



# ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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## BANGLADESH

### 30 Apr 2014: Mass Dog Vaccination in Bangladesh

An unprecedented task, mass dog vaccination (MDV) found its footing in Bangladesh during November 2011 through a pilot project in Cox's Bazaar, a district municipality. Neither the Livestock Department nor any other organization had any experience of MDV in Bangladesh, where >80% of the dogs are stray. Following successful piloting in Cox's Bazaar, MDV was subsequently done in another municipality (urban location) and a subdistrict (rural location) in one southern district (Satkhira) of the country in April, 2012. MDV was then scaled up to cover the municipalities of four divisions out of 7 of the country. [read more](#)

## BHUTAN

### 30 April 2014: Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak in Chukha Dzongkhag

FMD outbreak has occurred in Chelounay village, Phuentsholing Geog under Chukha Dzongkhag on 8th April 2014. Of the 11 animals in the herd one cattle was affected and died. There were 523 susceptible animals in the village. The result was positive to FMD by Sandwich ELISA test and serotype "O" was detected. [read more](#)

### 30 April 2014: Rabies outbreak in Chukha Dzongkhag

A rabies case in dog was reported at the NPPF colony, Phuentsholing Geog under Chukha on 23rd April 2014. The investigation team submitted the brain sample to National Center for Animal Health, Serbithang and was confirmed positive to rabies by FAT test. [read more](#)

## NEPAL

### 03 May 2014: Prevalence of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in dairy farms of Pokhara

A cross-sectional study was carried out from October, 2012 to January, 2013 to determine the prevalence of MRSA in dairy farms of Pokhara. Milk samples were collected from 10 dairy farms of Pokhara selecting 10 cattle from each farm thereby making a sample size of 100 cattle (400 quarters). *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from milk samples using bacterial culture and biochemical tests. MRSA was identified using cefoxitin disk diffusion method. All the *S. aureus* isolates were subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility test. Out of 400 milk samples, *S. aureus* were isolated from 119 (29.7%) samples. MRSA were found in 45 (11.25%) milk samples. *S. aureus* isolates were found sensitive to ciprofloxacin (97.47%), gentamicin (94.95%), ceftriaxone (91.59%) and tetracycline (89.91%) in descending order while they were found least sensitive to cefoxitin (62.18%). Results clearly suggest the increasing resistance of *S. aureus* to  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics causing emergence of MRSA. [read more](#)

### 02 May 2014: Bird Flu risk in Indo - Nepal bordering district, Mahottari

Mahottari district is in bird flu risk as the poultry imported from the open border. Animal Quarantine Check Post, Bhattamod said poultry including chickens and eggs from India are imported worth Rs. 700,000 from the point in the current fiscal year. Security forces in the border had seized such poultry and were submitted to the office and were destroyed, said a veterinary doctor. [read more](#)

## NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

### 07 May 2014: World's first death from H5N6 bird flu in China

A farmer in Sichuan has died of H5N6 bird flu, the world's first human fatality from the virus, weeks after he fell sick of severe pneumonia. The UN animal health authority confirmed that chickens in the 49-year-old man's farm were infected with H5N6. The Sichuan Province Health and Family Planning Commission said the farmer had a history of exposure to sick and dead poultry in Nanbu county, Nanchong city. All his close contacts did not show abnormal health signs. [read more](#)

### 01 May 2014: China study improves understanding of disease spread

The travel and socialization patterns of people in Southern China can give greater insight into how new diseases such as bird flu may spread between populations. "The next flu pandemic may well come from Asia so the more we know now about how flu and other infections may spread in this region, the better prepared we are to limit them and save lives," authors concluded at the end of their study. [read more](#)