



Report on the FMD situation in IRAQ

Consultative seminar on progress made in FMD/PPR roadmaps for East Mediterranean countries
Beirut-Lebanon
11-12 September 2022

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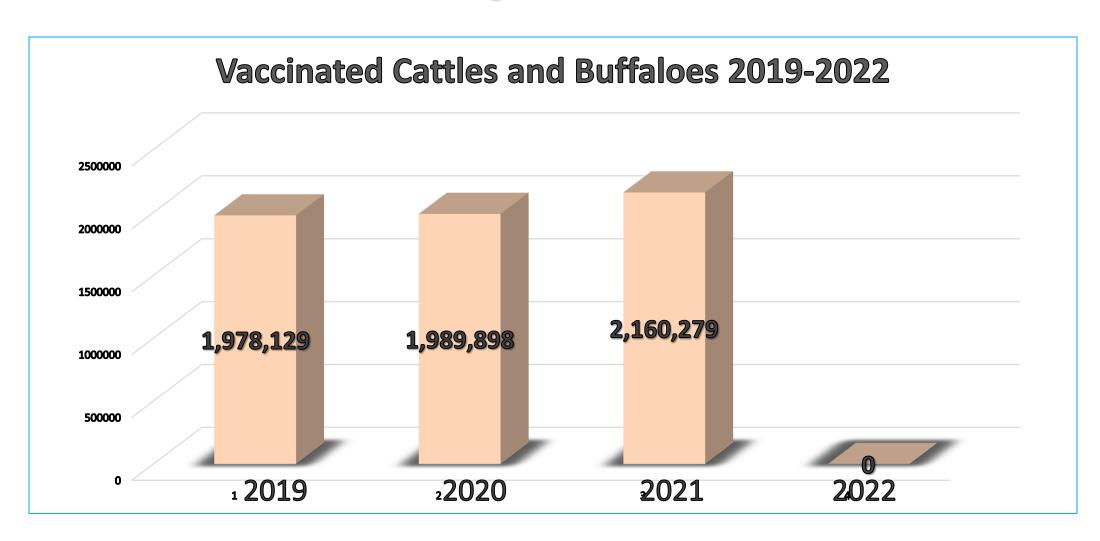




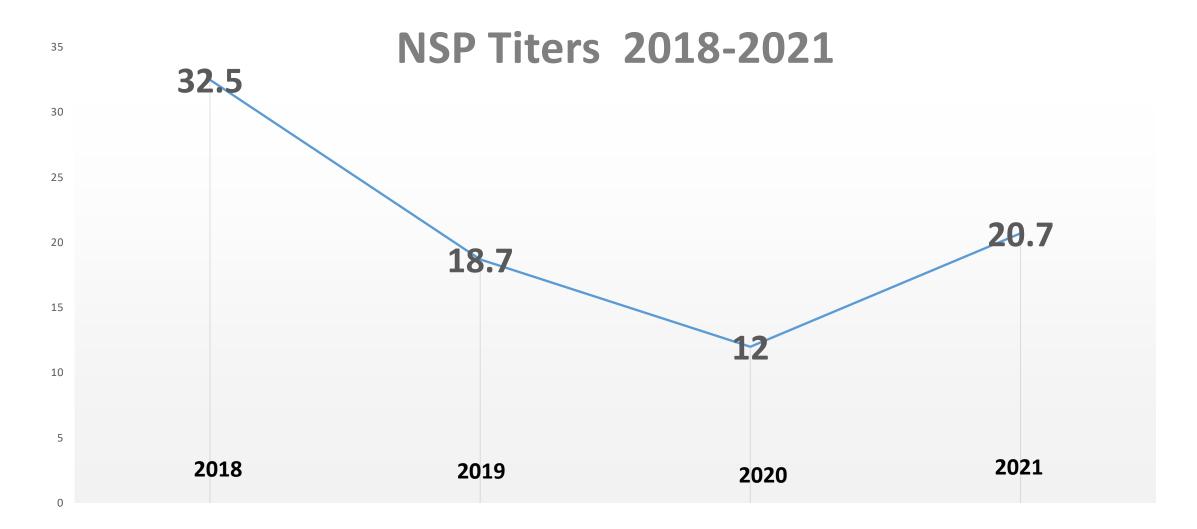
Control Measurements planned in 2011

- The control Measurements are based upon application of mass vaccination twice annually for large ruminants and mass vaccination of small ruminant once annually.
- The vaccine used is followed the recommendation of FAO/WOAH and matched antigenically with viral strains circulating within the region.
- Animal movement control is a key factor to gain the results of vaccination campaigns.
- Risk zones (live animal markets, dairy cows stations, and dense animal population regions) needs special attention and care during application and post vaccination evaluation process.

Vaccine Doses delivered during 2019-2021



NSP titers 2018-2021



FMD suspected cases notified to the Epidemiology section \ Veterinary Directorate

Year	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Buffalo
2019	35	0	87	0
2020	0	0	188	112
2021	24	0	24	0
2022*	1024	29	573	81

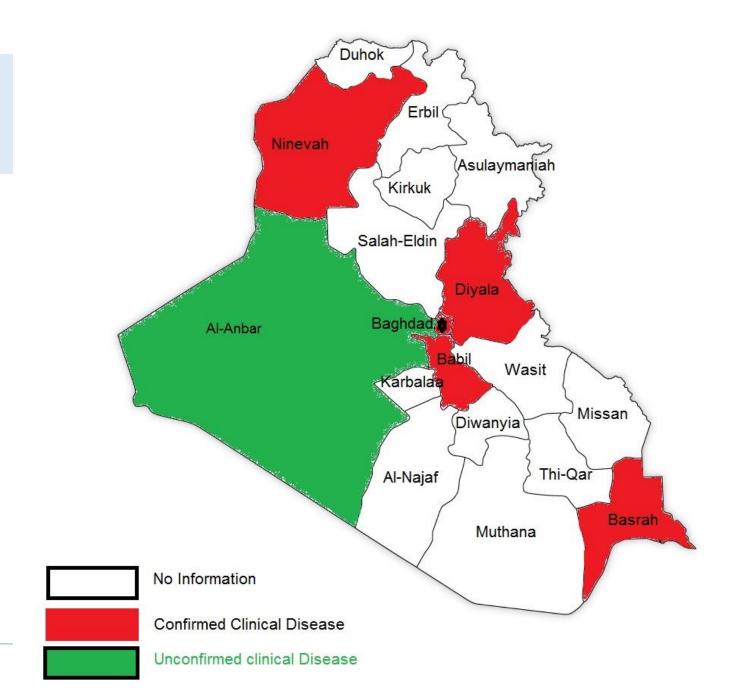
^{*} By 1st September 2022

FMD Clinical Samples submitted to the CVL

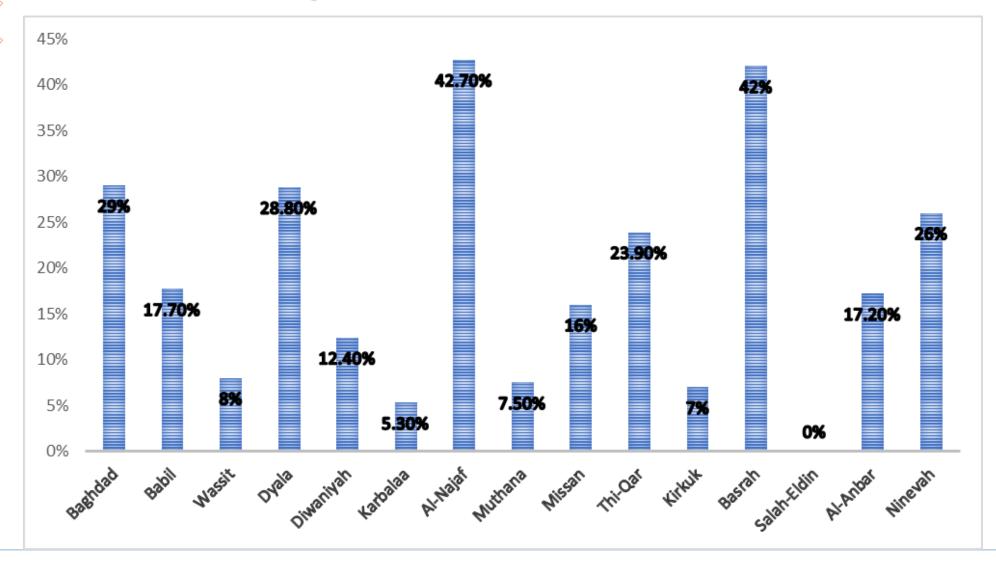
Year	Total	Lab +ve	Lab -ve	Percentage of +ve
2019	33	6	27	18.2
2020	15	4	11	26.7
2021	2	0	2	0
2022*	50	16	34	32

^{*} By 1st September 2022

Lab Confirmed cases of FMD 2022



PVM / NSP titers-September 2021



Proficiency test

- ❖ In order to stay tuned with updated diagnostic needs and check the quality management system of FMD diagnostic Lab, the Central Veterinary Laboratories supported by the Veterinary Directorate participates in several session of the PTS.
- ❖ The results of PTS (Since 2018) were very good although it revealed some aspects that needs more attention to improve the quality of the diagnostic process.
- ❖ PTS is a very good tool to investigate the lab diagnostic procedure, and declared if any of those tests have any shortage in sensitivity and specificity.

Current Vaccination Situation

- > Starting from January 2022, No vaccination campaign was conducted due to vaccine unavailable.
- ➤ The last vaccination campaign took place on June 2021, and the next one was scheduled on November-December 2021and canceled later.
- > The shortage in vaccine supplying was due to tenders and contracting issues.
- > Traditional vaccines are available at local markets for private use only, their quality, Potency, and strains coverage are not evaluated clearly.
- > Till the last batch of purchased vaccine. Vaccine specifications were fullify vaccine requirements related to potency and viral strains/substrains that formulate it according to international vaccine recommendations and regional vaccine matching tests.

Challenges

- ☐ Uncontrolled animal movements either between different governorates or across national borders (smuggling animals).
- ☐ Lack of animal tagging system.
- ☐ A newly challenge represented by the global warming Phenomenon and draught that leads to change the demographic of the country sides.
- ☐ Shortage in field staff.
- ☐ Shortage in vaccine supply.
- ☐ Improper samples collection and submission to the Lab with slackening in notifying disease foci and sending samples for confirmation.
- ☐ Shrinkage in awareness campaigns for farmers as well as for field vets.

Future Prospects of support

- WRL support to update FMD molecular genotyping.
- Support in awareness campaigns.
- Supporting activities within PPP program to engage the private sector within the control and monitoring activities.
- Supporting field veterinarians with online training courses about FMD epidemiology, clinical diagnosis, collecting and shipping of samples to the Lab.
- If possible, support PVS evaluation.
- Support the completion process of the national RBSP.

