

ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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BANGLADESH

23 Nov 2014: No Ebola patient in Bangladesh

Bangladesh tested none positive for the Ebola virus infection, Health Minister has said. So far, 216 incoming international passengers had been screened, he told the parliament on Sunday. "We have opened 19 Ebola isolation wards in the city and in the concerned districts where international ports are located." he added. The government has constituted Rapid Response Team at national, district and upazila levels side by side with formulating guideline and prescription for identifying Ebola patients, the minister noted. [read more](#)

INDIA

25 Nov 2014: Kerala government orders massive culling of ducks after tests confirm avian influenza

As avian influenza was confirmed as the cause of death of nearly 17,000 ducks in the state's major paddy growing Kuttanad region in Central Kerala, the government ordered for massive culling of the birds and other poultry in affected areas. According to animal husbandry department, the avian influenza was confirmed following lab tests at the National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Bhopal. However, the department is yet to get reports about the sub-type of the virus to ascertain whether it would affect humans. Kuttanad, spread over three districts, has a duck population of 6 lakhs. [read more](#)

Immediate report sent to OIE by the Government of India. [read more](#)

14 Nov 2014: Two cases of Congo fever in Gujarat as doctor and labourer taken ill

A doctor and a labourer of Bayad taluka in north Gujarat have tested positive for Congo fever, sending the health department in a panic mode in the state. Acting swiftly, the Gujarat government has pressed four teams from the animal vaccination, health, animal husbandry and agriculture departments into service to check the spread of the virus. The doctor has been lodged at a private hospital in Ahmedabad for treatment. The labourer was first moved to the Ahmedabad civil hospital but is now admitted to a hospital in Patan. The vaccination team had administered anti-virus vaccinations to around 300 domestic animals in the region, while a group of health officials was engaged in a survey of the villages there. On the other hand, an animal husbandry team has been tasked to carry out a health survey of domestic animals. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

26 Nov 2014: Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever claims two more lives in city

Two more people have fallen victim to Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in Karachi, bringing this year's death toll due to the tick borne viral disease to six in the city, said health officials on Wednesday. Hospital sources said the deceased had no direct interaction with livestock or other animals, but somebody in his neighbourhood kept animals. [read more](#)

OTHER

26 Nov 2014: Ebola response roadmap - Situation report

A total of 15,935 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 23 November. There have been 5,689 reported deaths. Cases and deaths continue to be under-reported in this outbreak. [read more](#)

24 Nov 2014: New avian influenza's rapid spread to Europe threatens poultry sector especially in low-resourced countries

FAO and OIE urge at-risk countries to increase prevention efforts through increased bio-security to minimize contact between wild birds and poultry and to enhance their surveillance and preparedness efforts. A new bird flu strain detected in Europe which is similar to strains reported to be circulating in 2014 in Asia poses a significant threat to the poultry sector, especially in low-resourced countries situated along the Black Sea and East Atlantic migratory routes of wild birds, FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) warned today. Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have confirmed the new avian influenza virus strain H5N8 on poultry farms, and German authorities have also found the virus in a wild bird. Should poultry systems with low-biosecurity conditions become infected in countries with limited veterinary preparedness, the virus could spread through farms with devastating effects, both on vulnerable livelihoods as well as on country economies and trade. The best way for countries to safeguard against these impacts is to encourage better biosecurity and to maintain surveillance systems that detect outbreaks early and enable veterinary services to respond rapidly. [read more](#)