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Biosecurity and SPS Management Division
Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia
Introduction

- Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) - one of the department under Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry (MOA) Malaysia
- DVS is the competent authority in managing animal health and veterinary services in Malaysia
- Comprise of Federal Level (Putrajaya) and State Level (Peninsular Malaysia - 11 states)
- Technical (Veterinary Officer, Assistant Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Assistant), Researcher and Administrative Staffs
Veterinary law or references
http://www.dvs.gov.my

- Animal Act 1953 (revised 2013)
- Veterinary Surgeons Act 1974 [Act 147]
- Abattoirs (Privatization) Act 1993 [Act 507]
- Feed Act 2009
- Malaysian Veterinary Directive Procedure ‘Arahan Prosedur Tetap Veterinar Malaysia (APTVM)’
- Malaysia Veterinary Protocol ‘Protokol Veterinar Malaysia’ (PVM)
- List of Notifiable Disease
- OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) - THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EZIZOOTIES (OIE)
Towards global eradication of peste des petits ruminants

Fifteen years. That is the target international animal health specialists have set themselves to eradicate peste des petits ruminants (PPR). This is only half the time it took to eradicate rinderpest...
History

The veterinary department came into existence as early as the year 1888 in Penang with the assignment of a qualified veterinarian at the Health Department. At that time, the main duty of the veterinarian was to examine imported animals especially from Thailand and Kedah. To protect Penang from diseases carried by the imported animals, a quarantine centre was built in 1896 which became the first quarantine in Malaysia.

The veterinary services expanded to the other states with the formation of the Veterinary Branch in the Health Department with the assignment of Veterinary Doctors and Veterinary Examiners. All the veterinary services were placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief Medical Officer and were based in Singapore till 1930.

At that time, the main duty of the assigned veterinary officers was to control animal disease epidemics. Besides that, a unit of Veterinary Police Force was formed in the Police Department under the jurisdiction of the State Police Chief. This unit was also empowered to eradicate stray dogs in the effort to eradicate rabies and to report on any animal disease outbreaks. However, this unit was later abolished and was replaced by the post of livestock attendants.
Vision and Mission

- **Vision** - A competent veterinary authority serving the animal industry
- **Mission** - Provide quality veterinary services as an assurance for public health and sustainable livestock industry to ensure the safety of human welfare
Functions

1. Control, prevent and eradicate animal and zoonotic diseases.
2. Production of livestock, livestock produce and animal feed.
3. Inspection of meat, milk, eggs, animal feed, abattoirs and veterinary product processing plant
4. Control of import and export of livestock and animal produce and quarantine services
5. Training for the livestock and domestic animal industries.
6. Expand livestock production and animal health as well as general veterinary health.
7. Research on animal diseases and animal genetic sources
8. Control the welfare of animals welfare and conservation of animal's genetic materials

From Farm (MyGAP) to Processing plant (Veterinary Health Mark, VHM)

An act to amend and consolidate the laws:

i. for preventing the introduction, and the spreading within, Malaysia of diseases of animals;

ii. for the control of the movement of animals into, within and from Malaysia;

iii. for the control of slaughter of animals;

iv. for the prevention of cruelty to animals;

v. for measures pertaining to the general welfare, conservation and improvement of animals in Malaysia;

vi. for purposes connected therewith.
Animal Act 1953 (revised 2003)

- Covers animal such as horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats and any four-footed beast kept in captivity or under control, includes bird (domestic fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowls and pigeons) of any age and sex.

- Listed 125 of animal diseases as a notifiable diseases which need to be monitored and reported to the competent authority for any occurrence of animal disease.

- It is an offence if any of this disease is not reported to the authority.

- Pest is taken cared by Local/Town Council (rat etc) and wild animal is under the Wild life department.
# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

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<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>African horse sickness</td>
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<td>African swine fever</td>
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<td>Anaplasmosis</td>
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<td>Anthrax</td>
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<td>Athrophic rhinitis</td>
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<td>Avian chlamydiosis</td>
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<td>Avian encephalomyelitis</td>
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<td>Avian infectious bronchitis</td>
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<td>Avian leucosis</td>
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<td>Avian mycoplasmosis</td>
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<td>Avian salmonellosis</td>
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<td>Avian spirochaetosis</td>
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<td>Blackleg</td>
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<td>Blackquarter</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Bovine viral encephalopathy</td>
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<td>Brucellosis</td>
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<td>Campylobacteriosis</td>
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<td>Caseous lymphadenitis</td>
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<td>Classical swine fever</td>
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<td>Colibacillosis</td>
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<td>Contagious agalactia</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Contagious equine metritis</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Contagious ophthalmia</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Contagious pustular dermatitis</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
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34. Dermatophilosis
35. Dourine
36. Duck virus enteritis
37. Duck virus hepatitis
38. Eastern equine encephalomyelitis
39. Ebola disease
40. Echinococcosis
41. Enterotoxaemia
42. Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
43. Epizootic Lymphangitis
44. Equine coital exanthema
45. Equine encephalomyelitis
46. Equine herpes virus (Type 1 & 4)
47. Equine infectious anemia
48. Equine piroplasmosis
49. Equine rhinopneumonitis
50. Equine influenza
51. Equine viral arteritis
52. Foot and mouth disease
53. Foot-rot
54. Fowl cholera
55. Fowl pox
56. Fowl typhoid
57. Gianders and farcy
58. Goat pox
59. Hanta virus disease
60. Haemorrhagic septicaemia
61. Heartwater disease
62. Hendra virus disease
63. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (Fowl plague)
64. Horse mange
65. Horse pox
66. Ibaraki disease
67. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
68. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Disease Name</th>
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<td>Infectious coryza</td>
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<td>Japanese encephalitis</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>Jembrana</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>Johne's (Paratuberculosis)</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>Leishmaniosis</td>
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<td>Leptospirosis</td>
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<td>Listeriosis</td>
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<td>Lumpy skin disease</td>
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<td>Maedi-visna</td>
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<td>Malignant Catarrhal Fever</td>
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<td>Marburg disease</td>
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<td>Marek's disease</td>
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<td>Melioidosis</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>Myxomatosis</td>
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<td>Nairobi sheep disease</td>
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<td>New world screwworm</td>
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<td>Newcastle disease</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>Nipah virus disease (Viral encephalitis)</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>Old world screwworm</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>Ovine chlamydiosis</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>Peste des petits ruminants</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Porcine cysticercosis</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>Porcine dermatitis and nephritis syndrome (PDNS)</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>Post weaning multisystemic syndrome (PMWS)</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>Pulmonary adenomatosis</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>Puttorum disease</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>Q fever</td>
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<td>Rabbit haemorrhagic disease</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>Rabies</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Rift Valley fever</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>Rinderpest</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>Salmonellosis</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>Scrapie</td>
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</table>
104. Sheep mange
105. Sheep pox
106. Strangles
107. Streptococcosis
108. Surra
109. Swine erysipelas
110. Swine vesicular disease
111. Theileriosis
112. Toxoplasmosis
113. Transmissible gastroenteritis
114. Trichinellosis
115. Trichomononosis
116. Tuberculosis
117. Tularaemia
118. Ulcerative lymphangitis
119. Venezuelan equine encephalitis
120. Vesicular stomatitis
121. Vibriosis
122. West Nile fever
123. Western equine encephalomyelitis
124. Yersiniosis

125. Influenza Virus H1N1
Import and Export Control

- Under MAQIS (Malaysian Quarantine Inspection Services)
- Animal Disease still under DVS, Health Certificate is being issued by DVS
- All importation of animal and its products have to get an import permit (MAQIS) and health cert (DVS) from the authority.
- Inspection and quarantine has to be imposed on the animal and animal based product for testing and monitoring for diseases
Import and Export Control

- There are rules and regulations for importing animal and animal products into Malaysia.
- Exporting country has to apply an Import Permit from Malaysia and Health Certificate from the authority of exporting country.
- Prior to that, for products of animal-based, the abattoir and processing plant, have to be inspected, audited, and approved by DVS and JAKIM (for HALAL products).
- Biologics (veterinary vaccines) has to get approval from DVS.
- All animal and animal products that are imported into the country are subjected to a period of quarantine at the port of entry (sampled and testing).
Control of Animal Diseases in Malaysia

- Vaccination
- Culling - removing infected animals from the clean flock/herd
- Stamping out - depopulation
- Treatment - antibiotic, anti-pyretic etc
- Disinfection and Decontamination
- Active surveillance under National Disease Control Programme - diseases of economic and zoonotic important
- Passive surveillance - Data analysis and reports
- Movement control
- Quarantine
- Disease Freedom (surveillance for freedom maintenance)
Zoonotic Diseases

- 70% of zoonotic diseases originated from animal
- 60% of emerging diseases originated from animal
Animal Disease Management/Crisis Management

Occurrence of Animal Disease

Data Analysis
- Surveillance
- Abattoir
- Quarantine station
- Processing plant
- Lab reports
- Public reports

Abnormal mortality

Animal Disease Information Center, adic@dvs.gov.my

Crisis Management Center Headquarter & State DVS

Inter-agencies collaboration
- Report verification
- Activation of Crisis Mgt Center
- Activation of Technical Teams
- Activation of inter-agencies communication

Non crisis disease

Disease Investigation
- By State Investigation Team/RAT

Disease categorized as crisis

Epidemiological investigation
- Post Mortem
- Sampling for Lab Diagnosis
- Quarantine/Disinfection/Decontamination

Regional Veterinary Lab

Veterinary Research Institute

Lab Findings

Disease Control and Eradication

Deployment of more teams on the ground
- Quarantine/Disinfection/Decontamination
- Disposal/Depopulation/Stamping out/Culling
- Vaccination/Treatment/surveillance

Disease Freedom
SOP For Field Investigation

1. Wear Proper Attire for Field Investigation - Cloth Cover All + Boots + Gloves +/- Mask
2. Suspect Zoonotic Disease - Complete PPE with Goggle + N95/N99 Mask + Boot
3. Post Mortem in the infected area - only samples can be transported out from the infected area (Biosecurity)
4. Disposal/Burial/Decontamination - Dead and Culled Animal will be disposed in the affected area
5. Farm will be quarantined and State/Area will be declared as an Outbreak area
6. Vehicles/Material/Equipment/Sample Container - have to be decontaminated
7. Surveillance
8. Freedom Status
9. DVS Team - Investigation Team (RAT), Surveillance Team, Census Team, Culling Team, Disinfect and Decontamination Team, Disposal Team, Compensation Team
Attire for Field (Disease) Investigation

- Safety clothing
- Destroying of birds
- Collecting samples
- Disinfecting of chicken house and vehicles
THANK YOU
Q AND A