



Nepal:

10 July, 2012: Nepal declares itself free from HPAI. Follow-up report no. 5 (Final report) sent to OIE

Stamping out followed by cleaning, disinfection, disposal and sealing of the infected premises of the last infected farm at Saibu-5 (Khadakagaun, Lalitpur) was completed on 30 March 2012. Since then, post operative surveillance in the surveillance zone throughout the outbreaks area and also in other risk areas (including live bird market and wild water bird areas) of the country was intensified. During the surveillance period a total of 3,123 samples (1,516 tracheal swab, 616 cloacal swabs, 623 fresh faeces, 348 dead birds and 20 sera) were collected and tested. In the process none of the samples showed the further evidence of HPAI for more than 90 days of last outbreak (16/03/2012) in Nepal. Therefore, Nepal declares itself free from HPAI with effect from 8 July 2012. The first HPAI outbreak was reported in Nepal in October 2010. [[more](#)]

07 July, 2012: Classical swine fever in Nepal: A study

Commercial pig farming in Nepal is increasing and the pig population in the country is around 1.06 million. Infectious diseases in pigs, particularly classical swine fever (CSF), are a major constraint to pig production in Nepal, but no laboratory diagnosis of CSF was available in Nepal until 2010. Based on clinical signs and, occasionally, on postmortem findings, between 2000 and 2009, a total of 184 outbreaks of CSF were reported in the country. [[more](#)]

Others:

10 July, 2012: Measuring livestock's environmental impacts

A new FAO-led partnership is looking to improve how the environmental impacts of the livestock industry are measured and assessed, a necessary first step in improving the sustainability of this important food production sector. [[more](#)]

05 July, 2012: Diseases from animals hit over two billion people a year

A global study mapping human diseases that come from animals like tuberculosis, AIDS, bird flu or Rift Valley fever has found that just 13 such diseases are responsible for 2.4 billion cases of human illness and 2.2 million deaths a year. The study, conducted by the ILRI, the Institute of Zoology in Britain and the Hanoi School of Public Health in Vietnam, mapped livestock-keeping and diseases humans get from animals, and drew up a list of the top 20 geographical hotspots. [[more](#)]

27 June, 2012: Avian influenza A virus in wild birds in highly urbanized areas

Influenza virus prevalence was investigated in 6059 wild birds sampled in cities in the Netherlands between 2006 and 2009, and compared with parallel AIV surveillance data from low urbanized areas in the Netherlands. Viral prevalence varied with the level of urbanization, with highest prevalence in low urbanized areas. Within cities virus was detected in 0.5% of birds, while seroprevalence exceeded 50%. [[more](#)]