World Organisation for Animal Health

SEACFMD

SEACFMD EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK MEETING

FMD Situation, Prevention and Control in Cambodia

Mr. Dina KOEUT
Vice-chief of Epidemiology Office

13-15 May 2025,
Qingdao, People's Republic of China

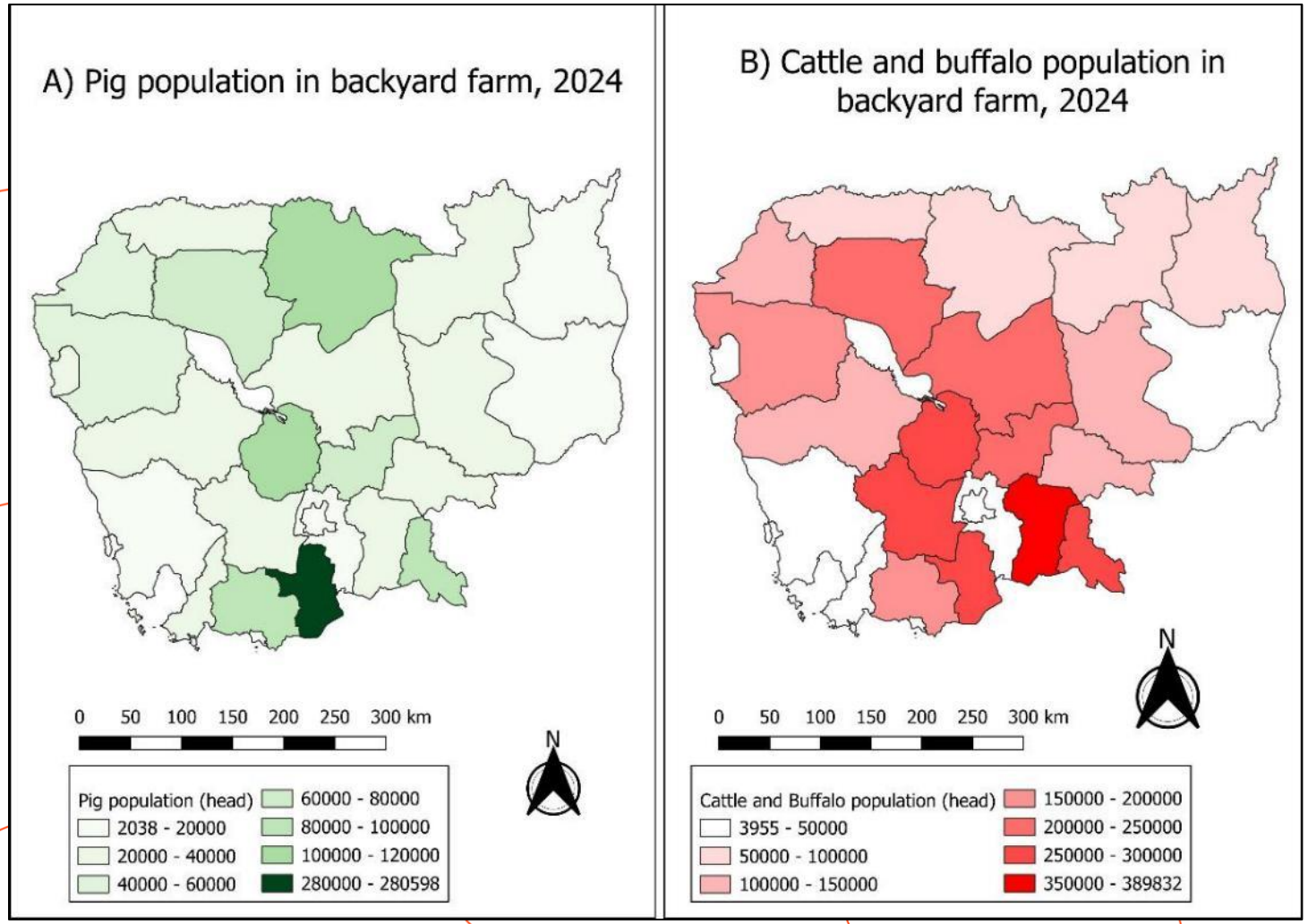
Outline of the Presentation

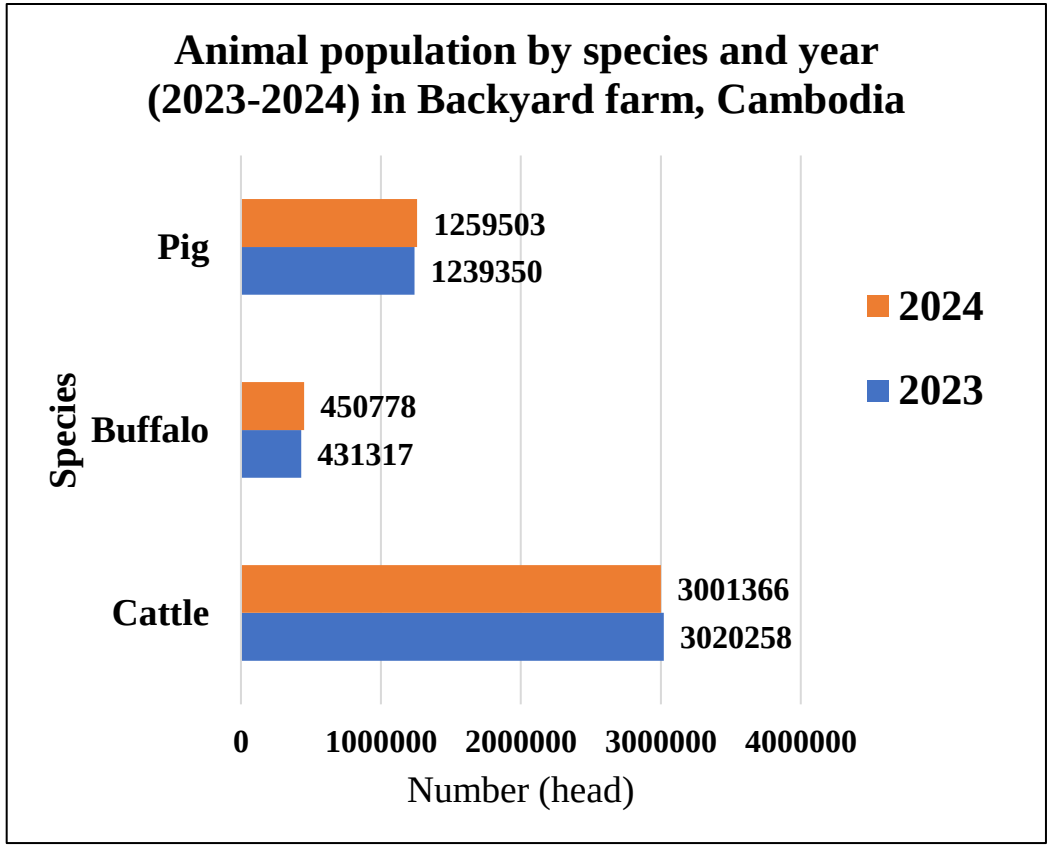
- Introduction
- FMD situation in Cambodia
- FMD surveillance
- FMD outbreak and response
- FMD prevention and Control
- Constrain of FMD prevention and Control
- Priorities and Future plans

Introduction

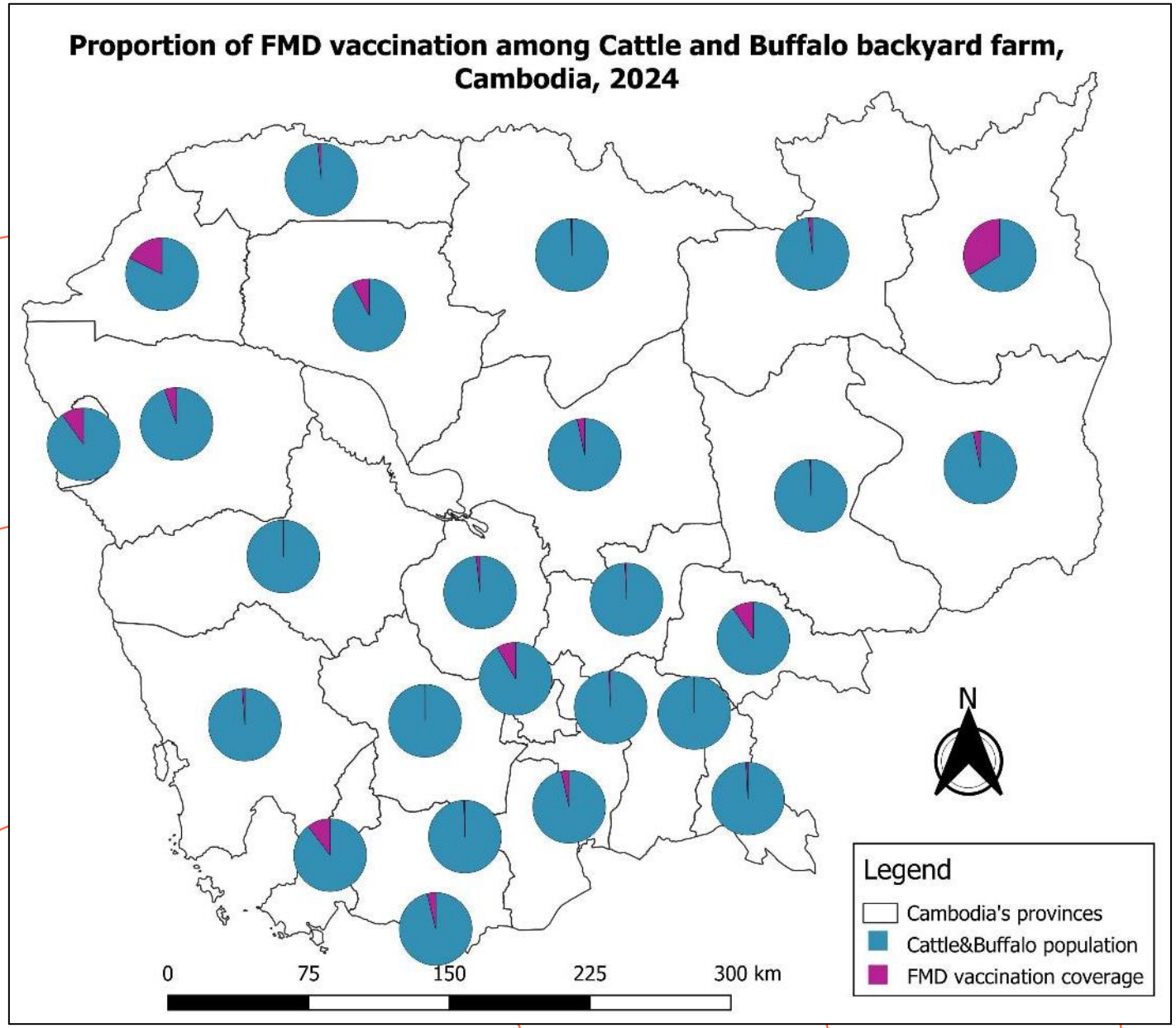
- FMD remains endemic in Cambodia, with reported cases highlighting the need for
  - ongoing surveillance
  - and control measures to limit its spread.
- Controlling FMD is critical for healthy livestock,
  - ensuring food security,
  - and maintaining the economic stability of agricultural sectors in Cambodia.
- Recent outbreaks have demonstrated the disease's resilience,
  - calling for an urgent review of current control strategies
  - and response protocols.
- Various regions in Cambodia have been impacted by FMD,
  - affecting cattle, pigs, and other cloven-hoofed animals,
  - which underlines the economic implications on livestock farming.

Introduction (Cattle and pig population)



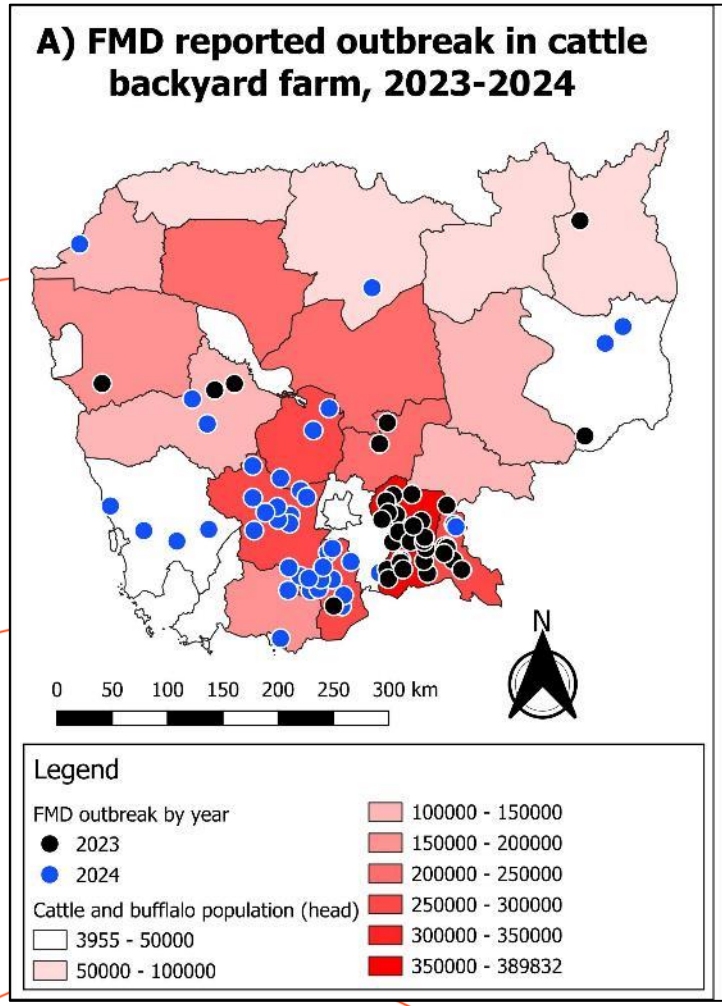


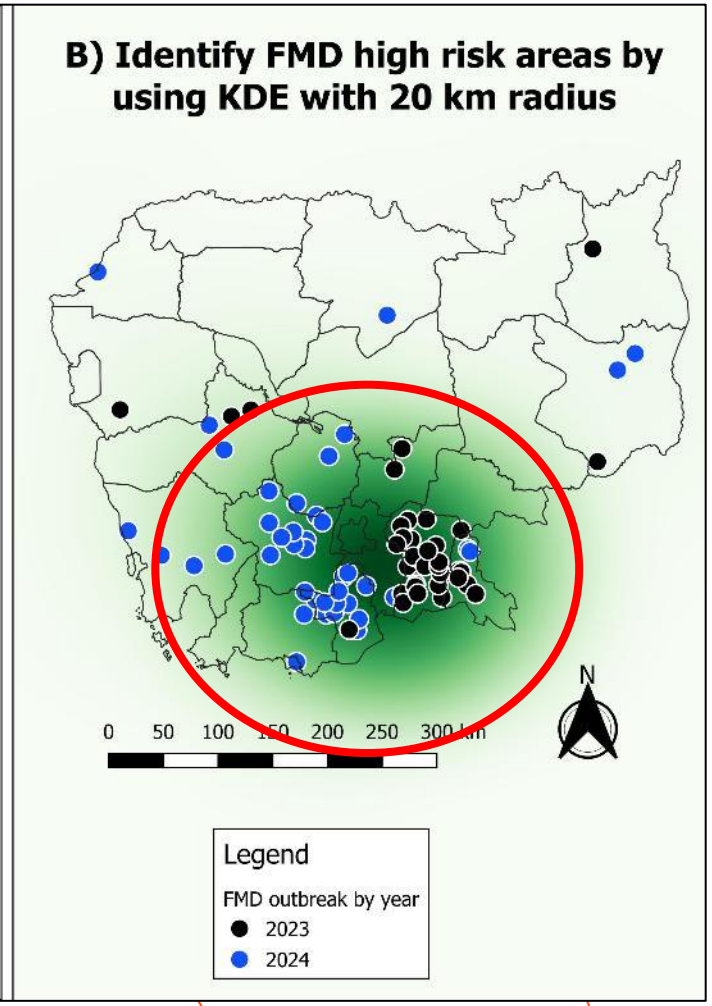
Introduction (FMD vaccination coverage)

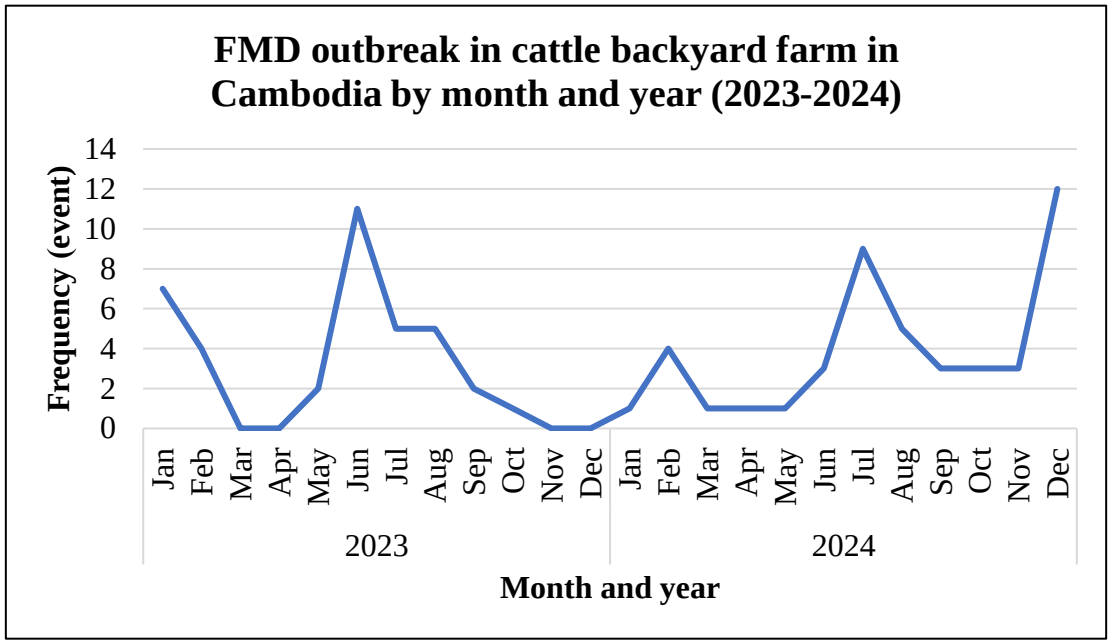


Province _ Name	Cattle & Buffalo population (head)	Cattle & Buffalo Vaccinated (head)	Percentage
Banteay Meanchey	149664	31965	21.36%
Battambang	186100	10462	5.62%
Kampong Cham	216452	1560	0.72%
Kampong Chhnang	277473	4880	1.76%
Kampong Speu	264298	305	0.12%
Kampong Thom	210349	7192	3.42%
Kampot	153625	772	0.50%
Kandal	47824	387	0.81%
Koh Kong	20908	228	1.09%
Kratie	135457	690	0.51%
Mondul Kiri	37488	1180	3.15%
Phnom Penh	3955	364	9.20%
Preah Vihear	88598	414	0.47%
Prey Veng	389832	365	0.09%
Pursat	146020	45	0.03%
Ratanak Kiri	61972	31898	51.47%
Siemreap	246195	20775	8.44%
Preah Sihanouk	14948	1749	11.70%
Stung Treng	53941	936	1.74%
Svay Rieng	271387	2363	0.87%
Takeo	269459	9851	3.66%
Oddar Meanchey	59398	880	1.48%
Kep	10228	396	3.87%
Pailin	17462	1934	11.08%
Tboung Khmum	119111	12605	10.58%
Total	**3,452,144**	**144,196**	**4.18%**

FMD situation

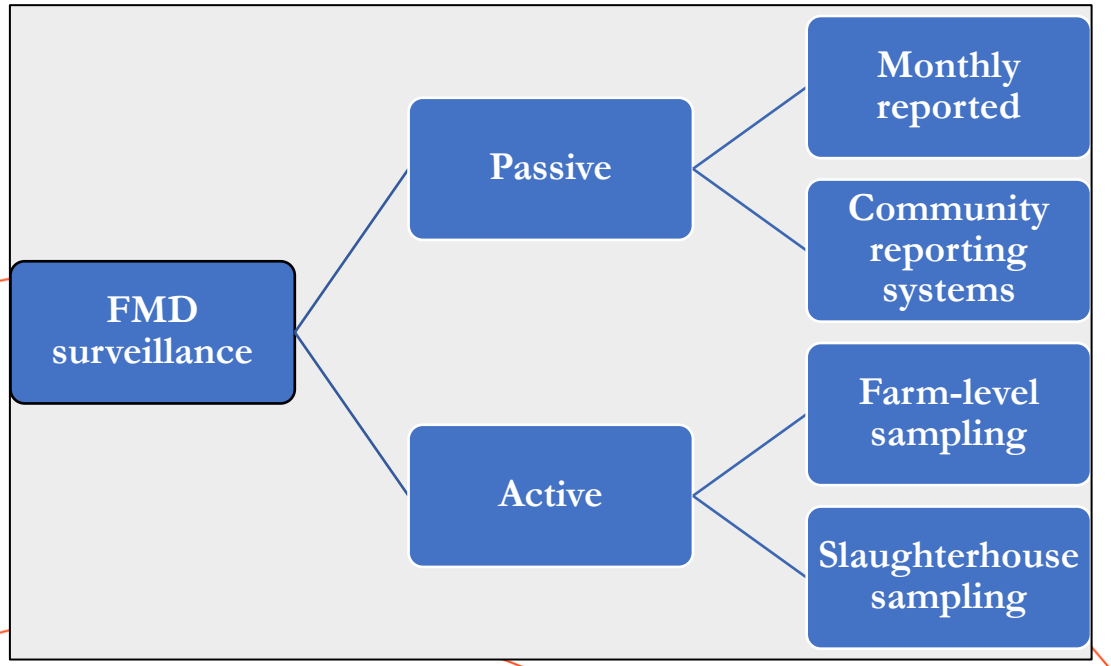






Year	FMD (head)		
	Case	Died	CFR
2023	1455	39	**2.68%**
2024	2019	23	**1.14%**
Grand Total	**3474**	**62**	

FMD surveillance activities in NAHPRI/GDAHP



Type	Test	Total tested	Positive	% Prevalence
Cattle (N=1,795)	1. Brucellosis (Rose Bengal test)	1,795	22	1.2%
	2. FMD-NSP competition	1,795	965	53.7%
	3. Q Fever Indirect-Multi Species	1,795	4	0.2%

- Two FMD virus serotypes (O and A)
- Serotype O strains identified including
  - Pan-Asia and
  - Mya-98 strains
- The Pan-Asia (India-2001e) had been detected for the first time in Cambodia in 2020

Table 1: FMDV strains in Cambodia from 2014-2024

2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
Type	Topotype	Strain	Strain	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain
O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	NA	NA	NA	O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O			O	ME-SA	Pan Asia Ind-2001(e)	O			O			O			O		
			O	SEA	Mya-98	O	SEA	Mya-98	NA	NA	NA				O			O														
			A	Asia	SEA97	A	Asia	SEA97	NA	NA	NA				A																	

FMD outbreak and response

FMD Prevention and Control measures

- **Animal movement control teams**
  - In and outside outbreak area
  - Check point for inspection of live animal importation from neighboring country.
- **Public awareness**
  - Awareness meeting to farmers
- **Vaccination campaign**
  - In high risk areas
- **Bio-security practice**
  - Spray disinfectant and hygiene practice at
    - slaughterhouse,
    - farms,
    - outbreak villages…

Constraints of FMD Prevention and Control

- **Technical**
  - Illegal animal movement
  - Lab capacity and disease reporting system
  - High number of backyard farms
    - ✓ low bio-security
  - Limited FMD vaccine coverage
- **Budget**
  - Limited budget for FMD control and prevention.
- **Institutional**
  - limited research capacity,
  - human resource and
  - support from stakeholders.

Priorities and Future Plans

- Enforce existing legislation on
  - disease control
  - and prevention.
- Strengthen lab capacity in
  - disease diagnostic and
  - animal disease surveillance.
- Improve stakeholder collaboration in
  - FMD control and
  - Reporting
- Increase FMD vaccine coverage
  - and bio-security practice at farm level.
- Encourage farmers to make farm registration
  - and followed by Prakas 549.

Thank You!