

#### DIRECTORATE OF

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#### **NOTIFICATION:**

# ANIMAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PLAN FOR IMPORTANT DISEASES IN PUNJAB

Animal disease surveillance is a crucial component in maintaining both animal and public health. It is a key tool to monitor disease trends, facilitate the control of infection or infestation, provide data for use in risk analysis, substantiate the rationale for sanitary measures and for providing assurances to trading partners. The surveillance of economically important animal diseases is a basic requisite and obligatory task for the Directorate of Animals Disease Diagnostic, Reporting and Surveillance Punjab. The plan has been designed to meet the requirements and obligations of Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Pakistan and WOAH with following objectives.

- To monitor trends of important livestock diseases by keeping track of disease occurrence and spread.
- To facilitate and help in implementation of disease control measures such as quarantine and vaccination to manage disease outbreaks.
- 3. To assess the risks associated with animal diseases which are essential for making informed decisions about disease management and prevention strategies.
- 4. To provide early warning of potential animal health threat which could affect both animal and human population.
- 5. To provide rationale for implementing bio-safety and bio-security measures to control and prevent the spread of disease.
- 6. To ensure national and international trade partners about health status of animals which is essential for markets access.

#### **Priority Animal Diseases**

- 1. Foot and Mouth Disease
- 2. Lumpy Skin Disease
- 3. Peste des Petits Ruminants
- 4. Haemorrhagic Septicemia
- 5. Brucellosis
- 6. Hemoparasitic Diseases
- 7. Bovine Tuberculosis
- 8. New Castle Disease

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#### Mechanism of Passive Disease Surveillance

All the Veterinarians working at CVHs, CVDs, MVDs and Labs will act as Disease Reporting officers. They will enter disease information on OPD registers as well as upload the same on ADRSinfo-RO app as soon as it is clinically confirmed.

The following reports will be generated through Management information system through ADRSinfo.

- A. Notifiable Diseases Report:
- B. District wise Lab Test Report
- C. Disease Surveillance Report

#### Mechanism of Active Disease Surveillance

#### A. Active Surveillance for Hemo Ecto/ Endoparsite infestation and Brucellosis

A cross-sectional survey will be conducted routinely for surveillance of Hemo, ecto/endo parasite infestation and brucellosis. The Disease Surveillance modules already built in ADRSinfo system will be utilized for the data collection and report generation.

#### Sampling Strategy

- 10 Mauzas from each tehsil will be selected and conveyed to each District Diagnostic Lab by Directorate ADDRS at the beginning of each quarter.
- Five herds will be sampled from each mauza out of list of villages communicated through Director ADDRS Punjab. No. of samples per herd for those Districts with more than 4 Tehisls are variable. (Annex-A)
- For those districts which have less than 4 tehsils, number of samples per herd will be 5. Systematic random sample technique will be followed for selection of herd. District wise detail of tehsils and tentative number of samples is enclosed. (Annex-A).
- The sample collection and lab testing will be followed by Sample Collection Reports (SCR) and Lab Testing Reports (LTR).

### B. Targeted Active Surveillance:

- i. Slaughterhouse Surveillance for Tuberculosis (TB), FMD, LSD and PPR
- ii. Cattle Markets Surveillance for FMD, LSD and PPR Disease.

# i. Slaughter house Surveillance for Tuberculosis (TB) and LSD

The targeted disease surveillance at slaughterhouse will be carried out for Bovine Tuberculosis and LSD. Each in charge slaughter house will conduct routine surveillance during antemortem and post slaughter examination at slaughterhouse. Moreover, the Assistant Disease Investigation and control officer will visit at least 2 slaughter houses at his respective district per month. The samples, if required, will be collected by concerned ADIO.

# ii. Cattle Markets Surveillance for FMD, LSD and PPR Disease.





The targeted animal disease surveillance at cattle markets will be carried out by ADIOs on monthly basis. Each ADIO will at least visit 2 sale points per month and conduct syndromic disease surveillance for FMD, LSD and PPR.

#### C. Surveillance Plan for Monitoring Vaccine Efficacy:

As per Vaccination Policy 2024-25, following Active sero- surveillance plan will be followed at district level.

Vaccine	No. of samples	Duration
HSV	50 samples from Cattle and 50 samples from Buffaloes per tehsil	On quarterly basis @after every 3 months
FMDV	50 (FMDRC vaccine per district) 100 samples (imported vaccine under UTF) per District	@ every 6 months (2 months after vaccine inoculation)
PPRV	50 samples per tehsil	@ Annually (2-3 months after inoculation)
NDV	50 samples per tehsil	@every three months (after 3 weeks of vaccination)

## **SOPs for Sero-monitoring of Vaccines**

- Quarter wise samples will be taken from vaccinated animal population among the villages as communicated by Directorate ADDRS.
- Vaccination data must be verifiable at SPMS-9211 system
- The samples will be taken in duplicates for further monitoring of the activity.
- Samples for HSV and NDV sero-monitoring will be processed at concerned District Diagnostic Lab.
- The sero-monitoring for FMDV and PPR will be carried out at respective Divisional Lab.

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#### CC:

- The Director Planning & Evaluation, L&DD Department Lahore
- 2. All the Disease Investigation and Control Officers (DI&COs) working in Punjab
- 3. All the ADIOs working in Punjab

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