



ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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INDIA

27 Feb 2014: Gujarat State to test first Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) vaccine

While there are no licensed vaccines for CCHF in the world, the only vaccine candidate to give complete protection in animals on which it was tested is being developed in the UK by Public Health England (PHE). Gandhinagar based Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH) under the aegis of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) will carry out epidemiology studies to explore the impact of the vaccine on the virus found in Gujarat, its implementation model and suitability for CCHF patients in the state.

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23 Feb 2014: Doctors remain divided on rabies treatment protocol

Despite making rapid strides in organ transplant and other high-end surgeries, the country has not been able to prevent or treat rabies cases as successfully. More than 25,000 people die every year of rabies in the country, the latest being a student of Madras Christian College Alan Samuel, on Friday at the Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore. Doctors at CMC tried a new method of treatment called the Milwaukee protocol (MP) which has saved the only six survivors of rabies in the world. [read more](#)

22 Feb 2014: Student dies of rabies three months after bite from pup

A 24 year old postgraduate student of social work died around midnight on Thursday in Vellore, three months after he was bitten by a pup at Madras Christian College in East Tambaram. The deceased was petting a couple of pups that had strayed into the campus in the second week of November when one of them bit him. [read more](#)

21 Feb 2014: H5N1 HPAI in house crow in Orissa state

Secretary, Government of India, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, has reported a new outbreak of H5N1 HPAI in house crow to OIE on 21/02/2014. Two dead crows from Joda, Bileipada, Keonjhar, State of Orissa have tested positive by PCR, RT-PCR tests and virus isolation, conducted by High Security Animal Disease Laboratory, Bhopal (National laboratory). The outbreak resolved on 21/20/2014. [read more](#)

NEPAL

26 Feb 2014: New outbreak of H5N1 HPAI poultry in Sunsari district

Department of Livestock Services, Government of Nepal has reported a new outbreak of H5N1 HPAI to OIE. Affected farm was a layer farm in Itahari Municipality 7, of Sunsari district of eastern Nepal. Out of 2000 birds in the farm, 570 birds have died and another 1430 birds been destroyed. This outbreak started on 13 February and confirmed by the national central veterinary laboratory on 18 February and reported to OIE on 26 February 2014. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

27 Feb 2014: Woman tests positive for swine flu

A person from Taunsa tehsil of Dera Ghazi Khan, was tested positive for swine flu by the National Institute of Health (NIH), Islamabad. another suspected patient, Another aged 15 was also admitted to the health facility the same night and they were waiting for her report. The patients were being treated in isolation rooms at the Intensive Care Unit. [read more](#)

SRI LANKA

23 Feb 2014: Foot and mouth disease in five districts

Amid an outbreak of foot and mouth disease spreading in Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Trincomalee, Ampara and Vavuniya districts, the health authorities in the districts have been directed to ban the slaughter, transportation or sale of any infected animals or meat holding live animal market shows or competitions involving susceptible species. Police officials have been empowered under the Animal Diseases Act to serve as authorized officers to deal with those violating guidelines set out by the health authorities. [read more](#)

OTHERS

26 Feb 2014: Poultry carrying H9N2 act as incubators for novel human avian influenza viruses

The two novel influenza viruses that affect human beings, H7N9 and H10N8, have similar genetic lineage: the haemagglutinin (H) gene originated from ducks and the neuraminidase (N) gene from wild birds. Avian influenza viruses are often thought to be transmitted from wild birds to domestic birds and then to people. Phylogenetic analyses suggest that different subtypes of avian influenza viruses co-circulated with H9N2 and have reassorted their internal genes. [read more](#)

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