AUGUST 2026 | VOL. IV

LABORATORY BULLETIN



Central Veterinary Laboratory is pleased to present the Fourth Trimester Bulletin of FY 2082/83 (2025/26). This bulletin highlights our ongoing efforts in safeguarding animal health through advanced diagnostics for major livestock and poultry diseases, as well as antimicrobial resistance surveillance. We would like to acknowledge the hard work of field staff in submitting samples and the dedication of our laboratory team in providing timely and reliable diagnostic services to support animal health care nationwide.

Government of Nepal
Ministry o f Agriculture, Forest and Environment
Department of Livestock Services

Central Veterinary Laboratory

LABORATORY BULLETIN

Fiscal year: 2082/83 Vol. IV/ Fourth Trimester

AT A GLANCE

Samples Tested	Post-Mortem	Critical Alert
31217	2121	LSD (3 Districts) ASF (14 Districts) PPR (5 Districts) Rabies (7 Districts) LPAI (19 Districts) HPAI (10 Distrcits)

Post-Mortem Findings

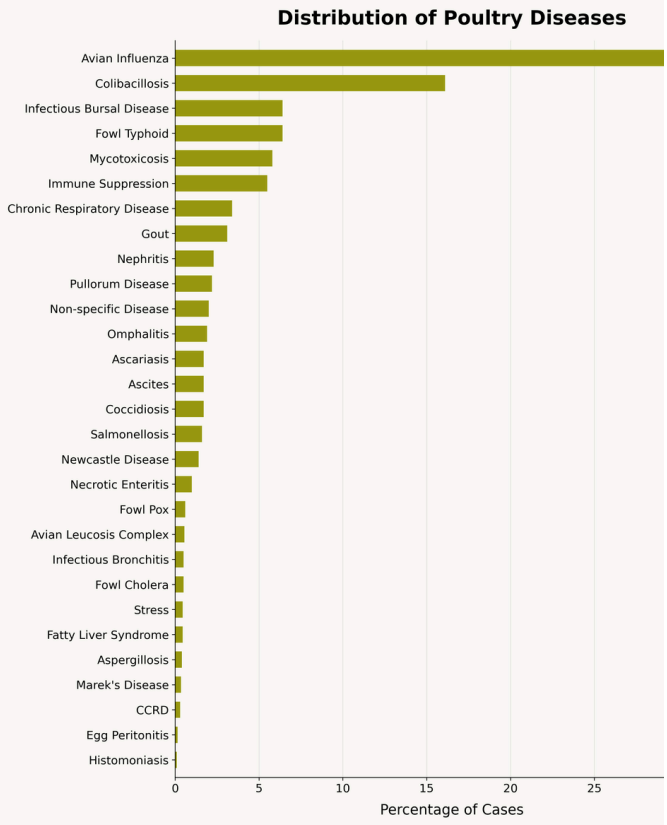


Figure 1: Post-mortem findings

Species	% of PM Performed
Poultry	
Commercial Broilers	29.4
Local Poultry	24.4
Commercial Layers	22.8
Kuroiler	7.5
Kalij	3.9
Duck	2.1
Others	7.8
Total (Poultry)	**97.92%**
Other Species	
Dog	0.69
Goat	0.56
Cat	0.14
Wild Birds	0.69
Total (Other Species)	**2.08%**

Table 1: Species-wise distribution of PM performed

Post-mortem examination during the fourth trimester (Baisakh–Ashad 2083) recorded a total of 2121 cases. Avian Influenza (31.6%) and Colibacillosis (16.0%) were the major diseases diagnosed in poultry, followed by Fowl Typhoid and Infectious Bursal Disease (6.4% each), Mycotoxicosis (5.8%) and Immune Suppression (5.5%). The major findings in other species samples included Rabies in dogs and cats, and parasitic infestations in goats.

Lumpy Skin Disease

Total Sample	Positive	Test Method
28 (12 Districts)	9 (3 Districts)	qPCR

High Incidence: Sunsari (5 cases)

Low Incidence (2 cases): Kavrepalanchowk, Morang

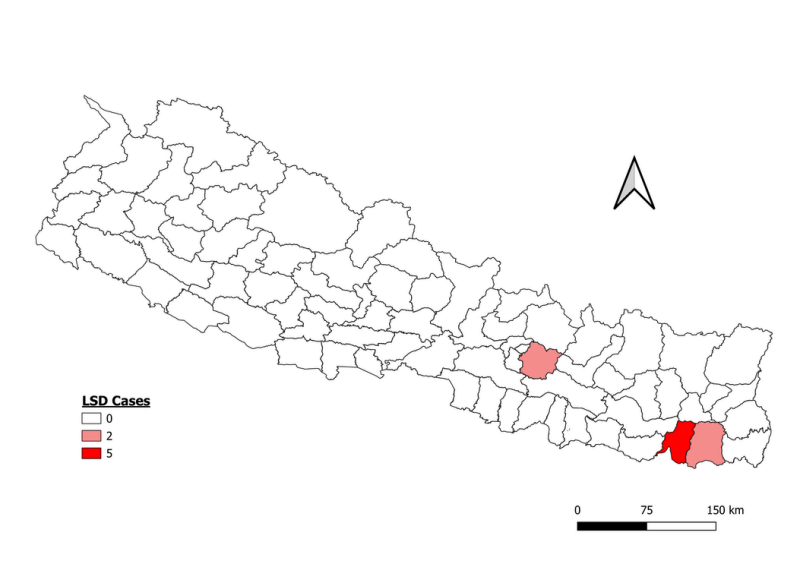


Figure 2: Spatial Distribution of Lumpy Skin Disease

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Total Sample	Positive	Test Method
71 (17 Districts)	22 (5 Districts)	qPCR

High Incidence: Kailali (8 cases), Jajarkot (6 cases)

Medium Incidence (4 cases): Dailekh

Low Incidence (2 cases): Dhanusha, Gulmi

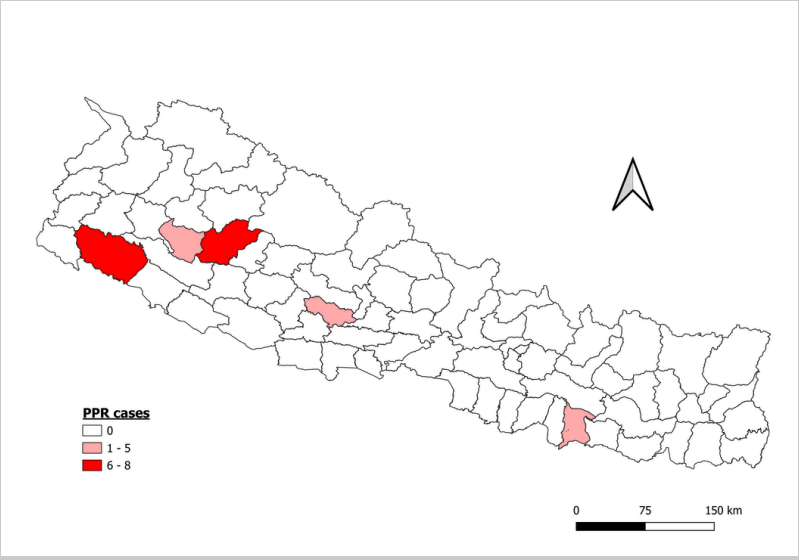


Figure 3: Spatial Distribution of PPR

Avian Influenza

Total Sample

304 (19 Districts)

Result

LPAI **208 (17 Districts)**

Test Method

qPCR

High Incidence : Bhaktapur(73 cases), Kathmandu (51 cases)

Moderate Incidence : Kavre (27 cases), Lalitpur (22 cases)

Low Incidence (1–10 cases): Jhapa, Sunsari Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Mahottari, Morang, Nawalparasi E, Nuwakot, Siraha, Tanahun

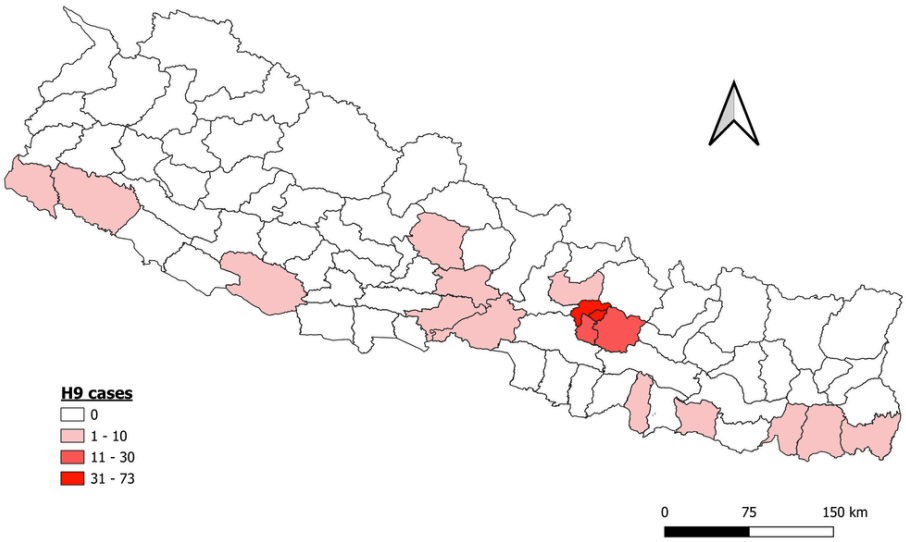
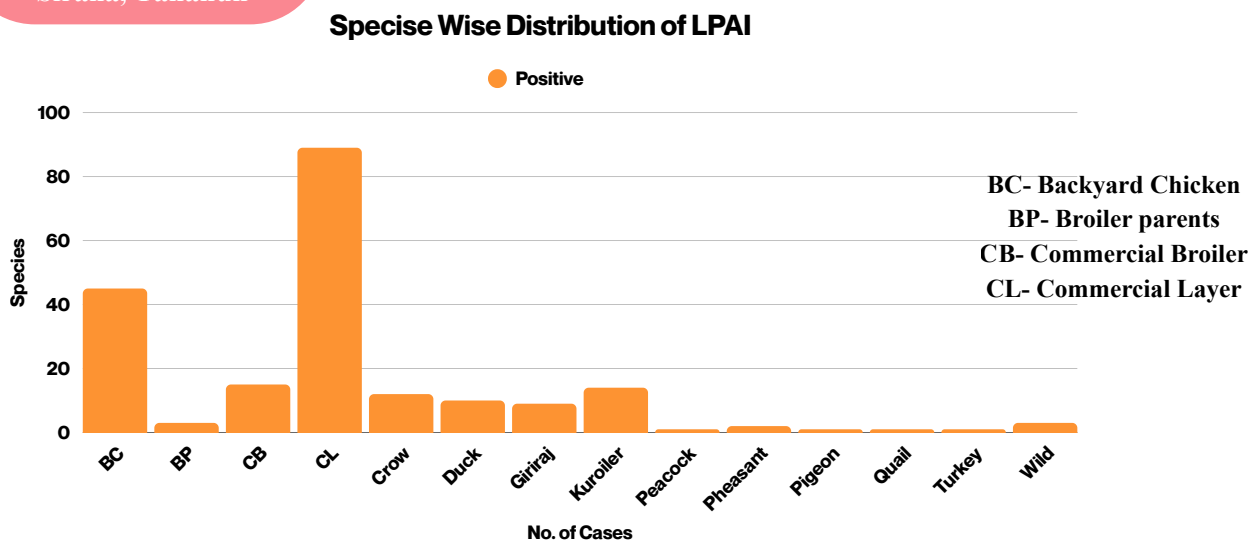


Figure 4: Spatial Distribution of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza



Avian Influenza

Total Sample	Result		Test Method
304 (22 Districts)	HPAI	149 (9 Districts)	qPCR

High Incidence: Bhaktapur (45cases), Kathmandu (43cases), Kavre (27 cases), Lalitpur (22 cases)

Moderate Incidence: Sunsari (5 cases)

Low Incidence (1–2 cases): Chitwan, Jhapa, kailali, Mahottari

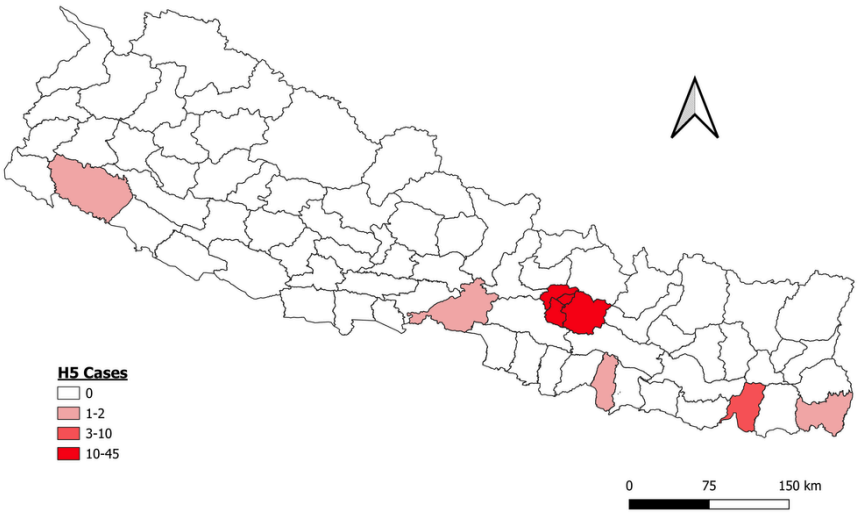
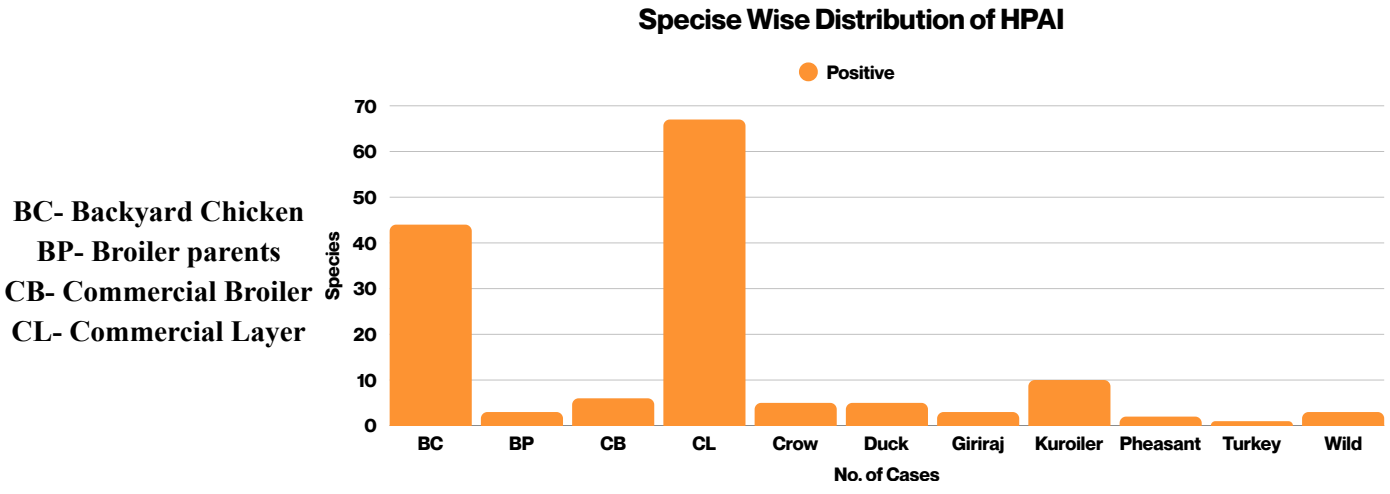


Figure 5: Spatial Distribution of High Pathogenic Avian Influenza



BC- Backyard Chicken
BP- Broiler parents
CB- Commercial Broiler
CL- Commercial Layer

Rabies

Total Sample

83(21 Districts)

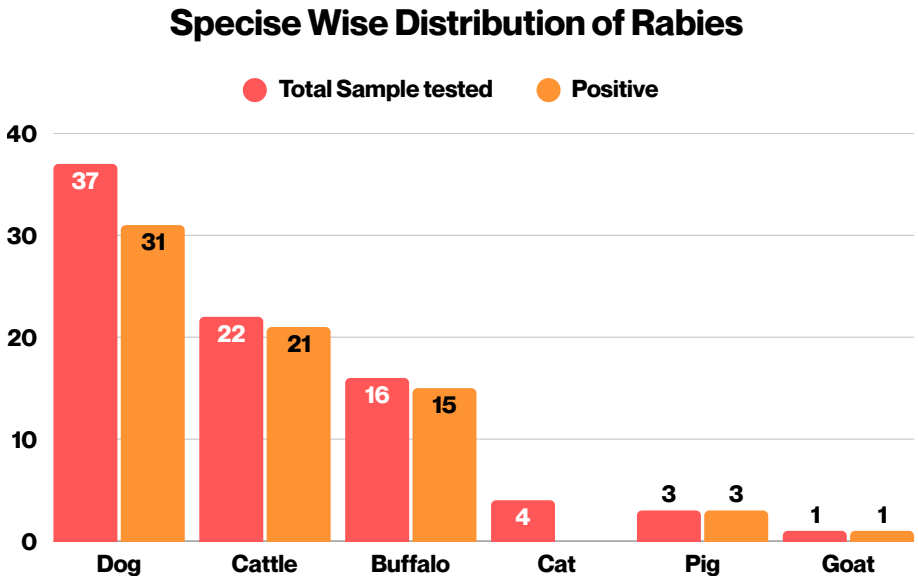
Only samples received at CVL

Positive

71 (20 Districts)

Test Method

LFA, FAT, qPCR



High Incidence :
Jhapa (15 cases)

Moderate Incidence :
Rupandehi (10)
Nawalparasi West (9)

Low Incidence :
Morang (5)
Kathmandu (4), Chitwan (4), Bhaktapur (3), Dhading (3), Nawalparasi East (3), Dang (2), Ilam (2), Panchthar (2), Surkhet (2), Kapilvastu (1), Mahottari (1), Makwanpur (1), Nuwakot (1), Sindhuli (1), Siraha (1), Sunsari (1)

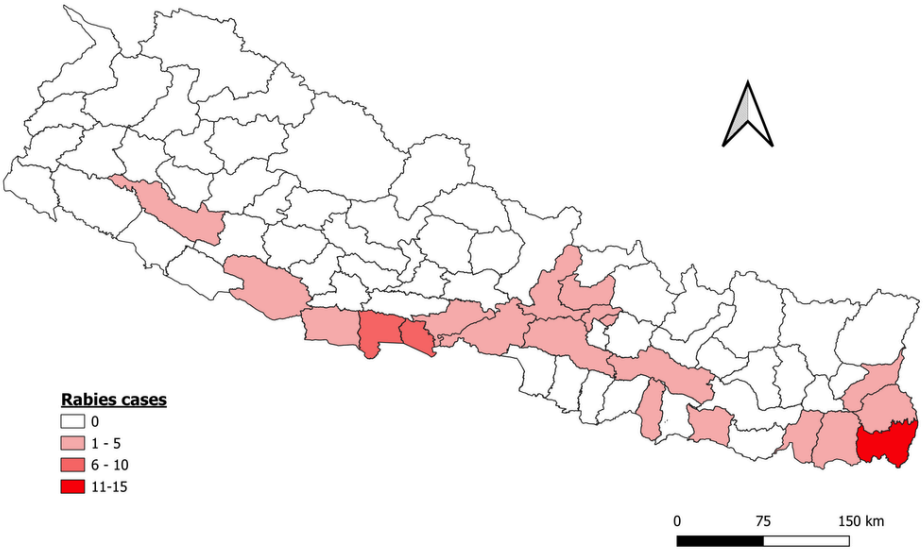


Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Rabies

African Swine Fever

Total Sample	Positive	Test Method
47 (21 district)	25 (14 district)	qPCR

(3 cases): Makwanpur, Tanahun

(2 cases) : Bajhang, Banke, Dadeldhura, Dhading, Doti, Sunsari, Surkhet

(1 cases): Baglung, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Nuwakot, Syangja

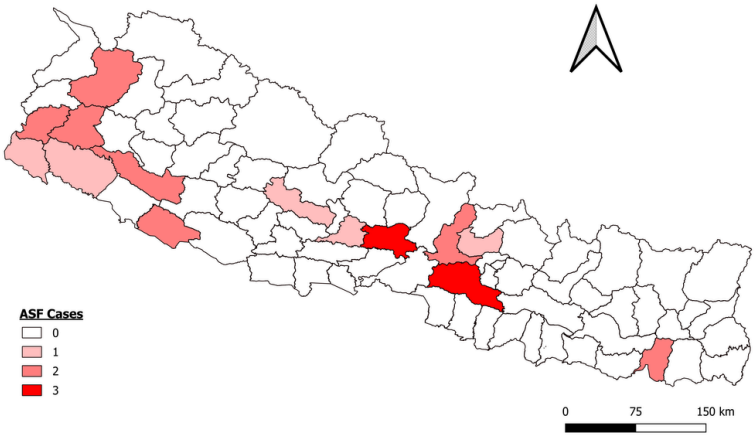


Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of African Swine Fever

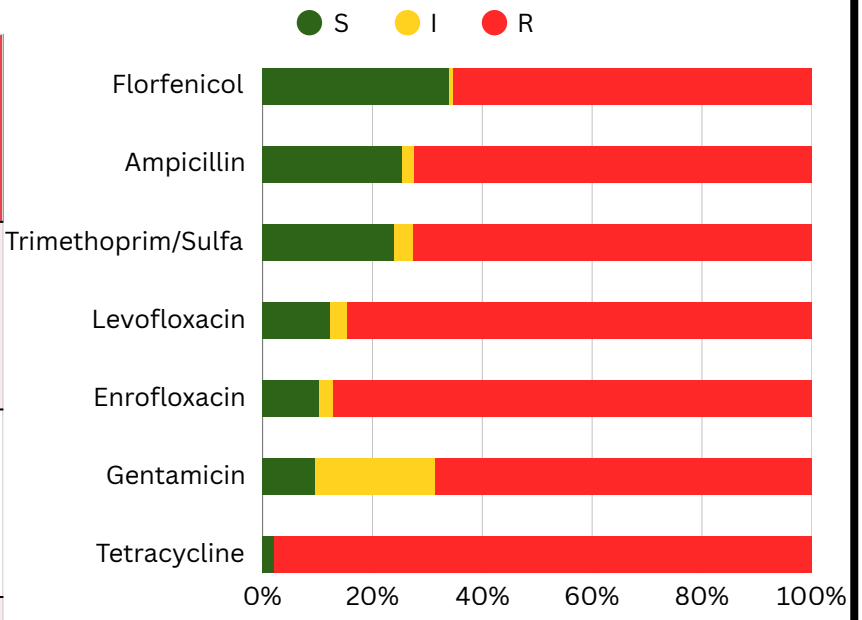
S.no	TADs with Quarantine Period
1	FMD (14 days)
2	Rinderpest (21 days)
3	PPR (21 days)
4	LSD (21 days)
5	Sheep and Goat Pox (21 days)
6	Vesicular Stomatitis (21days)
7	Avian Influenza (21 days)
8	New Castle Disease (21 days)

S.no	TADs with Quarantine Period
9	Swine Vesicular Disease (28 disease)
10	Rift Valley Fever (30 days)
11	African Swine Fever (40 days)
12	African Horse Sickness (40 days)
13	Blue Tounge (40 days)
14	Classical Swine Fever (40 days)
15	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (180 days)

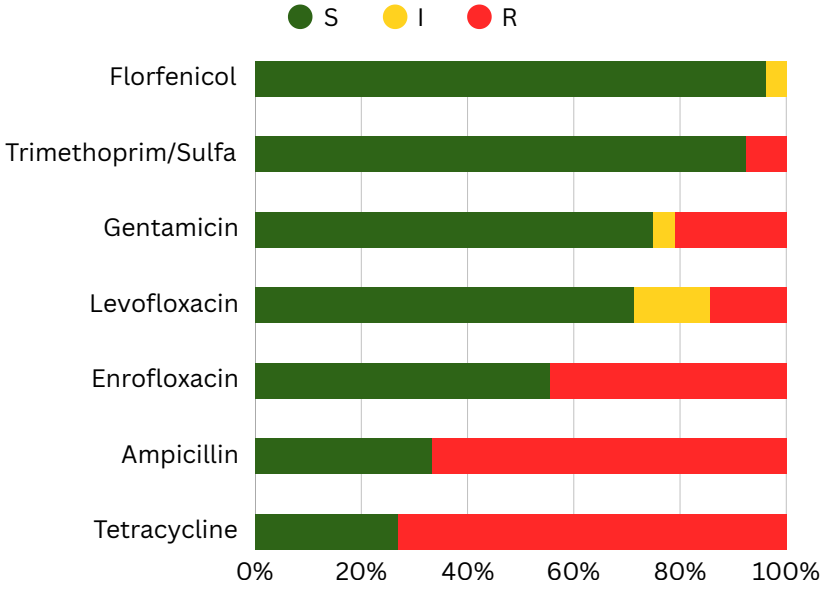
Bacterial Isolates and AST Pattern in Poultry Samples

Isolated organism	No.
No growth seen	126
Escherichia coli	154
Salmonella spp.	28
Pasteurella spp.	1
Total	**309**

AST Pattern of E. coli in Poultry samples



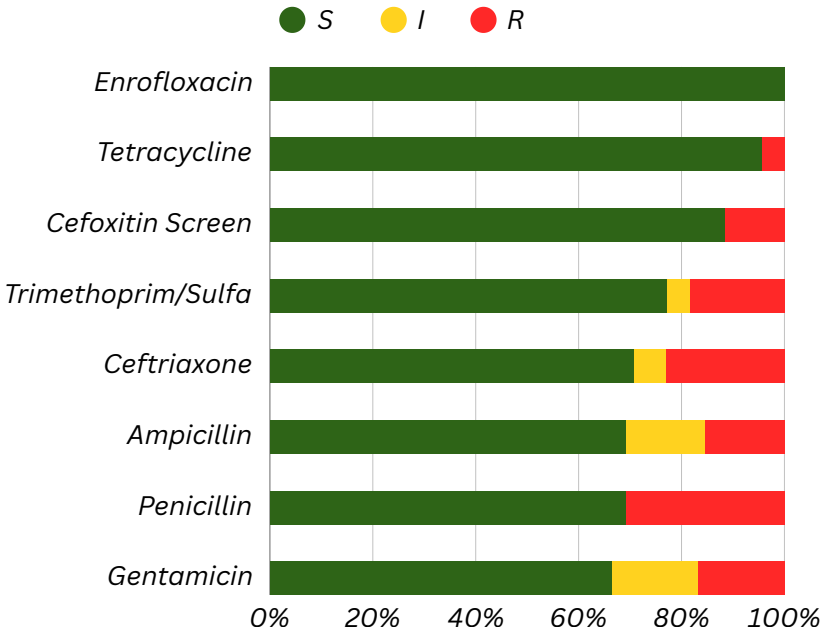
AST Pattern of Salmonella spps. in Poultry samples



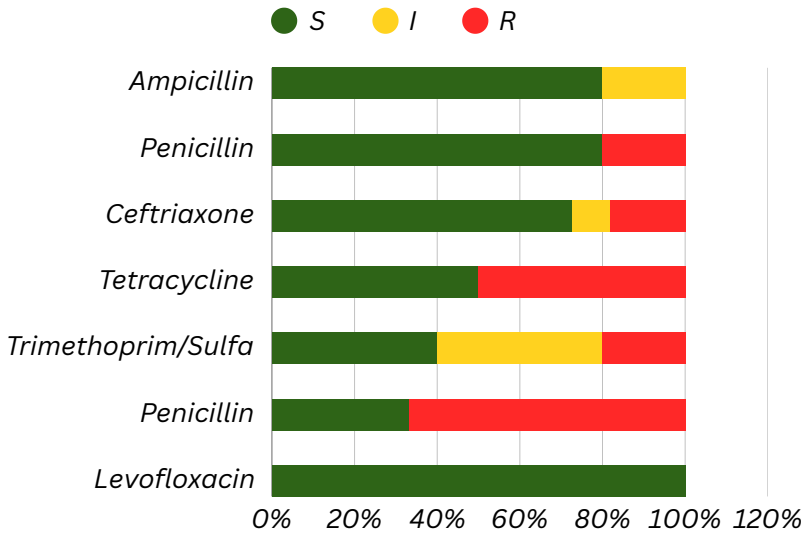
Bacterial Isolates and AST Pattern in Milk Samples

Isolated organism	No.
No growth seen	29
Staphylococcus spp.	50
Streptococcus spp.	11
Escherichia coli	10
Klebsiella spp.	8
Enterococcus spp.	7
Neisseria mucosa	1
Bacillus spp.	1
Pseudomonas spp.	1
Salmonella spp.	1
Acinetobacter spp.	1
Total	**120**

AST Pattern of Staphylococcus spps. in Milk



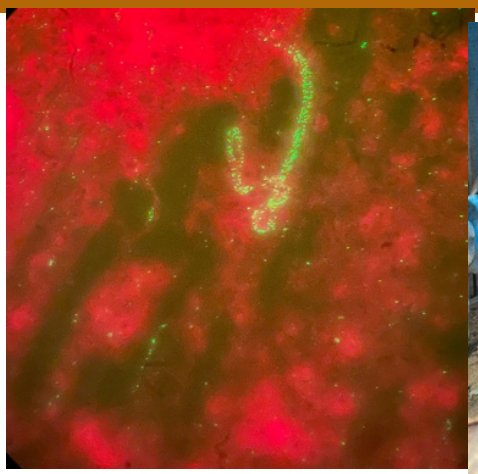
AST Pattern of Streptococcus spps. in Milk



Glimpses of Laboratory Activities



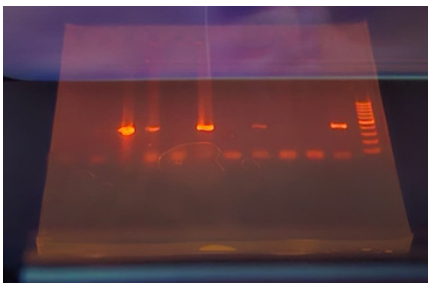
Brain sample collection by occipital foramen technique



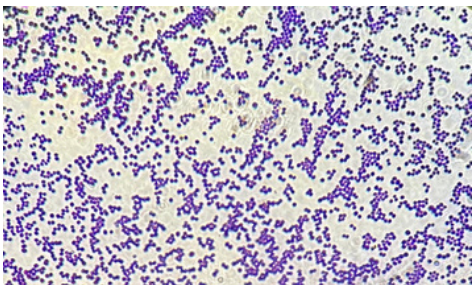
Fluorescent Antibody Test Positive for Rabies



Occular swab collection from PPR suspected goat



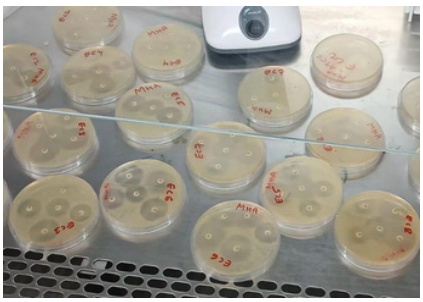
Chicken Infectious Anemia Positive in Conventional PCR



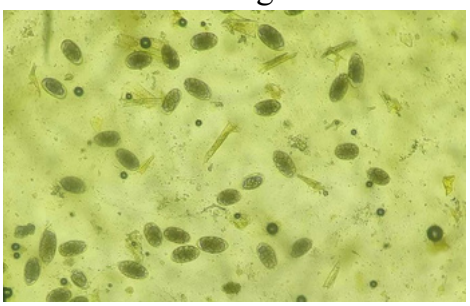
Gram Positive Cocci in Gram Staining



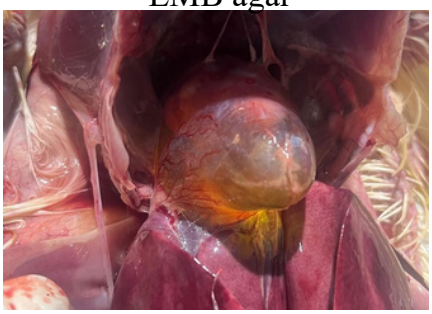
Metallic Sheen of *E. coli* in EMB agar



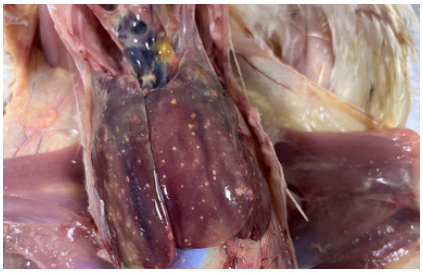
Antibiotic Sensitivity Test in MHA



Eggs of Internal Parasite



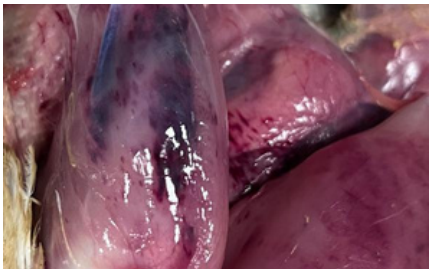
Hydropericardium Syndrome in Broiler



White Necrotic foci in Liver of Broiler



Cystic Oviduct in Layers in False layer syndrome



Haemorrhage in Thigh Muscle of Broiler in IBD

The results and interpretations in this bulletin are based on laboratory test performed on the samples received during Third trimester.