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# ANNUAL REPORT

Royal Veterinary Services - Laboratory  
Reporting Year: 2025

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## 1. Executive Summary

During the reporting period, the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory processed a total of **1,593 diagnostic tests** across hematology, biochemistry, parasitology, serology, and fecal examination. The laboratory supported clinical case investigations, disease surveillance programs, and regulatory monitoring for transboundary and zoonotic diseases.

A total of **271 positive cases** were detected, with vector-borne Blood Parasite and Blue Tongue virus representing the highest burden. The laboratory received **707 samples** from multiple animal species, predominantly small ruminants.

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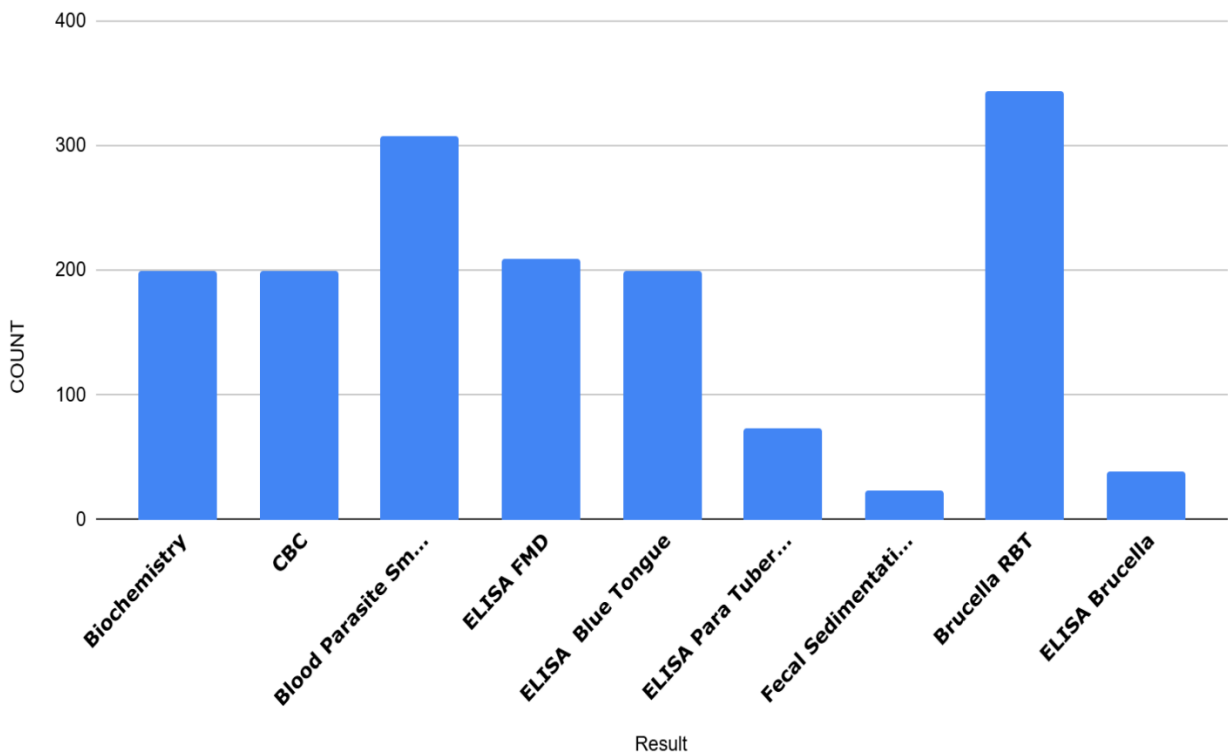
## 2. Laboratory Workload Overview

### 2.1 Total Tests Performed

A total of **1,593 tests** were conducted. The distribution is shown below:

Result	COUNT
Biochemistry	199
CBC	199
Blood Parasite Smear	308
ELISA FMD	209
ELISA Blue Tongue	200
ELISA Para Tuberculosis	73
Fecal Sedimentation	23
Brucella RBT	343
ELISA Brucella	39
TOTAL	1593

No. vs. Result



## 2.2 Interpretation

- **Serology** accounted for the largest share of testing (1,070 tests; 67%).
- **Blood parasite smears** were the single highest individual test category (308 tests).
- **Routine clinical diagnostics** (CBC + Biochemistry) represented 25% of total workload.
- The test distribution reflects active surveillance for FMD, Blue Tongue, Brucellosis, and Paratuberculosis.

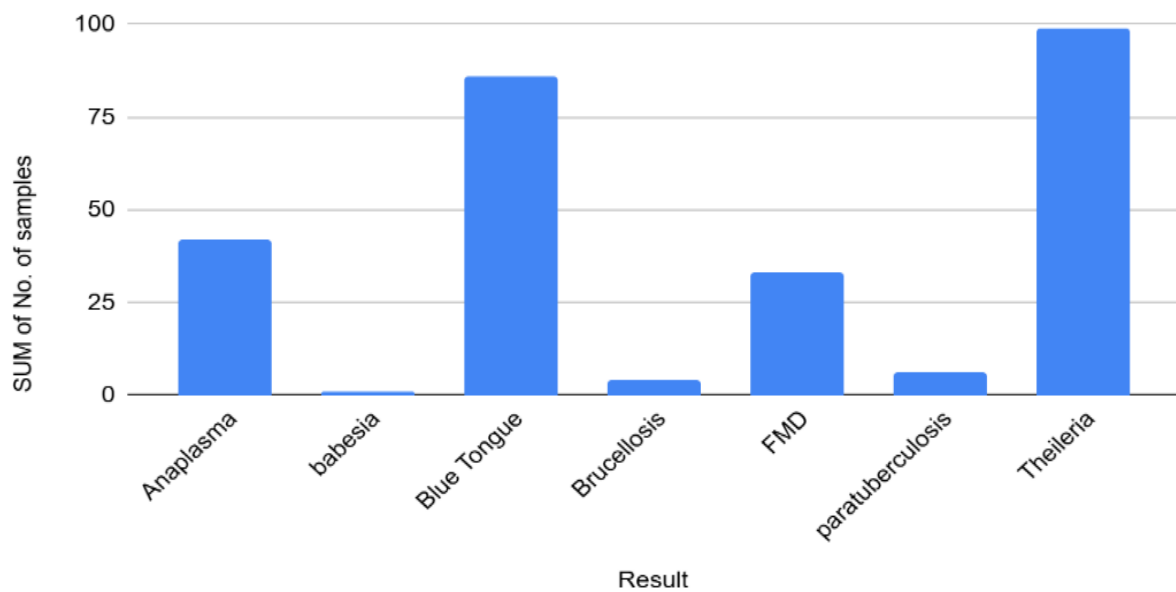
### 3. Positive Diagnostic Findings

#### 3.1 Summary of Positive Results

A total of **271 positive cases** were confirmed:

BLOOD PARASITE	COUNT
Anaplasma	42
Babesia	1
Blue Tongue	86
Brucellosis	4
FMD	33
paratuberculosis	6
Theileria	99
Grand Total	271

SUM of No. of samples vs. Result



### 3.2 Interpretation

#### Vector-Borne Diseases

- **Theileria (99)** and **Anaplasma (42)** were the most frequently detected pathogens.
- These results indicate high tick-borne disease pressure and potential seasonal clustering.

#### Transboundary Diseases

- **Blue Tongue (86 positives)** suggests active viral circulation.
- **FMD (33 positives)** highlights ongoing exposure risks and the need for strict biosecurity.

#### Zoonotic & Production-Limiting Diseases

- **Brucellosis (4 positives)** remains present at low levels but requires strict follow-up.
- **Paratuberculosis (6 positives)** indicates chronic infection presence in some herds.

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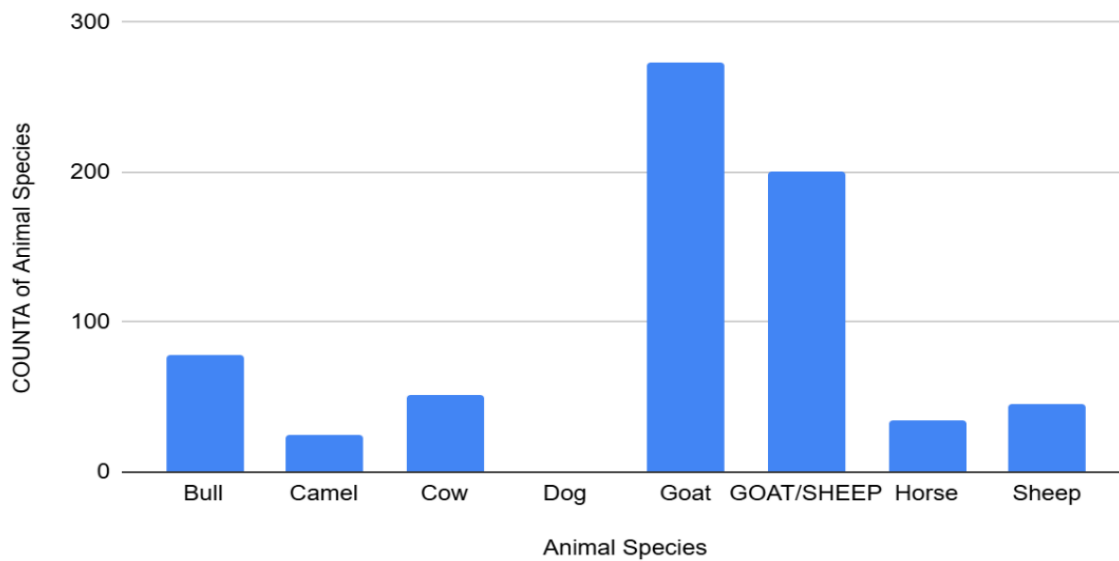
## 4. Animal Species Distribution

### 4.1 Sample Distribution

A total of **707 samples** were received from the following species:

Animal Species	COUNTA of Animal Species
Bull	78
Camel	25
Cow	51
Dog	1
Goat	273
GOAT/SHEEP	200
Horse	34
Sheep	45
Grand Total	707

## COUNTA of Animal Species vs. Animal Species



### 4.2 Interpretation

- **Small ruminants** (Goat, Sheep, Goat/Sheep) accounted for **73%** of all submissions.
- **Cattle and bulls** contributed 129 samples, supporting routine diagnostics and disease surveillance.
- **Camel and horse submissions** reflect targeted testing for trade, movement, and clinical evaluation.
- The species distribution aligns with the pattern of positive results, particularly for vector-borne and serologically monitored diseases.

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### 6. Biosafety & Biosecurity

- All testing conducted under appropriate biosafety levels.
- Waste disposal followed national and institutional guidelines.
- PPE compliance remained high throughout the year.

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### 7. Conclusions

The laboratory successfully supported clinical diagnostics, disease surveillance, and regulatory programs throughout the year. High detection rates of Theileria, Anaplasma, and Blue Tongue highlight the need for continued vector control and epidemiological monitoring.