

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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INDIA

31 Oct 2014: Suspected anthrax Andhra Pradesh

A case of anthrax was detected in Anantapur district on Friday, forcing the district medical and health authorities to conduct an epidemiological survey to find out the source of the infection. According to Anantapur district medical and health officer, the anthrax case has been detected from Chintapalli, a village bordering the neighbouring state of Karnataka. [read more](#)

31 Oct 2014: Anthrax in Sundargarh, Jharkhand

Sundargarh district administration seems to be oblivious of the anthrax scare which has gripped the adjacent Bano block of Simdega district in Jharkhand. Sources said tribals from Bano village, which has reported seven deaths due to the disease in 13 days, continue to frequent the border pockets of Sundargarh while the district Health Department seems to have turned a blind eye to the impending danger. [read more](#)

02 Nov 2014: Suspected rabies in Lion, Gujarat

The sub-adult lioness that attacked five people in Amreli last Saturday died during treatment at Sasan rescue centre. The lioness died of suspect rabies. It is after a long time that a lion death by rabies has been reported. On Saturday, this lioness of about two years had attacked five people in Kachivada area of Amreli. The lioness was believed to have strayed away from its group and entered the village. [read more](#)

04 Nov 2014: Working population most at risk of dog bites

A majority of Amdavadis get bitten by dogs while returning home from work - most of them below the knee. Stray dogs seem to be less aggressive towards women as is evident from men outnumbering members of the fair sex among dog-bite victims. Strangely, instead of consulting a physician, many Amdavadis use chilli and snuff powder as first aid for bite injuries. Worst of all, a majority of Amdavadis skip the crucial anti-rabies vaccine doses on Sundays thinking that government referral hospitals in the city would be closed. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

15 Sep 2014: Jinnah postgraduate medical centre (JPMC) confirms two Congo fever cases

The JPMC official also confirmed presence of two young men in her hospital suffering from Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) while a 35-year-old woman had also been admitted to the JPMC on Sunday with symptoms showing she was inflicted with the CCHF as well. The two young men 24 and 19 year-old, both from Korangi neighbourhood, had been admitted to the JPMC 10 days and three days ago, respectively. The disease has been confirmed in both of them. [read more](#)

OTHERS

27 Oct 2014: New programme to eradicate deadly livestock disease by 2030

Peste des petits ruminants disease affects sheep and goats in over 70 countries. A new FAO programme plans to eradicate *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR), a deadly viral disease of sheep and goats that affects the livelihoods of undreds of millions of extremely poor smallholders and pastoralists in over 70 countries. The eradication campaign is based on the successful FAO-led campaign that eradicated rinderpest, also known as cattle plague. The new PPR campaign will concentrate on Asia, the Middle East and Africa, where the disease is endemic and spreading and already causes billions of dollars in losses every year. FAO, in collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), will lead and coordinate efforts by governments, regional political blocks, research institutions, funding partners and foundations and livestock owners to eradicate PPR by 2030. [read more](#)

04 Nov 2014: 2014: Study finds probable H5N8 transmission between wild and domestic ducks

Strains of the H5N8 avian influenza virus may be easily transmitted by wild mallards and cause severe illness in domestic ducks, according to a study published yesterday in *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. Researchers at South Korea's Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency evaluated the pathogenicity of the Gochang1, Buan2, and Donglim3 strains of H5N8 in wild mallards, wild Baikal teals, and domestic Pekin ducks. Pathogenicity of the H5N8 strains was also compared with H5N1 avian flu strains. Pathogenicity tests involved H5 hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) assays, oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs, and tissue sampling from dead birds. Neither the H5N8 nor the H5N1 strains caused severe illness or death in wild mallards. Moderate pathogenicity was reported in domestic ducks exposed to the H5N8 strain, causing a 0 to 20% mortality rate, the study reported. All uninoculated domestic ducks (the "contact" ducks) also tested positive for H5N8 viral titers, suggesting that transmission of H5N8 from wild to domestic breeds occurred during the study. [read more](#)

5 Nov 2014: EBOLA response roadmap, situation report

A total of 13 042 confirmed, probable, and suspected cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) have been reported in six affected countries (Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Spain and the United States of America) and two previously affected countries (Nigeria and Senegal) up to the end of 2 November. There have been 4818 reported deaths. [read more](#)