

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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INDIA

05 Jun 2014: One dies of suspected human anthrax in Tamil Nadu

The Department of Animal Husbandry has intensified anti anthrax immunization measures at Thiriyalam and other villages in the Jolarpet block after a person died in the Christian Medical College Hospital here on Wednesday, a week after admission for grave sickness brought on by the consumption of the meat of a sick goat slaughtered by its owner. While the hospital diagnosed his disease as human anthrax, the Department did not find evidence of the goat or any other animal in the area having been infected with anthrax. [read more](#)

28 May 2014: Three die of anthrax in Koraput district of Odisha

Anthrax scare has gripped Koraput district of Odisha after three persons died and 18 others were affected by the disease at Jangaljadi village under Boipariguda block in the last seven days. A team of health officials was sent to the village from the District Headquarters Hospital on Tuesday. So far, 18 persons have been affected in recent outbreak of the disease. Doctors said preliminary reports indicated that they had consumed contaminated beef resulting in the disease. [read more](#)

27 May 2014: Diclofenac is toxic to the Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

High nephrotoxicity of diclofenac to Gyps vultures, leading to death, has been established by experiment and observation, in four out of five Gyps vulture species which occur in South Asia. A new study shows, gross and microscopic lesions and diclofenac tissue levels in Steppe Eagles *Aquila nipalensis* found at a cattle carcass dump in Rajasthan, India, show evidence of the toxicity of diclofenac for this species. These findings suggest the possibility that diclofenac is toxic to other accipitrid raptors and is therefore a potential threat to much wider range of scavenging species in South Asia. [read more](#)

NEPAL

2 Jun 2014: Newcastle disease confirmed in Chitwan poultry farms

Farmers in Chitwan district are worried after their chickens have started dying all of sudden for the past few days. The District Livestock Service Office (DLSO), Chitwan, has confirmed Newcastle disease at poultry farms in the district, which is considered a poultry hub of the entire country. Chief at the DLSO said that around two dozens of chickens are brought for lab test every day. Around 1,000 chickens belonging to a farmer of Geetanagar died during the past one week. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

28 May 2014: Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever - update

Suspected and confirmed CCHF cases are reported continuously from epidemiological week 8 of 2014. So far total 15 suspected cases, 5 laboratory confirmed, and 5 deaths have been reported where most of the cases are from province Balochistan. Four suspected cases reported from Islamabad. [read more](#)

SRI LANKA

05 Jun 2014: Leptospirosis - update

In the month of May, 161 human Leptospirosis cases have been reported to Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health from twenty one out of twenty five districts in Sri Lanka totaling the number of cases reported during this year to 1000.

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OTHERS

04 Jun 2014: Evidence for camel-to-human transmission of MERS coronavirus

This research describes the isolation and sequencing of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) obtained from a dromedary camel and from a patient who died of laboratory confirmed MERS-CoV infection after close contact with camels that had rhinorrhea. Nasal swabs collected from the patient and from one of his nine camels were positive for MERS-CoV RNA. In addition, MERS-CoV was isolated from the patient and the camel. The full genome sequences of the two isolates were identical. Serologic data indicated that MERS-CoV was circulating in the camels but not in the patient before the human infection occurred. These data suggest that this fatal case of human MERS-CoV infection was transmitted through close contact with an infected camel. [read more](#)

28 May 2014: Tests show high H7N9 antibodies in Chinese poultry workers

Adding to the evidence that poultry are the source of China's H7N9 influenza outbreak, a serology study in the southern Guangdong province city of Shenzhen found evidence of asymptomatic or mild infections in poultry workers, with levels increasing in the outbreak's second wave. Researchers, however, found no evidence of infection when they looked at blood samples from the general population. [read more](#)

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