

South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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BANGLADESH

27 Sep 2015: License mandatory for pet birds

Those looking to keep a pet bird at home will henceforth need an annual license to do that in Bangladesh. And those who rear birds and trade in them will not be able to do that without a trade license. A new set of guidelines will now make it mandatory for all those keeping birds and trading in them to first secure a license renewable every year. The draft of the guidelines is ready and a gazette notification on it will be issued once the cabinet clears it, says Forest and Environment secretary. The "Pet bird management guidelines 2015" stipulates a year in prison and a highest fine of Tk 50,000 if one fails to keep a pet bird or trade in birds without a license. [read more](#)

24 Sep 2015: Of Eid-ul Azha and sacrificial animals

Bangladesh now appears set to overcome the supply side constraints that were widely speculated upon this year about sacrificial animals during the Eid-ul-Azha to be celebrated on September 25, thanks to some timely efforts by the government. Such fears loomed large as there was initially a tightening of border belts by India but later such a restriction on supply of cattle to Bangladesh seemed to have been relaxed. That is why, thousands of cows, bulls and other sacrificial animals are reportedly coming from India to cattle markets throughout Bangladesh. An estimated two million cows are smuggled from India to Bangladesh each year, according to trading circles. [read more](#)

INDIA

28 Sep 2015: Kumaon of Uttarakhand in grip of encephalitis and dengue

After dengue, it is the turn of encephalitis to wreak havoc in the Kumaon region. As many as 10 people have succumbed to encephalitis since August this year. Doctors say that the infection is beginning to assume the proportion of an epidemic with more than 100 suspected patients admitted in various government and private hospitals in Haldwani. [read more](#)

27 Sep 2015: Anthrax in Visakhathanam district

Five suspected cases of cutaneous anthrax were reported from Hukumpeta in Visakhathanam district on Saturday. District Medical and Health Officer received information about the cases. "The details we have got indicates that the disease might be cutaneous, which treatable," she said, adding that the patients would be admitted to the King George Hospital on Monday. She also informed that the death of a boy at the Telugu Desam Colony in Malkapuram area was due to fever and it was not a dengue case. The hospital where the boys was treated recorded that the patient died owing to fever, she added. [read more](#)

24 Sep 2015: Japanese encephalitis (JE) a bigger threat than dengue: Jharkhand health department

The Jharkhand Health Department on Tuesday issued an alert spooked by the rise in mosquito-borne Japanese Encephalitis (JE) cases in the state, calling it a bigger threat than dengue. A 10-year-old-girl, a resident of Latehar district became the fifth child in Jharkhand on Monday to be diagnosed with JE in the past fortnight. In the last six months, 37 children in Jharkhand were diagnosed with the infection, of which 17 were diagnosed at the Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Hospital (MGMCH) in East Singhbhum. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

30 Sep 2015: Man diagnosed with dengue plus Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)

Provincial Minister for Health in Dahar said on Tuesday that during the last 15 days as many as 346 people have been diagnosed with dengue virus while one man was diagnosed with dengue plus CCHF virus in Karachi. He said this in a statement issued on Tuesday. He said in current year, 1,732 patients affected by dengue virus were brought to the hospitals, out of which 1,687 patients belonged to Karachi and the remaining 45 patients were brought from other parts of Sindh province. [read more](#)

OTHERS

28 Sep 2015: WHO, OIE, FAO and GARC call to invest in defeating human rabies transmitted by dogs

Leading organizations in the field of rabies, WHO, OIE, FAO, together with GARC, are urging countries to develop appropriate investment strategies to eliminate human rabies. The disease is mainly transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected dog and is widespread in low-income countries, with little or no domestic and stray dog management or vaccination programmes. Pilot programmes have successfully demonstrated that elimination of rabies is achievable mainly through mass dog-vaccination campaigns, supported by improved access to post-exposure prophylaxis (post-bite treatment) to people immediately after a suspected dog-bite. Over 95% of human cases of rabies are due to dog bites and, unlike many other diseases, the tools required to tackle this neglected disease are available. [read more](#)