



World Organisation  
for Animal Health



## SEACFMD EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK MEETING

COUNTRY REPORT:  
MYANMAR

*Presenter:*  
*Dr Khin Ohnmar Lwin*  
*Director*  
*Livestock Breeding and Veterinary*  
*Department*

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



# Outline of the Presentation

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- FMD situation (including any epidemiological changes )
- Summary of the Epidemiological activities
- Use of Epidemiological tools
- Constraints and possible solution
- Priorities and Future Plans



# FMD situation



Year	Month	States/ Regions	Township	Species	Specimens	No. of Affected Villages	Myanma r Lab Results	Remark
2023					-			
2024	July	Kayin	Hpa-an	Pig	Foot Epithelium	1	NVD	
	July	Yangon	Shwe Pyi Thar	Cattle	Tongue Epithelium	1	Type O	
	September	Mandalay	Kyauk Se	Cattle	Foot Epithelium	1	NVD	
	October	Yangon	Kyauk Tan	Goat	Foot Epithelium	1	NVD	
	November	Yangon	Kyauk Tan	Goat	Foot Epithelium	1	NVD	





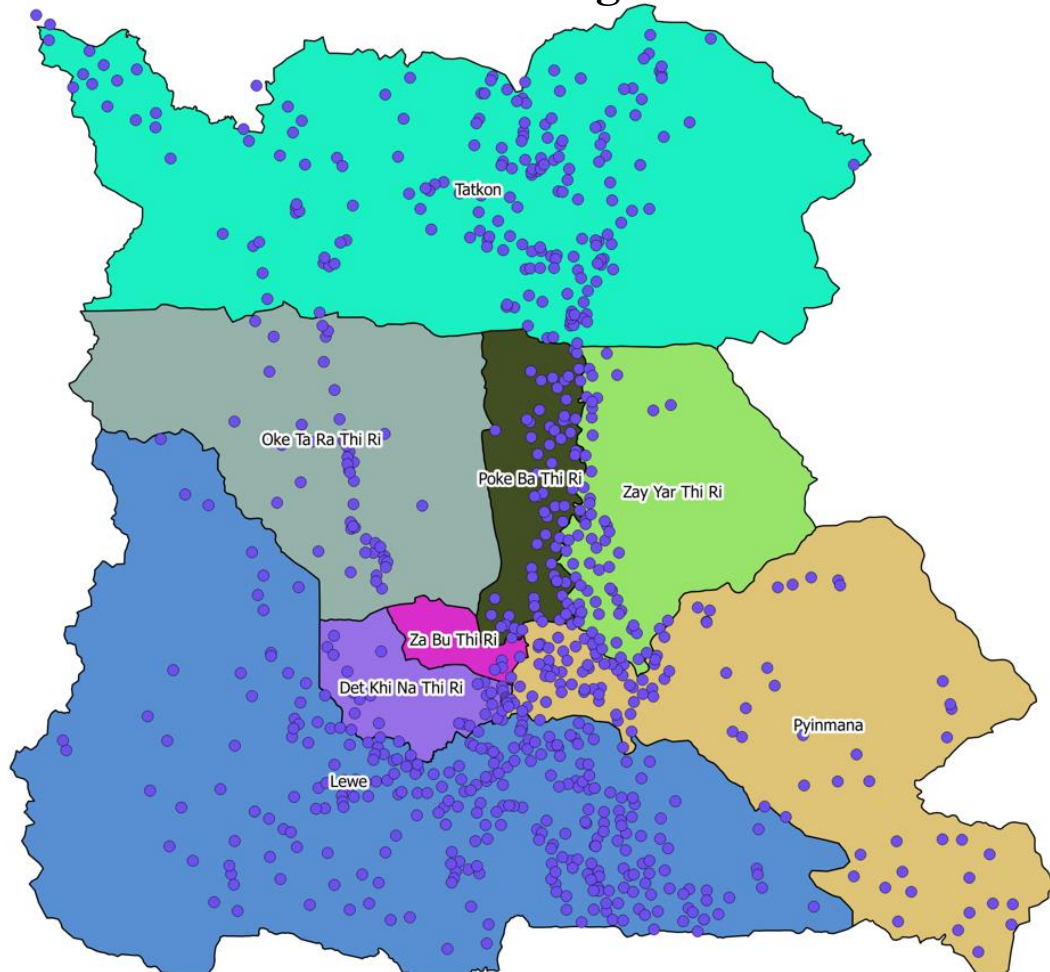


# FMD control measures and Surveillance

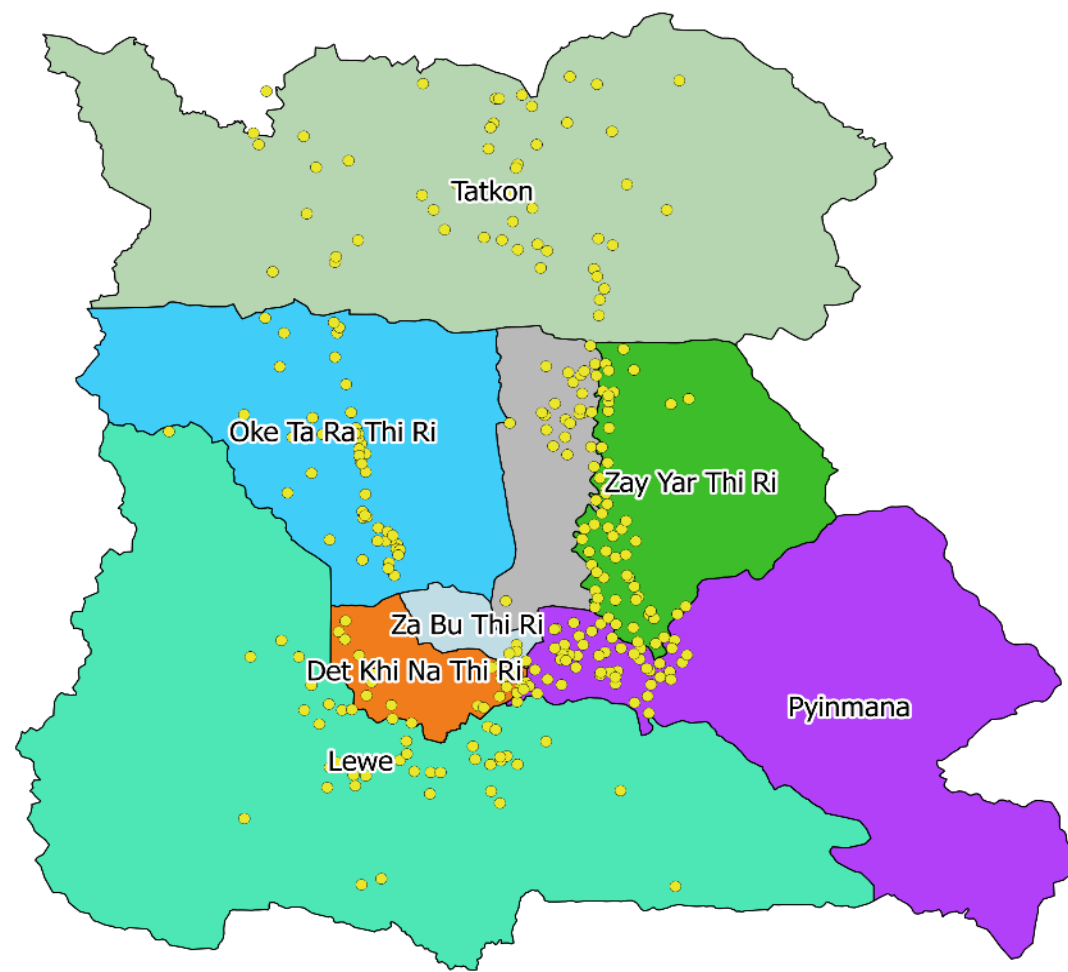


## Disease Control in Nay Pyi Taw (8 Townships)

Total Villages



Vaccinated Villages



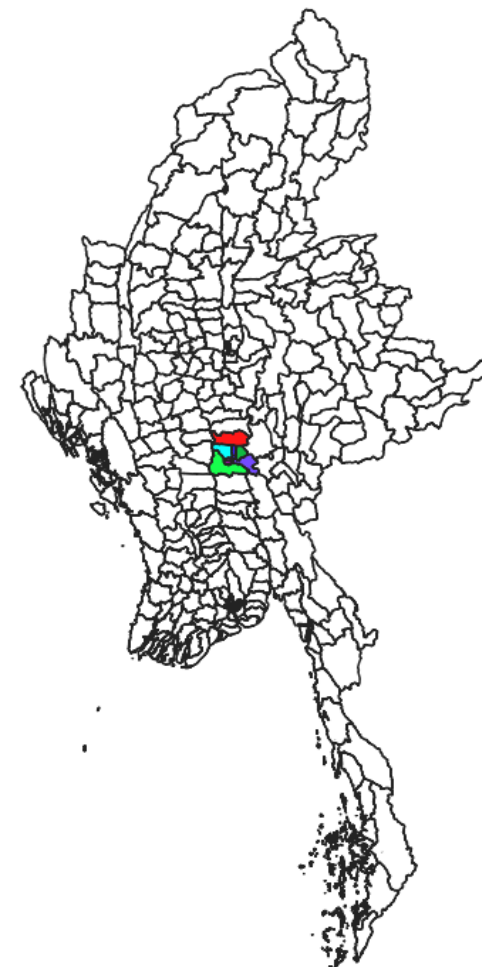


# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Nay Pyi Taw (8 Townships)

Date	Vaccination	Townships	Estimated	Vaccinated	Blood sample	Vaccine coverage (Estimated)	Type of vac
11- 21 Jun 2021	1 <sup>st</sup>	Tatkon (Pilot)	10,000	7673	69	76.7	Tri (OIE)
12-24 Jul, 2021	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Tatkon (Pilot)	15,000	13899	-	92.7	Tri (OIE)
22 Feb-3Mar, 2022	3 <sup>rd</sup>	8	60,665	56607	1135	93.3	Tri (OIE)
28Mar-3Apr, 2022	4 <sup>th</sup>	8	43,628	43695	-	100.2	Mono
3-12 Oct,2022	5 <sup>th</sup>	8	81,083	76654	610	94.5	Mono



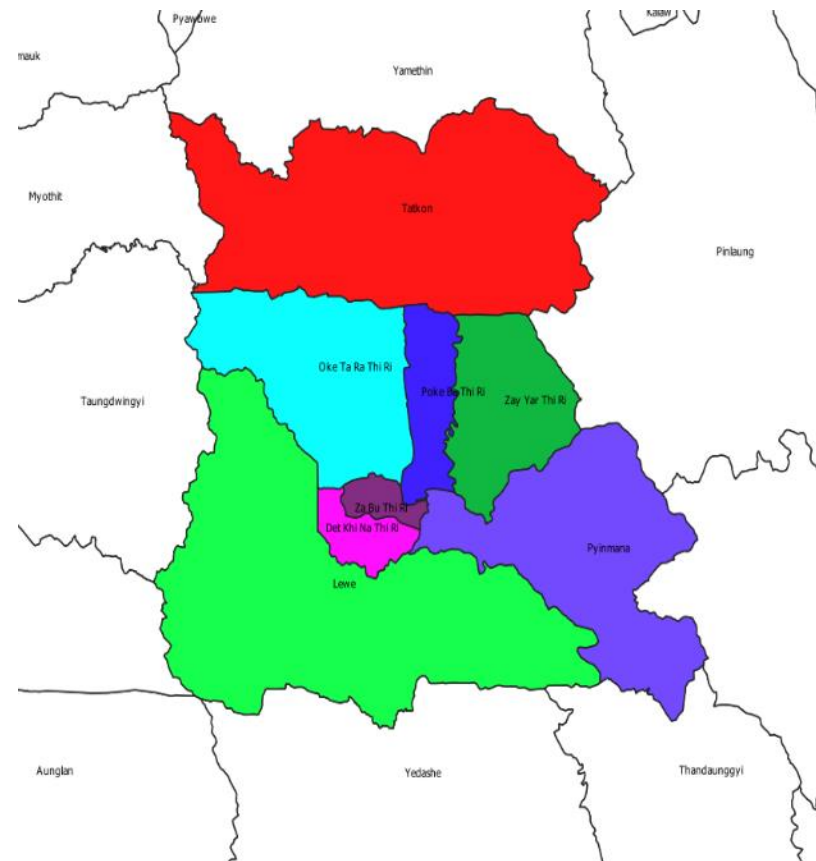


# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Nay Pyi Taw (8 Townships)

Date	Vaccination	Townships	Estimated Head	Vaccinated	Blood sample	Vaccine coverage (Estimated)	Type of vac
20-29Jun, 2023	6 <sup>th</sup>	8	110,254	111524	805	101.2	Mono
2-12 Jan, 2024	7 <sup>th</sup>	8	99702	89710	987	90.0	Mono
4-13Jul, 2024	8 <sup>th</sup>	8	107818	90855	-	84.3	Tri (India)
20-29Jan, 2025	9 <sup>th</sup>	8	101405	94331	1033	93.0	Mono

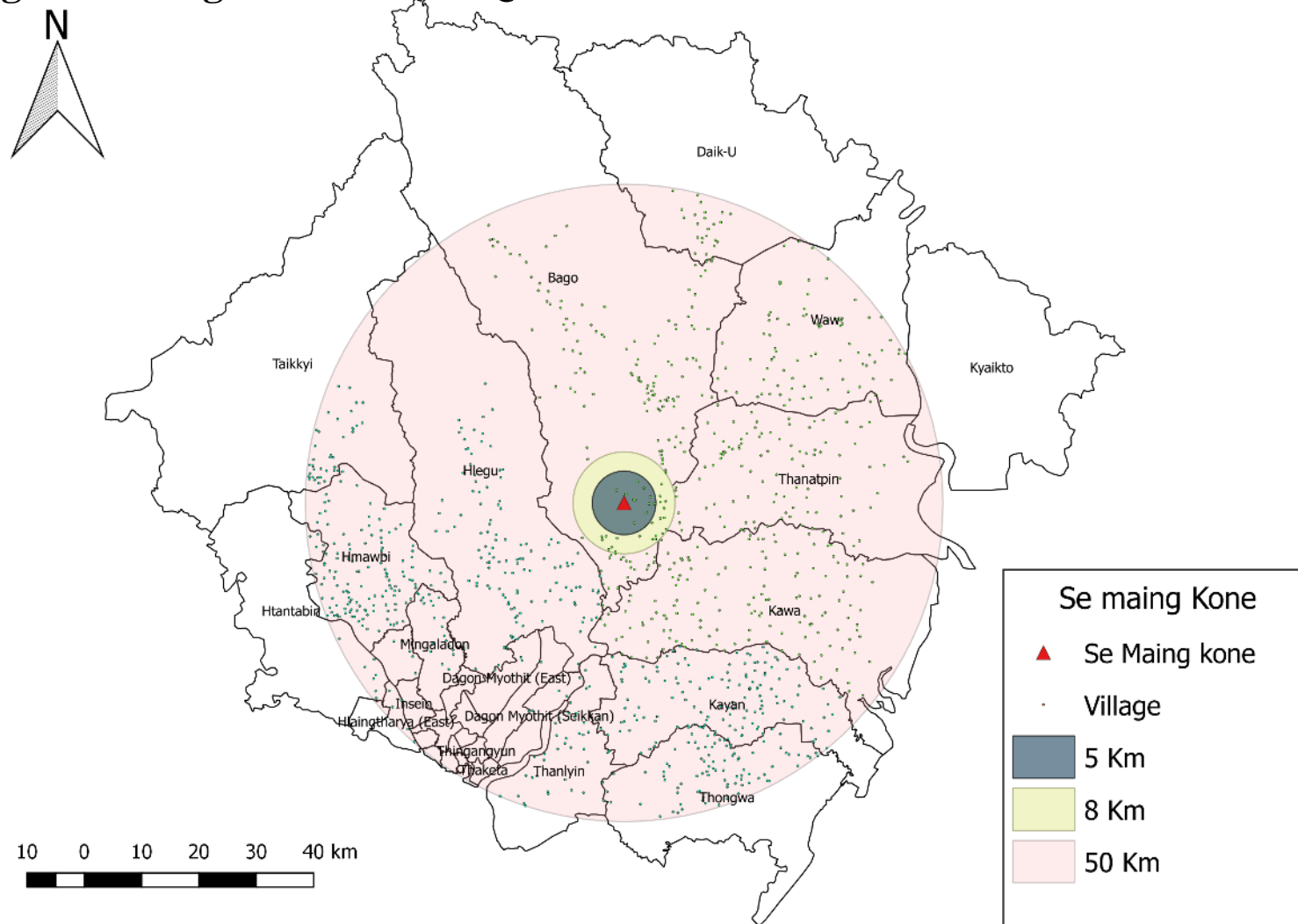




# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Bago Se Maing Kone Animal Quarantine Station





# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Bago Se Maing Kone Animal Quarantine Station

### 5 Kilometer

Date	Townships	Vaccination	Estimated	Vaccinated	Species	Blood Collection	Type of Vac
1-10Jun, 2022	Bago	1 <sup>st</sup>	3897	3897	Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Pig	-	Mono
18- 27Jul, 2022	Bago	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3897	3897		-	Mono
8-17 Jan, 2024	Bago	1 <sup>st</sup>	2609	3897		35	Mono
8-17 Feb, 2024	Bago	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3897	3897		30	Mono
21Feb-3Nov, 2024	Bago	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3897	3696		75	Tri







# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Bago Se Maing Kone Animal Quarantine Station

### 8 Kilometer

Date	Township	Vaccination	Estimated	Vaccinated	Species	Blood Collection	Type of Vac
18-27 Feb, 2024	Bago	1 <sup>st</sup>	3804	3648	Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Pig	40	Mono
4-13 Mar, 2024	Bago	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3804	3648		30	Mono
21 Feb-3 Nov, 2024	Bago	3 <sup>rd</sup>	3440	3466		75	Tri



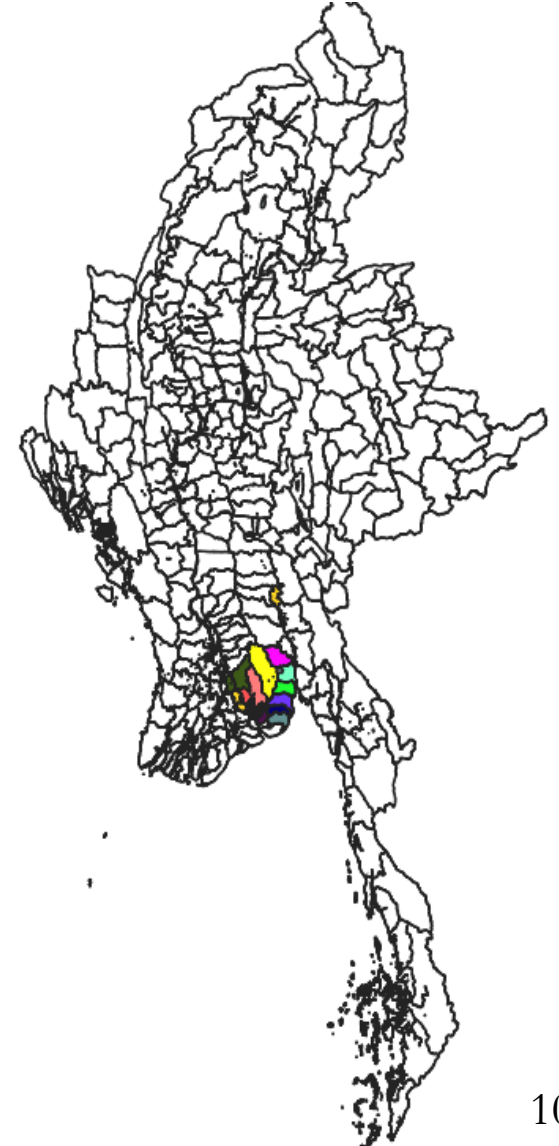


# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Bago Se Maing Kone Animal Quarantine Station

50 Kilometer (Bago Side)							Type of vac
Date	Townships	Vaccination	Estimated	Vaccinated	Species	Blood collection	
18-27Feb, 2024	5	1 <sup>st</sup>	40746	49464	Cattle Buffaloes	35	Mono
10-19Jul, 2024	5	2 <sup>nd</sup>	49464	49464		35	Mono
10-19Jan, 2025	5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	11888	11890		-	Mono
50 Kilometer (Yangon Side)							
18-27Feb, 2024	15	1 <sup>st</sup>	40741	40741	Cattle Buffaloes	378	Mono
10-19Jul, 2024	15	2 <sup>nd</sup>	40741	40741		281	Mono
10-19Jan, 2025	15	3 <sup>rd</sup>	13830	13830		173	Mono



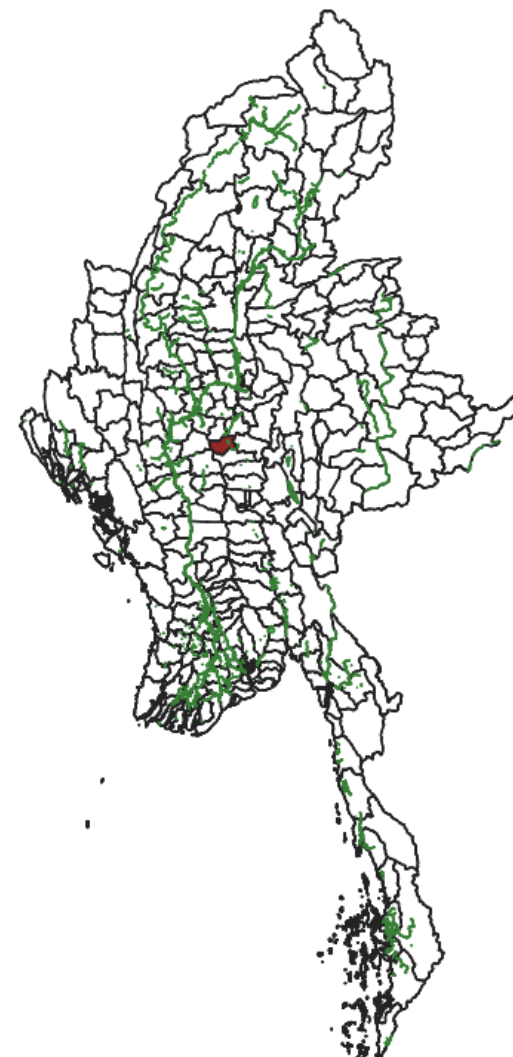


# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Disease Control in Meikhtila (Mandalay Division)

Date	Township	Vaccination	Vaccinated	Species	Type of vaccines
February, 2023	Meikhtila	1 <sup>st</sup>	109751	Cattle Buffaloes Sheep Goat Pig	Mono
March, 2023	Meikhtila	2 <sup>nd</sup>	109751		Mono
November, 2024	Meikhtila	3 <sup>rd</sup>	32177	Cattle	Mono



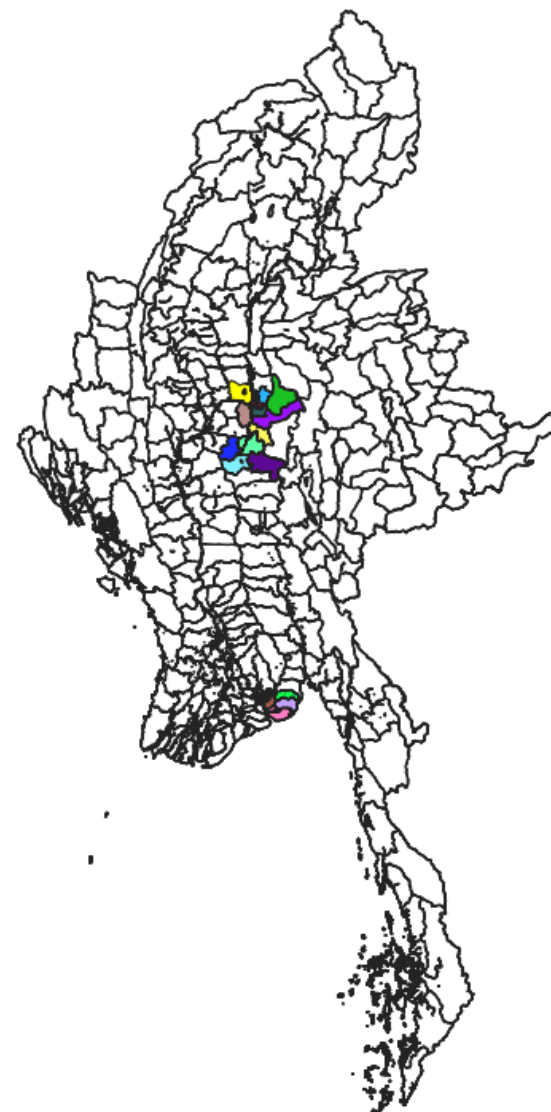


# FMD control measures and Surveillance



## Extension FMD Disease Control Program (15 Townships) (2024-2025)

Sr. No	Township	Villages	Vaccinated (Cattle)	Type of Vaccines
1	Kyauk Se	11	2676	Tri (India)
2	Myitthar	35	16021	
3	Sintgai	66	10913	
4	TadaU	43	10869	
5	Meikhtila	240	32158	
6	Wuntwin	35	12237	
7	MaHlaing	91	15504	
8	Thar Si	57	14709	
9	Pyin Oo Lwin	25	960	
10	Patheingyi	10	960	
11	Amarapura	20	4396	
12	Thanlynn	59	4345	
13	Kyauk Tan	59	1780	
14	Thone Gwa	118	3580	
15	Kayan	114	3865	
	Total	983	134973	

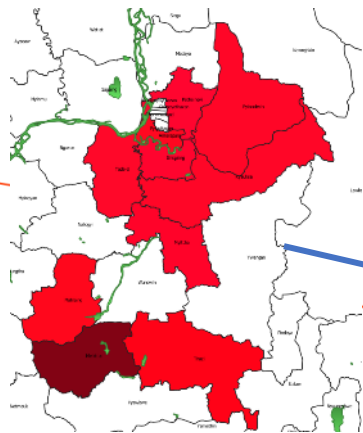




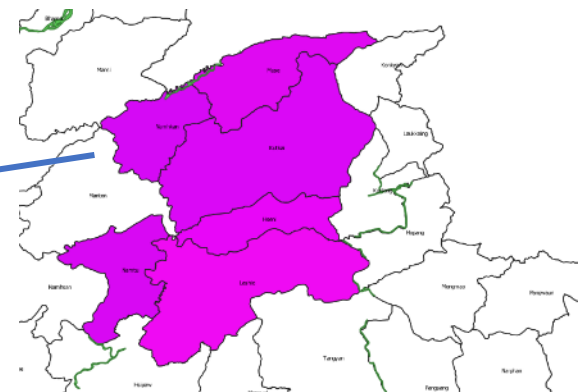


# Zoning and Compartmentalization Approach, Vaccination Program

FMD Disease Control Zone (2024 to ongoing)



Kutkai FMD Disease Free Zone (2021 to 2023)



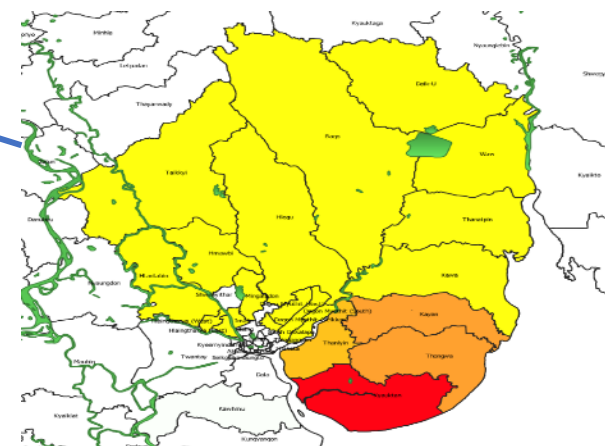
Meikhtila FMD Disease Control Zone  
(2022 to ongoing)



Nay Pyi Taw FMD Disease Control Zone to Free  
Zone (2021 to ongoing)



Bago Se Maing Kone FMD Disease Control Zone (2022 to ongoing)



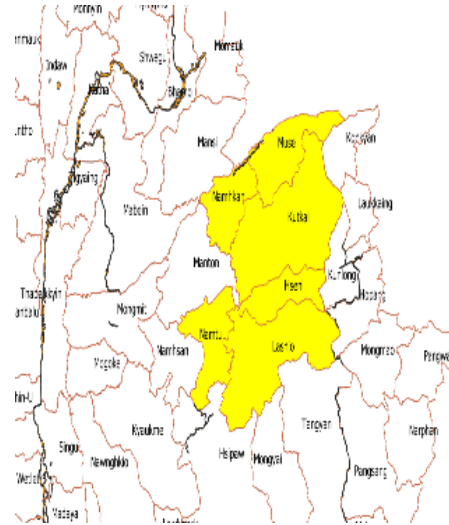


# Zoning and Compartmentalisation, socio-economic impact analysis

## Zoning and Compartmentalization Approach Vaccination Program



Kutkai FMD Disease Free Zone (2020-2023)



Moved to



Nay Pyi Taw FMD Disease Free Zone (2025 to )



# Epidemiological tools



The use of epidemiological tools – that support to monitor of FMD

- Mapping GIS, software for data analysis,
- Mobile,
- Zero reporting System (that means monthly report of outbreak yes or no).

If no outbreak, send zero for this month.



# FMD control measures –



## 1. Vaccination –

Regular and timely vaccination of cattle with the appropriate FMD vaccine and use region-specific vaccines based on the circulating virus serotype(s).

## 2. Quarantine and Movement Control

Restrict movement of animals from infected to non-infected areas.

## 3. Surveillance and Early Detection

Immediate reporting of suspected cases to veterinary authorities, collect the samples and send to Lab.

## 4. Biosecurity Measures

Disinfect vehicles, equipment, and farms.

## 5. Public Awareness and Training

Regular training before and after vaccination.

## 6. Zoning and Regional Policies

Designate disease-free zones and buffer zones, Disease Control Zone.





# Constraints and possible solution



- FMD lesion became sub-clinical and very short duration – training to TVO, DTVO and CAHWs.
- Human resources – will replace to Vet assistance
- Shortage of well-trained person – Training
- Cost of reagents and chemicals – Expensive to import.
- Limitation of Gov Budget



# Priorities and Future Plans



## Vaccine Production

- Use circulation Virus within Myanmar (serotype analysis in NIAH-Japan and vaccine matching).

## Vaccination

- Prioritized regular vaccination to targeted area – high risk based on data, location and livestock population.
- Extend the disease control zone – large population of cattle and buffaloes, potential sources for trade to markets.

## Approach

- Controlling can reduce risks in parts of regions.



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Thanks for Attention