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In 1988 he got Ph.D. in Veterinary Medicine from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden. He was the director of the animal hospital, an assistance dean. Since 1996 he moved to work at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, ChiangMai University as an associate dean. He was the dean of the Faculty of Veterinary medicine, ChaingMai University during 2001-2005. His main interests are in animal health management, zoonosis and eco-health (one-health) approach. He has been extensively involving in research and development in the areas of animal-human interfaces for health management.

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# EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROL MEASURES

for Highly Pathogen Avian Influenza in Thailand

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Thailand was severely affected by highly pathogen avian influenza H5N1 since 2004. The last reported outbreak of the disease was in 2008. Control measures which have been performed successfully without vaccination campaign, being clarify. Since the first outbreak, the national strategic plan was developed in order to tackle the problems in an integrated, holistic, and

sustainable manner. At local level, the provincial committee was set up. The committee consists of representatives of all stakeholder including governor, public health, livestock official and the administrations. Local strategic plans were set up. Stamping out was performed effectively. The disease reporting systems and active surveillance programs were introduced widely. There was sub-



*The centre for prevention and control of zoonosis*



*The meeting of zoonosis prevention and control committee*



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*The risk behavior of fighting cock owners*



*The good standard fighting cock farm*

clinical infection in ducks. Movement controls was performed but it could not applied to very small consignments of poultry. Farm biosecurity had been promoted. However, it remains weak in most of the small farms/households. Disinfectants were used widely by farmers and government officials during and after outbreaks but were often used inappropriately. Controls on visitors and vehicles, the limited quarantine of newly introduced poultry, absence of all in all out management in some farms also create vulnerabilities not only for

H5N1 but for other diseases as well. Only large farms had formal biosecurity plans. Hygiene had been improved in registered cock fighting rings in Thailand but a significant amount of cock fighting still occurs at unregulated arenas. The integration and progress of actions between local government officials and also with farmers was the most successful factor for the control and preventive measures for highly pathogen avian influenza in Thailand.