

Presentation Title: Challenges and Opportunities for Brucellosis Diagnosis, Surveillance and Control

Country- Myanmar

Name of presenter- Dr. Sai Lapyae Aung

Designation of the presenter

2nd WOAHA Regional Training Workshop on Brucellosis
Diagnosis
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Follow-ups done since last training in August 2025*

**For those countries that attended the training in August 2025, please outline what follow-up actions were taken in terms of diagnosis, surveillance and control of brucellosis (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Mongolia)*

- Shared experiences from Brucellosis-free countries: Japan, Australia and New Zealand on disease elimination and maintenance of disease-free status
- Conducted hands-on knowledge sharing with laboratory colleagues
- Shared training knowledge with other laboratories in the country through Zoom meetings
- Applied knowledge and experience from the 2025 training in laboratory diagnostic activities

Current disease situation

- *With help of a map/graph, kindly state the current situation of the disease, animal species affected, bacterial species identified, prevalence, economic burden etc.*

In 2025, Brucella testing using RBPT on total 648 serum sample of cattle and goats of Livestock, Breeding and Veterinary Department from different area of Myanmar

- Myothit Township- 10 cattle serum samples
- Mandalay Region- 12 cattle serum samples
- Shwe Myo- 54 cattle serum samples
- Patheingyi Township- 170 cattle serum samples
- Thayet Township- 19 cattle serum samples
- Minhla Township- 57 goat serum samples
- Nay Pyi Taw- 26 goat serum samples
- Tha Hpan, Meiktila Township- 300 goat serum samples

All samples tested negative and no Brucella testing has been conducted yet in 2026.

Disease Diagnostics

- *Please provide a summary of the laboratory diagnostic capacity and current diagnostic tests used*

- Skilled personnel
- Diagnostic methods- RBPT, MRT, ELISA

Brucellosis Screening : Rose Bengal Plate Test (RBPT), MRT

Confirmatory Test : Indirect ELISA

- Equipment and Infrastructure- Biosafety cabinet, Incubators, Cold chain and storage, Stable electricity and water supply
- Quality Assurance systems- SOPs, internal quality control, proficiency testing
- Biosafety and biosecurity- Safe handling, waste disposal, containment measures
- Data and reporting system- Recording results and report to authorities

Disease Surveillance

Please provide a brief description of key disease surveillance activities undertaken including key challenges and how you are addressing it

Reported Seroprevalence:

- 2020:Cattle 11.7% (Hlegu) and 29.6 % (Taikkyi) by MRT
- 2021: 9.8% detected by milk ELISA at the farm level
- 2022:4.34% of 115 serum samples with RBT in migratory cattle heard (Mandalay Region)
- 2008: 2.0 % of goat in Mandalay and Magway Regions.

Disease Prevention and Control or Preparedness Strategy

Please provide a brief description of disease prevention and control activities being undertaken such as biosecurity measures, vaccination policies/strategies, risk communication, one health coordination etc.

- Test and slaughter of reservation of infection
- Education about risk of transmission
- Wear proper equipments
- Avoid consumption of raw dairy products
- Immunize in areas of high prevalence (vaccination in specific area)
- Eradicate reservoir
- Use disease free animals for breeding purpose
- Introduce and purchase disease free animal into herds

Key challenges/issues

Please provide a brief description of key constraints/challenges in disease prevention and control

- Bacteriological examination is difficult and impractical in many situations
- Limited epidemiological data and research
- Public awareness
- No mandatory national vaccination program currently
- Need for continuous surveillance, active research, and timely reporting
- Limited laboratory diagnostic capacity and confirmatory testing facilities

Way Forward

Please provide a brief description of future activities for brucellosis prevention and control including any elimination strategies/plans

- Strengthen national control programme and laboratory diagnosis
- Improve collaboration between Veterinary and Public Health sectors
- Apply stepwise control strategy based on epidemiological evidence
- Improve vaccination, surveillance, and regular screening
- Enhance laboratory diagnostic capacity following WOAHP standards
- Increase public awareness and disease reporting
- Support livestock export and protect animal and human health

Thank you!

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