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ASF Situation UPDATE

2019-2020

African swine fever outbreaks from June 2019 –till date
¾ of the outbreaks reported in second half of 2019



ASF Outbreak occurred:

- Affected all 18 provinces
- Affected 57 districts
- Affected 170 villages
- Pig population 40,130 heads
- Death pig 16,576 heads
- Culled pig 4,689 heads
- Under strict surveillance of remains population for acceptable risk culling policy



Control measures

- District officers, VVW and check point staff activated to improve surveillance.
- Movement of pig and pig products only allowed in non-infected area only after Laboratory negative reports.
- Increase biosecurity measures particularly at National and International check points. Commercial and semi commercial farms demonstrated higher compliance.
- Culling infected and suspected pig was carried out.
- Disposal guidelines were followed under supervision of sub national staff.
- Disinfection of affected area with particular focus on infected zone and vehicles going in and out of the affected area.





Outbreak control and containment

- FAO EMC AH Alert mission carried out in June 2019 and recommendation of technical expert teams were considered.
- Setup National ASF control task force June 2019.
- Setup outbreak control policy (acceptable risk culling policy + movement control + investigation and compulsory reporting / point of outbreak+5 km).
- Ban importation of pig and pig products and ban movement of pig from affected areas.
- 5 Staff received training ASF molecular diagnosis in Vietnam during April 2019 which has helped to carry out laboratory diagnostic testing regularly.
- Risk communication and advisories to all administrative levels.

ASF risk communication 2019-2020



Border Check point



Market



Private partner
support



Success stories on ASF control 2019-2020

- In alert phase, DLF issued advisories to ban Pig and Pig product movement from neighboring infected countries which has helped to prepare early for the ASF incursion in **June 2019**.
- Conducted Training Workshop on the ASF supported by FAO on **24-25 April 2019**. In total, 55 staffs participated from 18 provincial livestock and fisheries staffs, 27 international veterinary check points staffs and 10 DLF staffs.
- DLF organised **online** meeting on early detection and response in **May 2020** attended by all 18 provinces.
- **Risk communication** resource and printing support by OIE in 2019.
- DLF produce poster to improve Pig management and practices in **May 2020**.
- **Partnership** and **coordination** with stakeholders both **public** and **private**.
e.g Primers and probes supplies for laboratory , disinfectant supplies, Public awareness, trainings and technical expertise.



Challenges in ASF control during 2019-2020

- **Free range backyard production** system makes it **hard** to implement **biosecurity practices**.
- **Limited funding** for comprehensive capacity building programme and lack of compensation to farmers discourage reporting.
- Pork prizes increased sharply (\$ 5-6 /Kg) due to shortage of supply and **negative livelihood impact** was observed along the Pig value chain e.g farmers, traders, markets during meetings and discussions.
- **COVID -19** has either **delayed or postponed ASF** control field activities e.g physical trainings, workshops and awareness campaigns.
- **Needs further work to understand ASF epidemiology** particularly detail outbreak investigation (tracing) , serotyping of samples, role of wild boar, and sustainable funding for ASF control were some of the challenges technical staff came across.

2020 -ASF Poster :Pig management, care and welfare

1. ຄອກໝູທີ່ດີຕ້ອງປະກອບມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຕັ້ງຢູ່ບ່ອນໂນນ, ນ້ຳບໍ່ຖ້ວມ, ຫ່າງຈາກຊຸມຊົນ ແລະ ຕະຫຼາດ.
- ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມຮອບເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນບໍ່ໃຫ້ດິນ, ສັດ ຫຼື ພາຫະນະພາຍນອກເຂົ້າໄດ້ ແລະ ມີຈຸດເຂົ້າອ້ອມຮອບເຂົ້າໄປໃນສະຖານທີ່ລ້ຽງໝູ.
- ພື້ນຖານຄອກໝູຕ້ອງຍົກສູງຈາກພື້ນດິນ.
- ຫຼັກຄຳແນະນຳຄວນມຸ່ງດ້ວຍ ສັງກະສີ ຫຼື ຫຍ້າຄາ ເຮັດເປັນແບບເທິບ, ໜ້າຈົວ ຫຼື ແບບອື່ນທີ່ສາມາດປ້ອງກັນຝົນ, ແດດ ແລະ ລະບາຍຄວາມຮ້ອນໄດ້ດີ.
- ຕ້ອງມີຮາງອາຫານ, ບ່ອນໃຫ້ນ້ຳຢ່າງພຽງພໍ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມ
- ຂະໜາດຂອງຄອກ 1.5 ແມັດ x 2 ແມັດ ສາມາດລ້ຽງໝູທອມໄດ້ 3-5 ໂຕ.



2. ແນວພັນໝູທີ່ດີ ຄວນມີລັກສະນະດັ່ງນີ້:

- ເປັນໝູລາດ, ໝູພັນປະສົມ ຫຼື ໝູພັນ.
- ມີຮູບປະສົມດີ, ສຸຂະພາບແຂງແຮງ, ຫົນຫນາຕໍ່ສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດ.
- ມາຈາກບ່ອນທີ່ບໍ່ມີການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດ.

ໝູພັນ



ໝູລາດ



3. ອາຫານໝູທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບດີຕ້ອງ:

- ມີສານອາຫານຄົບສວນຕາມຕ້ອງການຂອງໝູ.
- ຖ້ານ້ຳໃຊ້ອາຫານສຳເລັດຮູບຕ້ອງມາຈາກແຫຼ່ງຜະລິດທີ່ເຊື່ອຖືໄດ້,
- ຖ້າປະສົມອາຫານເອງຕ້ອງມີສານອາຫານຄົບຖ້ວນ
- ຖ້າກໍລະນີເປັນສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອຈາກຄົວເຮືອນຕ້ອງໄດ້ຕົ້ມໃຫ້ສຸກ.
- ວັດຖຸດິບທີ່ໃຊ້ເປັນອາຫານໝູ ສາມາດຫາໄດ້ໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນເຊັ່ນ: ຮຳ, ເຂົ້າປຽນ, ຕົ້ນ

4. ການປ້ອງກັນພະຍາດ:

- ຕ້ອງລ້າງ, ອະນາໄມ ຂະເຮື້ອຄອກໝູເປັນປະຈຳ ໃຫ້ອາຫານ ແລະ ນ້ຳທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບ, ປອດໄພ, ມີປະລິມານພຽງພໍກັບຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງໝູ.
- ຫມູທີ່ນຳເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງໃຫມ່ຕ້ອງຮູ້ແຫຼ່ງທີ່ມາ, ບໍ່ມີການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດໝູກ່ອນນຳເຂົ້າໝູຈາກບ່ອນອື່ນເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງຕ້ອງມີການ ຕິດຕາມ ຢ່າງໜ້ອຍ 14 ວັນ.
- ຕ້ອງສັກຢາປ້ອງກັນພະຍາດ ແລະ ຖ່າຍແມ່ທ້ອງກ່ອນນຳໝູມາລ້ຽງໃນຄອກ.
- ຕ້ອງປ່ຽນເກີບກ່ອນເຂົ້າຄອກຫມູ ແລະ ຫ້າມນຳເກີບອອກໄປໃຊ້ຢູ່ພາຍນອກ.
- ຕ້ອງໃຫ້ມີການພັກຄອກໝູກ່ອນນຳໝູເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງໃຫມ່ຢ່າງຕໍ່າ 7-10 ວັນ.
- ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ພາຫະນະຈາກພາຍນອກເຂົ້າໃນສະຖານທີ່ລ້ຽງໝູ ເວັ້ນແຕ່ມີການຂ້າເຊື້ອພາຫະນະເສຍກ່ອນ.
- ຕ້ອງມີການສັກຢາປ້ອງກັນພະຍາດໝູຕາມເວລາ ແລະ ຊານິດຢາດັ່ງນີ້

ວ/ດ	ອາຍຸໝູ	ປະລິມານທີ່ສັກ	ວິທີສັກ	ໄລຍະເວັ້ນ
1	2 ເດືອນຂຶ້ນໄປ	1 ເຊຊຸ	ສັກທຳມະຊື່ນ	1 ເດືອນ