

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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BANGLADESH

04 June 2013: Emergence and distribution of Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus serotype A and O in Bangladesh.

In 2012, FMD outbreaks were identified in five different districts of Bangladesh. Of 56 symptomatic cattle epithelial tissue samples, diagnostic PCR assay based on 5'-URT detected 38 FMDV infections. Sequencing and phylogenetic analysis of VP1 sequences revealed that serotype O sequences were closely related to the Ind 2001 sublineage of Middle East-South Asia (ME-SA) topotype that was previously circulating in Bangladesh, and serotype A sequences belonging to the genotype VII that was dominant in India during the last decade. The results suggest that extensive cross-border animal movement from neighbouring countries is the most likely source of FMDV serotypes in Bangladesh. [read more](#)

BHUTAN

10 June 2013: Black Quarter outbreak in Trongsa district

Black Quarter (BQ) disease outbreak was reported in Tshangkha village, Tangsibji Geog under Trongsa Dzongkhag on 21 May, 2013. Of the two affected cattle, one had died due to infection. The disease was confirmed as BQ by laboratory test conducted at NCAH, Serbithang. [read more](#)

07 June 2013: Suspected Newcastle disease outbreak in Chukha district

There was a suspected Newcastle disease outbreak in Toktokha village, Bongo Geog, Chukha Dzongkhag on 28 May 2013. [read more](#)

INDIA

12 June 2013: Anthrax scare grips Angul district in Odisha

Anthrax scare has gripped Angul district in Odisha with more than 35 people falling ill with suspected symptoms of the disease at Suleipal village under Kaniha block. Fifteen persons have been rushed to the SCB Medical College Hospital while the rest are being treated at the local hospital at Kaniha. All the affected persons are from the same village and are displaying symptoms of cutaneous anthrax infections, like severe lesions or wounds on the skin. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

07 June 2013: Peacock deaths suggest re-emergence of Newcastle disease in Sindh Province

At least 14 peacocks have reportedly died and several others have fallen ill in various villages in Thar over the last four days. Reports about the death of peacocks have emerged in Mithi, Diplo and Nagarparkar tehsils. Though Thar's villagers may harbour concerns about the emergence of the Newcastle disease virus the wildlife department has yet to verify the deaths and maintains that the birds may have died of other causes. [read more](#)

OTHERS

07 June 2013: Novel coronavirus infection - update

Ministry of Health in Saudi Arabia has notified WHO of an additional laboratory-confirmed case with Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV). The patient is a 83-year-old man with underlying medical conditions, who became ill on 27 May 2013 and died on 31 May 2013. He is from Al-Ahsa, where an outbreak began in a health care facility since April 2013. Globally, from September 2012 to date, WHO has been informed of a total of 55 laboratory-confirmed cases of infection with MERS-CoV, including 31 deaths. [read more](#)

04 June 2013: Influenza at the human-animal interface

From 2003 through 4 June 2013, 630 laboratory-confirmed human cases with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus infection have been officially reported to WHO from 15 countries, of which 375 died. Since the last update on 26 April 2013, two new laboratory-confirmed human cases with influenza A(H5N1) virus infection were reported to WHO from Cambodia and Egypt. The investigations into these concluded that they were sporadic cases and that the appearance of these sporadic cases are expected and will likely occur in the future. [read more](#)

07 June 2013: Human infections with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus

A total of 132 laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus have been reported to WHO; 131 cases by China National Health and Family Planning Commission and one case by the Taipei Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Although cases have been reported in both men and women, and across a wide age range, most cases have occurred in middle-aged or older men. Thirty-seven people have died, and most of the other cases were considered severe. Human infection appears to be related to exposure to live poultry or contaminated environments. [read more](#)