



National disease notification system and legislation and its enforcement on HPAI

Country: Cambodia

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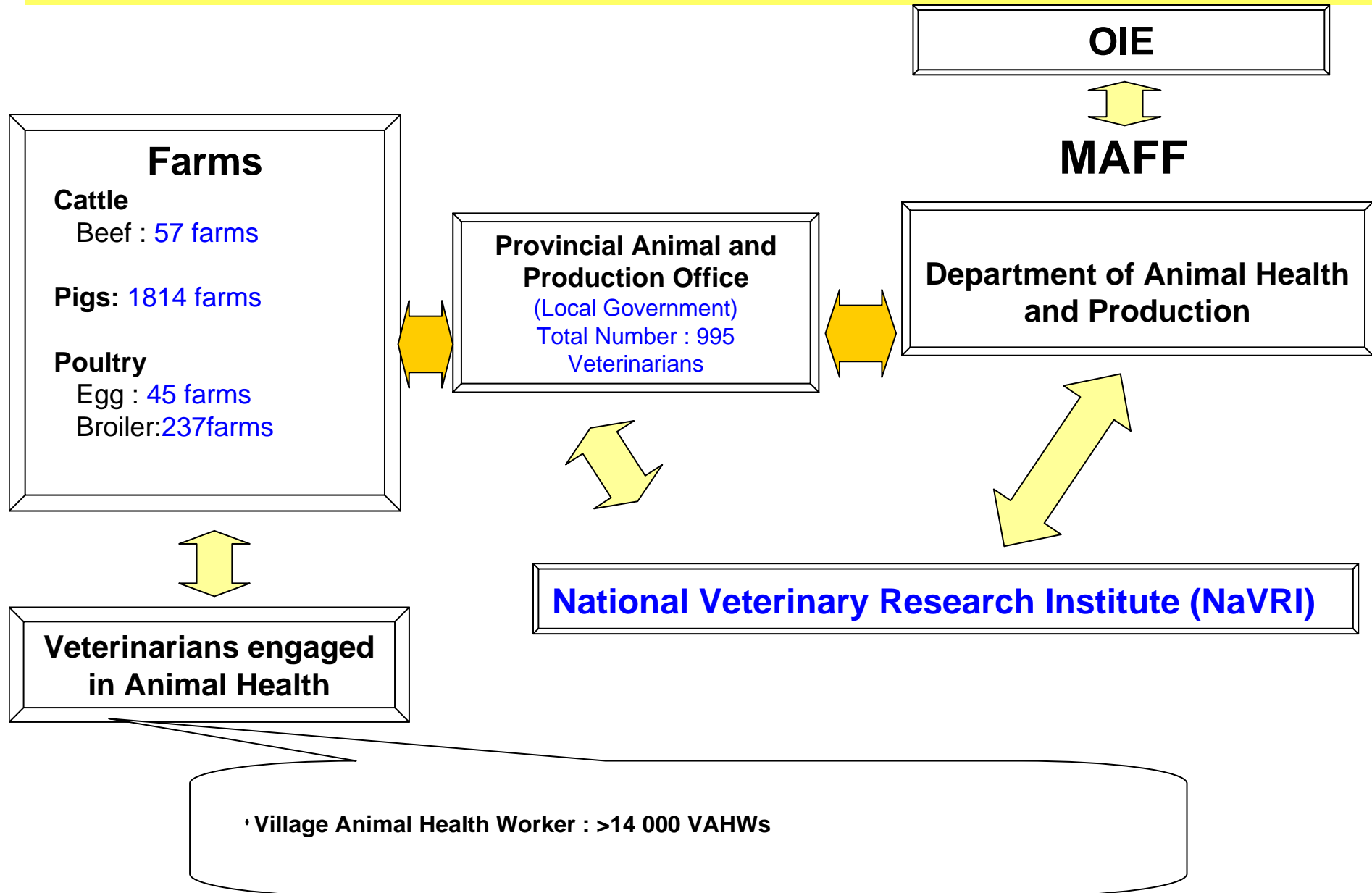
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I Institutional Framework of National Animal Health Administration



II National disease notification system

1 Legislation support:

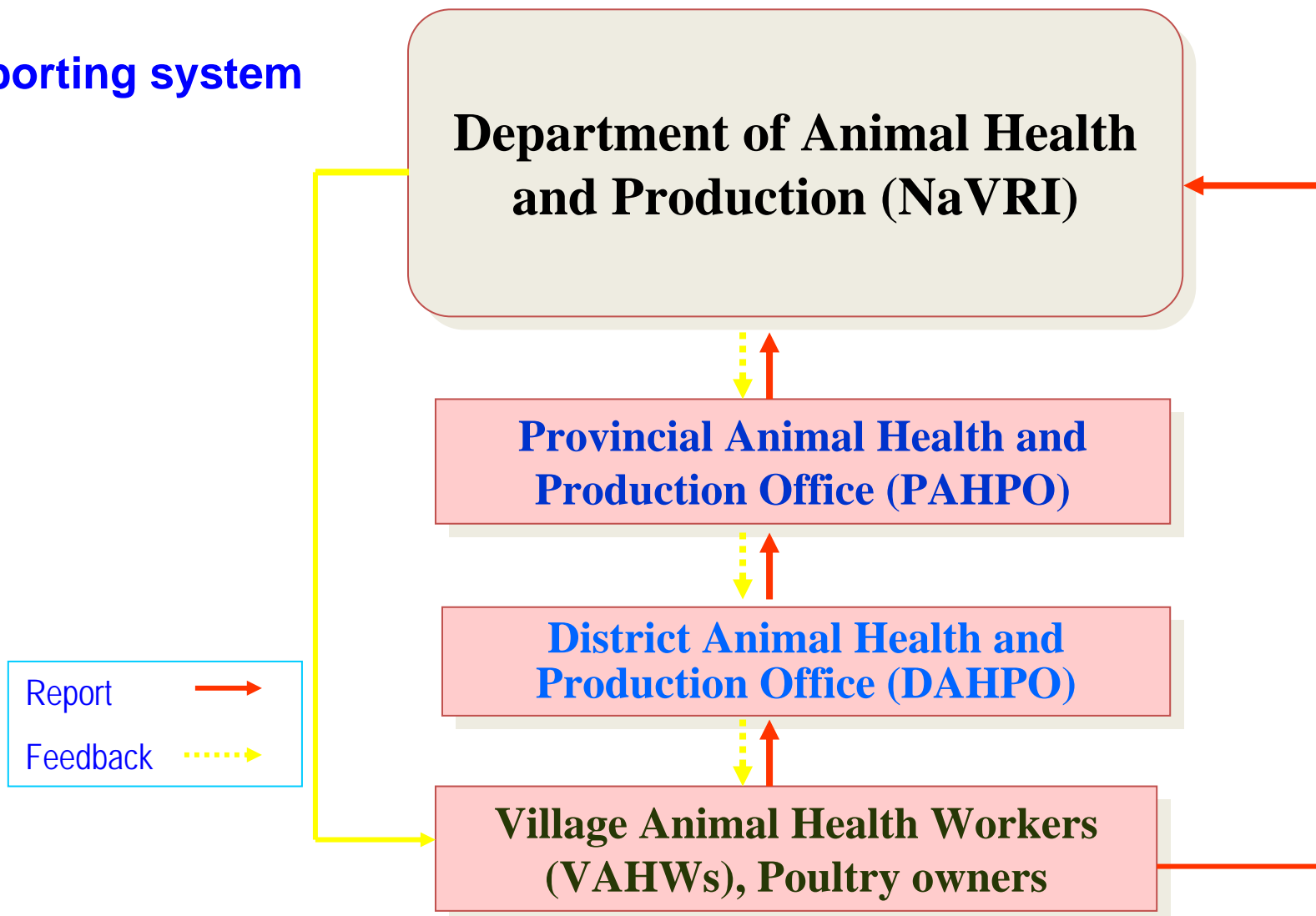
- (1) - Sub-degree N.16 of Animal and Animal Product Sanitary dated on 13 March 2003
- Government's sub-degree No.108 dated on 24 August 2007
- (2) Order : Government Order
- (3) Guidelines of Outbreak Investigation
- (4) Ordinance
- (5) Prakas on Outbreak area and Prakas on Disease Freedom area

Notifiable diseases

- Cattle and buffalo: FMD, HS, Blackleg and Anthrax
- Swine: FMD, CSF, PRRS, Erysipellus, Salmonellosis, Colibacillosis, Fever
- Poultry: HPAI, ND, Cholera, Gumboro, Pullorosis, Bronchitis, Fowl pox, duck hepatitis

3 Information flow on animal disease notification: (field to central level)

Reporting system



Prevent and Control Spread of HPAI

Control and Prevent HPAI

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graph TD; A[Control and Prevent HPAI] --> B[Legislation Measures]; A --> C[Veterinary Measures]
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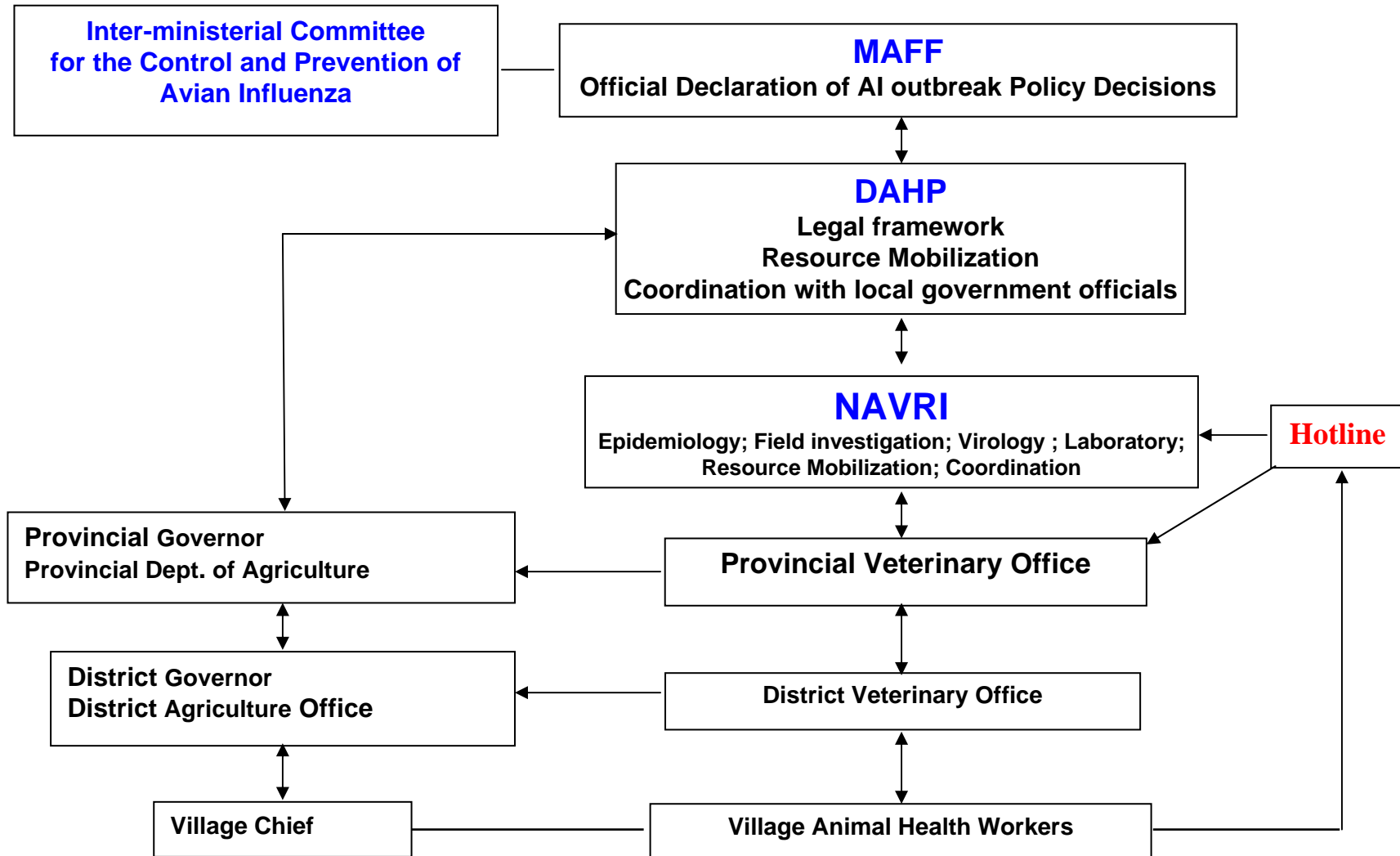
Legislation Measures

Veterinary Measures

III Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

- Government
 - *Established an Inter-ministerial Committee for Control of HPAI*
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - *Established Provincial Sub-Committee for HPAI control*
 - Sub-degree #16 of Animal and Animal Product Sanitary
 - **Pass legislation** (*prakas*) to establish temporary international border checkpoints and ban the importation, transportation, sale or purchase of live poultry, eggs, fresh and refrigerated poultry meat, and any products of both wild and domestic poultry origin from countries infected with HPAI
 - Impose inter-provincial transport bans by the refusal to issue transport health certificates
 - stamp out new outbreaks in confirmed HPAI-infected areas
 - allow selective culling
 - alert provincial veterinary services and VAHWs to report and control any suspected outbreaks

Chain of Command and Communication Structure



Three Technical Task Forces

Are activated and overseen by the DAHP during an outbreak. The NaVRI/DAHP and Provincial Task Forces will be fully involved. Following are their roles and responsibilities:

Task Force 1: Investigation & Diagnosis

- Investigates
- Collects samples
- Conducts surveillance
- Diagnosis
- Records database
- Trains provincial investigation teams

Task Force 2: Communication

- records information from the field
- produces daily report about AI situation
- designs material (leaflets, TV production, radio broadcasts...)
- spreads information to their TF, Director of DAHP and MAFF
- trains provincial teams to organize information meetings
- manages the meetings planning in the district

Task Force 3: Control Measure

- conducts culling and destroying the carcasses in infected places
- controls the checkpoint at the border and the poultry movements in the country
- trains the provincial action teams
- conducts referencing of semi-commercial and commercial farms
- teaches the farmers how to improve the bio-security
- Each Task Force is managed by a Chief. A National Coordinator coordinates the 3 Task Forces activities reporting it to the Director of DAHP and the MAFF. This organization is supported by a National Consultant and Technical Advisor.

III Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

3 Principal HPAI Control and Prevention Measures:

(1) Categories of measures:

- 1) **Notification:** Issued prakas on Outbreak Area by MAFF
- 2) **Border control:** Temporarily ban import poultry from infected countries
Control movement and along the border (DAHP, Provincial Vets)
- 3) **Movement control inside the country:** Control movement and along the road (DAHP, Provincial Vets)
- 4) **Stamping out:** Selective culling in outbreak area (Taskforces)
- 5) **Zoning:** Infected zone and Control zone
- 6) **Vaccination:** No vaccination policy
- 7) **Active surveillance:** National epidemiology surveillance network based on grassroots veterinary services (NaVRI, Provincial and district Vets and VAHW)
- 8) **Passive surveillance:** collected monthly report from 24 provincial animal health and production office (NaVRI, DAHP)
- 9) **compensation:** No Compensation

III Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

4 To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of HPAI control and prevention measures:

Surveillance

- Main strategy is active surveillance of poultry at production level for early detection of outbreaks, using VAHWs, Village Chief, provincial and district veterinarians.
- Active surveillance of poultry markets (NaVRI, FAO, Provincial Vet)
- Sentinel duck flocks for presence of antibody and environmental sampling (NaVRI/IPC)
- Wild bird surveillance (NaVRI, WCS, WPO, FAO)

Early response

- Early response to outbreaks through selected culling, complete investigation and movement control (Taskforces, VAHW)

Public Awareness

- Awareness program to raise public, trader, marketer, and farmer understanding of the disease (DAHP, FAO, Provincial vet)

Wild bird surveillance in Cambodia



- NaVRI collaborated with WCS to conduct the surveillance on merit temple's bird in Phnom Penh
 - 2007: 578 samples were tested for AI
 - 2008: 307 samples were tested for AI
 - 2009: 114 samples were test for AI
 - A total of 999 samples were negative of AI

Wild bird surveillance in Cambodia



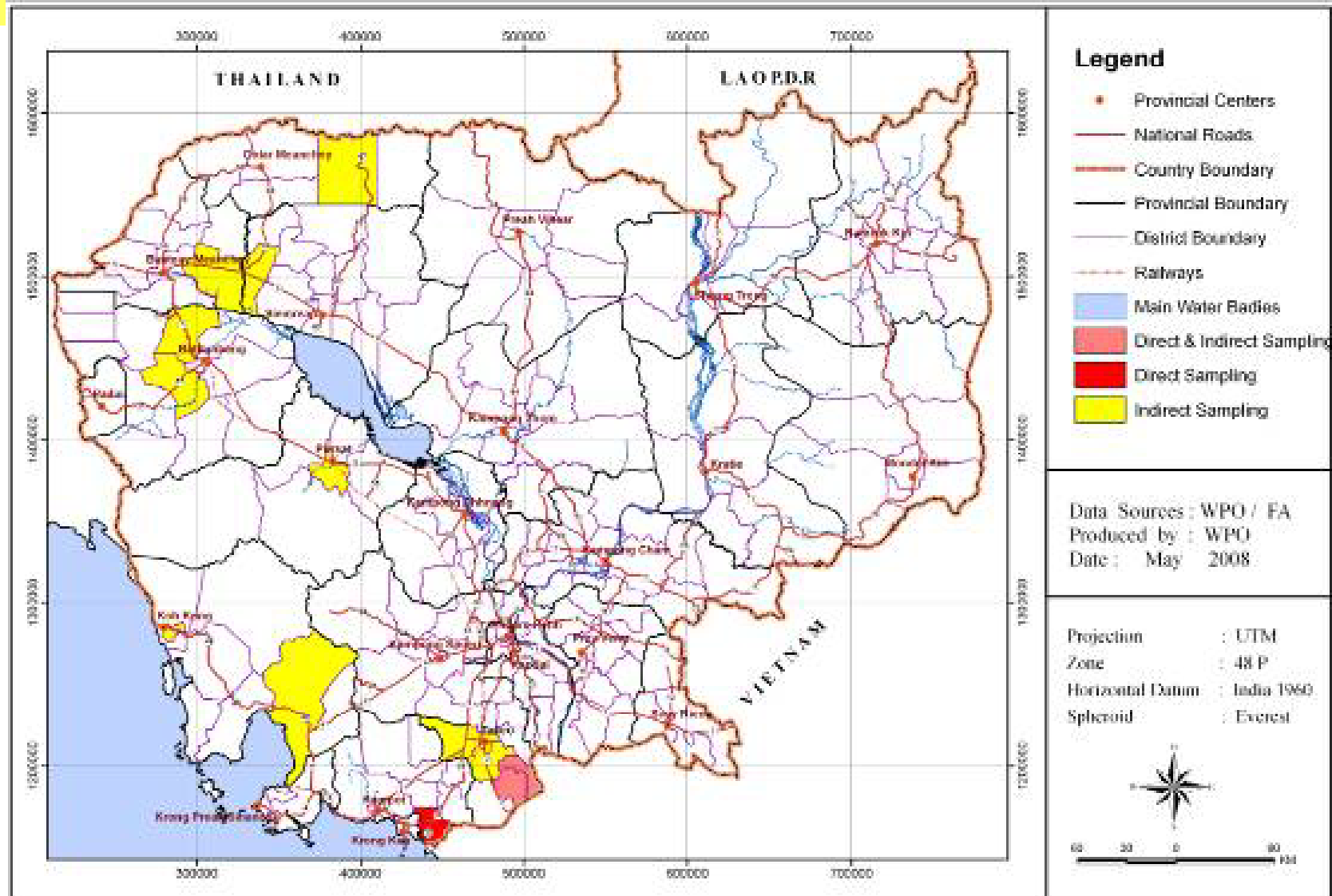
- NaVRI collaborated with FAO/WCS to conduct the wild bird surveillance in some provinces
 - 2008: 954 tracheal swabs and 954 cloacal swabs were tested for AI.
[Wild_Bird_Samples_08.doc](#)
 - 2009: 606 tracheal swabs and 606 cloacal swabs were tested for AI.
[Wild_Bird_Samples_09.doc](#)
 - All samples were negative of AI

Wild bird surveillance in Cambodia



- NaVRI collaborate with Wildlife Protection Office to conduct the wild bird surveillance in 8 provinces
 - Pursat
 - Battambang
 - Banteay Meanchey
 - Oudar Meanchey
 - Siem Reap
 - Takeo
 - Kampot
 - Koah Kong

Locations of Project Team Activities



Number of Samples

	Province	Number of Samples					
		Cloacal	Tracheal	Organs	Total No. of Samples	Number of Birds	Number of Species
1	Pursat	27	27	-	54	27	2
2	Battambang	241	255	-	496	255	24
3	Bantey Meanchey	92	92	-	184	92	6
4	Odor Meanchey	25	57	-	82	57	4
5	Siem Reap	87	87	-	174	87	4
6	Takeo	246	246	5	497	251	19
7	Kampot	2	2	-	4	2	2
8	Koh Kong	26	26	-	52	26	3
Totals		746	792	5	1,543	797	42

Results

- A total of 1,543 samples, including 746 cloacal and 792 tracheal swabs and 5 organ samples, that were obtained from 797 wild birds of 42 different species that were captured as part of the surveillance and monitoring program in Cambodia were tested
- Each of the 1,543 samples tested negatively for the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus
- Species of wild birds. [wild bird wpo.doc](#)



Thanks for your attention

