

**AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2021**

Country/territory: **Sri Lanka**

Item	Disease status/occurrence code a/b/												Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
	Month													
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
<b>FINFISH DISEASES</b>														
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>													PCR	
1. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
2. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
3. Infection with spring viremia of carp virus	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
4. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
5. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	11	
6. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
7. Infection with koi herpesvirus	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
<b>Non OIE-listed diseases</b>														
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
10. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
11. Carp Edema Virus Disease	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
12. Tilapia lake virus (TiLV)	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
<b>MOLLUSC DISEASES</b>														
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
2. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
4. Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
5. Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
<b>Non OIE-listed diseases</b>														
6. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
<b>CRUSTACEAN DISEASES</b>														
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with Taura syndrome virus	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
2. Infection with white spot syndrome virus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	111	2
3. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
6. Infection with <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (White Tail disease)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
7. Infection with <i>Hepatobacter penaei</i> (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	111	1
9. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (Crayfish plague)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
<b>Non OIE-listed diseases</b>														
10. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i> (HPM-EHP)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
11. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMD) of shrimps	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
12. <i>Spiroplasma eriocheiris</i> infection	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
13. Decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV-1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
<b>AMPHIBIAN DISEASES</b>														
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with <i>Ranavirus</i> species	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
2. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		
3. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		

Prepared by:

Name: Dr. K.H.D.T.Kasagala \_\_\_\_\_  
Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Veterinary Surgeon \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 2022-03-24 \_\_\_\_\_

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE												
1												
2												

**DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION<sup>b</sup>  
LISTED BY THE OIE**

**Finfish:** Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus;  
Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

**Molluscs:** Infection with *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

**NOT LISTED BY THE OIE**

**Finfish:** Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following occurrence code:

<u>Occurrence code and symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Occurrence code and symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Disease present + Disease limited to one or more zones +()	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife) The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)	Disease absent -  Never reported 0000	The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).  The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife.
Infection/infestation +?  Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +?()	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species or wildlife)  Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)	No information ***	No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of this disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease suspected ? Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?()	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife)  The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		

b/ If there is any changes on historical data, please highlight in RED

**1. Epidemiological comments:**

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	<p>There are four labs operated in Sri Lanka for aquatic animal diseases diagnosis. Central Veterinary Investigation Center (CVIC) of Veterinary Research Institute (VRI) is under Department of Animal Production and Health. The other major laboratories are National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA), National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) and Center for Aquatic Animal Disease Diagnosis and Research (CADDAR).</p> <p>The PCR test for Spring viraemia of carp (SVC), Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV), Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID), Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy (VNN), Megalocytivirus and Tilapia lake virus (TiLV) are conducted by CVIC according to OIE manual, reputed scientific literature and IQ 2000 kits for import and export susceptible fish species on requirements.</p> <p>CVIC/VRI conducted PCR test for Taura syndrome virus, white spot syndrome virus, yellow head virus genotype 1, infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus, infectious myonecrosis virus, Hepatobacter penaei (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis) and Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease according to OIE manual. <b>PCR for Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei (EHP) was conducted by IQ 2000 kits. CVIC has newly introduced IQ 2000 kits for RNA viruses for shrimp and fish diseases along with OIE manual methods</b>. The PCR test for shrimp diseases were conducted by CVIC for imported brood stocks and F-1 generation with NAQDA laboratory. NARA and NAQDA conduct PCR test for mainly for WSSV in farmed shrimps routinely.</p> <p>CVIC is involved in proficiency testing (PT) for WSSV, IHNV, Vp-AHPND, YHV-1, TSV, IMNV, RSIV, KHV (CyHV-3), VNN and SVCV with CSIRO Australia.</p>

2	The first occurrence of WSSV was in 1996. The main species was <i>Penaeus monodon</i> . <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> is recently introduced in 2018–2019. At present WSSV incidence is low due to best management practices and crop calendar Implemented by NAQDA. The affected shrimp farms are mainly located in North Western and eastern Provinces. PCR test for WSSV was conducted by PCR Laboratory of Central Veterinary Investigation Center (CVIC) of Veterinary Research Institute (VRI), National Aquatic Resource Research Development Agency (NARA), National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka (NAQDA), PCR Laboratory of Center for Aquatic Animal Diseases Diagnosis and Research (CADDAR) and few private labs.
3	
4	
5	

**2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):**