

South Asia Weekly Animal Disease E-Information

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

FAO NEWS

28 Jun 2017: Rinderpest eradicated - FAO Celebrates 6th Anniversary of Rinderpest eradication, highlights vigilance to avoid a return of the disease

FAO calls for a concerted collaboration of all countries, researchers and international bodies to safeguard the world towards no hunger, and the world without rinderpest certainly contributes to it! The 6th anniversary of global declaration of rinderpest freedom marks a year of both achievements in the post-eradication era and a stepped-up commitment to maintaining global freedom from rinderpest. The rinderpest virus killed hundreds of millions of cattle and buffalo before being eradicated in 2011. FAO estimates that this has avoided losses of USD 920 million every year in just Africa alone. Globally the last case of rinderpest was seen in 2001; its eradication was declared in 2011. Thanks to all eradication efforts taken place in 20th century we do not have the disease anywhere in the world. Although rinderpest has not posed a threat to cattle in pastures or fields since then, continued vigilance is necessary to keep it that way. Unsafe handling of the virus could mean its return to the animal population. Since 2011, the number of countries where the virus is stored have reduced from 45 to nine. [Read More](#)

INDIA

23 Jun 2017: 100 cattle die due to FMD outbreak in Kangpokpi, Manipur State

Nearly 100 cattle have died of Foot-and-Mouth-Disease outbreak in Twilang area. Village representatives of Twilang area came down to Kangpokpi today and met the Executive Member of ADC Sadar Hills and Veterinary Officials over the matter. More deaths of cattle has been reported from other places but this is yet to ascertain the exact number of death. [Read More](#)

24 Jun 2017: 200 sheep die of pulpy kidney disease near Kancheepuram, Tamilnadu State

At least 200 sheep in a village in Kancheepuram have died of suspected pulpy kidney disease over the last 10 days, which the locals blame on official negligence. It began when four sheep owned by resident from Nelli in Madhuranthagam were found dead about 10 days ago. The officials finally reached there only after the public thronged the Kancheepuram Collectorate on Friday, but by then at least 200 sheep had died, resulting in a loss of 8 lakh. Bacteria found in soil and grass might reproduce rapidly in the intestines under specific conditions, producing toxins. [Read More](#)

24 Jun 2017: Rabid dog bites 22 in Bagasara, Gujrat State

A rabid dog bit 22 persons from Friday morning to evening in Bagasara town of Amreli district. "The dog appeared to have contracted rabies on Friday morning itself. It went on a rampage, biting as many people as those came on its way. [Read More](#)

26 Jun 2017: Five suspected anthrax cases reported in Araku valley, Andhra Pradesh State

As many as five suspected cases of anthrax were reported from Kodipunjuvalasa village, Araku valley. The victims approached the King George Hospital (KGH) with complaints of skin rashes and boils and were admitted in the dermatology ward. There are more chances for anthrax in the area where there are chances for patients to consume infected meat preserved for many days. [Read More](#)

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

CHINA

24 Jun 2017: A(H7N9) Updates: China reports more high-path H7N9 outbreaks in poultry

China reported more highly pathogenic H7N9 outbreaks from three provinces. Two occurred in different locations in Inner Mongolia province in the north, one at a large layer farm that began on May 21, killing 35,526 of 406,756 susceptible poultry ([Read More](#)). Similarly WHO said, one more illness cluster has been reported among 21 recent H7N9 avian flu infections reported in China. The cluster was reported in Shaanxi province in central China. The patients had a history of exposure in neighboring Inner Mongolia province to chickens that they purchased at a market, then raised in their backyard. Some of the chickens died shortly after purchase by the couple, who had slaughtered some of them. [More](#)

MYANMAR

Foot and mouth disease (FMD), serotype ASIA1, confirmed in cattle, Myanmar

Myanmar reported the FMD outbreak to OIE started on 15 January 2017. A total of 59 cattle of local species were infected in Sapathtar, in Rakhine State. According to OIE reference Laboratory, Pirbright Institute, the serotype detected in the collected samples is Asia 1, topotype ASIA and lineage G-VIII. The last reporting of serotype ASIA1 in Myanmar was in 2005, while last reporting in this area was in Cambodia in 2016. Before, it was detected in Viet Nam (2007) and in China (2009). The most closely related field virus is represented by a virus isolated in cattle in Bangladesh in 2013 (BAN-GA Sr-187-2013, sequence similarity of 97.6%). Therefore, the re-emergence of Asia1 in this region is of concern after several years of not being reported. [Read More](#), [More](#)