Singapore

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Updates on Veterinary services

2019- 2020

- Singapore is recognised by the OIE as FMD free without vaccination (last case detected in 1935)
- The Animals and Birds Act provides legislative powers to put in place regulatory measures for early detection, prevention and control of FMD in Singapore
- Relatively small local population of domestic and wild animals susceptible to infection with FMDV, comprising 3 dairy cattle farms and 1 dairy goat farm
- Import of susceptible animals and commodities allowed only from FMD free countries/zones and subject to controls at points of entry
- Compulsory reporting and routine surveillance on susceptible animal population in Singapore

Updates on FMD surveillance

2019 -2020

Source: Nick Baker

- Objective of surveillance for FMD: rapid and early detection
- Clinical and serological in both domestic and wild populations (live pigs imported for slaughter, farmed ruminants and wild boars)
- Diagnostic capability for FMD at the Centre for Animal and Veterinary Sciences:

Diagnostic tests	Use
• Real-time RT-PCR (pan-FMDV) • Real-time RT-PCR (FMDV 'O')	For detection & identification
• NSP cELISA	For serological screening
• Solid-Phase Competitive ELISA, Serotype O • Solid-Phase Competitive ELISA, Serotype A • Solid-Phase Competitive ELISA, Serotype Asia 1 • Antigen Detection ELISA and Serotyping for O, A, C, Asia1, SAT1 and SAT2	For typing

Impact of COVID-19 on FMD Prevention Activities

- Outbreaks of disease, disruption to supply chains are a potential risk to Singapore's food security and animal health due to limited land for farming in Singapore
  - Importance of maintaining food security and keeping to OIE recommendations for safe trade
- Greater awareness on the potential role of wildlife populations in the spread of diseases (urban areas)
  - Continue to strengthen biosurveillance programme to detect diseases in wildlife
  - Minimize risk of transmission of diseases to wildlife populations