

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

Nepal

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

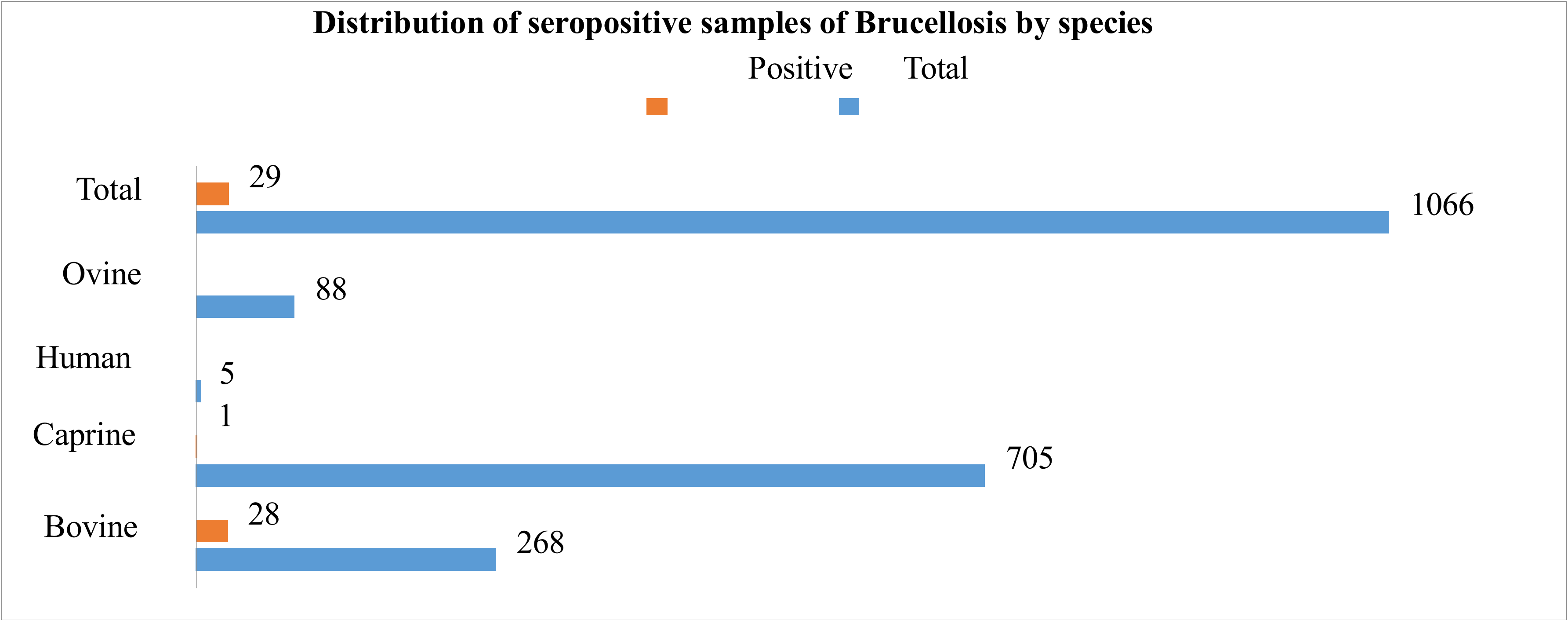


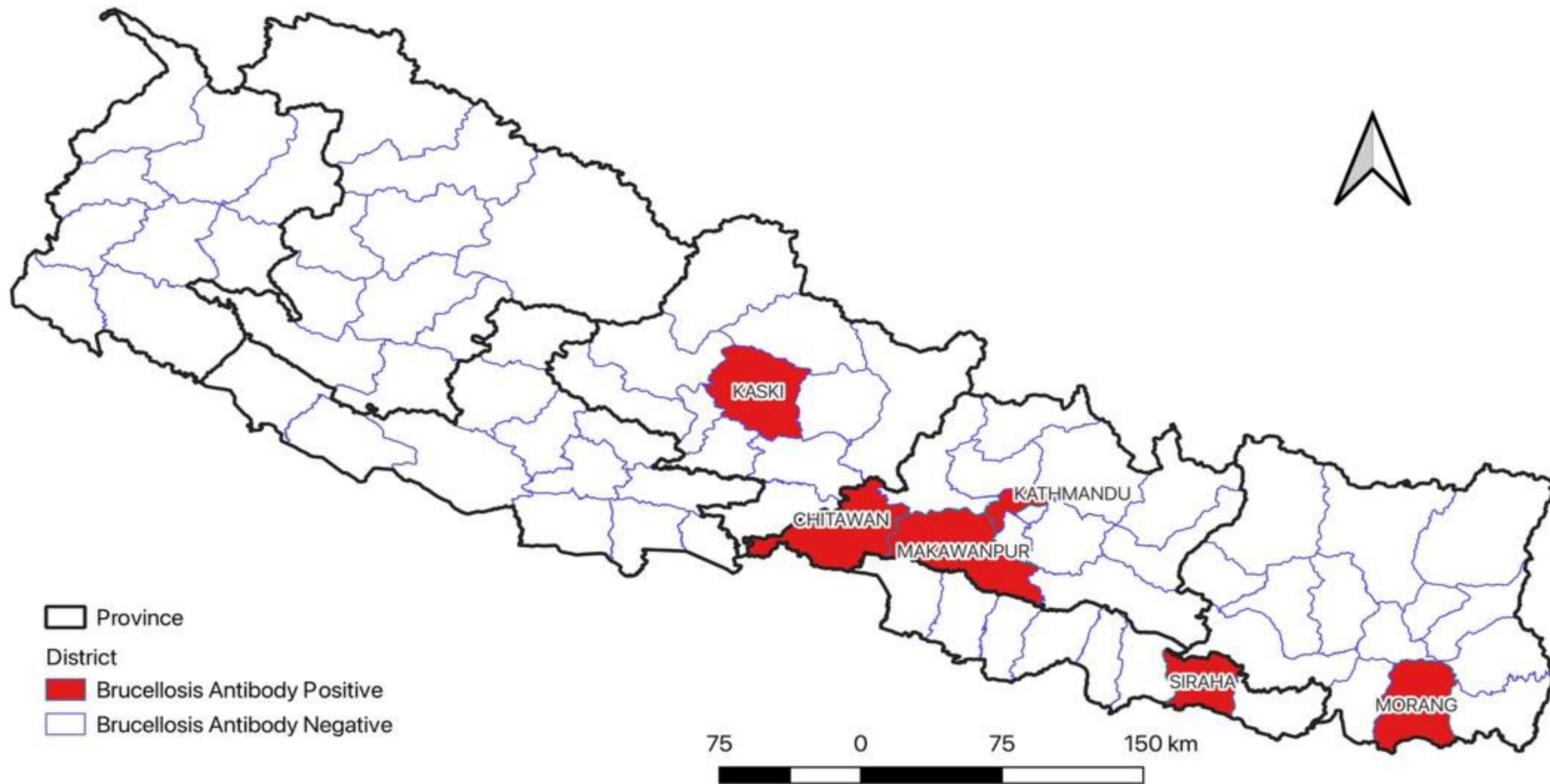
Follow-ups done since last training in August 2025*

- Disseminated the knowledge and training contents to veterinary staff and animal health workers at the local level.
- Increased awareness among farmers and related stakeholders regarding zoonotic importance, transmission routes, and preventive measures of brucellosis.
- Promoted the use of personal protective measures during handling of abortion cases and reproductive disorders in animals.
- Conducted regular discussions with field veterinarians regarding surveillance and reporting of reproductive diseases.
- Integrated brucellosis awareness during routine field visits, farmer interactions, and disease investigation activities.

(2023/24) disease situation (Country Scenario)

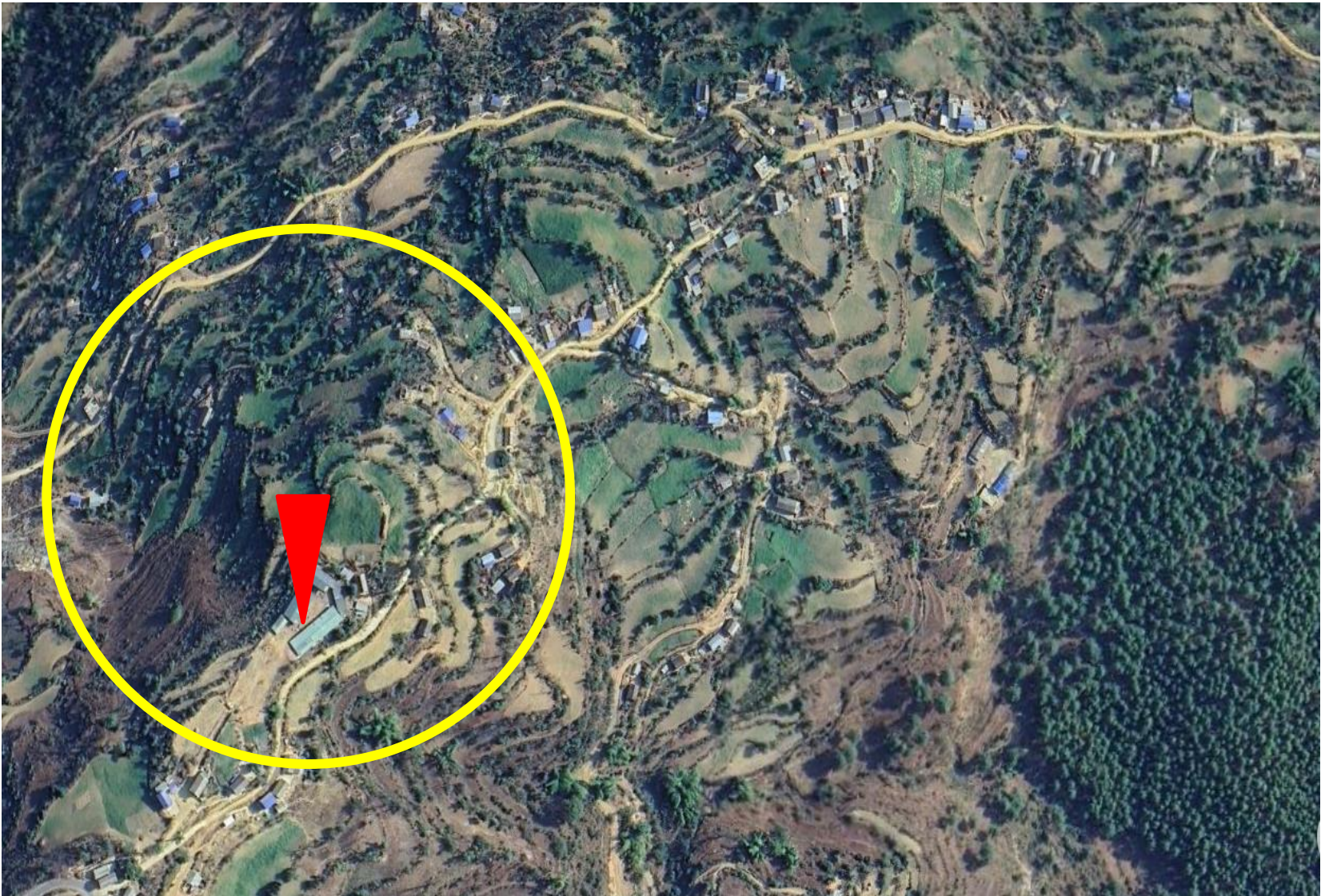
- Out of 1066 suspected samples 29 (2.72%) were found to be positive for antibody of Brucellosis

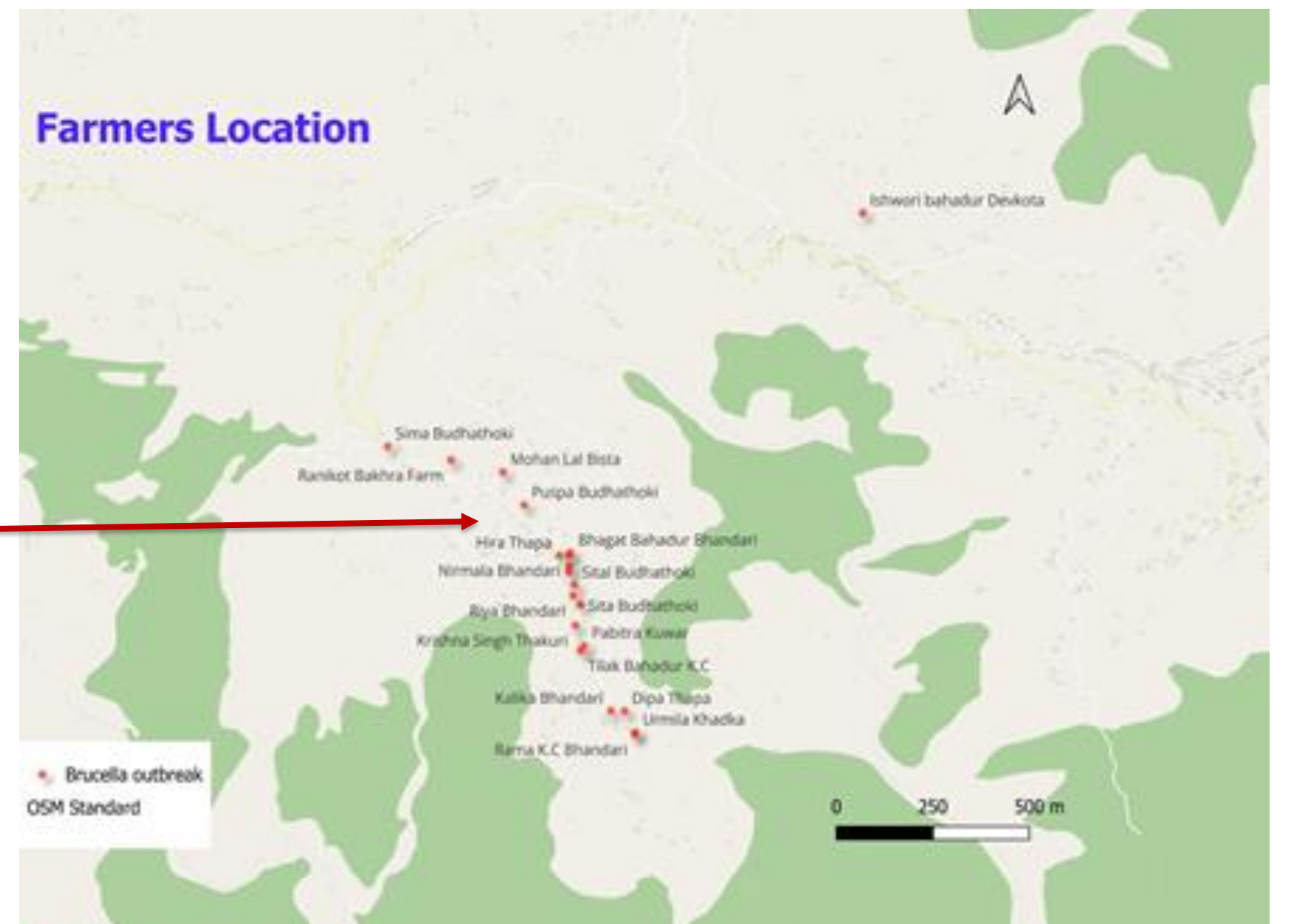
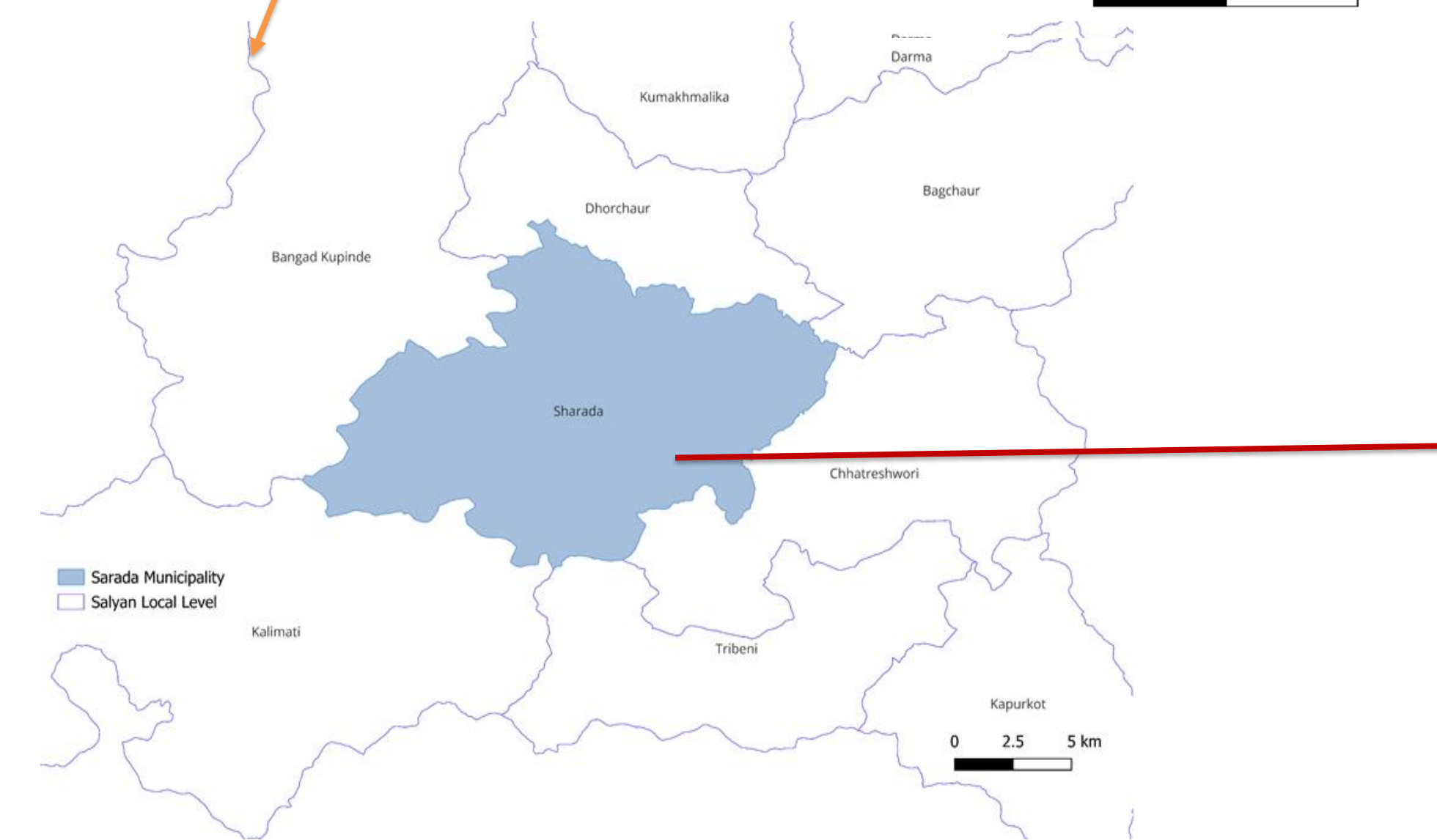
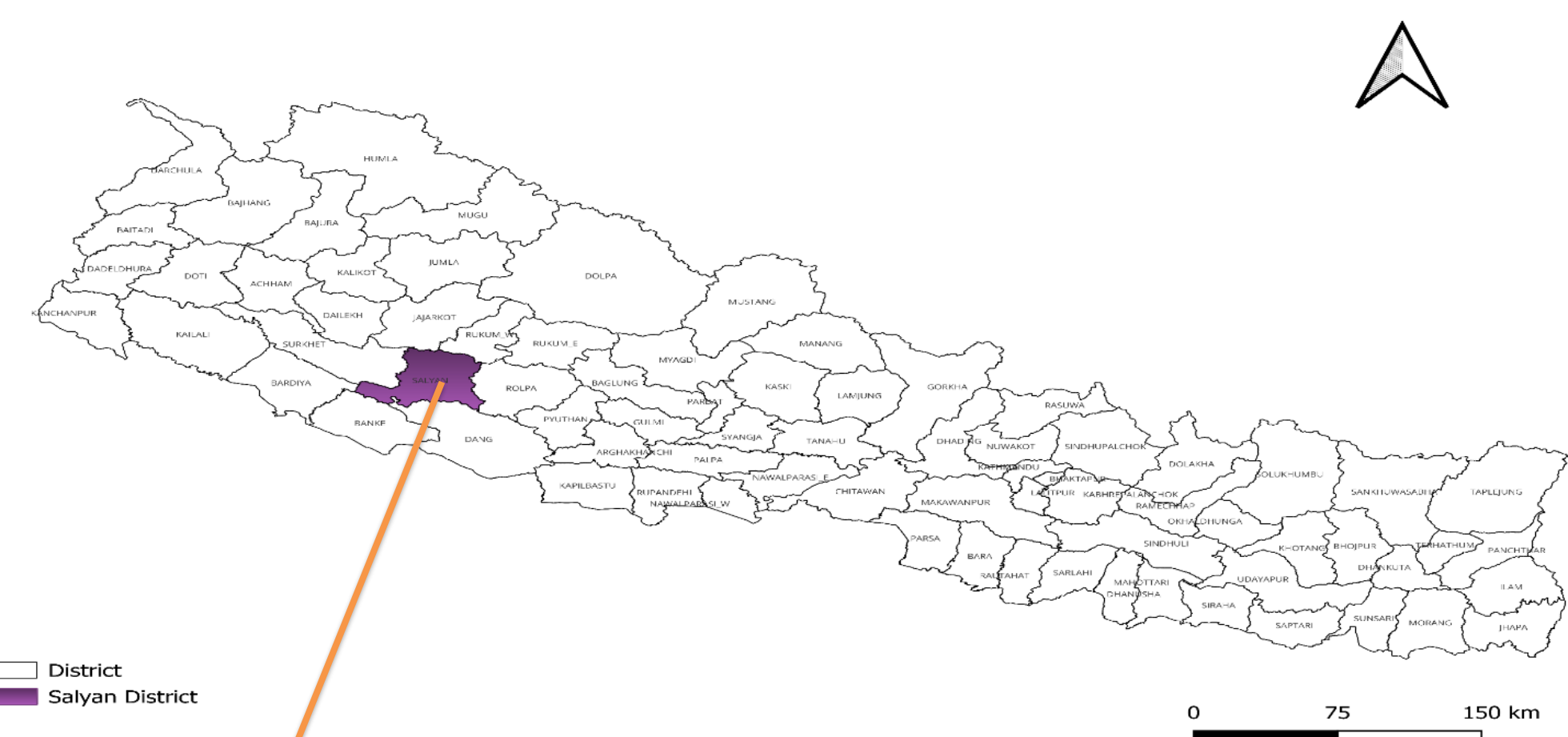




Outbreak Investigation of Brucellosis in my working area in 2015/26

Topic	Description
Location	Sarada Municipality, 5, Salyan
First notice of the event	August 2025
Animal species	Female Goat
Symptoms	Late term abortion with dead fetus and retained placenta
Owner himself bring sample to CVL	December 2025
Brucella Confirmed	18 th December 2025
VL Surkhet visit	22 nd December 2025
Farmer awareness program with coordination with FAO	1 st January 2026
Re-visit of outbreak area	1 st February 2026



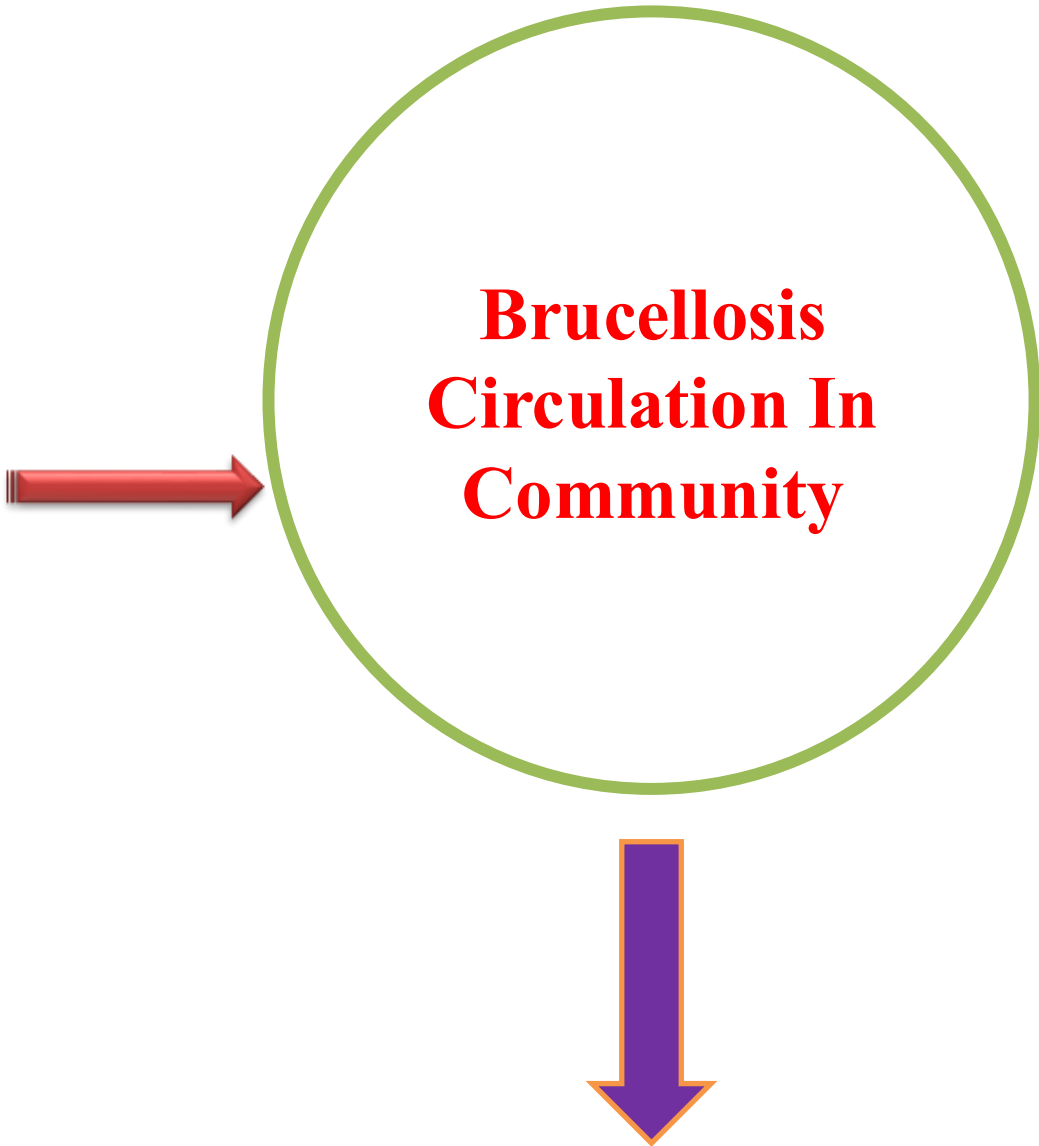


Disease Diagnostics

- RBPT
- Brucellosis Antibody ELISA
- qPCR

Disease Surveillance, Prevention and Control or Preparedness Strategy

S.N.	Risk Factors	Yes/No/Poor
1	Health check up before purchase	No
2	Quarantine	No
3	Proper Disposal of Aborted materials	No
4	Disinfection of Abortion Site	No
5	Personal sanitation of farmers after disposal before handling healthy animal	No
6	Common grazing	Yes
7	Reporting of any abortion to veterinary authority	No
8	Male sharing between Farm	Yes
9	Awareness about Brucellosis	Poor
10	Vaccination	No



Immediate Control Measures

- Isolation of Infected Animals
- Proper Disposal of Aborted Fetuses and Placenta
- Disinfection of Contaminated Areas
- Restriction of Animal Movement
- Reporting of aborted cases

Key challenges/issues

- Geographical
- Diagnostic
- Epidemiological study
- Farmers knowledge and Perception
- Cultural Challenges

Way Forward

- Regular Testing Programs
- Abortion Monitoring
- Reporting System
- Risk-Based Surveillance
- One Health Approach (Risk communication and shearing)

Thank you!

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