

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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BANGLADESH

28 Apr 2014: Mutant bird flu virus worries Bangladeshi scientists

The highly pathogenic or disease causing bird flu virus, H5N1 is continuously mutating and evolving in Bangladesh, necessitating stricter surveillance and biosecurity measures, new research reports caution. A team of scientists from the Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh and the Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI), Savar, who studied how H5N1 virus evolved at the molecular level since the country's first outbreak in 2007, report that newer strains have replaced the older ones. [read more](#)

INDIA

26 Apr 2014: 100 goats died in last 10 days in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh

In last 10 days, more than 100 goats have died in Ghuman Panchayat in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. 150 indigenous people (adivasis) live in this village and their main profession is goat rearing. In last 10 days more than 100 goats have died due to an unknown disease. [read more](#)

OTHERS

30 Apr 2014: WHO's first global report on antibiotic resistance reveals serious, worldwide threat to public health

Recent WHO report provides the most comprehensive picture of antibiotic resistance to date, with data from 114 countries. A new report by WHO, its first to look at antimicrobial resistance, including antibiotic resistance, globally reveals that this serious threat is no longer a prediction for the future, it is happening right now in every region of the world and has the potential to affect anyone, of any age, in any country. Antibiotic resistance when bacteria change so antibiotics no longer work in people who need them to treat infections is now a major threat to public health. [read more](#)

30 Apr 2014: Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) surge continues; highest no of cases in April 2014 in past 2 years

The April surge of MERS-CoV cases continued today with a report of 16 more in Saudi Arabia, while European health officials observed that the total for this month alone exceeds the total for the preceding 2 years since the disease emerged. Saudi Arabia described cases in seven cities around the country, with only three in Jeddah, which has been the major hot spot lately. None of the latest cases were fatal, but two previously reported patients have died, the government said. [read more](#)

29 Apr 2014: Australia and New Zealand sign pact to combat exotic diseases: Foot and mouth disease (FMD) training programme in Nepal

Australia and New Zealand have formally agreed to work together to prepare for an incursion of FMD in either country. New Zealand has now joined the well established Australian FMD training programme in Nepal, which has engaged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide veterinarians and key livestock industry representatives the opportunity to see FMD in the field. [read more](#)

29 Apr 2014: MERS-CoV from Saudi camels matches human isolates

United State of America and Saudi scientists reported today that MERS-CoV isolates from camels in Saudi Arabia match MERS-CoV samples from humans and can be grown in nonhuman primate cells in a laboratory, further augmenting the evidence that camels are a source of human infections. In addition, they succeeded in culturing viruses from two of the camels in Vero (African green monkey) cells in their laboratory. [read more](#)

22 Apr 2014: Confirmed MERS-CoV in a camel in Qatar

MERS-CoV was detected in a camel in a single barn of 26 camels of different ages in Al-Shahanya, AR Rayyan Province. During an existing survey (pilot phase of the survey), nasal swabs were collected from an 8-month-old camel among healthy dromedary camels. These data demonstrate that the MERS-CoV obtained from a dromedary camel is able to replicate in human cells and uses DPP4 as entry receptor, similar as isolates obtained from MERS patients. [read more](#)