

South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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

BANGLADESH

24 August 2016: Changing climate bites poultry industry

Bangladesh's fast-growing poultry industry knows how to fight off odds, but recent trends in rising temperature and erratic rainfall threaten to decimate that resilience it has built over the past few decades. Climate change, defined as average changes in temperature or rains, is giving rise to emerging diseases, affecting broiler or layer's growth, while increasing mortality of poultry population, according to experts and industry people. [read more](#)

INDIA

25 August 2016: 130 goats die after vaccination in Odisha

More than 130 goats died in a month in Kuradposhi village under Reamal block in the district. The goats died allegedly after being injected with vaccine to prevent 'peste des petits ruminants' (PPR) disease by the district veterinary department. The PPR disease is an acute viral disease of goats and sheep characterized by fever, stomatitis and gastro-enteritis and pneumonia. With several villagers in goat and sheep rearing, the veterinary officials had administered vaccine to prevent the disease among the animals in July. Villagers alleged that after the animals were injected by the vaccine, they started dying. [read more](#)

27 August 2016: Anthrax kills several animals in Bajaur Agency

At least six people had been affected by the disease while six cattle were killed of anthrax in Mamond tehsil of Bajaur Agency in Niaga area about 16 Kilometers from the agency headquarters, Khar. The local livestock department has confirmed the outbreak of anthrax in the area. [read more](#)

29 August 2016: 11 people died due to unknown illness in Odisha

At least 11 people died due to an unknown disease in the past 40 days in Mahadeijoda panchayat in Orissa's Keonjhar district. The one of the victims who was admitted to the district headquarters hospital was suffering from fever for several days, died on Saturday night. Before he was admitted, he was profusely bleeding from his mouth. [read more](#)

31 August 2016: Child falls victim to rabies in Hyderabad

Rabies reared its head again claiming a 10-year-old who contracted the virus following dog bite 25 days ago in Trimulgherry. The boy was bitten earlier this month by a rabid dog when he was out playing. Instead of taking him to a hospital for anti-rabies vaccination, the boy's family sought traditional healing. Consequently, the boy developed rabies, an incurable infection and died after experiencing violent symptoms associated with the disease. [read more](#)

NEPAL

31 August 2016: 17 new cases of scrub typhus in Chitwan

Seventeen new cases of scrub typhus have been reported in Chitwan in a week, pushing the number of patients in the District to 162 in the last four months. According to the District Public Health Office, Chitwan, a total of 17 people were found to have been infected by the bacterial diseases while examining 70 patients. The blood test showed that 162 out of 400 person contracted scrub typhus since April. Five persons have been reported dead due to this infection since April. [read more](#)

PAKISTAN

31 August 2016: Congo fever death toll rises to six in Pak's Karachi

The death toll from a possible outbreak of Congo fever in Pakistan's Karachi city has risen to six after an Afghan national died of the virus, triggering panic among residents ahead of the Eid festival next month. Alamuddin Amir Muhammad, who had come to the port city from Kabul for treatment, died of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), commonly known as the Congo fever, on Sunday. [read more](#); More links for your reading- [read more](#); [read more](#);

OTHERS

30 August 2016: Cheaper Test for Foot and Mouth Disease Developed

UK - Scientists have found a new way of diagnosing foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) which is more cost effective and relies less on the use of small animals. The diagnostic tests have required small animals such as rabbits and guinea pigs to produce proteins called antibodies, which bind to the viruses and detect them in samples. New antibodies are regularly needed due to the constantly changing virus strains. Scientists at The Pirbright Institute have developed a shortened version of a bovine protein called integrin $\alpha\beta 6$ that binds to all FMD viruses. They were able to produce large amounts of the protein in the lab, meaning it has potential to make FMD testing much cheaper and quicker, as well as saving small animals from being used to produce antibodies. [read more](#)