

Challenges and Opportunities for Brucellosis Diagnosis, Surveillance and Control

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Diagnosis
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Follow-ups done since last training in August 2025*

Diagnosis

- The knowledge and skill on brucellosis diagnosis among laboratory staff improved
- The understanding of RBT and ELISA methods increased
- The biosafety and biosecurity practices enhanced

Surveillance

- awareness on abortion case reporting and reproductive disorders increased
- The support for sample collection and disease investigations improved

Control and Coordination

- The collaboration and cooperation between laboratory and field veterinary services strengthened

Current disease situation

- Brucellosis is an important zoonotic disease in Lao PDR
- Limited surveillance and epidemiological data available
- Investigations mainly conducted in cattle and buffaloes
- Confirmatory diagnosis remains limited
- Strengthening surveillance, laboratory diagnosis and One Health collaboration remains a national priority

Diagnostic Tests

- Rose Bengal Test (RBT)
- ELISA (when available)

Common Samples

- Serum samples

Disease Surveillance

Disease Surveillance

- Mainly conducted through passive surveillance
- Reporting of abortion cases and reproductive disorders
- Serological surveys conducted in cattle and buffaloes
- Sample collection coordinated by DLF, NAHL, PAFO and DAFO
- Supported through One Health collaboration

- Focus on surveillance and awareness
- Promote biosafety and biosecurity
- Strengthen One Health collaboration
- Report abortion cases through veterinary networks

Vaccination Policy

- No national vaccination programme currently available
- Vaccination may be considered in the future

Key Challenges/Issues

- Limited national surveillance coverage
- Limited epidemiological and prevalence data
- Limited laboratory diagnostic capacity
- Insufficient funding and technical resources
- Limited farmer awareness and disease reporting
- Inadequate biosafety and biosecurity systems
- Absence of a national brucellosis control and vaccination programme

- ❖ Strengthen national surveillance systems
- ❖ Improve epidemiological data collection
- ❖ Enhance laboratory diagnostic capacity
- ❖ Increase funding and technical support
- ❖ Improve farmer awareness and disease reporting
- ❖ Strengthen biosafety and biosecurity systems
- ❖ Develop a national brucellosis control and vaccination programme
- ❖ Expand One Health collaboration and regional cooperation
- ❖ Continue training and capacity building for veterinary and laboratory staff

Thank you!

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