



## BANGLADESH

### Nipah virus strikes back

**23 Jan 2013:** The virus that killed nearly 80 percent of its total infections in Bangladesh has struck back killing an 8-year-old boy in Dhaka and leaving his father critically ill after family drank raw date sap, the government's disease monitoring agency, IEDCR confirms. [read more](#)

## BHUTAN

### Suspected bird flu outbreak at Gelephu block under Sarpang district

**18 Jan 2013:** A suspected highly pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 outbreak has been detected at Namkhaling (Tankey busy) village, Gelephu geog under Sarpang Dzongkhag. The village is approximately 50 metres away from the Indo-Bhutan border. The index case was reported from the Royal Bhutan Police colony on January 14. As of now 52 birds have died affecting five households while a total of 150 birds are at risk around the Namkhaling area, all local and free ranging birds. Poultry rearing, particularly the backyard farming type is quite popular in Gelephu where bio-security management is very poor, thus increasing the risk of diseases incursion. There are also a few commercial farms about 5-10 kms away from the outbreak point which could be at risk. [read more](#)

## INDIA

### Border States on high alert after bird flu in Bhutan

**24 Jan 2013:** The Centre on Wednesday sounded 'high alert' in border States against avian influenza after outbreak of the dreaded poultry disease in Bhutan. Thousands of birds have been culled in Bhutan after the outbreak, which is yet to be controlled. Earlier this month, samples of affected birds were sent to India's High Security Animal Disease Lab in Bhopal and they tested positive. West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been warned to observe strict surveillance along their border with Bhutan to ensure that no poultry is smuggled or imported from across the border. Veterinary officers have been asked to do special surveillance of the live poultry markets in the border areas. People in these States have huge poultry farms in their backyard threatening huge populations of the birds in the event of an outbreak of the influenza. [read more](#)

### Pneumonia spreading in animals, dozens die Alwar/Rajasthan

**20 Jan 2013:** In the Patalia village council area and its adjoining villages dozens of animals have died. According to veterinarians due to extreme cold weather animals are suffering from pneumonia. Reliable sources have informed that in addition to Patalia the other villages affected are Nangli Jattan, Haspur and Jhadka. According to villagers 3 days ago in Jhadka village buffaloes belonging to Leelu, Lait Sharma, Sukhran Jat, Yadram Harijan, Prithivi Singh and others have died. (Translated from Hindi) [read more](#)

## NEPAL

### HPAI Follow-up report No. 5 sent to OIE

**21 Jan 2013:** The Government of Nepal has reported four new HPAI outbreaks that occurred in Kaski District, Gandaki Zone in the Western Development Region to OIE. All affected farms were commercial broiler farms with birds raised in an intensive farming system. The first outbreak occurred on 02/01/2013 in Kosheghari, Pokhara Sub Metro Polis 17 while other three outbreaks occurred on 06/01/2013. Source of the outbreak (s) or origin of infection is unknown. The event is continuing. Vaccination for avian influenza is prohibited in Nepal. The map shows recent outbreak locations.

Outbreak 1: 02/01/2013: Kosheghari, Pokhara Sub Metro Polis 17, Kaski, Gandaki

Outbreak 2: 06/01/2013: Sedibagar, Sarangkot - 7, Kaski, Gandaki

Outbreak 3: 06/01/2013: Simpani, Pokhara Sub Metro Polis 1, Kaski, Gandaki

Outbreak 4: 06/01/2013: Batulechaur, Pokhara Sub Metro Polis 16, Kaski, Gandaki [read more](#)



## PAKISTAN

### Three new suspected Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic fever CCHF cases in Balochistan

**16 Jan 2013:** In week two, 2013, three new suspected CCHF cases were reported from Balochistan. In 2012, a total of 61 suspected cases have been reported throughout the country with 42 confirmed to date and 17 deaths; (CFR is 40.48%). 24 confirmed cases have been reported from Balochistan; 7 from Sindh; 6 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 5 from Punjab. Approximately all the cases have contact history with animal trading/handling, tick bite, contact with patient, tannery worker, butcher/animals slaughtering, a traditional practice of wearing fresh animal skin (post) to treatment ailment. These animals and their skins have continuous movement intra Pakistan and between neighboring countries (Afghanistan and Iran). [read more](#)