

## Retrospective Study

# Retrospective study of livestock vaccine coverage and trend in Lemu and Bilbilo Woreda, Arsi Zone, Ethiopia

Debele Hordofa Feyisa\*, Meseret kedir and Leta Shene

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Resource Sector, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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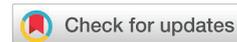
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**\*Corresponding author:** Debele Hordofa Feyisa, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Resource Sector, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, E-mail: [debele99@gmail.com](mailto:debele99@gmail.com)

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## Abstract

Vaccination is one of the most efficient tools for protection against clinical disease of livestock and reduces the rate of spread of infection. The study was conducted using secondary data that recorded at Lemu and Bilbilo Woreda veterinary clinic with the objective to assess the vaccination coverage in the study area from March to September 2021. Results revealed the most commonly practiced vaccine were bacterial and viral diseases from secondary data recorded were Lumpy skin disease, Black leg, Pasteurellosis, New castle, Gumboro disease, chicken pox, Fowl pox, and Fowl Cholera. The percentage of vaccine coverage for lumpy skin disease decreases from a year 2017 (51.1%) to 2021(24%). The majority of Goat (96.7%) was vaccinated against goat pox during 2017 and the 0% Anthrax vaccine for Goat in 2021. Only 7.3% sheep in 2017 and near 37.4% in 2021 were vaccinated with sheep pox from total population. About 87.4% of equines were vaccinated from total population in 2017. The proportion of Newcastle disease and Gumboro disease vaccine coverage were 35% and 15.4%, respectively. Dog vaccination against rabies is increases from a year 2017 (4.8%) to 2020 (11%) in except 0.5% in 2021. The vaccine trends were fluctuating and/or decreasing from year to year. However, vaccine trend for Anthrax of cattle was increasing from year to year. It is therefore, suggested that implementation of planned and regularly vaccination of animal was very important for diseases control and prevention are recommended in order to decrease disease reoccurrence in the area.

## Introduction

Livestock productions contribute an essential role both for the national economics and the livelihood of rural communities in sub-Saharan African countries like Ethiopia [1]. This is due to an important source of income-generating asset and wellbeing for rural family, but also it is the main source of food as well as insurance against future shocks and stresses [2].

Ethiopia is known for its highest number of livestock population in Africa because it has suitable agro-climatic condition for livestock production [3,4]. However, the country has not properly generated economy from livestock due to several factors such as poor management system, unimproved genetic potential, inappropriate disease prevention and control policy and lack of veterinary services and adequate infrastructure [5].

In Ethiopia, there is highly prevalent and economically importance of different disease affecting livestock were foot

and mouth disease, Lumpy Sikon Disease (LSD), Anthrax, black leg, bovine pasteurellosis, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), mastitis, bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP). In addition to this, bovine cysticercosis, toxoplasmosis, salmonellosis, , sheep pox, goat pox, camel pox, , Ovine pasteurellosis, external and internal parasites, Newcastle disease, Gumboro disease, Fowl Pox, Fowl Cholera, Fowl Typhoid and Coccidiosis were also the prevalent disease [6,7]. These diseases could lead to high number of direct and indirect economic losses in each year.

Vaccination is considered as one of the most efficient tools for protection against clinical disease of livestock and reduces the rate of spread of infection, but not totally eliminate the pathogen [8]. However, in Ethiopia, the percentage of animal vaccination coverage is relatively low. This is due to insufficient vaccines, lack of transport, inadequate refrigerator at veterinary clinic, lack awareness of the farmers and poor infrastructure [9].



Vaccination in mammals is normally carried out by inoculating vaccine (i.e. dead or attenuated bacteria or virus or some toxoid) into individual animals in order to produce active immunity against a specific infection; and/or to initiate or enhance protection of the host body against viral, bacterial or parasitic attacks [10]. Immunity is the power to resist infection or the action of certain poisons that generally produce from vaccine, sometimes from antiserum or antitoxin. Vaccination can also decrease excretion of pathogen by the infected animal; thereby reduce the chance of its dissemination to other animal species [11].

In Ethiopia, there are 8 bacterial vaccine like Anthrax, black leg, bovine pasteurellosis, CBPP, CCPP, ovine pasteurellosis, fowl cholera and fowl typhoid. And whereas 9 viral veterinary vaccines like Newcastle disease, Gumboro, Fowl Pox, Fowl Cholera, Fowl Typhoid, sheep and goat pox, camel pox, Africa Horse Sickness (AHS), LSD, rabies and peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), were available and produced at Debre Zeit of the National Veterinary Institute (NVI) [12]. These are the only vaccine available in the country for protection of animal disease with low cost.

Data can obtain from secondary data resource that have been processed, organized and interpreted for some purpose so that someone can extract meaning from them, which is information. This data may obtain from clinical records, and records of diagnostic laboratory results with low cost [13]. With respect to this, there is very few published information describing the percentage animal vaccination coverage and trend in Ethiopia. Among a few study recently published on this issue based on the retrospective data to assess the animal vaccination coverage and trends of vaccination in Digelu-Tijo district [14]. Thus, the objective of this study was to assess the animal vaccination coverage and trends of vaccination for five years from 2017–2021 at lemu and bilbilo woreda in eastern Ethiopia.

## Materials and methods

### Study area

The study was conducted at Lemu and Bilbilo woreda in the Arsi zone, Eastern Ethiopia, from March 2021 to September 2021. Lemu and Bilbilo woreda is located 273Km east of from Addis Ababa. The woreda is situated between s between 7.55 °N and 8.26 °N latitude and 39.23 °E and 39.26 °E longitudes with an elevation of 2810 m. The district has 25 Village kebelas and 7 rural towns .The Woreda also livestock infrastructure which serve the town Bekoji and surrounding kebeles by 1 type “B” kilinic,5 Type” C” Clinic 3 type” D” clinic they have. The area receives annual rain fall about 800–1200mm and its elevation 2514–3800 above sea level. The agro ecology of the woreda is high land (82%) and mid land (18%). The Total population of Lemu and bilbilo Woreda estimated to be 185,789 households (CSA, 2017).

According to Lemu and Bilbilo Woreda Livestock Development Office [15], the area is characterized crop-livestock mixed farming system. Teff, wheat, barley, maize, sorghum, peas, beans, chick-pea, lentils, linseeds, nug and

rape seed are the major annual crops grown in the area. Whereas cattle, sheep, goats, horse, mules, donkey and poultry are the main livestock species raised in the zone.

### Study population

Documented data on livestock vaccination coverage and trend in Lemu and Bilbilo Woreda from year 2017 to 2021 was used as study sample. The data record on vaccination which includes cattle, goat, sheep, equines, chicken and dogs species of animal; vaccine like Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Black leg, Anthrax for Cattle; Pasteurellosis, Sheep pox, goat Pox and anthrax for small ruminant, anthrax and Africa Horse Sickness (AHS) for equines, rabies vaccine for dogs; Newcastle disease, Fowl Pox, Fowl Typhoid, Gumboro disease (Infectious bursal) for chicken; from 2017–2021 year of were used for this study.

### Study design

The retrospective study design was conducted to identify the vaccine coverage and trends in the study area. This was done by collecting retrospective data from all public veterinary Clinic in the districts that reported annually from 2017–2021 to Lemu and Bilbilo Woreda Livestock Development office (LBWLDO).

### Sampling methods

A recorded secondary data on the percentage of animal vaccination was collected for numbers of cattle, equine, chicken, small ruminant as well as dog vaccination during study period regardless of age, breed and sex of animals and vaccine types used for the last five years (2017–2021) for the selected disease from LBLDO is used in the present study. The interim of type vaccine which is reported annually in the study is includes: LSD, Anthrax, Blackleg, AHS, Gumboro, Newcastle, and Rabies, which is frequency and regularly reported to LBWLDO.

### Data collection

Five-year data (2017–2021) of livestock vaccine coverage reported and documented in the woreda is collected from data record book in Woreda Livestock Development Office. This data was entered, stored and coded in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft Corporation) and analyzed using SPSS version 22.0 statistical software.

### Data management and analysis

Data obtained from recorded data were stored, filtered and coded in Microsoft Excel 2007 spreadsheet, and transferred to SPSS version 22.0 statistical software for statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics was used to determine vaccination coverage, define as proportion of animal species vaccinated to the total numbers of animal species registered per year during the five year period study (2017–2021). Summarized a percentage of vaccination coverage and trend was displayed by bar chart and line graphs.

## Results

A finding of the present study shows that the vaccination percentage coverage of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) decreases

from a year 2017 to 2021, from 51.2% to 24%. This may be due to the decreases in the occurrence the diseases in the respective years. However, the vaccination coverage of anthrax arises from a year 2017 (11.6%) to 2019–2020 (18.5%) but in 2021 %17.7 it can be decrease. The lower percentage of black leg vaccine was countered in 2019 (4.5%), whereas the higher percentage was recorded in 2020 (19%) (Figure 1).

Sheep pox, anthrax and *Ovine pasteurilla* vaccine was used for sheep in the study area. The data recorded shows that Sheep pox vaccines coverage was 37.4% 2017 in to 7.3 % in 2021 which can be decreased from year to year. *Ovine pasteurillosis* and Anthrax also low performance as shown below (Figure 2). Similarly, Goat Pox vaccines were used for goat with good vaccine coverage of goat pox 96% in 2017 compared to sheep vaccines (Figure 3).

Africa Horse Sickness (AHS) and anthrax vaccines were used for equines during study period in the Lemu and Bilbilo woreda. About 87.5% of equines were vaccinated from total population in 2017. Vaccination of equines against anthrax diseases was also practiced in the study area, but it not more meaning fully practices (Figure 4).

Fowl Typhoid, gumboro disease, fowl pox and Newcastle disease vaccine were used for chicken in the study area with a

different vaccination percentage ranges. From this vaccination, the percentage of Newcastle disease vaccine was a better vaccination coverage which ranges 12% to 35% than the rest poultry diseases vaccination. However, the percentage of vaccination coverage for Fowl typhoid disease was 0.0% in 2019 and 2021. Vaccination percentage for infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease) was raised from 1.6% (2017) to 15.4% (2021) due to the repeatedly re-occurrence of the disease encountered in the study area (Figure 5). Dog vaccination against rabies is arises from 4.8% (2017) to 11.0% (2020). However, a decrease in rabies vaccine coverage only was observed in the year 2021 (Figure 6).

## Discussion

The present study has revealed that various vaccines were administered to sheep, goat, cattle, and equines, chicken as well as dogs in Lemu and Bilbilo woreda during study period with different vaccination coverage ranges as show in the result. Among vaccine used in the area; vaccine like LSD, Black leg, Anthrax for Cattle; *Pasteurellosis*, Sheep pox, Goat Pox and anthrax for small ruminant, anthrax and Africa horse sickness for equines and rabies vaccine for dogs. Similarly, vaccines like Newcastle disease, Fowl Pox, Fowl Typhoid, Gumboro disease were used for chicken in order to decrease re-occurrence of animal disease in the area.

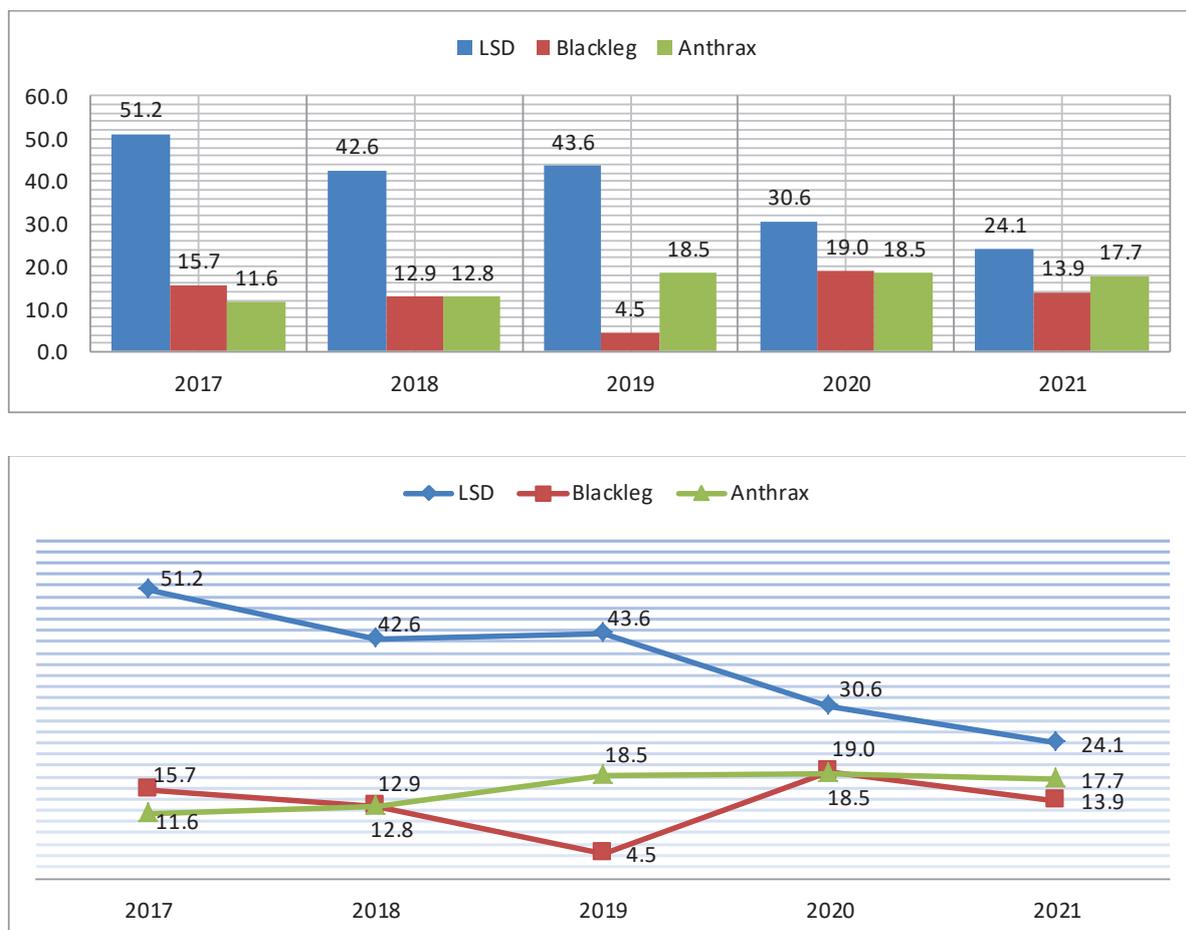


Figure 1: The percentage of cattle vaccination and trends in Lemu and Bilbilo woreda from 2017-2021.

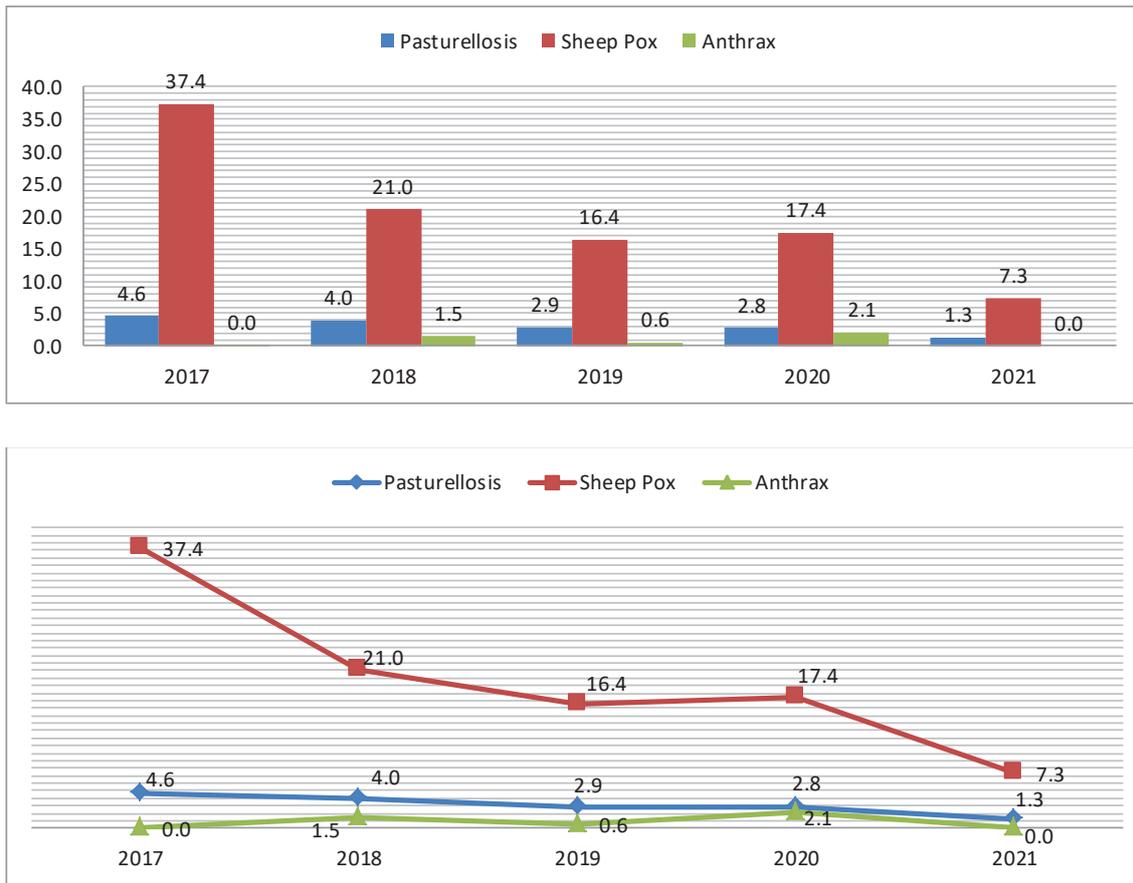


Figure 2: Sheep percent of vaccine coverage and trend in Lemu and Bilbilo district from 2017-2021.

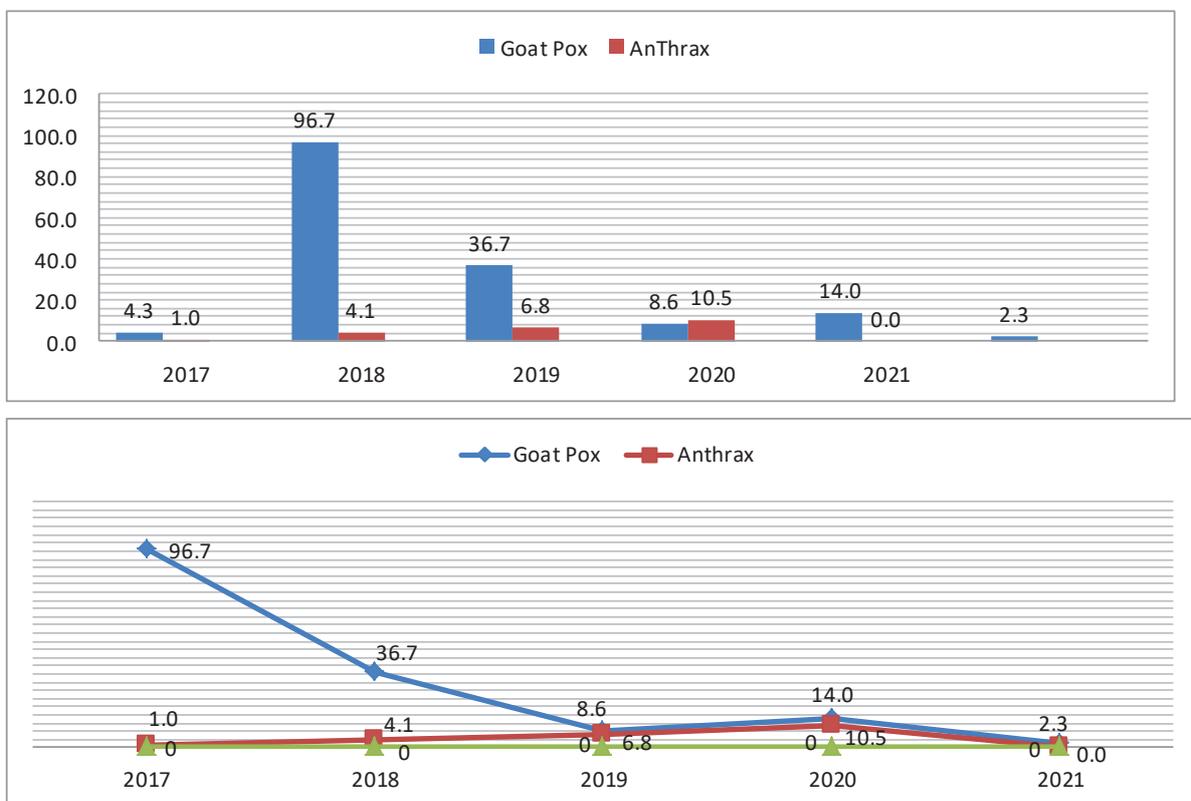


Figure 3: Goat percent of vaccine coverage in Lemu and Bilbilo district from 2017-2021.

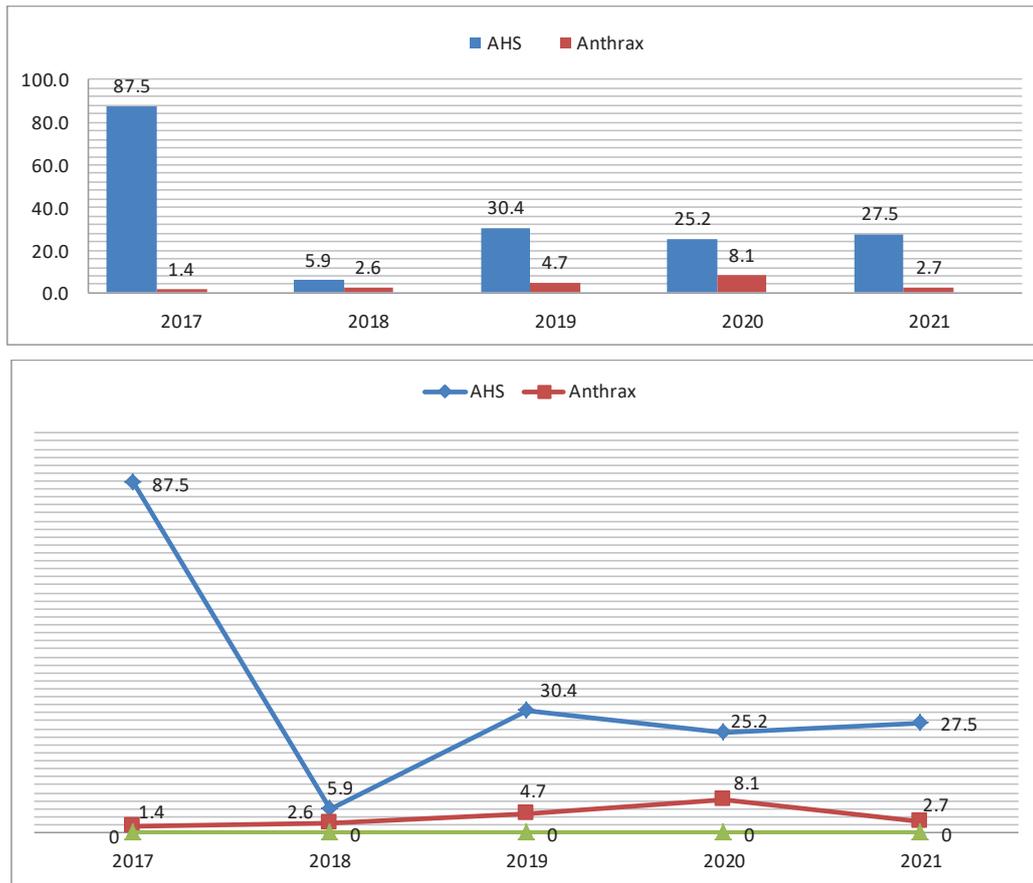


Figure 4: Equine % vaccine coverage and trend in Lemu and Bilbilo district from 2017-2021.

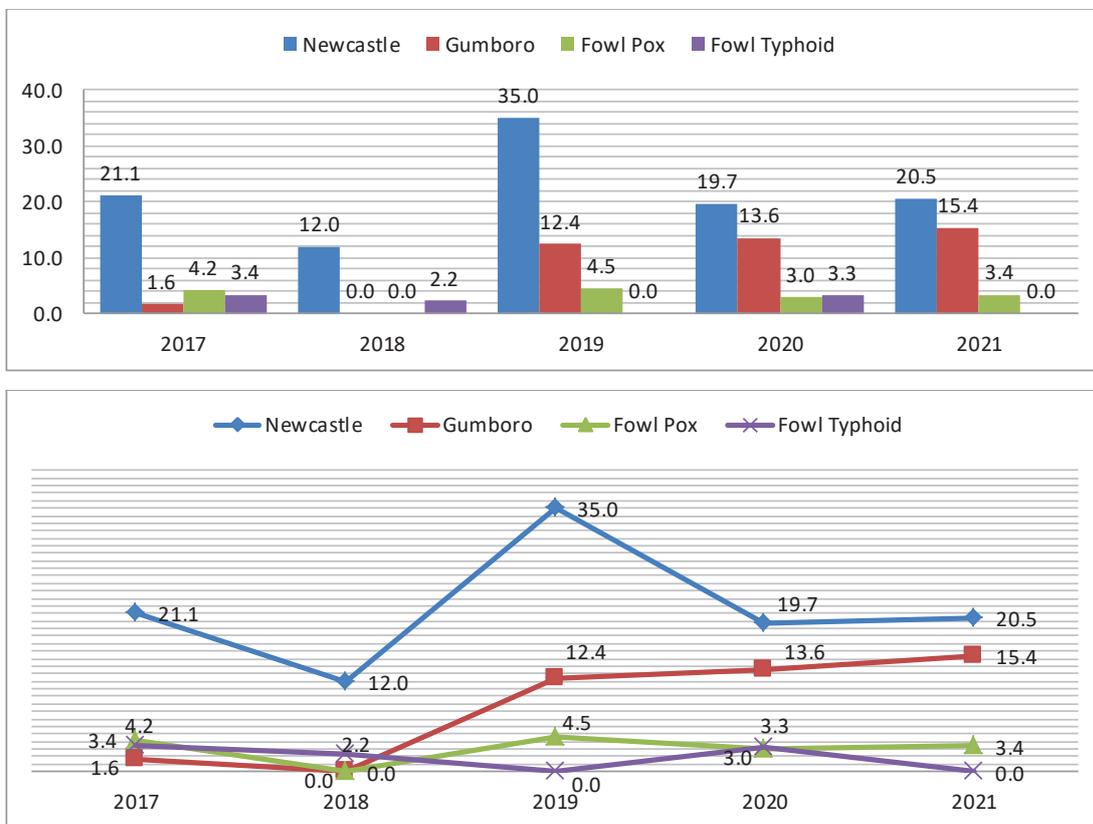
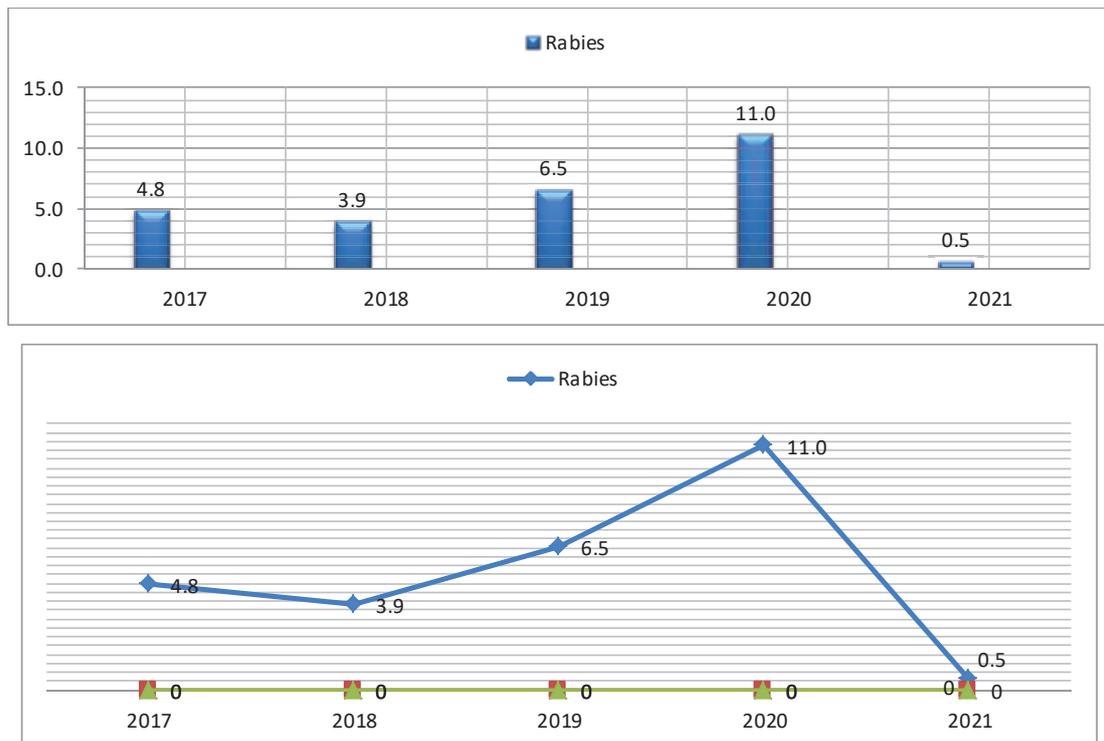


Figure 5: Chicken % vaccine coverage and trend in Lemu and Bilbilo district from 2017-2021.



**Figure 6:** Dog % vaccine coverage and Trend in Lemu and Bilbilo district from 2017-2021.

The present findings show that the vaccine coverage in Lemu and Bilbilo Woreda was low as compared with the livestock population in the study area. This finding is similar with that of report of Mulualem and Fekadu [14] who stated low vaccine coverage compared with the livestock population in the area. This is may be due almost similarly veterinary infrastructures and veterinary service activities in the two areas.

In the study area, the percent of cattle vaccination against LSD decreases from 51.2% to 24%, from a year 2017 to 2021. This finding is against with the finding reported by Mulualem and Fekadu [14], which show that Lumpy Skin Disease vaccine was increasing year to year, from 10% to 19%. This may be at study area in one year in 2017 a mass of population was vaccine that protected animal for next some year. Furthermore, the percentage of cattle vaccination against Anthrax disease was very low 17% compared with the rest vaccination coverage, as almost 83% of population did not cover during mass vaccination. However, Sarker, et al. (2020) which were conducted in Bangladesh 44% of the cattle were covered in mass vaccination campaign. This show that higher percentage of cattle population was at the risk of disease development at given in time.

Sheep pox, goat pox, pasteurellosis and anthrax vaccines was used for sheep and goat in the study area. In the present study, Sheep and Goat pox vaccines coverage was decreased from year to year. The finding of the present study is agreement with Mulualem and Fekadu [14] who reported decreasing sheep pox vaccines coverage from year to year.

In line with current finding, Tadege and Afera [16] who reported only black leg vaccine coverage that show increase

in performance from year to year. This show that black leg disease was the main soil borne infection disease affecting cattle population.

In the present study area, there is no planed and regularly vaccination schedule in order to prevent and control animal disease, only vaccination process is conducted during disease outbreak as ring vaccination and annual blanket vaccination. Because of this, effectiveness of disease prevention and control is low. In addition to this, the supply of vaccines and logistic required for vaccination process is absent in the area. Due to these limitations, the vaccination coverage in the woreda is less than 50%.

However, for effective disease prevention and control program in the area, all the animal population for any disease should be vaccinated regularly before the disease outbreaks for successful vaccination as it stated by Melesse [11].

## Conclusion and recommendation

Present study show that Anthrax, Blackleg, AHS, LSD and Rabies were the most common disease affecting livestock in the study area as evidenced from the clinical record of the past five years. Whereas Newcastle, Gumboro, Fowl Pox and Fowl Typhoid were a common causes of chicken diseases. These disease were highly affect the animal at different time due to unplanned and irregularly vaccination schedule on the top of absent vaccines stocks in the vaccine production Centre in the country or woreda that lead to lower vaccination coverage. Therefore, there is an urgent need to implement feasible interventions in study area in order to provide effective control



of the disease prevalence and improving the health of animals; the following recommendations are forwarded:

- Planned and regularly vaccination schedule is needed in the area in order the percentage of vaccination coverage.
- Improving low performance and decreasing trends of vaccination after outbreak.
- Long-term researches should be done to investigate rate of disease outbreak, transmission, predisposing factors as well as its association.
- Enhancing the awareness of farmers through continuous education and improving the way of vaccination delivery for animal as the most practical measures to reduce disease occurrence in the study area.
- In study time data shows that the plan of livestock office in the district was perform the zonal deducted annual plan which is not from total population .So that the office should plan from the total population of the district.

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