and through direct contact.

Detection capacity

- **A brief description of surveillance and laboratory diagnosis capacity for Vector Borne Diseases**
 - Organize statistics of all livestock households (buffalo, cow, goat, sheep) in the area.- Instruct livestock farmers to proactively monitor livestock, promptly detect cases of livestock showing signs of illness or suspected illness, report to authorities, veterinary agencies and implement disease prevention and control measures; regularly clean, spray disinfectants or use lime powder to disinfect the farming area.- Import and receive livestock of clear origin, which have been quarantined according to regulations.- Implement disease prevention and control measures according to regulations, including vaccinating livestock.- Implement measures to prevent and control Lumpy Skin Disease according to the instructions of the Department of Animal Health.Type(s) of diagnostic tests
 - Detection of Lumpy Skin Disease Virus by Realtime PCR

Response to Vector Borne Diseases

There are contents:

- **1. Vaccination**
- **2. Biosecurity, vector control**
- **3. Surveillance**
- **4. Movement control & slaughter control**
- **5. Outbreak containment**
- **6. Lab capacity**
- **7. Free LSD zone, establishment, farm**
- **8. Researches on epidemiology and vaccines**
- **9. Communication**
- **10. International coordination**
- **11. Policies**

Impact of the actions

Any communication/ advocacy activities to support vaccination. The National plan & the local provincial plan

- Who carried out the LSD vaccination
- Whether training provided to the Vaccinators before initiation of vaccination
- Any biosecurity measures to prevent spread of LSD by Vaccinators
 - Post Vaccination Monitoring and evaluation of Vaccination Program
- Vaccination coverage: Number of vaccinated animals has been recorded
- Any outbreak among vaccinated population: No report of any outbreak from vaccinated cattle
- Any adverse reaction in vaccinated animals: No report on any adverse reaction

Challenge and possible solutions

- Cross-border control for livestock
- Domestic movement control
- LSD vaccines are imported
- Small-scale farms
- Free grazing
- Disease reporting

Collaboration with other sectors under One Health approach

- Use available tools to enhance LSD prevention and control based on the epidemiology, risks, appropriateness and feasibility to local context;
- Report new outbreaks of LSD including the vaccination and other control measures implemented; follow-up report and closure of the outbreak once the event is resolved to WAHIS;
- To supplement LSD vaccination with other strategies such as early detection, surveillance, movement control and biosecurity;

Challenge and possible solutions to strengthen the collaboration

- Strengthen disease detection
- Vaccine R&D in Viet Nam
- Vaccinate in infected & high-risk areas (>80% vaccine coverage)
- Control illegal movement
- Collaborate & coordinate with OIE, FAO and other countries

Thank you

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World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

