



## ECTAD South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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### BANGLADESH

#### 16 Feb 2015: Life term for formalin abuse

The parliament Monday passed the "Formalin Control Bill, 2015" with a provision of life-term imprisonment as the maximum punishment, and an additional Tk20 lakh fine, but no less than Tk5lakh, for importing, producing, or hoarding formalin without license, state-run news agency BSS reported. Earlier in the afternoon, Commerce Minister Tofail Ahmed proposed the bill, which was later passed through voice votes in the House. Piloting the bill, the minister said the demand is overdue to enact an act to contain the misuse of formalin by dishonest business people, and bring the usage of formalin and its trade activities under a legal framework. [read more](#)

### INDIA

#### 18 Feb 2015: Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) suspect hospitalized-Gujarat

A suspected case of CCHF commonly known as Congo virus, has raised alarm bells in Amreli. A 55-year-old man from Bhad village of the district was admitted in the isolation ward of the Rajkot Civil Hospital after he showed symptoms of Congo fever. The patient had tested positive for dengue and his sample has been sent to the Indian Institute of Virology in Pune for Congo fever test, officials said. [read more](#)

#### 16 Feb 2015: Monkey Fever reported in Wayanad- Kerala

Ten new cases of Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD), also known as monkey fever, were reported in various parts of Wayanad district on Sunday. The suspected KFD cases have been reported from various parts of the district, including seven cases from the Cheeyambam tribal hamlet in Pulpally grama panchayat and one each from Padinharethara, Periya, and Poothadi grama panchayats, Neeta Vijayan, District Medical Officer, Wayanad, told The Hindu. [read more](#)

#### 18 Feb 2015: H1N1 Influenza: A Public health Challenge

These days H1N1 influenza is one of the major public-health concerns that calls for attention among public in general and medicos and para-medics in particular. Currently in 2015, India has reported H1N1 influenza outbreak and virologists said the same California strain of 2009 was responsible for the disease here as well. Fortunately, it has been reported that the H1N1 (swine flu) virus has not mutated and patients are still responding to Oseltamivir (Tamiflu), a joint study by the National Institute of Virology (NIV) and the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). Even though H1N1 influenza has consumed 585 lives in India in the first two months of this year, the mortality rate is extremely low. [read more](#)

### PAKISTAN

#### 11 Feb 2015: Dozens of stray dogs killed, Karachi

The Pakistani city of Karachi had seen an increase in the number of stray dogs on the streets and decided to do something about it. A mass dog culling was ordered and dozens of stray dogs were killed by city workers. The dead dogs were laid in rows in the hot sun and then their bodies were dumped in a garbage pile. According to the Daily Mail, authorities in Karachi, Pakistan, became concerned as the number of stray dogs steadily increased. Therefore, city workers were ordered to round up the strays and kill them in a mass culling across the city. The dead dogs were then lined up in rows in the streets before their bodies were thrown into trucks and dumped into a garbage pile. [read more](#)

### OTHER

#### 16 Feb 2015: Saudi Arabia reports 14 Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cases in 3 days

The recent surge of MERS-CoV cases in Saudi Arabia continues, with 14 new cases reported in the past 3 days, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has announced that it is sending investigators to help with preventive steps. The 14 new cases of MERS-CoV reported by the Saudi Ministry of Health (MOH) are spread across the country and include 1 death. The agency also confirmed the death of a previously reported case-patient. [read more](#)

#### 18 Feb 2015: Climate change leads to rapid emergence of infectious diseases: Study

The appearance of infectious diseases in new places and new hosts, such as West Nile virus and Ebola, is a predictable result of climate change, says a zoologist affiliated with the Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. In an article published Sunday in conjunction with a special issue of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B., Daniel Brooks warns that humans can expect more such illnesses to emerge in the future, as climate change shifts habitats and brings wildlife, crops, livestock, and humans into contact with pathogens to which they are susceptible but to which they have never been exposed. [read more](#)