



The different strategies of fighting LSD in Israel in five outbreaks, between 1989 and 2019. What have we learned?

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## Plan of the presentation

- Some facts about Israel
- o The special epidemiological situation in Israel
- Outbreaks of LSD in Israel and their management







- 9 million People
  - 75% Jews
- 21% Arabs, Druze, Bedouins
  4% other religions
  22,000 Square km
  Long borders





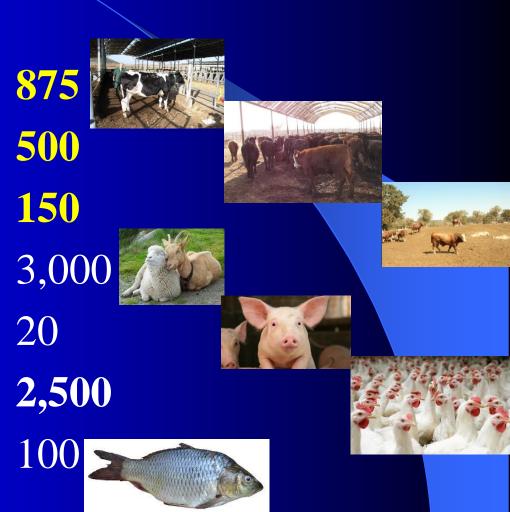
# Diverse climates Long summer short winter







**\* Dairy \* Feedlots** \* Beef in pasture Sheep and goats Pigs Poultry Fish





#### Livestock in Israel (heads 2019) 450,000



P	Buffaloe
	Sheep
	Goats
	Camels
	Pigs
	D14

S

435,000

300

85,000

3,000

#### 200,000

**Poultry** 





Bee hives

45 millions (at any given moment)
25,000 tons (production per year)
<sup>6</sup>

## Plan of the presentation

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 Outbreaks of LSD in Israel and their management





# The challenging Epidemiological Situation











Special epidemiological situation The challenge to cope with high incidence of animal diseases

- Central location (Europe Asia & Africa)
- Various microclimates
- Various ethnic populations and modes of agriculture
- Outbreaks in neighboring countries
- Smuggling and illegal import of animals
- Animal passage through borders



Birds Migratory route (twice a year)

#### Special epidemiological situation The challenge to cope with high incidence of animal diseases

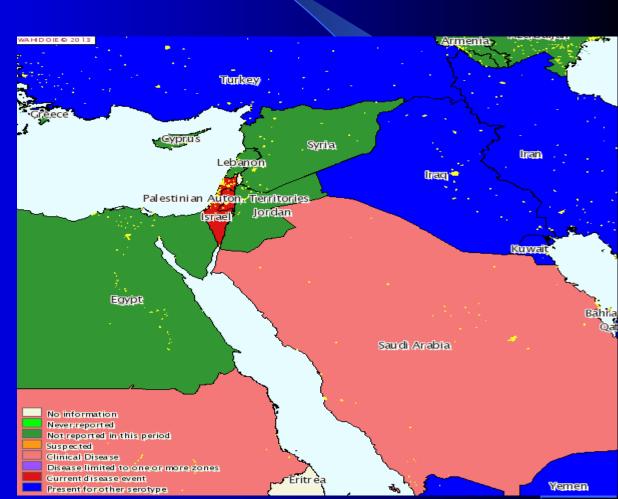
- High density of farms
- Close distance among farm animals, wildlife and population.
- Long summer optimal conditions for arthropods.
- Very sophisticated dairy and broiler industry – Every drop in production is recorded.



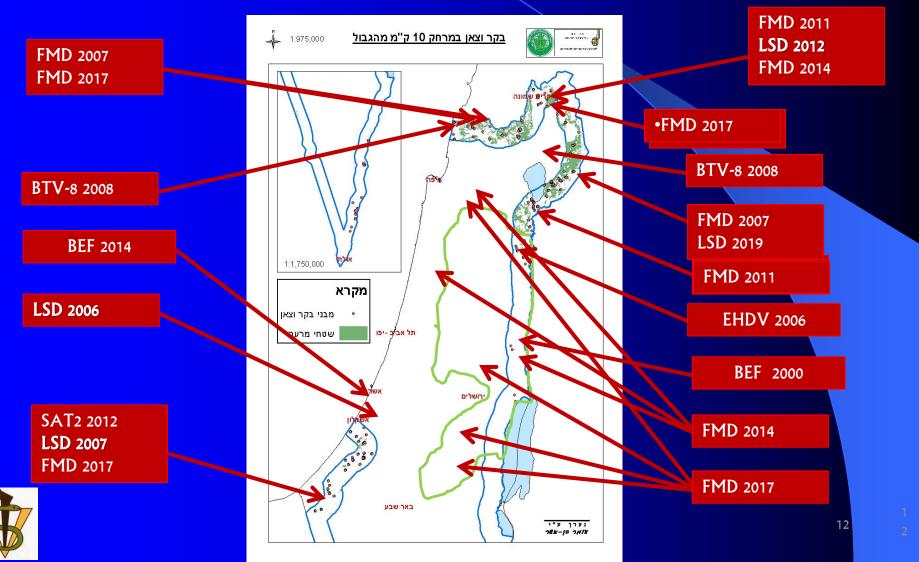
### Neighboring countries

- Not all of them are friendly.
- Political status doesn't allow good epidemiological data exchange.
- Limited notification to OIE.
- Limited VS activities.
- No surveillance in imported animals.





## Infectious Diseases



## Plan of the presentation

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#### **Clinical manifestations**

- Lumps: round confined areas of erected hair, measuring 0.5 to 7cm in diameter.
- They are firm and slightly raised above the surrounding normal skin.
- The lesions are of full skin thickness involving the epidermis, dermis and adjacent subcutis.
- The nodules are present particularly on the head, neck, udder and perineum.
- Development of lesions may be found anywhere in the oropharynx and the upper respiratory tract, causing pneumonia.
- Severely infected animals become emaciated and may require euthanasia.





















- Vector control in premises and on animals.
- Extensive vaccination campaigns
- Vaccination in response to the outbreak
- Movement controls
  - do not contain outbreaks of LSD.
  - prevent new foci at a certain distance.
- Stamping out or modified stamping out.











## **History of LSD in Israel**

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#### **1988 LSD outbreak in Egypt**





#### **History of LSD in Israel**



**1988 LSD outbreak in Egypt** 

1989 – First LSD outbreak in Israel one foci (Pduyym) all herds in Moshav were culled (800 dairy cows)









# Pduyym 1989





#### **History of LSD in Israel**



**1988 LSD outbreak in Egypt** 

1989 – First LSD outbreak in Israel one foci (Pduyym) all herd was culled (dairy cattle)

2006 - one area was affected, only sick cattle (1/3) were culled (205 dairy cows)





# Ein Zurim - 2006

June-August 2006
205 dairy cows died or were culled.
Few cows were affected in two adjacent moshavs.







#### **History of LSD in Israel**



**1988 LSD outbreak in Egypt** 

1989 – First LSD outbreak in Israel one foci (Pduyym) all herd was culled (dairy cattle)

2006 - one area was affected, only sick cattle were culled (203 dairy cows)

2007 - one area was affected, only sick cattle were culled (dairy cattle and beef cattle)





# Alumim 2007

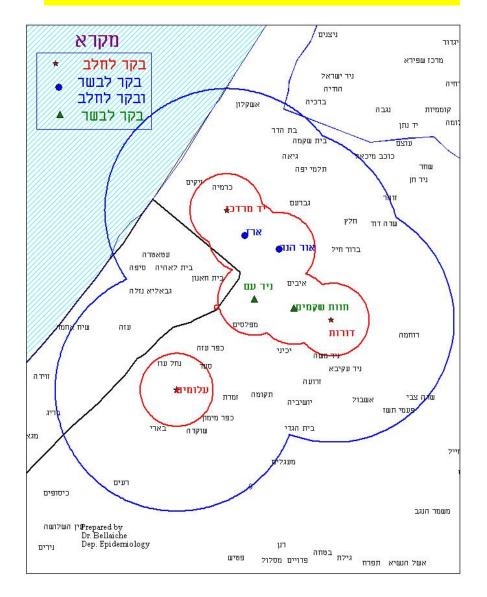
In May – Gazza strip VS notified the disease.

- ✤ 11/06/07 first case in Israel. Dairy herd.
- Severe milk drop several days before the apparition of the lumps.
- Total of 9 outbreaks- 6 dairy farms and 3 free ranging herds.

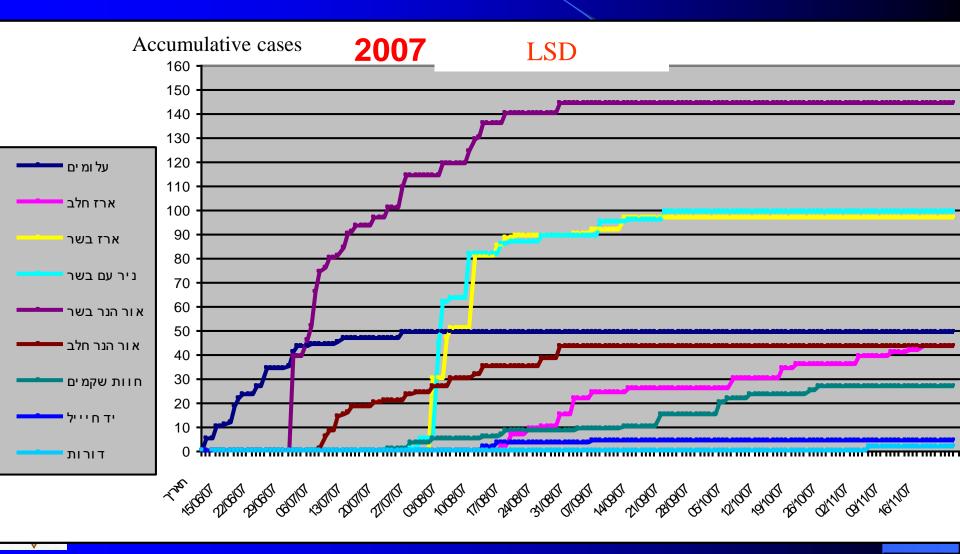




#### LSD outbreaks 2007

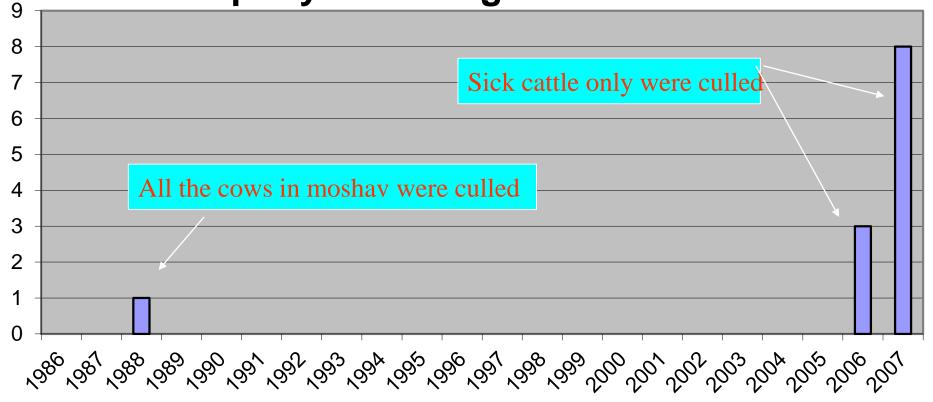






#### Lumpy skin disease till 2007

# Lumpy skin disease - number of affected herds per year during 1986-2007



### **Till 2007**



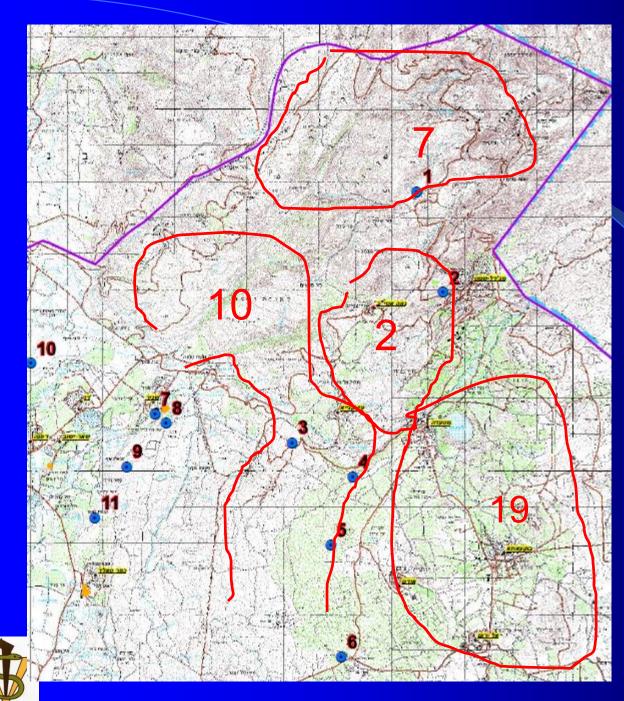


### Lumpy skin disease outbreak 2012-2013

1.58 11

## LSD spreading - Israel 2012-2013





# Initial picture 28.07.2012

- ✤ 30-40 Beef herds
- ✤ 4,000 cows
- Mutual pastures
- Poor pasture
- Mountains, forests
- Over crowding
- ✤ 10-60% morbidity



























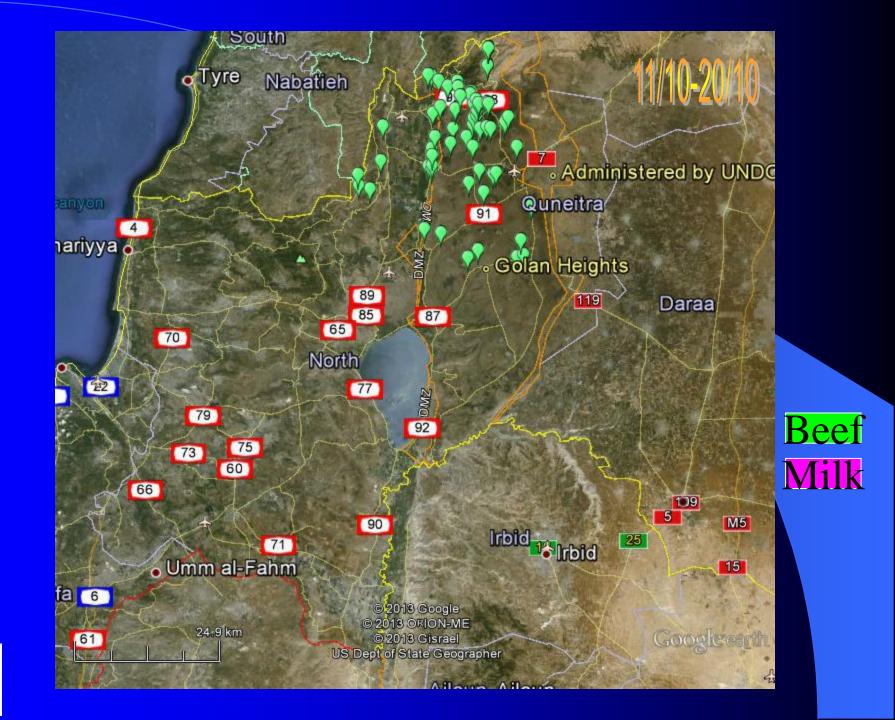


















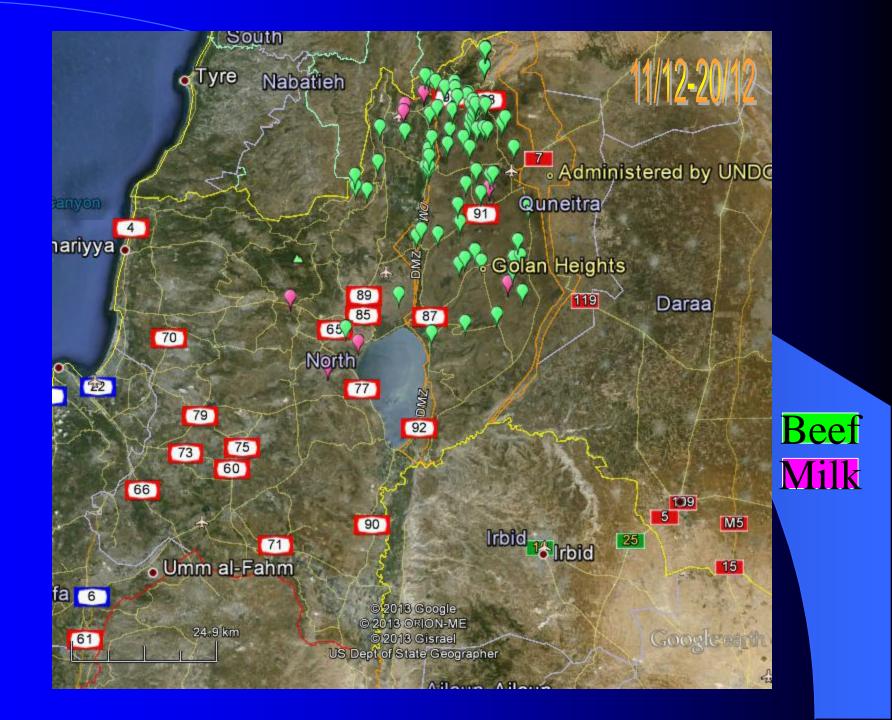










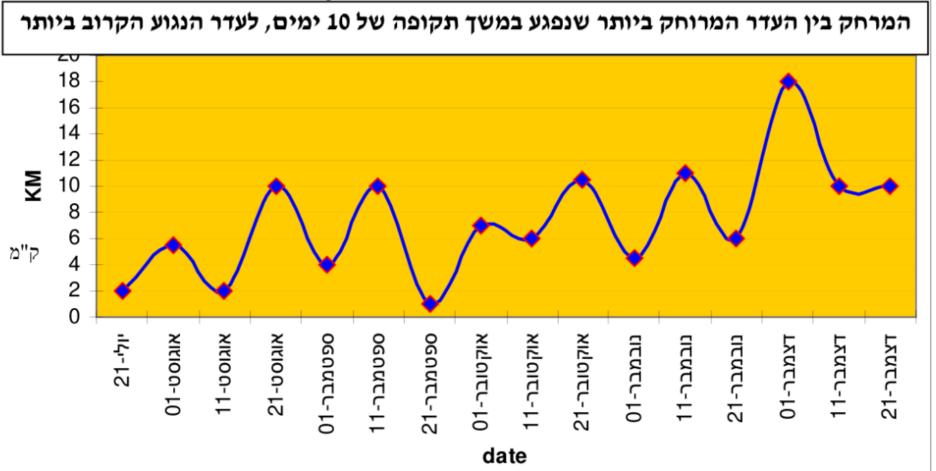


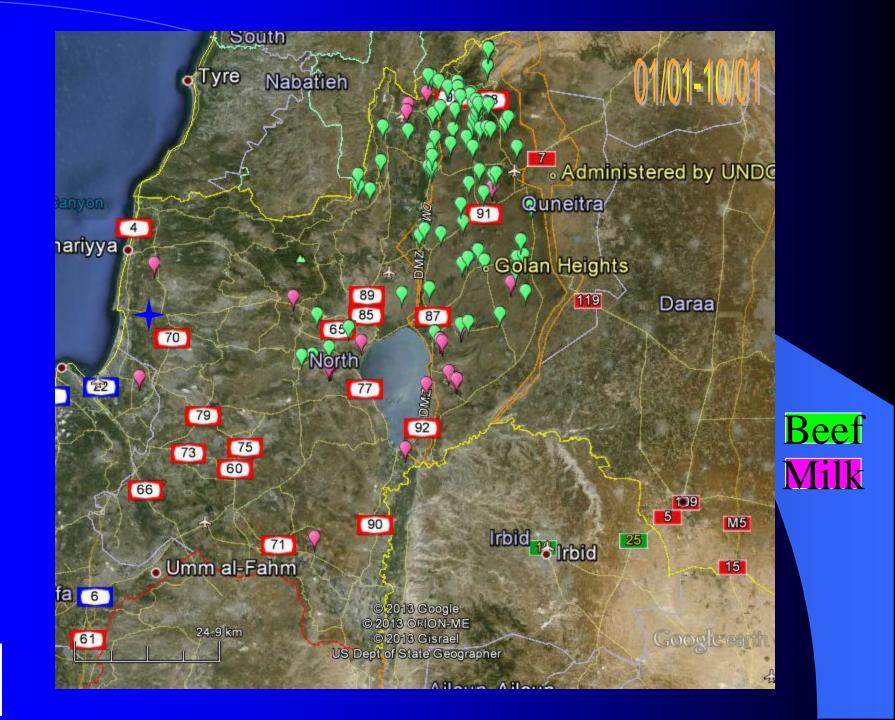






#### Distance from most far affected new herd to its closest previous affected herd

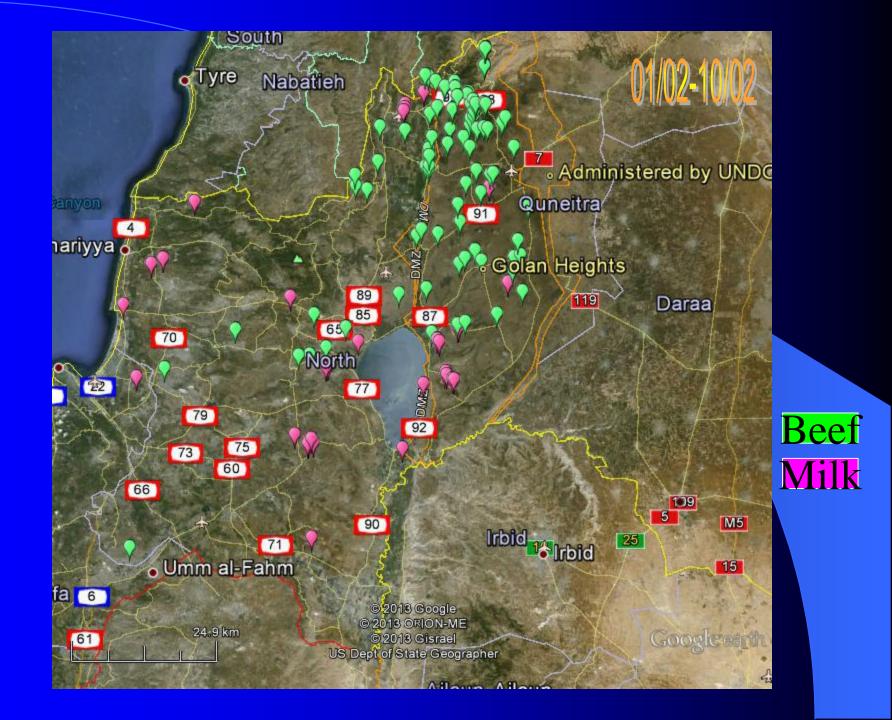






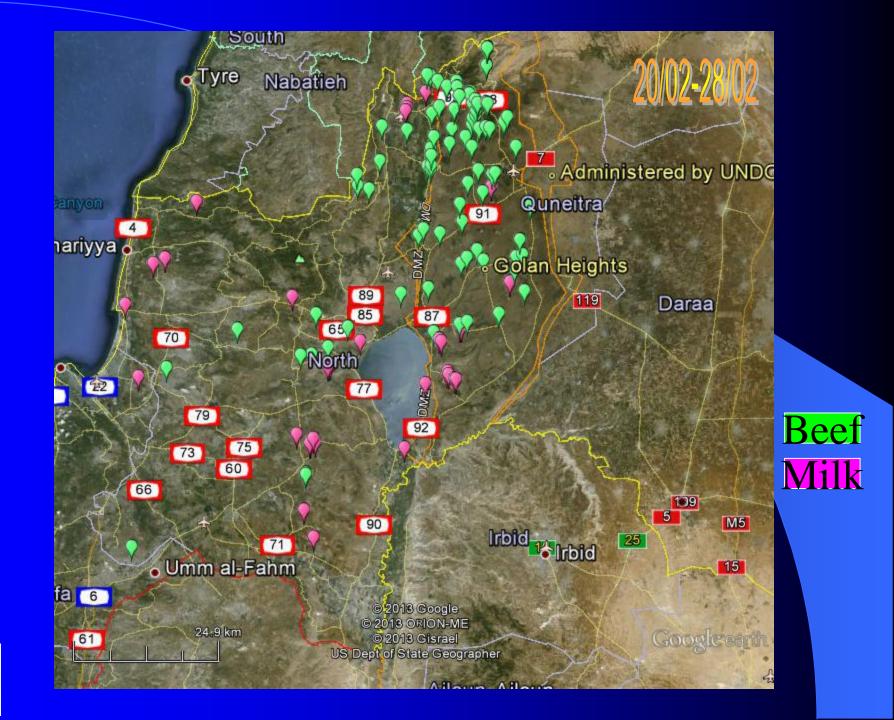




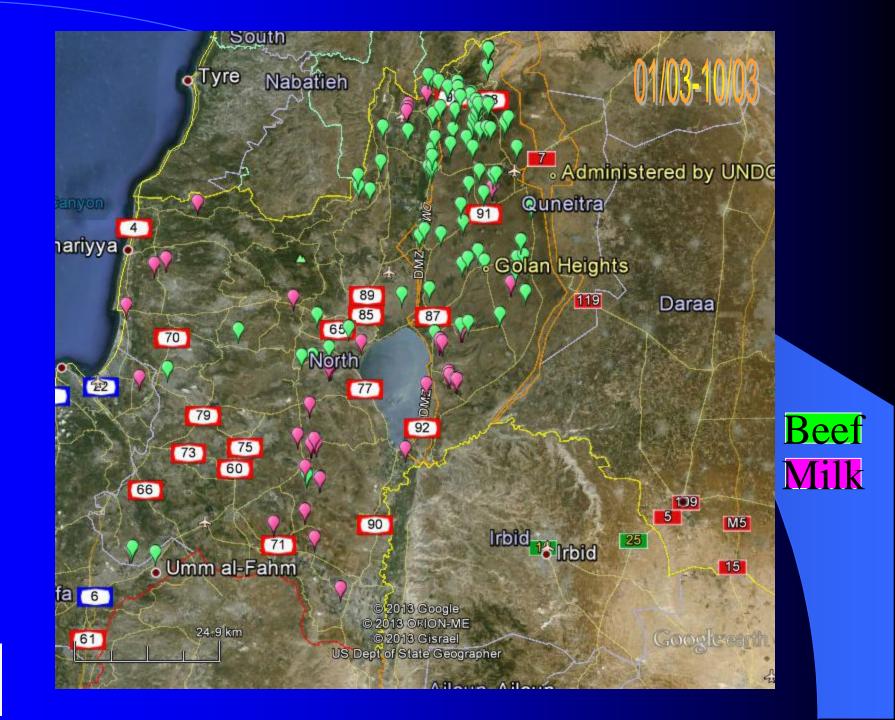




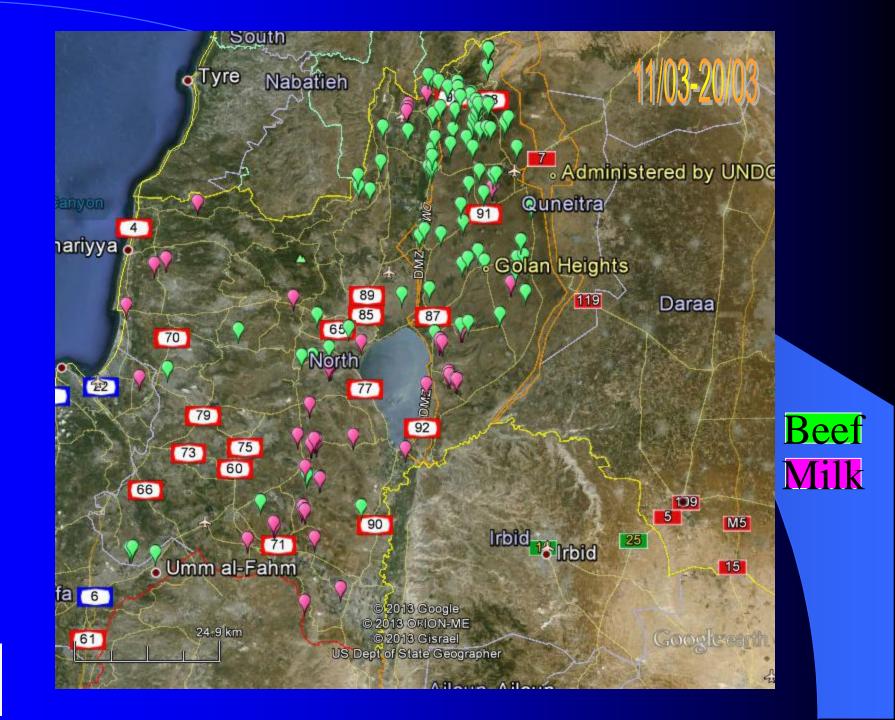




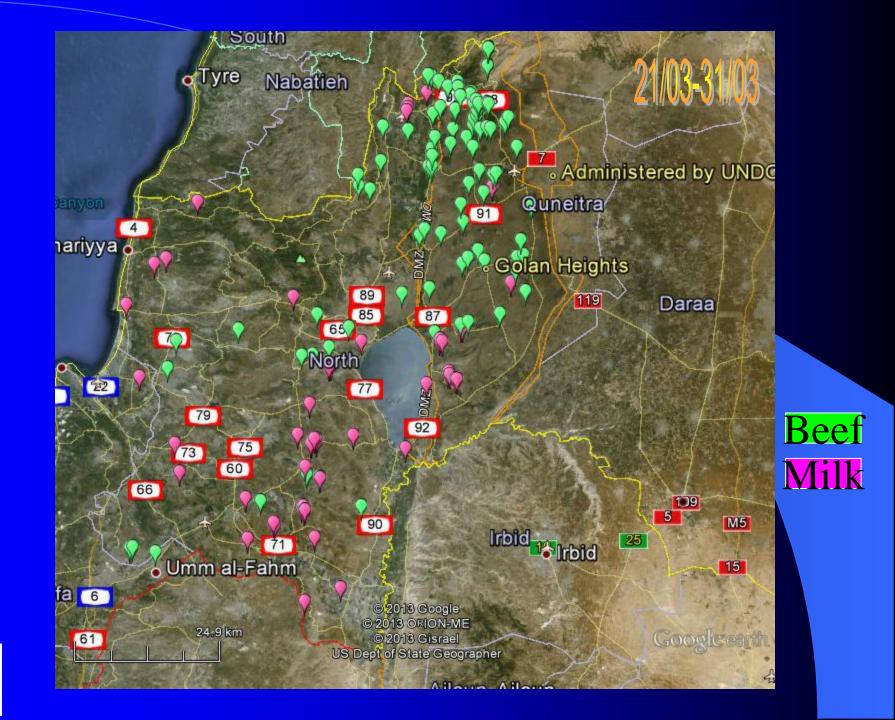




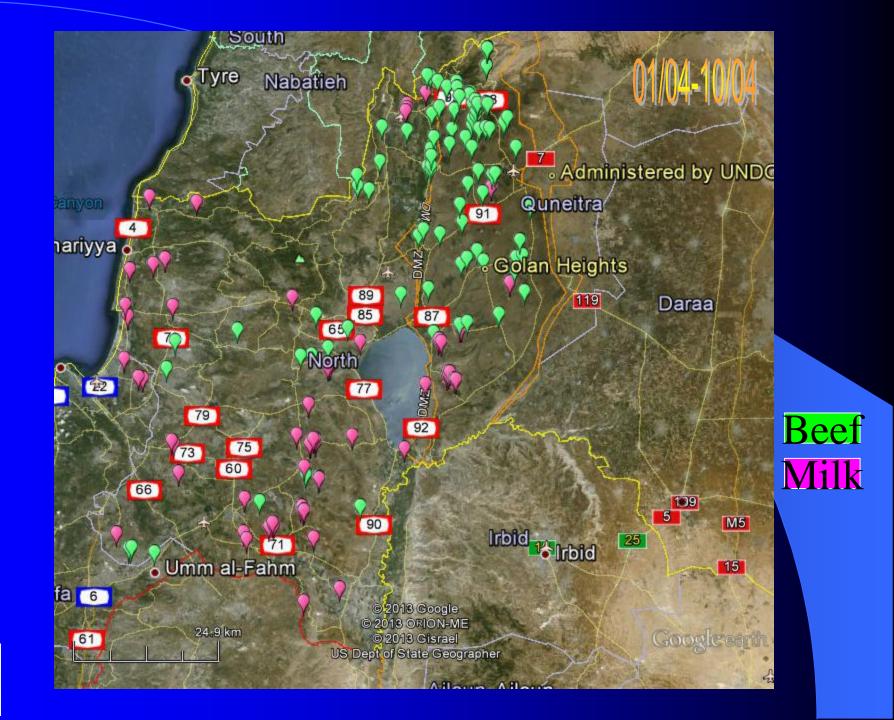




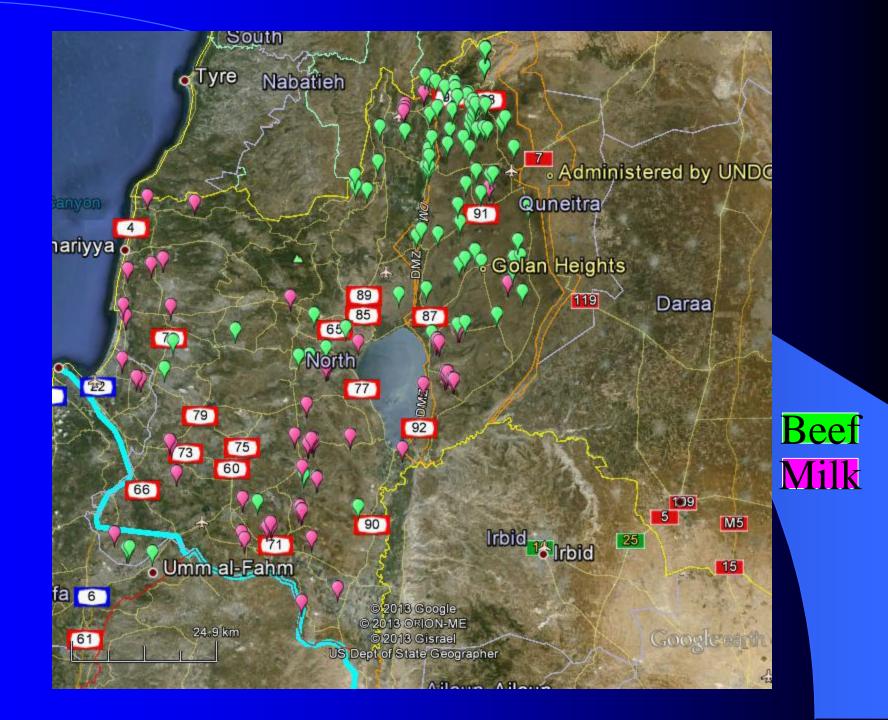








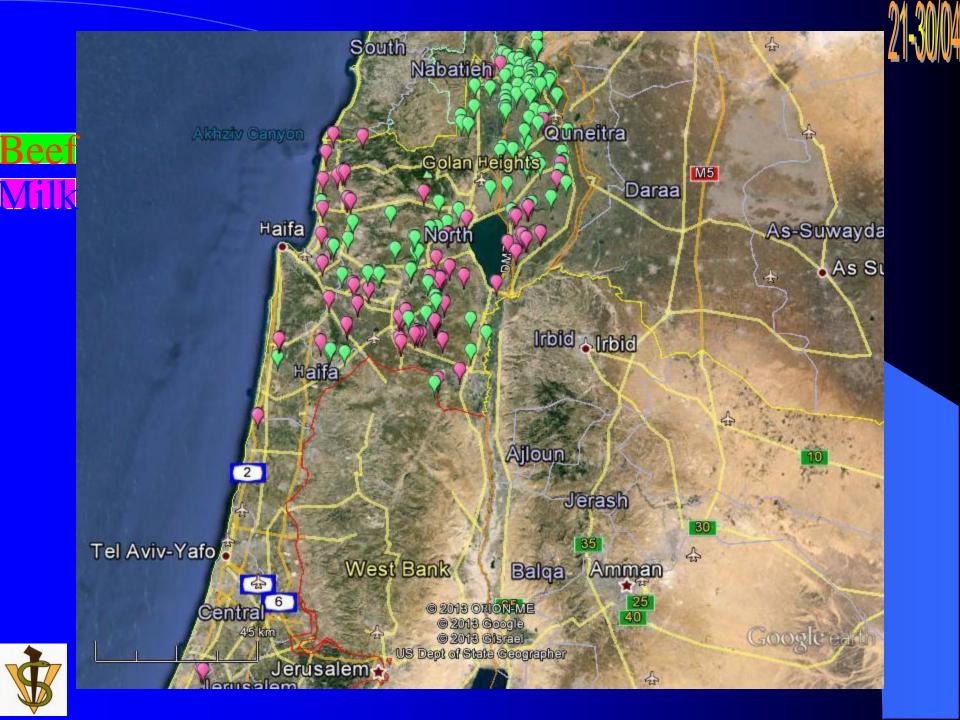




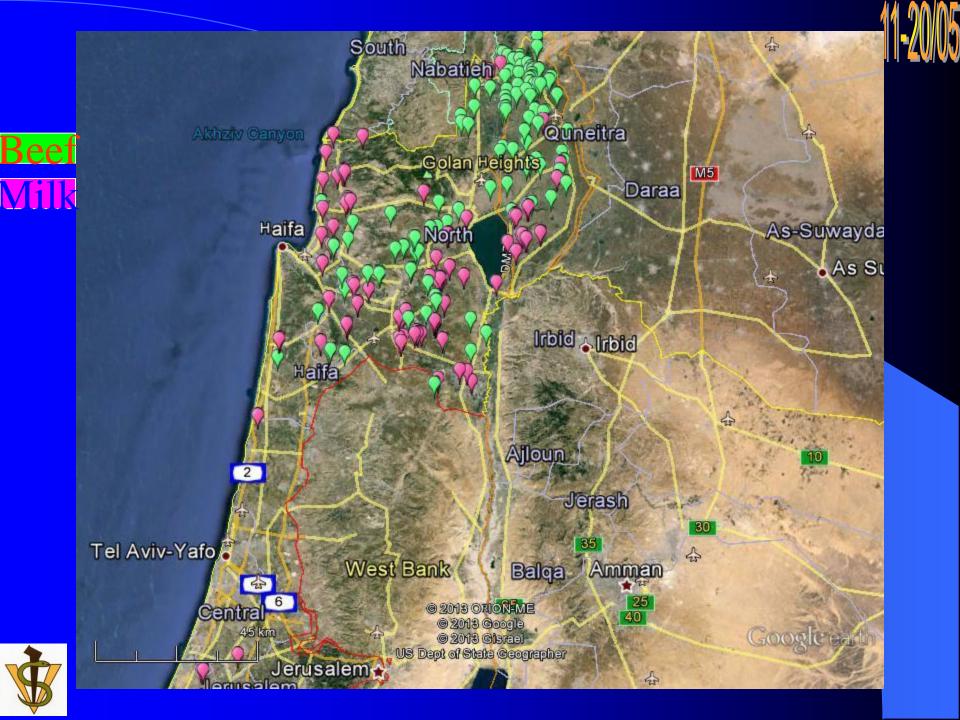


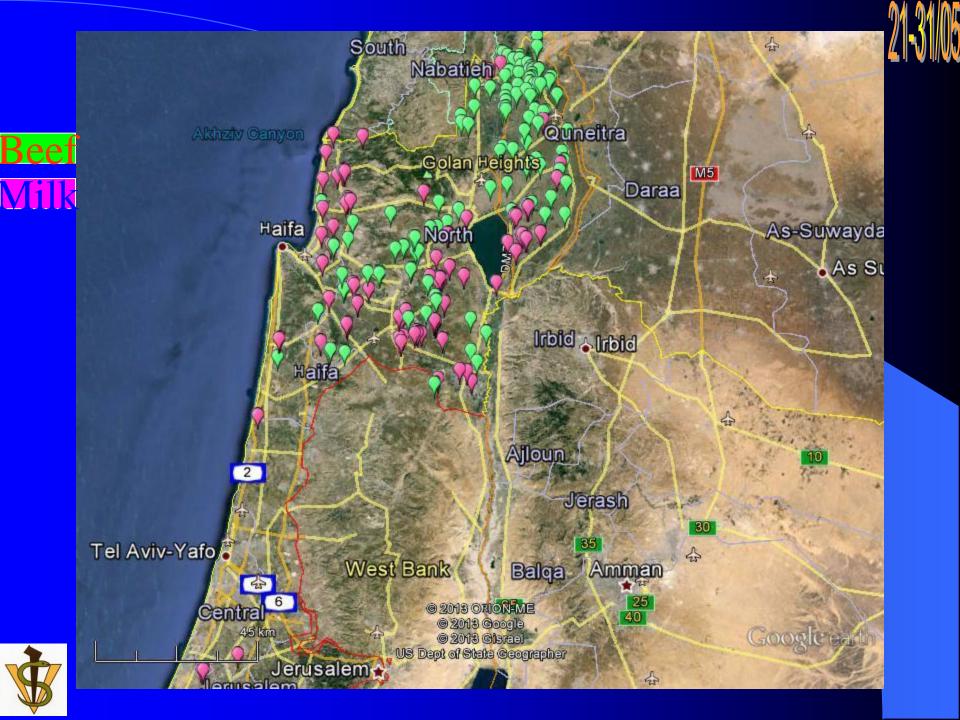


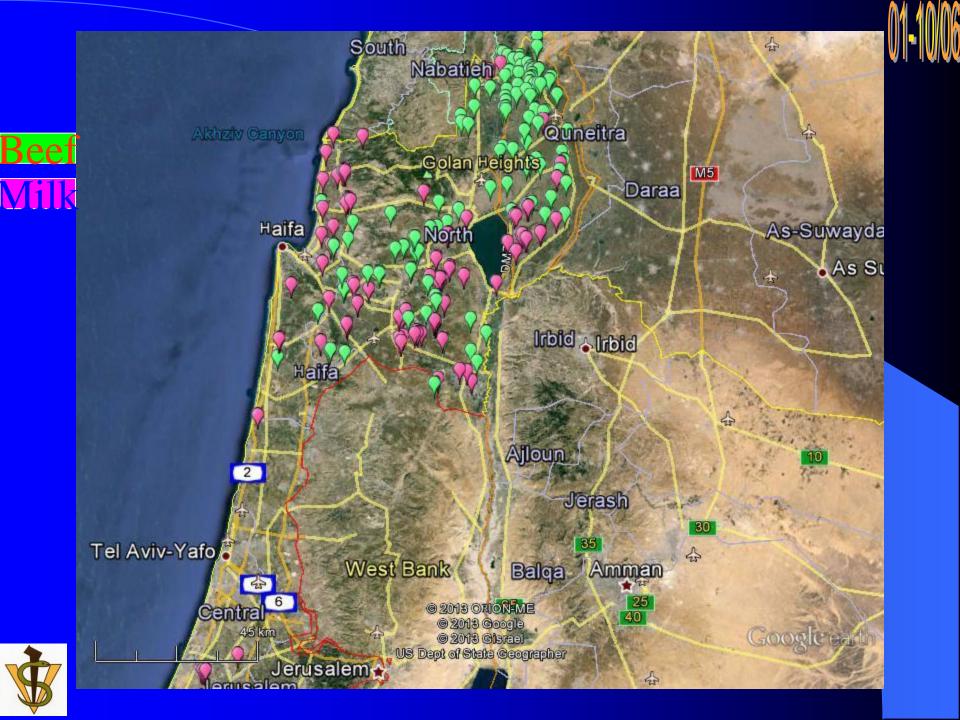


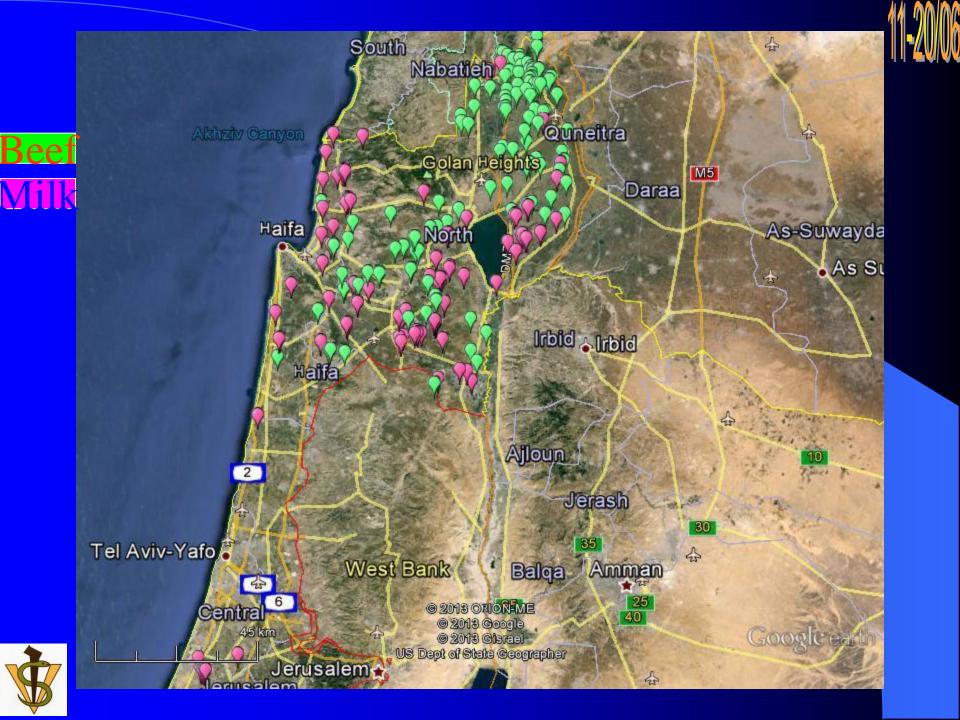












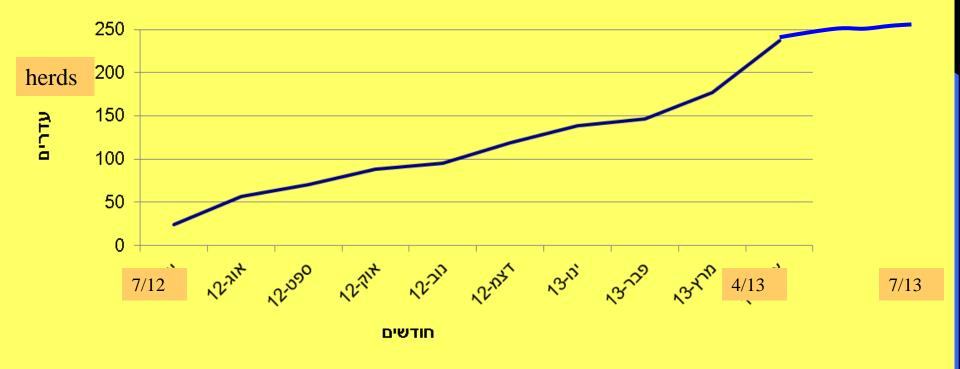




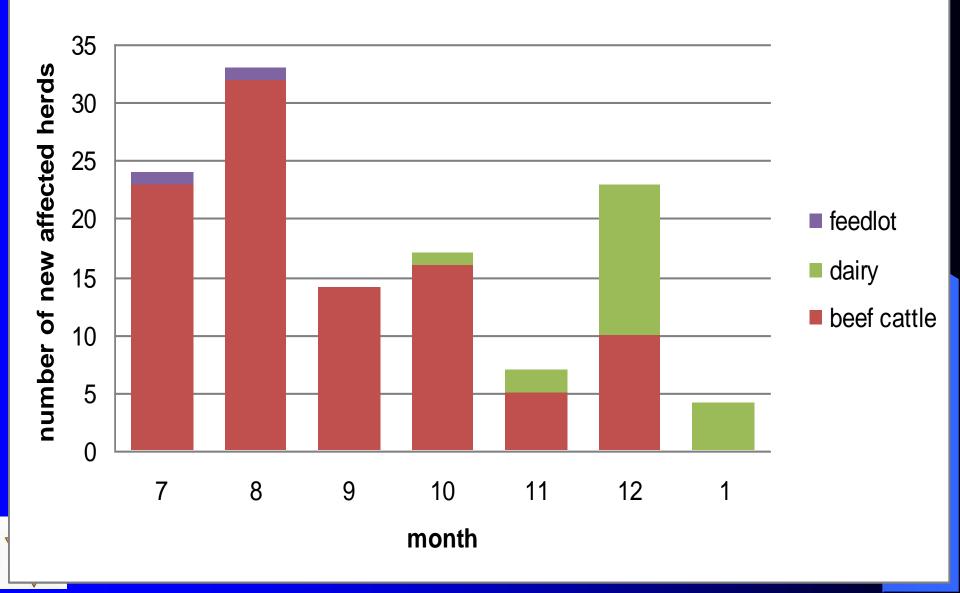


### Mandatory vaccination from March 2013

Accumulative number of affected herds



#### Affected herds by month and by type



# Descriptive epidemiology till 01/07/2013

### Vaccinated

Milk	Beef	Total	District
39,226	16,577	55,803	<b>B.</b> Sheva
26,460	15,680	42,140	Hadera
109,650	27,266	136,916	Kanot
12,742	11,030	23,772	Acco
57,610	32,672	90,282	Gilboa
27,555	25,322	52,877	R. Pina
273,243	128,547	401,790	Total



#### Number of affected herds

Milk	Feedlot	Beef	Total	District
42	2	33	77	Gilboa
3	2	4	9	Hadera
20			20	Kanot
26	2	6	34	Acco
44	3	97	144	R. Pina
135	9	140	284	Total



## Number of susceptible animals in affected herds

District	Total	Beef	<b>F.lot</b>	Milk
Gilboa	16635	8790		7845
Hadera	480	350	100	30
Kanot	2227			2227
Acco	8505	1205	730	6570
R. Pina	22547	14802	1350	6395
Total	50394	25147	<b>2180</b>	23067



# Number of sick animals in affected herds

District	Total	Beef	<b>F.lot</b>	Milk
Gilboa	1170	853	42	275
Hadera	51	19	28	4
Kanot	161			161
Acco	141	33	10	98
R. Pina	3943	3706	45	192
Total	5466	4611	125	730



### Mortality in affected herds

District	Total	Beef	<b>F.lot</b>	Milk
Gilboa	166	107	18	41
Hadera				
Kanot	1			1
Acco	27	27		
R. Pina	435	427	7	1
Total	629	561	25	43



### Euthanasia in affected herds

Milk	F.lot	Beef	Total	District
53			53	Gilboa
			0	Hadera
41			41	Kanot
47			47	Acco
192	7	17	216	R. Pina
333	7	17	357	Total

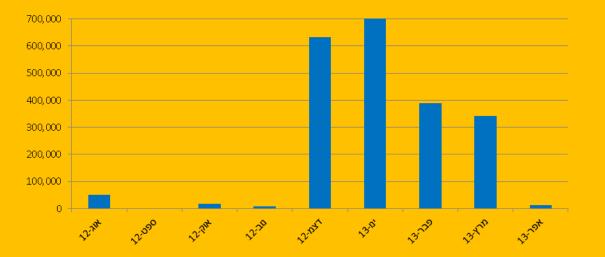


#### Indemnities for culled animals

#### Dairy cow: 2400 Eu

#### 353X 2400 = 847,200EU

תשלום פיצויי קטרת העור



#### **Economic losses**

Fertility
Milk yield
Quarantine measures
Deaths and euthanasia
Treatment
Decline of animal value





#### Animal welfare



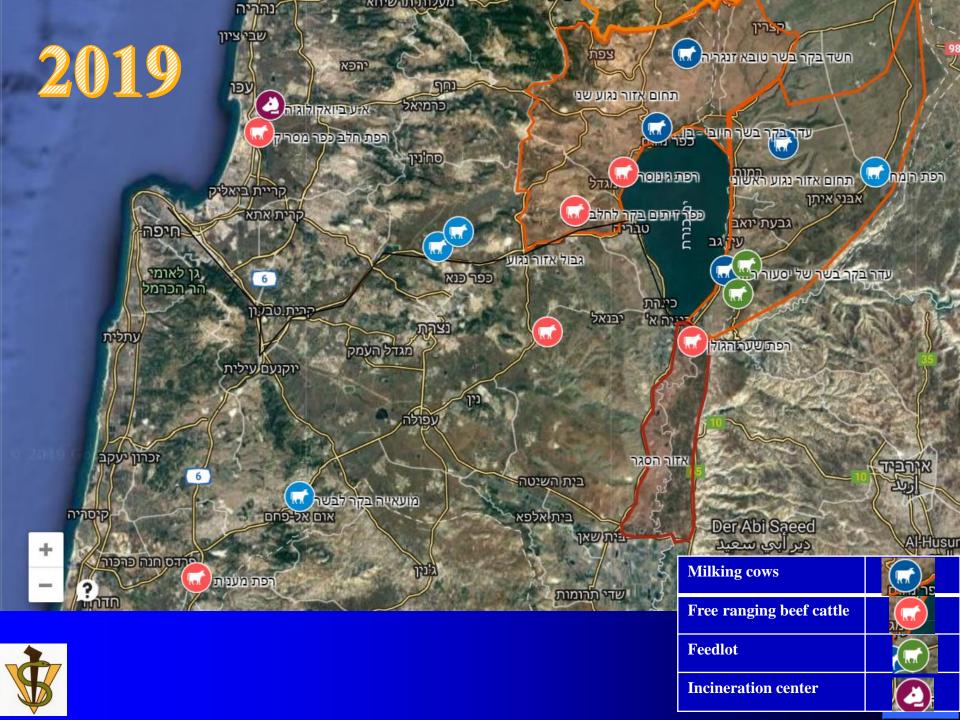
Lebanon notification to OIE

#### November 2012









### Is it really true?

- The disease is well known (epidemiology, transmission, vaccines?)
- The disease appears only in summer.
- Pox vaccine is suitable.
- The duty of the government is to compensate for euthanized animals.
- Mandatory vaccination has to be done by VS.



### Missing data

#### Entomology

- Transmission
- Prevention
- Epidemiology
  - Behavior of disease
  - Investigations
- Vaccination
  - Proficiency
  - Safety





المركز الأردني للصناعات البيولوجية Jordan Bio-Industries Center JOVIVAC Live Attenuated Sheep-Pox Vaccine Strain -RM/65

Sheep-pox is a contagious disease caused by Capripox virus. It is charaterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions, but the systemic reaction may lead to animal death. Vaccination is the only prevention method to control the high level of morbidity and mortality caused by this disease.

#### **COMPOSITION:**

Each dose of the vaccine

contains:

Modified Sheep pox virus,

RM/65 strain at least...... 10<sup>3.0</sup> TCID<sub>50</sub>\* (\*Tissue culture infective dose 50%)

#### INDICATIONS

Prevention of sheep pox.

#### METHOD OF IMMUNIZATION

#### \*Primer vaccination.

-One injection above the age of 3 months.

-If vaccination is performed on less than 3 months old lamb, a second injection must be given 6 months later.

#### \*Yearly boosters.

If necessary sheep pox vaccine may be administred to pregnant ewes, which will transfer immunity for young lamb during the first 3 months of age.

#### METHOD OF USE AND DOSAGE

\*Cold and sterile normal saline (diluent) is used to reconstitute the pelleted freeze-dried vaccine. The reconstituted vaccine must be protected from light and heat and be utilized immediately (limit time is 2 hours).

\*Use 100 ml of diluent for vial of 100 doses, and 50 ml for 50 doses vial

\* Inject 1 ml subcutanously per animal into the sternum area, where there is no wool, behind the elbow.

\*A small nodular reaction may appear at the point of inoculation(TAKES), which

#### disappears later.

#### RECOMMENDATION

\*Never use a syringe and a needle sterilized with a chemical agent. \*Use aseptic technique.

\*Reconstitute the vaccine immediately before use and destroy any unused portion.

The vaccine can be stored at: + 2°C to + 8°C for two years. **PRESENTATION** Vials of 50 doses and 100 doses.

Jordan Bio-Industries Center Tel. +962 6 52 32 162 Fax: + 962 6 52 32 210 P.O.BOX (43) Amman 11941 Jordan E-mail: jovac@nets.com.jo

#### Vaccine 2006-2013

#### Sheep Pox RM/65

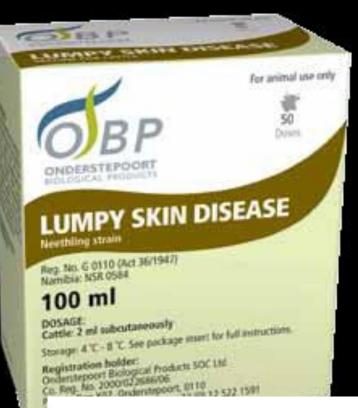
#### "New" vaccines

**♦** X 10 POX - JOVAC - Attenuated - Known in Israel Neethling LSD - South Africa – Attenuated – Neophobia

Safety tests – no problems

Mandatory vaccine for all cattle from March 2013-2016 and from August 2019 105





### **Neethling Vaccine**

- Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) vaccine contains the proven Neethling strain
- Protect bulls against virus excretion in the semen
- Ensures sufficient protection against field strains of Lumpy Skin viruses
- Stimulate immunity in 7 14 days
- The vaccine is safe to use in PREGNANT animals

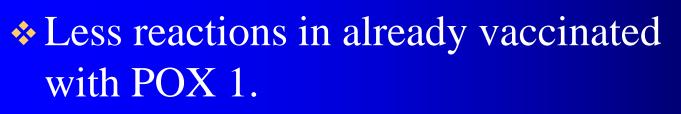
#### Recommendations



Calves: From 4 - 6 weeks of age Adults: Yearly vaccinations ensure good

#### "Neethling disease"

- Vaccine reaction
- What is preferable?



New lab possibility to differentiate between vaccine and field strains.







### New tools that can assist in LSD surveillance and prevention



## New application for LSD vaccine reporting



••	LumpySkinDisease: אין מיקום תקין
	הוסף נקודה
<b>@</b> קשר	ל <u>ס</u> צלם תמונה
	וטרינר
	תאריך ביצוע

איסוף

GPS ברמת דיוק 65 מ' ⋅ נדרש 9 מ'

שלח

14:10

ביטול

#### Finding affected herds/animals with a drone





Possibility of scanning large areas in short time Possibility to reach remote herds in open fields Possibility to track hidden animals

#### **Overcoming obstacles**

Possibility to spot affected animals

#### Advantages: Possibility to identify the animals by their number.









No disturbance and fear among the animals No need of horses or vehicles in difficult areas

## Security and welfare of the staff (snakes, mines, weather etc).





Documentation by photos and videos

No Animals, Aircrafts or Veterinarians were hurt in the production of this film!



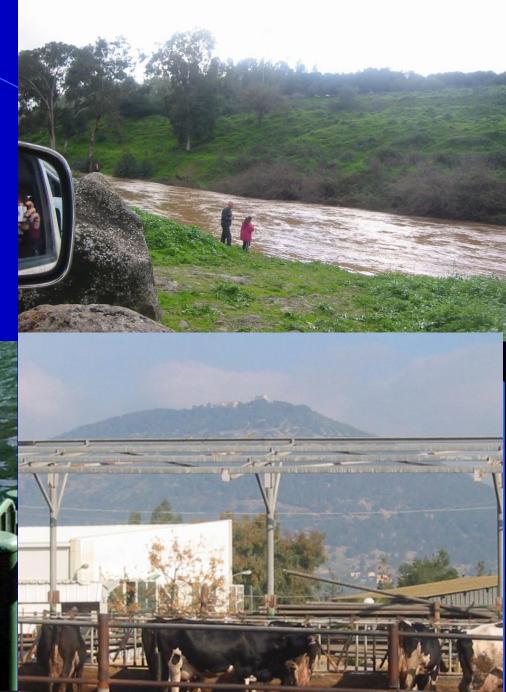
#### **Disadvantages:**

- Exceptional weather conditions
- Short time of battery
- Price
- License
- Permits in some areas (army etc.)
- Skilled operators



### Israel can be the Gate Keeper of Europe





#### Acknowledgements

- \* Field Veterinary Services
  \* Private and Hachaklait field veterinarians
  \* Farmers
  \* Virology Division Kimron Veterinary Institute
- Researchers



# Thank you for listening



