World Organisation for Animal Health

中国兽医药品监察所
China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control
国家动物布鲁氏菌病参考实验室
National Reference Laboratory for Animal Brucellosis

Challenges and Opportunities for Brucellosis Diagnosis, Surveillance and Control

Mongolia
Bayartsetseg.S (BSc)
State Central veterinary laboratory

2nd WOAH Regional Training Workshop on Brucellosis Diagnosis
Beijing, P.R. China, 26 - 29 May 2026

Follow-ups done since last training in August 2025

Objective: To safeguard public health and the economy by controlling livestock brucellosis. This is achieved through extensive immunization campaigns and infection surveillance designed to ensure the health and recovery of livestock herds.

Heifer, calf, kid, lamb female offspring

lamb, kid female offspring

Female lamb

No vaccination, surveillance

Small ruminant: 9.0 million (Br. Melitensis Rev-1)

Large ruminants: 1.5 million (br.Abortus-19 strain)

Annually, 380,000 to 390,000 breeding livestock will be covered nationwide by the surveillance to detect infection.

Veterinary laboratories across 21 provinces and the capital city, along with 1,105 veterinary service units, will collect the samples

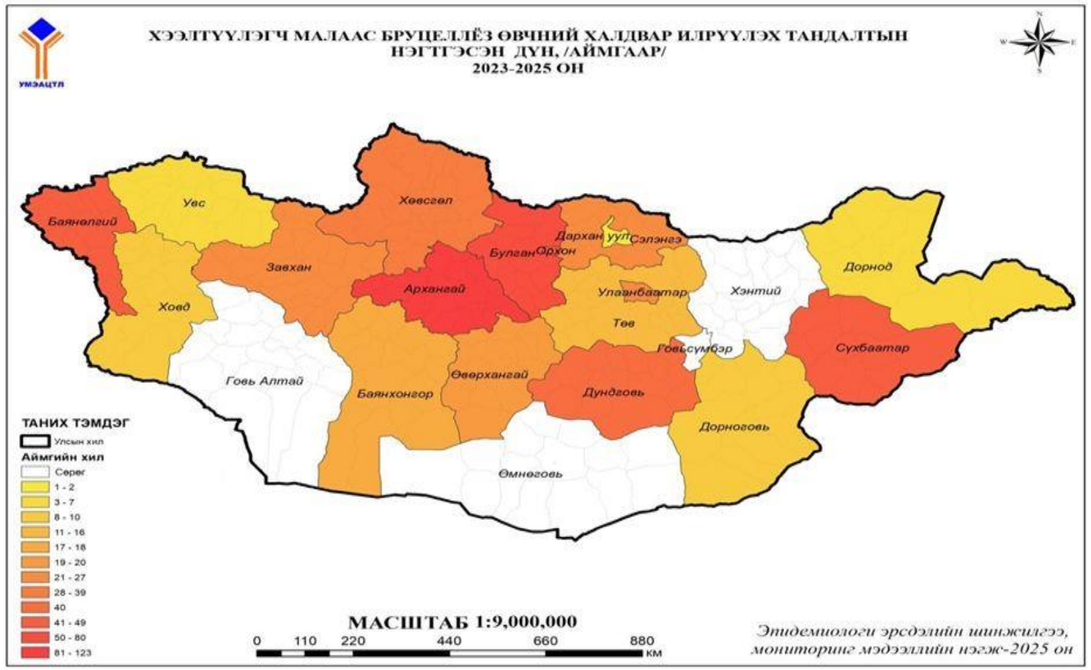
Testing will be conducted by veterinary laboratories across 21 provinces and the capital city, and will be confirmed by the SCVL

Following the training in Aug 2025, the General Authority for Veterinary Services has been developing and working to obtain approval for a strategic plan to be implemented from 2026 to 2036.

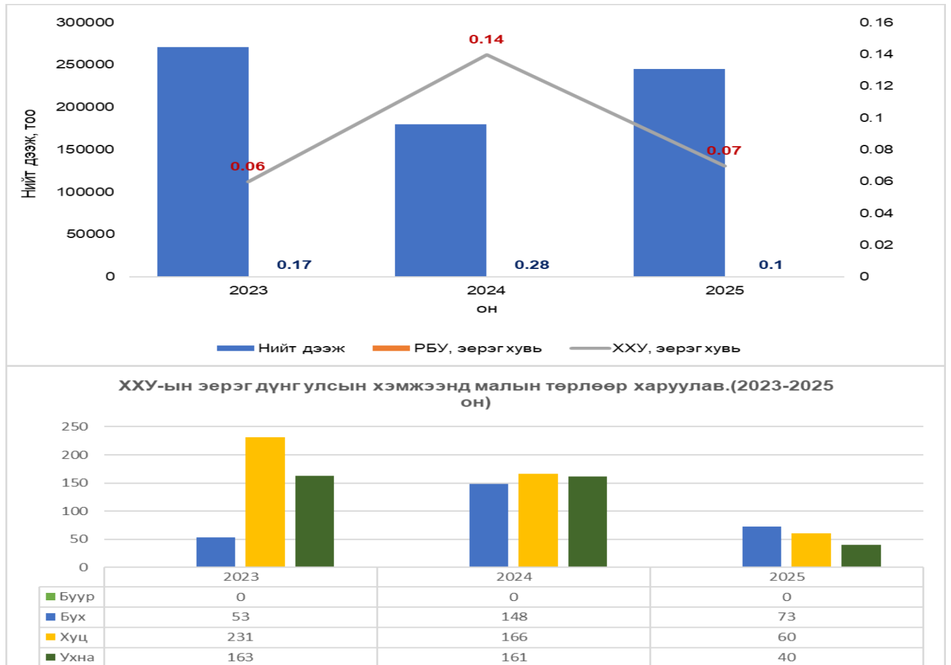
The main objective of this strategy includes key issues such as surveillance, control, and eradication of brucellosis, as well as the creation of disease-free zones.

Current disease situation

Based on the results of the national surveillance for detecting brucellosis infection in breeding livestock over the past three years, the antibody detection and positive rates were 0.06% (151/270,782) in 2023, 0.14% (244/180,148) in 2024, and 0.07% (173/245,202) in 2025. No brucellosis antibodies were detected in Govisümber, Govi-Altai, and Khentii provinces during the past three years of surveillance. The national surveillance work for 2026 is scheduled to be conducted in August.



Results of the Surveillance for Detecting Brucellosis Infection in Breeding Livestock Over the Past 3 Years

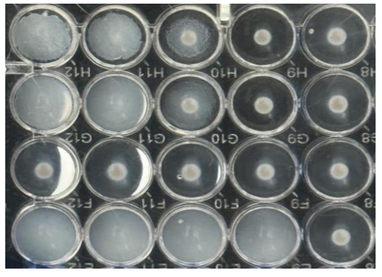


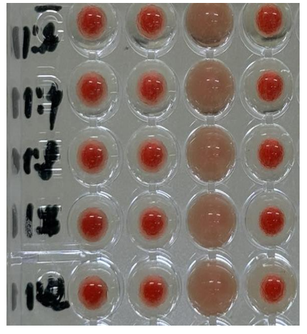
Percentage of Positive Samples by RBT and CFT, by Livestock Type

Disease Diagnostics

- **Diagnostic testing:** conducted in 21 provinces, the capital city, and the State Central Veterinary Laboratory
  - Milk Ring Test (MRT)
  - Rose Bengal test (RBT)
- **Confirmation testing:** At the State Central Veterinary Laboratory
  - Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)
  - Agglutination Test
  - Complement Fixation Test (CFT)

In the event of a confirmed positive case (CFT), all heifer calves in that herd will be vaccinated with the **S19 vaccine.**





Disease Surveillance

- Within the framework of the **"Strategy for Controlling Livestock Brucellosis"** plan, surveillance to detect Brucellosis infection in breeding livestock across 21 provinces and the capital city was conducted nationwide in Mongolia from 2018 to 2025.
- To combat and prevent Brucellosis, determine vaccine coverage rates, and monitor progress, the General Authority for Veterinary Services has been continuously organizing nationwide vaccination efforts since 2015.
- Post-vaccination surveillance testing is being conducted at the State Central Veterinary Laboratory (SCVL).

Disease Prevention and Control or Preparedness Strategy

- The General Authority for Veterinary Services is currently developing and working to obtain approval for a strategic plan to be implemented from 2026 to 2036.
- The main objective of the strategy includes key issues such as the surveillance, control, and eradication of brucellosis, as well as the creation of disease-free zones.

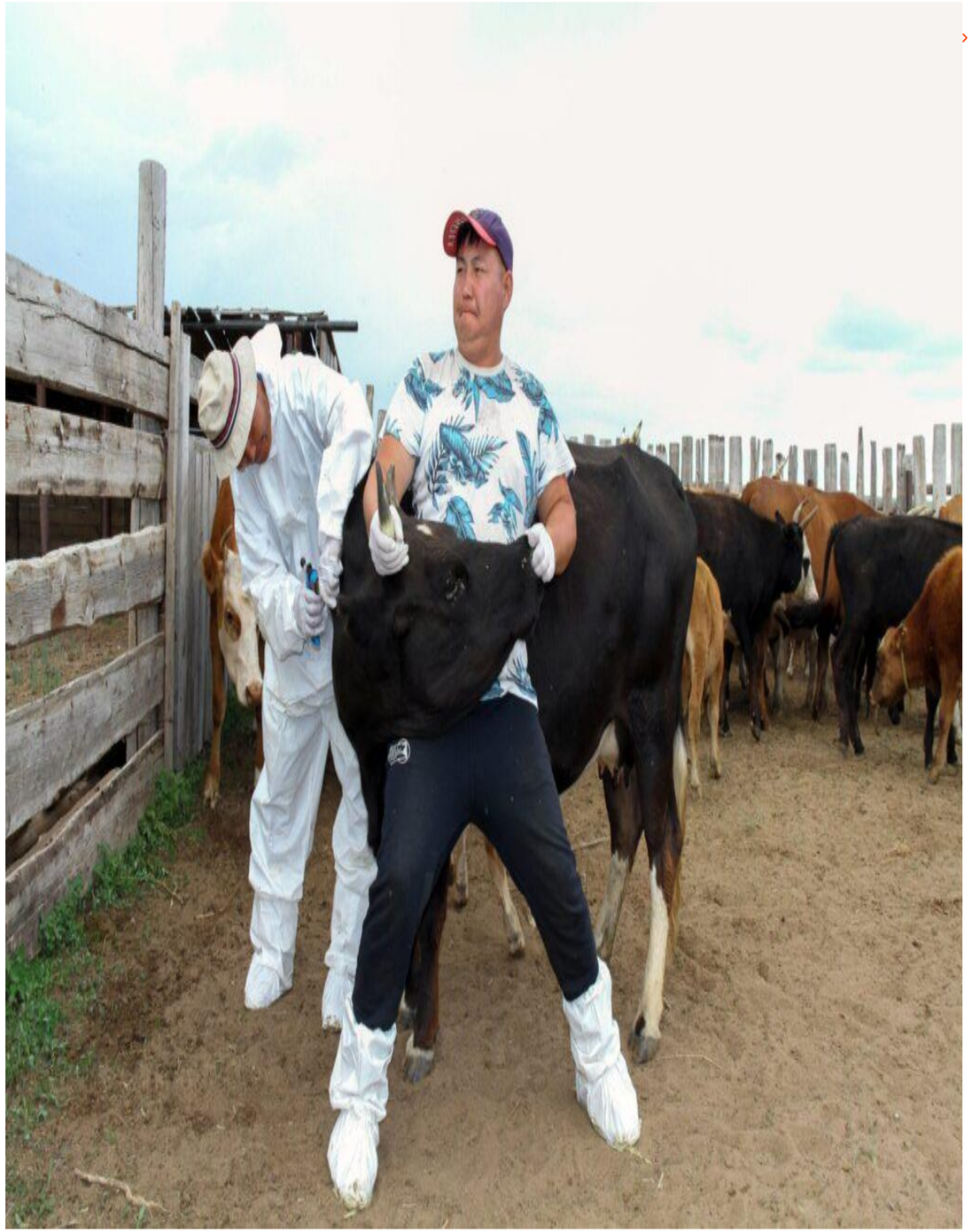
Key challenges/issues

- Due to low populations in rural areas and soums (districts), there is a shortage of human resources to work as veterinarians. Consequently, heavy workloads and low compensation for practicing veterinarians constitute one of the primary challenges.
- Because of the small number of veterinarians in provincial and soum veterinary units, as well as laboratory technicians, tasks frequently overlap with vaccination campaigns for other transboundary and infectious animal diseases, as well as deworming and dipping activities to combat parasitic diseases. As a result, collecting post-vaccination blood samples from livestock is highly time-consuming, which negatively impacts the outcomes of subsequent operations.
- A continuous need is emerging to ear-tag and register breeding livestock on an annual basis. Due to difficulties in locating certain livestock that tested positive for brucellosis based solely on their coat color, earmarks, or brands, complications arise such as the need to re-collect blood samples from the animals for testing.

Way Forward

The General Authority for Veterinary Services is currently developing and working to obtain approval for a strategic plan to be implemented from 2026 to 2036.

Thank you!



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