Country Report on Prevention & Control of Neglected Zoonoses

SRI LANKA

Dr. R. Hettiarachchi
Deputy Director Animal Health
Dept. of Animal Production & Health
Sri Lanka

Pearl of the Indian Ocean
Provinces of Sri Lanka

9 Provinces

25 Districts
Livestock Population

- Cattle: 1,185,000
- Buffalo: 308,000
- Goats & Sheep: 405,000
- Pigs: 85,000
- Poultry: 20,460,000
Other Animals

- Rabbits: 10,000
- Cervide: 20,000
- Equines: 2,000
Livestock organizational structure

- Ministry of Livestock Development
- Department of Animal Production and Health
- Division of Animal Health
Livestock organizational structure

- Provincial Director - 09
- District Veterinary Office - 25
- Govt. Veterinary Office - 350

- Veterinary Investigation Centres - 21
- Veterinary Research Institute
Zoonotic Diseases Recorded in Sri Lanka

- Botulism
- Bovine cysticercosis
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacteriosis
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- Escherichia coil O 157
- Japanese encephalitis
- Leishmanioses
- Leptospirosis
- Listerioses
- Porcine cysticercosis
- Rabies
- Salmonellosis
- Toxoplasmosis
- Trichinellosis
Zoonotic Diseases in Sri Lanka

Disease Surveillance in Terrestrial Animals

- Bovine tuberculosis
- Brucellosis
- Leptospirosis
- Rabies
- Salmonellosis
- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
- Japanese encephalitis
Bovine Tuberculosis

- Evidence of past occurrences
- Index case of recent event in late 2011
- Screening Programme in Livestock Farms
- Positive Reactors confined to few farms
- Clinical cases detected in many locations
- Positive cases traced back to infected farms
- Sound diagnostic facility being established
- Location of farms suggestive of Wildlife Reservoirs
Brucellosis

- Caused by *Brucella abortus*
- Prevalent in cattle in many parts of the country
- Screening Programme implemented (MRT, RBPT)
- Diagnostic facility well established (CFT, Bacterial Isolation)
- Culling of positive cases not successful (Compensation ?)
- Vaccine is produced locally
- Vaccination programme implemented
- Zoonotic impact unknown (not a notifiable disease in human)
Leptospirosis

- Disease of Multiple species
- Very high incidence in human (Diagnostic tools?)
- Vaccination in dogs is very high
- Clinical disease in livestock is seldom
- Role of rats suggested to be very crucial
- Many scientific studies initiated
- Laboratory facilities need further strengthening
Control of Neglected Zoonoses

• WEAKNESS / CONSTRAINTS
1. Priorities differ in animal and public health
2. Limited diagnostic facilities
3. Limited knowledge / trained manpower

• THREATS
1. Animal import from infected countries
2. Smuggling of Animals
Control of Neglected Zoonoses

• **Strength**

1. Existence of Veterinary Public Health division in Health Ministry

2. Initiation of Veterinary Public Health division in the Livestock department

3. Collaborative activities under ‘one health initiative’

4. Government commitment in control of identified zoonosis