

(Abroad • Domestic) Official trip report form (Student)

2016/07/26 (Year/Month/Day)

Name	NGUYEN THANH LAM
Laboratory	Microbiology
Year (Grade)	2016 (D2)
Destination	Vietnam
Period of trip	5 days (from July 11 th to July 15 th 2016)
Purpose of trip	1. To report and discuss the results of surveillance on avian influenza conducted in Vietnam in 2015. 2. To negotiate with Vietnam site about the routine surveillance in 2016 in the South Vietnam.

Summary of activities (about 800 words, provide photos, tables and figures that clearly show the activities during the period)

In 2015, intensive surveillance on avian influenza viruses (AIVs) were conducted by Laboratory of Microbiology, Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University and Department of Animal Health of Vietnam (DAH) to identify prevalence of AIVs in two types of live birds markets (LBMs) with and without intervention in Vietnam. The surveillance was carried out in Hue city, Central Vietnam in December and Vinh Long province, South Vietnam in August 2015.

Results from our surveillance indicated that there was no difference in prevalence of AIVs amongst LBMs with and without intervention. High prevalence of H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses (HPAIVs) was identified in LBMs in Vietnam. All of the viruses belong to clade 2.3.2.1c and clade 2.3.4.4 classification.

1. In Regional Animal Health Organization VII (RAHO VII), Can Tho city, Vietnam

On first day of business trip (July 12th, 2016), we had meeting with key persons who have involved in this project including Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Tien who is principle authority of Department of Animal Health (DAH), Dr. Tien Ngoc Tien, vice-head of RAHO VII, Dr. Le Thanh Tung, head of provincial Department of Animal Health (Sub-DAH) in Vinh Long and heads of offices, divisions of RAHO VII and Sub-DAH in Vinh Long. To begin the meeting, Dr. Tien briefly introduce history and mission of our surveillance, then I represented results of the surveillance in 2015 and explained surveillance plan in the South Vietnam in 2016. After clarifying all results, we received kind evaluation, advice from participants. Finally, we all withdraw the conclusion of the meeting briefly summarized as below:

- All members agreed with reports of surveillance on avian influenza in Vietnam in 2015 and plan for routine surveillance in 2016 in South Vietnam.



- Routine surveillance in 2016 will be performed in August and December in 2016. The sampling size is about 1,500 samples for each sampling. Aims of next stage of the surveillance will be follow-up story of previous study as followed:
 - + Study on the roles of farming practices on transmission of AIVs amongst conventional farms, bio-security farms and LBMs.
 - + Monitoring antigenic variation of H5 HPAIVs in the field and prediction model to facilitate effective control measures against the disease.
- Several evaluation and comments were indicated in the meeting:
 - + Investigators should consider about sampling period in this year, since we expand our surveillance to farms. This might need more time for sampling.
 - + By experience from last year, budget for preparation and sampling should be estimated carefully to cover unexpected expense.
 - + Since prevalence of AIVs in farms is much lower than LBMs therefore sampling size should be estimated carefully.



Meeting with DAH, Sub-DAH and RAHO VII

2. In Vinh Long province, South Vietnam

On the same day, director of Vinh Long sub-DAH kindly lead our group for field visit. We visited representative different types of poultry farms (ducks and chickens). Short visit in LBMs in Vinh Long provides us a better understanding on real situation in the field, which is critical for our study design. We could identify different scales of farming practice existed in Vinh Long. Those models were classified into conventional backyard farms, semi-biosecurity farms and industrial farms. Since the industrial farms are mainly managed by private company with well-organized system and there is no linkage between the farms with local LBMs, therefore this model is not appropriate in our study. The conventional backyard farms and semi-biosecurity farms are selected in our study to demonstrate transmission route of AIVs to LBMs and to improve farming practice in Vietnam.

3. Summary

After business trip to Vietnam, we have achieved significances summarized as follow:

- To report Vietnam site about results of surveillance in Vietnam in 2015 and our contributions to disease control and academic achievements from our activities.
- Receive important evaluation and revision from Vietnam site about results of 2015 surveillance and plan for surveillance in 2016.
- Both Vietnam and Hokkaido University fully agreed with surveillance plan on avian influenza in 2016 in Vietnam. Tentative sampling schedule will be in August and December in South Vietnam.

We finished successfully our business trip to Vietnam with significant achievements which provide smooth pathway for future activities and especially this trip helps tighten cooperation between Hokkaido University and Vietnamese authorities in national and local organization.



Conventional farming practices (backyard farm and scavenging ducks)



Semi-biosecurity farms for chickens and ducks

Approval of supervisor	Institution • Official title • Name : Laboratory of Microbiology, Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Prof. Yoshihiro Sakoda <div style="text-align: right;">印</div>
---------------------------	---

※1 Send the electronic file to the Leading School section, International Affairs Office, also submit the original print out with seal of supervisor to the Leading School section, International Affairs Office.

Submit to : Leading School section, International Affairs Office

Ext: 9545 e-mail: leading@vetmed.hokudai.ac.jp