



Lessons Learned in Response to Aquatic Animal Disease Emergencies in Thailand

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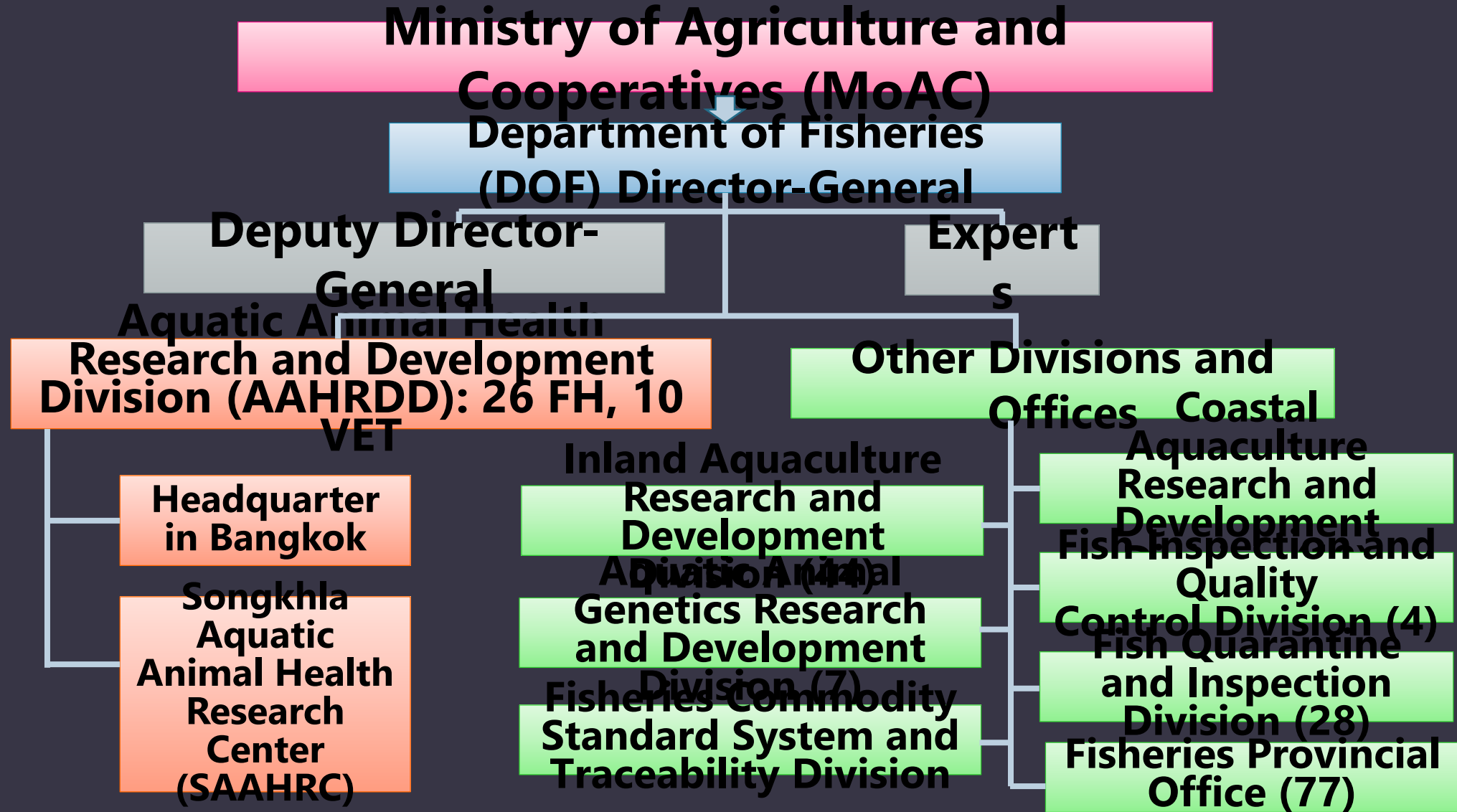
Department of Fisheries, Thailand

Aquaculture in Thailand*

- Freshwater aquaculture
 - 880,530 rai
 - 509,059 farms
 - 413,263 ton, > 50% tilapia
- Marine aquaculture: marine shrimps
 - 294,683 rai
 - 21,561 farms, 85.29% intensive farm
 - 359,679 ton, 94.77% *L. vannamei*



Disease Control Structure, DoF

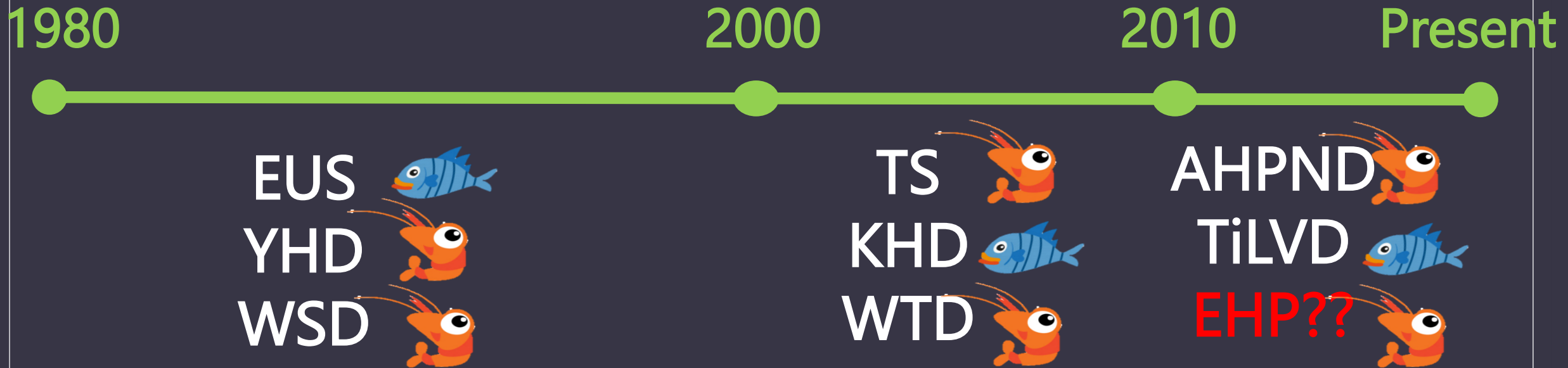


Role and Responsibility of AAHRDD for MME

- Investigate: epidemiological study, sampling, diagnosis and confirmation if possible
- Public awareness: cause of MME
- Movement control: if cause due to pathogens
- Provide appropriate prevention and treatment measure
- Eradication: if MME caused by the disease listed in the Animal Epidemic Act. (National listed diseases)
- Outbreak report will be submitted to NACA, OIE
- Disease surveillance, including nearby infected area

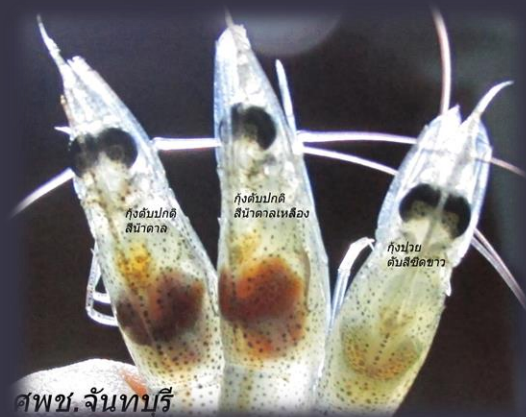
Emerging aquatic animal diseases in Thailand

- Almost 40 years, Thai aquaculture has been facing with many serious diseases



AHPND: Emerging Disease in Thailand

- Disease information was delivered via publications between Network and stakeholders
- Diagnostic techniques were developed while pathogenic agent and case definition was not confirmed yet



DoF Response Action after the Outbreak

- Public awareness
- Setting up war room committee for AHPND
- Mitigation measure dissemination in early 2013: hatchery sanitation, PL screening and broodstock management
- Specific and stringent management measure dissemination : hatchery, nursery, culture pond and exported shrimp
- Research development on AHPND epidemiological study

Implications from Emergency response

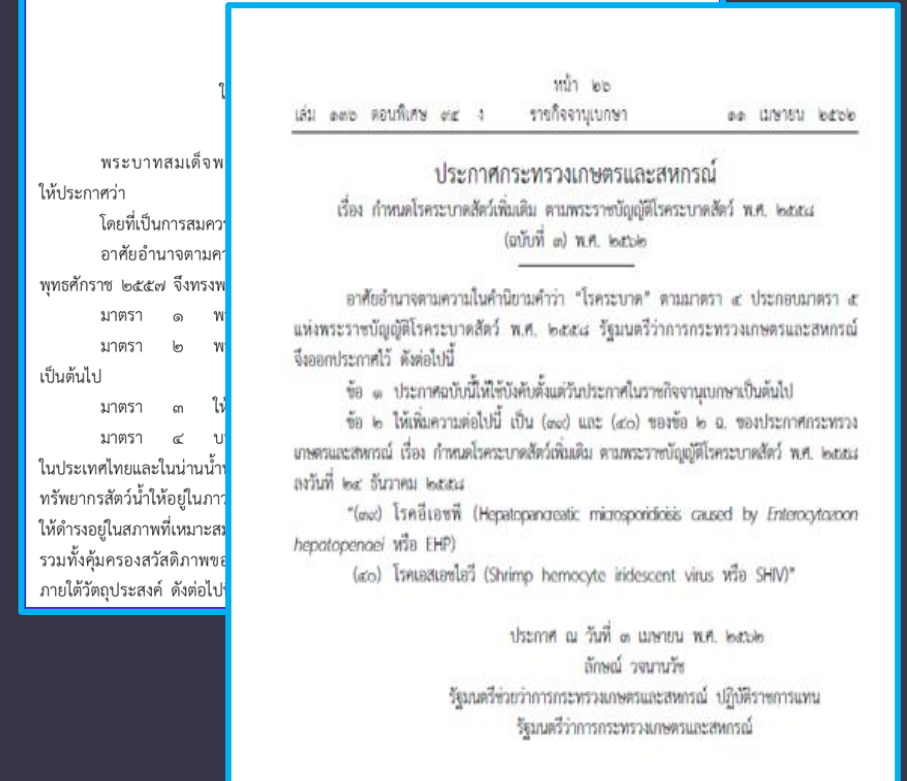
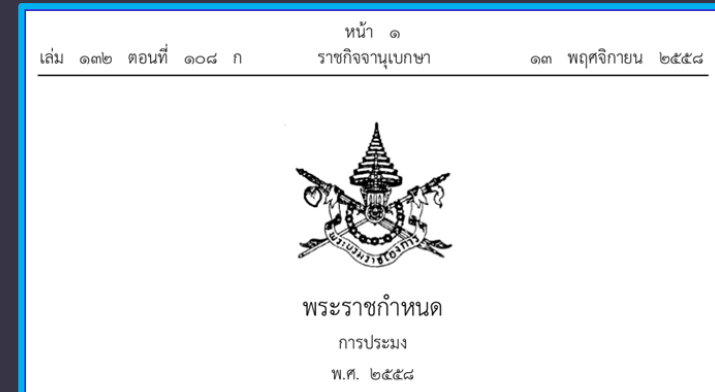
- Rapid preparedness and response through public awareness, disease investigation and mitigation measures
- Effectiveness of emergency response and disease control were likely to be hampered by confusion and unclear of pathogenic identification and definition (2010-2013), including disease detection (2014)
- AHPND outbreak contributed to production loss of US\$ 7.38 billion during 2010-2016*

Lessons Learned

- Confusion information delay effective prevention and control
- AAH collaborations strengthen emergency response against diseases
- Responsible movement of LAA and good management practices through biosecurity system is inescapable
- One health, one world

Improvement

- Relevant laws and legislations must be in place and up to date
 - Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)
 - Animal Epidemic Act. B.E. 2558 (2015)
- Notification of MOAC on Additional Epidemic in accordance with Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2562 (2019): National listed disease
- DoF Regulation on registration of compartment for exportation of aquatic animals B.E. 2562 (2019)



- Rapid and accurate disease detection are necessary
 - Improve diagnosis capability of DoF staff
 - Participate proficiency testing (PT) program
 - Encourage laboratory to obtain ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation
- ASEAN Network on Aquatic Animal Health Centre (ANAAHC)

5 Emergency Preparedness Response Requirements

- Communication and collaboration through active AAH network and stakeholders
- Capacity building on AAH personnel in the region
- Rapid and accurate disease detection
- Implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations
- Emergency budget allocation

- FAO
- Sustainable Fisheries Partnership



Thank You

