

**AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2022**

Country/territory: **BANGLADESH**

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>WoAH listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)	+( )	+( )	+( )	-	+( )	+( )	+( )	-	+( )				III	I
2. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
3. Infection with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
4. Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anaemia virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
5. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
6. Infection with koi herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
7. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
8. Infection with salmonid alphavirus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
9. Infection with spring viremia of carp virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
10. Tilapia lake virus (TiLV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
11. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
<b>Non WoAH-listed diseases</b>														
12. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
13. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
14. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
15. Carp Edema Virus Disease	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
<b>MOLLUSC DISEASES</b>														
<b>WoAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
2. Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
3. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
4. Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
5. Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
6. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
7. Infection with <i>Xenohalotus californiensis</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
<b>Non WoAH-listed diseases</b>														
8. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
9. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
<b>CRUSTACEAN DISEASES</b>														
<b>WoAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	+( )	-			III	2
2. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (Crayfish plague)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
3. Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
4. Infection with <i>Hepatobacter penaei</i> (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
5. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
6. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
7. Infection with <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (White Tail disease)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
8. Infection with Taura syndrome virus	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
9. Infection with white spot syndrome virus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+( )	+( )	-			III	3
10. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
<b>Non WoAH-listed diseases</b>														
11. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i> (HPM-EHP)	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
12. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMD) of shrimps	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
13. <i>Spiroplasma eriocheiris</i> infection	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
<b>AMPHIBIAN DISEASES</b>														
<b>WoAH-listed diseases</b>														
1. Infection with <i>Ranavirus</i> species	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
2. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				
3. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000				

**Prepared by:**

Name: MD. NOWSHER ALI

Position: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
BANGLADESH

Date: 06.11.2021

**ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE**

1	Infection with <i>Streptococcus</i> of Tilapia	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+			III (PCR)	4
2	Infection with Staphylococcus of Koi	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-			III (PCR)	5
3	Infection with <i>Aeromonas</i> of Koi, Shing, Gulsha, Pabda	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			III (PCR)	6

**DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION<sup>b</sup>****LISTED BY THE WoAH****Finfish:** Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus;  
Infection with *Cyrodactylus salaris*.**Molluscs:** Infection with *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.**NOT LISTED BY THE WoAH****Finfish:** Channel catfish virus disease

g/ 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 +	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife)	Disease absent -	The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease limited to one or more zones +()	The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)	Never reported 0000	The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife.
Infection/infestation +?	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (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).
Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +?()	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)		
Disease suspected ?	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?()	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>1) Detected in January, February, March, May, June, July, September 2022</p> <p>2) Detected Species: <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Rohu), <i>Labeo catla</i> (Catla) and <i>Cirrhinus mrgala</i> (Mrigel)</p> <p>3) Detected in some ponds of the Districts: Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Gazipur and Tangail</p> <p>4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR</p> <p>5) Mortality rate: 0 to 8%</p> <p>6) Controlled by disinfectants and liming</p>
2	<p>1) Detected first in August 2022</p> <p>2) Detected Species: <i>Penaeus monodon</i></p> <p>3) Detected first in 2 ponds of a Farm of Khulna District</p> <p>4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Fish Inspection and Quality Control (FIQC) laboratory, Khulna</p> <p>5) Mortality rate: 30%, Decreasing</p> <p>6) Control measures: Suspension of farming, disinfection, water transferred to a reservoir, finally pond was dried and fallowed after diagnosis of pathogen.</p>
3	<p>1) Detected first in July, August 2022</p> <p>2) Detected Species: <i>Penaeus monodon</i> and <i>Scylla serrata</i></p> <p>3) Detected in 4 ponds of a farm of Khulna District in case of <i>P. monodon</i> and one pond of a farm in Bagerhat District in case of <i>S. serrata</i> (First time in crab <i>S. serrata</i>)</p> <p>4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Fish Inspection and Quality Control (FIQC) laboratory, Khulna</p> <p>5) Mortality rate: 20–30%, Decreasing</p> <p>6) Control measures: Suspension of farming, disinfection, water transferred to a reservoir, finally pond was dried and fallowed after diagnosis of pathogen.</p>
4	<p>1) <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> were detected in January, February, March, April, May, August, September 2022</p> <p>2) Infected Species: <i>Oreochromis nilotica</i></p> <p>3) Detected in some ponds of Mymensingh, Chandpur, Gazipur, Netrokona, Tangail, Noakhali and Gopalganj Districts</p> <p>4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR</p> <p>5) Mortality rate: 20–50%</p> <p>6) Control measures: Disinfectants and application of antibiotics (tetracycline)</p>
5	<p>1) <i>Staphylococcus</i> sp were detected in February and March 2022</p> <p>2) Infected Species: <i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Climbing perch)</p> <p>3) Detected in some ponds of Mymensingh District</p> <p>4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR</p> <p>5) Mortality rate: 5–10%</p> <p>6) Control measures: Disinfectants and application of antibiotics (tetracycline)</p>
6	<p>1) <i>Aeromonas</i> sp were detected in January, February, March, April, May, August, September 2022</p> <p>2) Infected Species: <i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Climbing perch), <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>, <i>Mystus cavasius</i>, <i>Ompok pabda</i></p> <p>3) Detected in some ponds of Mymensingh, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Gazipur, Tangail Districts</p> <p>4) Diagnosed in the laboratory of Bangladesh Fisheries Research through PCR</p> <p>5) Mortality rate: 5–20%</p> <p>6) Control measures: Disinfectants and application of antibiotics (tetracycline)</p>

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