

F.No. K-11053/69/2019-LH
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated: 19-11-19

To

The Commissioner / Director,
Animal Husbandry Department
All States / UTs

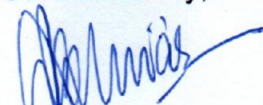
Subject: - Advisory for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)– reg.

Sir/ Madam,

The undersigned is directed to inform that Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) have been reported positive from some districts of Odisha. The undersigned is further directed to enclose an advisory for LSD for information to field veterinarians, concerned veterinary institutions in your State, semen stations, cattle and buffalo farms and necessary advice to farmers.

Further, some reports of suspected incidence report of disease symptoms similar to LSD/ pseudo LSD from Government of Andhra Pradesh have been received. Expert teams from ICAR-NIVEDI, ICAR-NIHSAD, ICAR-IVRI and concerned RDDDLs etc. are requested to send expert team to all the mentioned states for the epidemiological status with respect to LSD. Therefore, the undersigned is further directed to request you to cooperate with and facilitate with the teams.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr P. Blahwar)
Joint Commissioner (LH)
jclhdaof@gmail.com

Copy to:

1. Director, ICAR-NIVEDI, Bengaluru
2. Director, NIHSAD, Bhopal
3. Director, IVRI, Izatnagar, Bareilly
4. ADG(AH), ICAR, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
5. PPS to Secretary (AHD)/ PPS to AHC
6. Joint Director, CDD & all RDDDLs.

Advisory - Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is an infectious viral disease of cattle and buffaloes caused by the *Capripox* virus of family *Poxviridae*. It is transmitted by arthropod vectors such as mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks. The disease is characterised by mild fever for 2-3 days followed by development of stiff, round cutaneous nodules (2-5 cm in diameter) on the skin all over the body. These nodules are circumscribed, firm, round, raised and involves the skin, sub-cutaneous tissue and sometimes muscles. Symptoms may include lesions in mouth, pharynx and respiratory tract, emaciation, enlarged lymph nodes, oedema of limbs, reduction in milk production, abortion, infertility and sometimes, death.



Although infected animals often recover within a period of 2-3 weeks, there is reduction in milk yield in lactating cattle for several weeks. The morbidity rate is around 10-20% and mortality rate is around 1-5%.

Clinical Surveillance

Clinical surveillance of susceptible cattle population for nodular skin lesions should be carried out along with recording of morbidity and mortality data in LSD-suspected areas. Monthly clinical surveillance data should be communicated to DAHD in the format annexed.



Referral of Samples from clinically affected animals

Representative samples (EDTA blood and skin biopsies/scabs) from animals in LSD suspected outbreaks should be referred to ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal for laboratory testing.

Prevention and Control:

- a) Immediate isolation of sick/ infected animals from the healthy animals

- b) Any animal suspected of febrile nodular skin disease should not be introduced into the unaffected holding or farm
- c) In affected villages and animal holdings, the affected animal should be kept separate from unaffected animals by avoiding common grazing and thereby direct contact
- d) Efforts should be made to reduce the vector population in affected areas. Unaffected animal should be applied with insect (ticks, flies, mosquitoes, fleas, midges) repellent to minimize mechanical transmission of LSD
- e) Ensure strict control of animal movement from affected areas to free areas and to local animal markets
- f) Trade of live cattle, participation in fairs, shows should be banned immediately upon confirmation of the disease in the affected areas
- g) All biosecurity measures and strict sanitary measures for disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE) etc. used during sampling from affected animals should be followed
- h) Cattle markets located within 10 km radius of the epicentre of infection should be closed
- i) Thorough cleaning and disinfection of affected personnel, premises and contaminated environment including vehicles plying through the affected animal holdings should be carried out with appropriate chemicals/disinfectants [Ether (20%), chloroform, formalin (1%), phenol (2%/15 minutes), sodium hypochlorite (2–3%), iodine compounds (1:33 dilution), quaternary ammonium compounds (0.5%)].



Bovine Semen:

1. Semen should not be collected and processed for frozen bovine semen production and distribution from the animals showing clinical sign of LSD
2. The blood and semen from affected and clinically recovered animals shall be subjected to agent detection by PCR with negative results before use for AI/natural service

Awareness campaign

Awareness campaign regarding the clinical signs and production losses due to LSD shall be conducted. Reporting to the veterinary authority should be done immediately when suspected cases are noticed.

Treatment

- a. Sick animals are to be kept in isolation
- b. Symptomatic treatment of affected animals may be carried out in consultation with veterinarian
- c. Administration of antibiotics for 5-7 days to check secondary infection may be considered on case to case basis to check secondary bacterial infection.
- d. Administration of anti-inflammatory and anti-histamine preparation may also be considered.
- e. In case of pyrexia, paracetamol can be given
- f. Application of antiseptic ointment with fly-repellent property over the eroded skin is recommended
- g. Parenteral / oral multivitamins is advised.
- h. Feeding of liquid food, soft feed and fodder and succulent pasture is recommended for the infected animals.



Disposal of carcass of LSD-affected animals

In cases of mortality, animal carcass should be disposed of by deep burial.

Annexure

Format for Reporting on Monthly clinical surveillance data on LSD

Month:

Name of the State:

Sl. No	No. of Samples screened at State level	No. of Samples submitted to NIHSAD, Bhopal	No. of animals found positive	Name of the District