Strengthening Livestock Disease Prevention and Response Capabilities for Veterinary Students in Lao PDR

Department of Veterinary Medicine
Faculty of Agriculture
Nation of University of Laos

By Dr. Soulasack Vannamahaxay
HISTORY

- **December 9, 1975.** Founded Nabong Agricultural School by transferring from Ecole Royale Agro-Silvo Pastorale – ERASP
- **1992** Rename to Nabong Agriculture College (NAC)
- **1996** NAC become the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry (FAF) change from under the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry to the Ministry of Education and Sport
4 Departments

10 Study Programs (5 BSc, 1 DVM, 4 MSc)

1. Department of Crop Production
2. Department of Livestock and Fishery
3. Department of Rural Economics and Food technology

4. Department of Veterinary Medicine (since 2017)
   Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) (since 2009 - 2015)
   Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)(since 2015 - present)
Networking and International cooperation

Explore opportunities to connect and collaborate with universities and organizations around the world
The institutions we have partnered with include:

Thailand
Khonkean University
Chiang Mai University

South Korea
SNU, KonKuk University KOICA,
Milk for Laos, Good Farmer,
Veterinary without boarder

Australia
Sydney University, Queensland,
University, ACIAR

Germany
GIZ, Agrisat

France
CIRAD, IRD, VetAgro Sup,

China
Yunnan Agri University

Japan
Kyoto University, JIRCAS,
Hokkaido University,
Nagoya University
Action-research and innovation project to support agro-ecological transitions for healthy territory
Wildlife Practice
“Strengthening Livestock Disease Prevention and Response Capabilities for Veterinary Students in Lao PDR”
Objective

• To build the capacity of veterinary students to practice basic rural veterinary medicine principles and intervene in communities

• Preventive and early intervention rural veterinary services in limited-resource

• This program help the owners to keep animal healthy and wellness for their animals
## Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field &amp; Competency-based training</th>
<th>Community outreach</th>
<th>Disease investigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Rural area veterinary Services training program for 5th year vet student.</td>
<td>• Rural Area Veterinary Services (RAVS)</td>
<td>• Participatory epidemiology (PE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The awareness of animal infectious disease and animal health care for 160 households</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Primary animal disease detection by the clinical sign observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Perform laboratory Practices as sample collection and fecal examination</td>
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</tbody>
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Activities

To achieve our objectives, we had the following activities:

**Establishing Programs**
- Infectious disease handbook

**Student Training**
- Participatory epidemiology (PE)
- Rural Area Veterinary Services (RAVS) program

**Field work execution**
Students gain hands-on experience implementing in rural areas
Activities (cont.)

Gastrointestinal parasites examination
Estimate the prevalence of Livestock gastrointestinal parasites

Animal health interventions
Animal health monitoring and given antiparasitic
• Participatory methods
• Focus group
• Visualization
Participatory methods: Ranking / Scoring
### Sample collection

#### Kham district, Xiengkouang Province (XKH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xom</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</table>

**Total Sample**: 114

#### Vieng Kham district, LuangPrabang Province (LPB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Sample**: 84

“198 fecal samples of ruminants, pigs and poultry were collected from 10 villages in two districts of LPB and XKH province”
Preliminary Result

186 (93.93%) samples were positive for parasite infection. 8 spices were identification

Intestinal Parasite Identification

- Stongy
- Balantioides
- Coccidia
- Metastrongylus spp
- Entamoeba
- Capillaria
On-going process.....

- Pre and post-training evaluation data analysis
- PE data manipulation
- Identify animal health issues in the study area
Opportunity and Benefits

1. Hands-On Training
   Veterinary students can use this experience to develop their skills in RAVS.

2. Better Career Prospects
   This training will help students to secure a better job in the future.

3. Community Development
   This project helps to develop the community by improving the animal health and well-being of animals in the rural area.
Conclusion

• The project provided an opportunity for veterinary students to work directly with animals and learn about the specific challenges and needs of rural communities.

• The project’s goal is to improve the well-being of rural communities. By helping to prevent and control livestock diseases.

• The students are contributing to the health and prosperity of these communities, which often rely on their animals for food and income.

• The project provides owners with the knowledge they are being to make a positive impact on the lives of both animals and people in these communities.
Thank you