

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's follow-up action on zTB surveillance and control since the 2025 training

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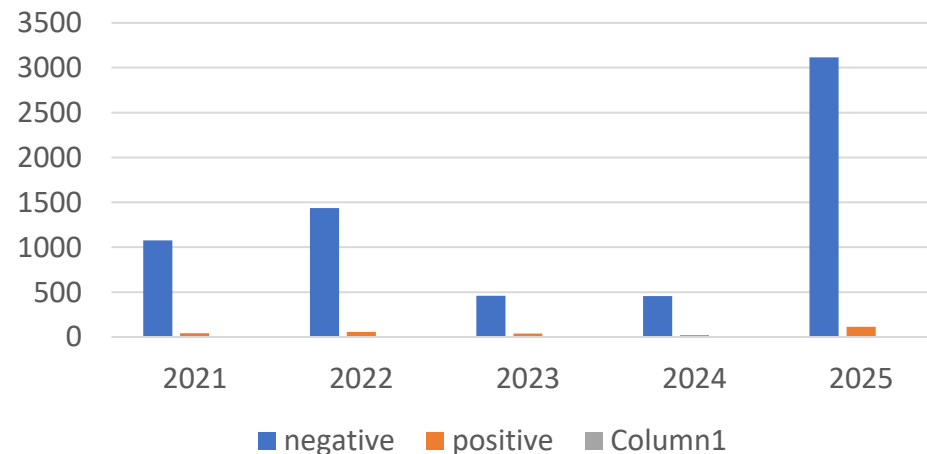
Current Disease Situation

- 2 million cattle and buffalo population
- All 25 districts are having Veterinary Investigation Centers((VIC)
- Comparative intradermal tuberculin skin test(((PPD) at field level for screen bovine tuberculosis
- In 2025 nearly 115 bovine tuberculosis positive cases were reported.



Nuwaraeliya and kegalle districts positive bovine tuberculosis cases reported.

Comparative Intradermal Tuberculin test year wise



	negative	positive
2021	1078	44
2022	1435	57
2023	460	38
2024	456	21
2025	3116	115



Disease Diagnostics

Current diagnostic tests

- Comparative intradermal tuberculin test at field level performed by VIO
- Main laboratory-

Veterinary research Institute(VRI) in Kandy

Following tests are performed in VRI

- Culture(Lowenstein Jensen media)
- PCR



Disease Surveillance

Disease Surveillance Activities:

- Comparative intradermal tuberculin test
- Conducted by Veterinary Investigation Officers
- Active surveillance(government farm and semi government farm)and passive surveillance

Challenges

- Wild animal not include to surveillance
- Amount of test performed not enough
- No facilities at peripheral units(VIC) to do PCR and culture

We hope to improve peripheral units with equipment, testing materials & staff



Disease Prevention and control or Preparedness strategy

1. Awareness-Educate farmers and other communities on bovine TB clinical signs in cattle.
2. Meat inspection-condemn infected carcasses
3. Diagnosis and slaughtering-identify the infected animal and slaughter them
4. Quarantine-when introduce new animal to country
import bovine tuberculosis free cattle to the country
- 5 surveillance-Active and passive surveillance
6. Biosecurity-Prevent contact with wild animal
strengthen biosecurity measures in the farm



Key challenges

- Allocation money to slaughter (compensation mechanism is not available now)
- Religious barrier-some are not willing to cull the cattle
- Not enough human resources
- *M.bovis* is resistant to pyrazinamide, one of the 4 medications used in the standard first line anti TB treatment regimen.
- Illeagal movements-without health certificates
- Lack of a vaccine
- Lack of awareness among farmers
- Difficult to separate livestock from wild and domestic animals.



Way Forward

1. Increase screening No. of animals
 - improve human resources
 - Increase availability of test kits
2. Increasing confirmatory tests facilities district wise
 - facilitate peripheral labs with equipment, test materials and staff for doing culture and PCR
3. Increase awareness of zoonotic TB, engage key public and private stake holders and establish effective intersectoral collaboratin
4. Identify key populations and risk pathogens for transmission of zoonotic TB.
5. Elimination plan-We are nearly start the screening plan(2024) with that results we are plan to eradicate Bovine TB from Sri Lanka in future.

Thank you!

Contact information



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