

South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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

BHUTAN

Feb-Mar 2017: Suspected FMD outbreak reported in pigs at Dagana

There was a report of suspected foot and mouth disease outbreak in a private pig farm at Namchala, Dagana Dzongkhag. The owner observed the foot lesions on 14/2/2017 and reported to the Livestock Extension Centre for investigation on 15/2/2017. A total of 28 pigs were affected and showed severe foot lesions. There are about 1100 pigs at risk in the village. Investigation is being carried to find out the source of infection. Isolation and treatment of affected animals and other containment measures are in place. [Read More](#)

12 Mar 2017: Rabies outbreaks reported in three Dzongkhag (districts)

Sporadic cases of rabies in dogs and cattle have been detected in Rangjung town and the surrounding villages under Trashigang Dzongkhag despite implementation of rapid containment measures. As of 11 February 2017, 22 dog, 1 cat and 7 cattle were confirmed to be infected with rabies virus in Rangjung town and in the surrounding villages. Rabies outbreak that has also occurred at Pasakha area under Sampheling geog, Chukha Dzongkhag is under control and no new cases have been reported thus far. Another case of rabies in a breeding bull was confirmed at Langchenphu (Daifam) under Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag on 11/2/2017. [Read More](#)

INDIA

09 Mar 2017: Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) outbreak reported in Patradevi, Goa

Monkey was found dead near a school at Patradevi on Wednesday. Locals have raised fears that parts of the dead mammal might have been dragged to residential areas of the village by stray dogs, increasing the risk of Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD). [Read More](#). The outbreak of KFD has also been reported earlier (Refer Weekly Animal Disease E-information on Feb 23 and March 02 2017).

11 Mar 2017: Mysterious disease of sheep in Peddapalli, Telangana

Panic has gripped farmers in Kalvasirampur mandal of Peddapalli district following the mysterious deaths of sheep in the last few weeks. It was estimated that more than 50 sheep have died of a mysterious disease in last month in the district. The sheep show symptoms of water diarrhoea and off feed for two to three days. Later died with blood vomiting and diarrhoea. [Read More](#)

Mar 2017: Glanders outbreak reported, 7 horses dead, Gwalior

Seven horses have died in the area in last 60 days due to Glander, forcing authorities to put the horses on high alert. Hundreds of blood samples have been sent to the National Research Centre, Hisar, for investigations. Madhya Pradesh is now the tenth state where samples have tested positive for Glanders. [Read More](#)

NEPAL

12 Mar 2017: Cattle bitten by rabid Mongoose

Rabies-infected wild rats have bitten and died dozens of domestic animals at Hileksar, Taxar, Chiti, Besisahar and Simapani. It is said the wild rats were found to be infected with rabies after the rats were killed and tested in the Regional Diagnostic Laboratory, Pokhara. Meanwhile, the office has started administering anti-rabies vaccines on domestic animals. [Read More](#), [More](#)

13 Mar 2017: Nepal reported A(H5N8) and A(H5N1) in Koshi Zone– South-Eastern part

A(H5N8) outbreak began on Mar 01 at a layer farm in Koshi zone in the southeastern part of the country, according to March 10 report to the OIE. The virus hit layers in two different sheds, one housing 40-week-old birds and the other containing 20-week-old poultry. Of 6,200 susceptible birds, the virus killed 3,650, and authorities culled the remaining ones to contain the spread of the disease. Rapid response teams also destroyed eggs, feed, egg trays, and some local hens. Surveillance has been stepped up in the surrounding area. Meanwhile, Nepalese officials also reported another H5N1 outbreak, the third reported in recent weeks in Nepal. The latest outbreak occurred not far from the H5N8 outbreak in poultry. The event began on Mar 2 at a small zoo at a recreation park. The virus killed 6 of 14 whooper swans and 1 Asian openbill stork. [Read More](#), [More](#) The surveillance have been intensified in nearby areas, and have issued an alert to locals and health workers about the spread of the disease. [More](#).

OTHERS

13 Mar 2017: Highly pathogenic A(H7N9) virus mutation does not change risk to humans

Although the genetic changes in A(H7N9) may have implications for poultry, to date, there is no evidence of increased transmissibility to humans or sustainable human-to-human transmission.

In February 2017, a new A(H7N9) virus indicating high pathogenicity in poultry was detected in three patients connected to Guangdong, China, as well as in environmental and poultry samples. This is an important development to be monitored, however, ECDC's updated rapid risk assessment concluded that the risk of the disease spreading within Europe via humans is still considered low, as there is no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission. Since the notification of a novel reassortant influenza A(H7N9) virus on 31 March 2013, 1 258 laboratory confirmed cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus have been reported. This is the fifth winter season in the northern hemisphere with human cases caused by A(H7N9) infections. During this wave, the number of human cases has been higher than in previous waves and accounts for 37% of the human cases reported so far. This is most likely due to greater environmental contamination in live bird markets and increased circulation of the virus among poultry. [Read More](#)

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