

South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

Regional Support Unit for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (RSU-SAARC)

BANGLADESH

10 June 2016: Anthrax Monitoring lapses real concern

According to the office of the district civil surgeon, a total of 125 people were infected with anthrax in the three upazilas in district Sirajgunj until May 30. Of these, 44 were in the Ullapara's Koira Soratola village, 32 in Kamarkhand and 49 in Shahzadpur. Reckless slaughtering of diseased cattle and selling of meat to recover some losses were the probable reason behind the recent outbreak of anthrax in the district. The people of the area however, observed that the outbreaks could have been avoided provided proper monitoring by the health department and timely vaccination of animals by the livestock department were put in place. [read more](#)

BHUTAN

10 June 2016: Infectious Bursal Disease outbreak Tsirang Dzongkhag

Two outbreaks of Infectious Bursal disease (Gumboro) one in Kikorthang School area, Goserling Geog and other in Dangragoan village, Semjong Geog under Tsirang Dzongkhag were started on 7 and 10 June claiming death of 194 and 255 birds of 4 weeks old respectively. Dzongkhag Veterinary Hospital, Damphu confirmed the disease through post mortem and IBD test kit. [read more](#)

INDIA

10 June 2016: Two deaths suspected of Anthrax in Odisha's Rayagada

Two persons have died in the last three days and 10 others are in critical condition after being afflicted with anthrax in Dabuguda village in Renga panchayat under Kashipur block in Odisha's Rayagada district. [read more](#)

10 May 2016: A novel clade 2.3.2.1c of H5N1 virus detected in Indian poultry

A scientific study has revealed that outbreaks in poultry in Kerala, Chandigarh and Uttar Pradesh, during November 2014–March 2015 were caused by a novel clade 2.3.2.1c of H5N1 virus. The virus clade 2.3.2.1 was emerged during 2007–2008 in South East Asia and spread to Nepal, Romania and Bulgaria. This clade showed closer genetic relationship with contemporary H5N1 viruses isolated in China, Vietnam, Dubai, Bulgaria, Romania, Ivory Coast and Nigeria than the clade 2.3.2.1 earlier isolated in Nepal in 2010. Considering the widespread incidence, presence in wild birds and incidence of human infection with this novel clade of H5N1, continued avian influenza surveillance in all the host species is warranted for effective control of the disease and to minimize the public health impact. [read more](#)

OTHERS

3 June 2016: Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) origin and animal reservoir

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) is a novel coronavirus discovered in 2012 and is responsible for acute respiratory syndrome in humans. Though not confirmed yet, multiple surveillance and phylogenetic studies suggest a bat origin. The disease is heavily endemic in dromedary camel populations of East Africa and the Middle East. It is unclear as to when the virus was introduced to dromedary camels, but data from studies that investigated stored dromedary camel sera and geographical distribution of involved dromedary camel populations suggested that the virus was present in dromedary camels several decades ago. Though bats and alpacas can serve as potential reservoirs for MERS-CoV, dromedary camels seem to be the only animal host responsible for the spill over human infections. [read more](#)