

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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BANGLADESH

09 Nov 2013: Dealing with the menace of stray dogs

Experts at a workshop held on the eve of World Rabies Day one and a half months ago under the auspices of the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) said that rabies, a serious disease particularly common in dogs, causes nearly 2000 human deaths in the country per year. The DLS workshop was told that about 35,000 cattle died of rabies in 2008. The market value of dead cattle is estimated at Taka 4.0 billion. The Director General of DLS, however, said the number of cattle deaths due to rabies was reduced to 8,000 last year. [read more](#)

INDIA

19 Nov 2013: Scientists confirm serotype "O" leading to outbreak of foot and mouth disease

Scientists at the Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease at Mukteswar in Uttarakhand, have released initial confirmation that virus serotype "O" is responsible for the outbreak. However, a detailed analysis of more samples would be essential to confirm whether the virus has undergone any further mutation, developing into a new strain. [read more](#)

19 Nov 2013: Foot and mouth disease reported near Mudumalai in Nilgiri district

Outbreak of FMD among cattle has been reported in a few villages around Mudumalai Tiger Reserve in the Nilgiris. When the FMD affected cattle entered a reserve forest, chances of the disease spreading among wildlife such as Indian bison, elephants, spotted deer and sambar were very high, they cautioned. However, forest officials in Mudumalai said they had not received any information about the spread of FMD among the cattle in and around the reserve. [read more](#)

15 Nov 2013: Kanpur Zoo staff suffering from zoonotic diseases

In a startling revelation, a number of Kanpur zoo employees have been found to be affected by leptospirosis and brucellosis. This has been reportedly claimed in a report submitted by a leading diagnostic centre of the city to the Kanpur zoo authorities, giving complete description of the health status of the entire zoo staff. [read more](#)

13 Nov 2013: FMD spreads to 17 villages in Cuddalore district

Over 250 head of cattle in Cuddalore district have been affected out of which four have died of FMD. The disease started in Nagapattinam and has spread to seventeen neighbouring villages in the district. It is suspected that foot and mouth disease is accompanied by hemorrhagic septicemia. This might be the cause for mortality, he adds. [read more](#)

13 Nov 2013: Vaccination contains spread of foot and mouth in Tiruchi district

With about 3.10 lakh heads of cattle being vaccinated against foot and mouth disease over the past one month, the department officials say the efforts have paid off in keeping the spread of the viral disease under check to a large extent in the district so far. There has been only one death in the district so far at Theerampalayam near Manachanallur about a week ago. Although 80 other heads of cattle were reported to have been affected by the disease, mostly in Manachanallur and Lalgudi blocks. [read more](#)

7 Nov 2013: Emergence of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever in Amreli district India, June to July 2013

The likely source of the CCHF identified in the village of Karyana, Amreli district was virus infected Hyalomma ticks and livestock at the residence of the primary case. Domestic animal positivity for IgG antibodies in Karyana and surrounding villages and the human case positivity in Patan district confirms that CCHF is widely present in this region. The presence of anti dengue IgM antibodies among fever cases reported in the village also confirms the underlying dengue activity in the area. [read more](#)

OTHERS

14 Nov 2013: Human infection with avian influenza A H6N1 virus: an epidemiological analysis

This is the first report of human infection with a wild avian influenza A H6N1 virus. The influenza A virus was identified as the H6N1 subtype, based on sequences of the genes encoding haemagglutinin and neuraminidase. The source of infection was not established. Sequence analyses showed that this human isolate was highly homologous to chicken H6N1 viruses in Taiwan and had been generated through interclade reassortment. A unique clade of H6N1 viruses with a G228S substitution of haemagglutinin have circulated persistently in poultry in Taiwan. [read more](#)