

Prepared by:

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ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE

1	Infection with <i>Streptococcus</i> of Tilapia	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	-	-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	-	III (PCR)	4
2	Infection with <i>Staphylococcus</i> of Koi	-	(+)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III (PCR)	5
3	Infection with <i>Aeromonas</i> of Koi, Shing, Gulsha, Pabda	-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	-	III (PCR)	6

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION^b**LISTED BY THE WoAH****Finfish:** Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus;
Infection with *Cyrodactylus salaris*.**Molluscs:** Infection with *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.**NOT LISTED BY THE WoAH****Finfish:** Channel catfish virus disease

g/ Please use the following occurrence code:

<u>Occurrence code and symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Occurrence code and symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Disease present +	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife)	Disease absent -	The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease limited to one or more zones +()	The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)	Never reported 0000	The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife.
Infection/infestation +?	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species or wildlife)	No information ***	No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of this disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +()	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected ?	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?()	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		

b/ If there is any changes on historical data, please highlight in RED

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	<p>1) Detected in January, February, March, May, June, July, September, November, December 2022 2) Detected Species: <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Rohu), <i>Labeo catla</i> (Catla) and <i>Cirrhinus mrgala</i> (Mrigel) 3) Detected in some ponds of the Districts: Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Gazipur, Tangail, Jamalpur 4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR 5) Mortality rate: 0 to 12% 6) Controlled by disinfectants and liming</p>
2	<p>1) Detected first in August 2022 2) Detected Species: <i>Penaeus monodon</i> 3) Detected first in 2 ponds of a Farm of Khulna District 4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Fish Inspection and Quality Control (FIQC) laboratory, Khulna 5) Mortality rate: 30%, Decreasing 6) Control measures: Suspension of farming, disinfection, water transferred to a reservoir, finally pond was dried and fallowed after diagnosis of pathogen.</p>
3	<p>1) Detected first in July, August 2022 . Again detected in October, November and December 2022 2) Detected Species: <i>Penaeus monodon</i> and <i>Scylla serrata</i> 3) Detected in 4 ponds of a farm of Khulna District in case of <i>P. monodon</i> and one pond of a farm in Bagerhat District in case of <i>S. serrata</i> (First time in crab <i>S. serrata</i>) , Again in 3 ponds of Bagerhat and Satkhira District, WSSV was detected in <i>S. serrata</i> in October, November and December 2022 respectively 4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Fish Inspection and Quality Control (FIQC) laboratory, Khulna 5) Mortality rate: 20–30%, Decreasing but 0% mortality in case of <i>S. serrata</i> in October, November and December 2022 6) Control measures: Suspension of farming, disinfection, water transferred to a reservoir, finally pond was dried and fallowed after diagnosis of pathogen. Infected samples were disposed of. awareness training has been given and surveillance activities enhanced.</p>
4	<p>1) <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> were detected in January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October and November 2022 2) Infected Species: <i>Oreochromis nilotica</i> 3) Detected in some ponds of Mymensingh, Chandpur, Gazipur, Netrokona, Tangail, Noakhali and Gopalganj Districts 4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR 5) Mortality rate: 10–50% 6) Control measures: Disinfectants and application of antibiotics (tetracycline)</p>
5	<p>1) <i>Staphylococcus</i> sp were detected in February and March 2022 2) Infected Species: <i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Climbing perch) 3) Detected in some ponds of Mymensingh District 4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR 5) Mortality rate: 5–10% 6) Control measures: Disinfectants and application of antibiotics (tetracycline)</p>
6	<p>1) <i>Aeromonas</i> sp were detected in January, February, March, April, May, August, September, October and November 2022 2) Infected Species: <i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Climbing perch) , <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>, <i>Mystus cavasius</i>, <i>Ompok pabda</i> 3) Detected in some ponds of Mymensingh, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Gazipur, Tangail Districts 4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR 5) Mortality rate: 5–30% 6) Control measures: Disinfectants and application of antibiotics (tetracycline)</p>

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):