

South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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

BANGLADESH

23 June 2016: Anthrax reported in Gopalpur upazila of the district Tangail

According to a news item published in “The Daily Star” a villager slaughtered a sick cow and distributed the meat among the neighbours and relatives. At least 18 people who were engaged in slaughtering, processing and washing the meat found infected with anthrax. [read more](#)

INDIA

23 June 2016: Achievements at National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics

National animal disease referral expert system (NADRES) which is web based dynamic and interactive livestock disease relational database supported by GIS and includes the disease forecasting module. The data from 609 district have been linked to GIS software for disease monitoring and surveillance. EpiInfo[®] software of CDC Atlanta, USA has been optimized to design the epidemiological studies and subsequent analysis in the country ultimately to guide policy and operational decision making. [read more](#)

19 June 2016: Foot-and-mouth disease claims five barasinghas (swamp deer) in 15 days in Jaldapara National Park

At least five barasinghas have died due to “foot-and-mouth-disease in the past fortnight at Jaldapara National Park. The first swamp deer died on May 29. The deaths occurred in a special enclosure where the endangered antelopes have been housed under captive breeding programme. Spray of disinfectant around the enclosure has been done to prevent the further spread of disease. [read more](#)

OTHERS

20 June 2016: Persistence of H5 and H7 Avian Influenza Viruses in Water

Avian Influenza viruses were tested for their persistence at two temperatures (17 C and 28 C) and three salinity levels (0, 15, and 30 parts per thousand sea salt). The wild-type H5 and H7 AIV persistence data to date indicate that (1) H5 and H7 AIVs can persist for extended periods of time in water, with a duration of infectivity comparable to AIVs of other subtypes; (2) the persistence of H5 and H7 AIVs is inversely proportional to temperature and salinity of water; and (3) a significant interaction exists between the effects of temperature and salinity on the persistence of AIV, with the effect of salinity more prominent at lower temperatures. Results from the two HPAI H5N1 viruses from Asia indicated that these viruses did not persist as long as the wild-type AIVs. [read more](#)