

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

Funded by the European Union

Regional Support Unit and Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases for South Asia, FAO, Nepal

FAO in Action

Bali serves as a model for control of rabies

The first cases of rabies in Bali were reported in 2008. FAO established a technical assistance project with the Government of Indonesia with the aim of supporting national efforts to control the disease in Bali. This was to be achieved by establishing an effective programme to coordinate and facilitate rabies control with government agencies and partner organizations. As a result of the programme, human rabies cases were reduced from eleven per month in 2010 to just one per month the following year.

[read more](#)

INDIA

16 Apr 2014: Human, canine rabies reported in Himanchal Pradesh

One person has died in the Chirgaun area of Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh state in India, and another 100 have been bitten by mad dogs, which were bitten by a rabid dog coming from outside the village. All are being given low cost intradermal anti-rabies vaccine. [read more](#)

10 Apr 2014: Influenza A (H1N1) virus reported in Gujarat

There have been at least 3 deaths and a total of 8 cases of influenza A (H1N1) virus reported from the business city of Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Sources say it may have come from a patient referred to Ahmedabad based hospital. It is hot summer time with receding winter. Spread of this news has caused a surge in demand of oseltamivir, causing a temporary shortage and also the demand for vaccination has increased. WHO's most recent influenza updates (7 April 2014) indicates that influenza is decreasing in Asia generally, although there is no specific information provided for India. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

07 Apr 2014: Vector-borne diseases kill one million people every year

Diseases spread by vectors kill a million people every year and more than half of the world's population is at risk. The vectors account for not less than 17 percent of the global burden of infectious diseases. As far as Pakistan is concerned, four vector-borne diseases are endemic including malaria, dengue, leishmaniasis and Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever (CCHF). [read more](#)

NEIGHBORING COUNTRY

11 Apr 2014: China, 2014 bird flu toll rises to nearly 100, says government

Almost 100 people in China died from the H7N9 bird flu strain in the first three months of the year, but the number of fatalities and infections declined in March, government figures showed. A total of 24 people died from the disease in March, the National Health and Family Planning Commission said in monthly figures for infectious disease, down from 41 in February and 31 in January. [read more](#)

09 Apr 2014: China (People's Rep. of): Peste des petits ruminants follow-up report No. 16 sent to OIE

Thirty one (31) outbreaks occurring between 02 - 03 April 2014 from different provinces in China were reported in follow up report No. 16 sent to OIE. As per the report, 7471 sheep and goats were affected and 3824 died with an apparent case fatality rate of 51.18%. The remaining 8549 sheep and goats were destroyed. [read more](#)

OTHERS

16 Apr 2014: The Middle East respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases reach Far East; Saudi Arabia reports 6 more

The MERS-CoV has made a long-feared leap to the Far East with cases in Malaysia and the Philippines, while the current outbreak in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, has grown by six cases. In Malaysia, a 54-year-old man fell ill with pneumonia caused by MERS-CoV after a religious pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia and died on Apr 13, the health ministry reported. [read more](#)

10 Apr 2014: How a bird flu virus spreads could prevent pandemic

The H5N1 bird flu virus has killed hundreds of people, despite the fact that the virus can't spread easily between people. The death toll could become much worse if the virus became airborne. A study reveals a minimal set of mutations allowing H5N1 to be transmitted through the air from one ferret to another. The findings will be invaluable for future surveillance programs and may provide warning signals of the emergence of potential pandemic strains. [read more](#)