



## India:

### 19 July, 2012: **Veterinary department all set to control Brucellosis**

With an aim to control the spread of the disease, central government this year has started 'National Control Programme on Brucellosis' (NCPB), a five-year intensive location targeted control programme. Vaccinations will be administered to as many as 10,000 female calves in Dakshina Kannada district, to protect them from Brucellosis. The vaccination will be mostly administered to the cattle in the infected villages. However, this programme will be held annually and vaccinating the calves will be made a regular practice. [\[more\]](#)

### 16 July, 2012: **Highly pathogenic avian influenza : Follow-up report No. 9 sent to OIE**

Surveillance around the outbreak having as epicenter Bahanada in district Mayurbhanj in Orissa State including culling, cleaning and disinfection was carried out and no evidence of the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 was reported. In view of the above, the outbreak at Bahanada in Mayurbhanj in Orissa State is considered now as resolved from 11th July 2012. [\[more\]](#)

### 14 July, 2012: **Bird flu is back in a stronger avataar**

Since the influenza virus mutates very fast and can acquire new traits easily, anything can happen, says director general of the Indian Council of Medical Research. After the 2009 pandemic, there's been tremendous increase in the capability to detect viruses. Three years ago there was no state-level lab; today 20 labs exist, 16 of which are functional. In five years, there will be 250 such labs. [\[more\]](#)

## Nepal:

### 13 July, 2012: **Nepal declared free itself from bird flu**

The country has sent a report to OIE on July 8 declaring itself as highly pathogenic avian influenza free. Although there is not a single case of bird flu in the country at present, it can again be seen in the month of November to January. The country witnessed outbreak for the first time in Jhapa during January and February 2009. Similarly in 2010, Kaski recorded outbreak in January, Banke, Chitwan, Rupendehi, Dang in February and Kailai, Nawalparasi in March and in Chitwan in October. According to deputy director general of the department of livestock services porous border, cross border movement, traditional slaughtering practices and handling of meat, migratory birds and contact of domestic and wild birds are some of the major reasons behind the outbreak of the disease. [\[more\]](#)

## Others:

### 14 July, 2012: **FMD reference lab receives funding to help deliver new control strategy**

The world reference laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) based at the Institute for Animal Health (IAH) at Pirbright is to receive US \$3 million over five years from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The money will be used to create a dedicated team at the laboratory to focus on delivering the aims of a new global FMD control strategy, which was launched by the FAO and the OIE last month. [\[more\]](#)