

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease
in South East Europe
under the GF-TADs umbrella**

SGE LSD9

Athens, 16-17 October 2019

Report for **Kazakhstan**
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Lumpy Skin Disease occurrence in 2019

LSD outbreaks reported in 2019 (*from 01/01/2019 until 01/10/2019*)

For this period, LSD outbreaks in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan were not registered

Region	Number of outbreaks	Period of occurrence	
		from <i>(date of 1st outbreak)</i>	to <i>(date of lastest outbreak)</i>
Akmola	-	-	-
Aktobe	-	-	-
Almaty	-	-	-
Atyrau	-	-	-
East Kazakhstan	-	-	-
Zhambyl	-	-	-
West Kazakhstan	-	-	-
Karagandy	-	-	-
Kostanay	-	-	-
Kyzylorda	-	-	-
Mangystau	-	-	-
Pavlodar	-	-	-
North Kazakhstan	-	-	-
Turkestan	-	-	-
Total:	-	-	-



Lumpy Skin Disease occurrence in 2019

Map of LSD outbreaks in 2019

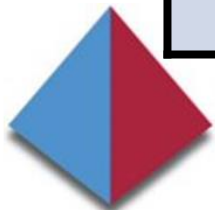


Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccination in 2019

Type of vaccine used <i>(i.e. homologous/heterologous, if heterologous please provide dose per animal used)</i>	Lumpivax TM vaccine is used. The type of vaccine is homologous. 2 ml is entered per animal. For immunization against LSD cattle caused by Neethling type virus, Neethling type virus strains are used.
Number of doses used	Used <u>3 704 380</u> doses
Source of vaccines <i>(e.g. national purchase , EU vaccine bank, other)</i>	The vaccine is purchased from the Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Institute (KEVEVAPI), after an official government procurement process.
Mode of vaccination <i>(mandatory / voluntary)</i>	Mode of vaccination is mandatory, cattle
Area of vaccination : <i>(e.g. whole country, ring vaccination around outbreaks , specific regions – explain if needed)</i>	3,704,380 heads of cattle were vaccinated in Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karagandy, Kyzylorda, Kostanay, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan regions.
Comments – other info <i>(if any)</i>	

Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccination in 2019

LSD vaccination in 2019 (From 01/01/2019 until --/--/2019)					
Region	Total cattle		% vaccination coverage	Period of vaccination	
	Present	Vaccinated		From (start date)	To (end date)
Akmola	415800	415800	100	02.2019	04.2019
Aktobe	444250	444250	100	02.2019	04.2019
Atyrau	180000	180000	100	02.2019	04.2019
West Kazakhstan	549130	549130	100	02.2019	04.2019
Karagandy	550100	550100	100	02.2019	04.2019
Kyzylorda	317800	317800	100	01.2019	04.2019
Kostanay	411400	411400	100	02.2019	04.2019
Mangystau	16500	16500	100	01.2019	04.2019
Pavlodar	480800	480800	100	02.2019	04.2019
North Kazakhstan	338600	338600	100	02.2019	04.2019
TOTAL	3704380	3704380	100		



Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccination in 2019

Map of LSD vaccination areas and vaccine coverage in 2019

According to the Strategy against LSD, vaccination of cattle is carried out in Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzylorda, Kostanay, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan regions.



Lumpy Skin Disease surveillance in 2019

Type of surveillance implemented

(i.e. active , passive , clinical /serological / virological, please provide short description)

Passive surveillance

- Veterinarians visit all herds at least once a week for various veterinary procedures, such as identification, vaccination and view of diseased. Starting from 7 days of age, animals are subject to identification by a village veterinarian.
- All veterinarians as well as livestock owners have to inform the state veterinary service of any unexpected or strange cases, clinical signs of illness and morbidity or mortality in the herd.

Active surveillance

- Clinical supervision is based on surveillance during routine veterinary activities in all regions.
- In the event of an outbreak, mandatory visits should be made in the surveillance area.
- Serological monitoring is planned both in vaccinated herds in the protection zone and in unvaccinated herds in the observation zone. The goal of the unvaccinated stage will be to detect the imperceptible effects of LSD, and the goal of the vaccinated stages will be to monitor the activity of BC vaccination and the level of immunity of cattle.
- All ELISA tests are performed at the RVL in Astana. A problem has been achieved related to the lack of vaccinated herds in the higher risk area.
- Positive ELISA samples from unvaccinated cattle and suspicious cases were additionally tested using PCR.



Lumpy Skin Disease surveillance in 2019

	Number examined	Outcome
Number of <u>LSD suspicions</u> investigated	382	-
Number of <u>holdings</u> subject to LSD clinical examination	9376 localities 26564 business entities 123537 epizootic units.	healthy
Number of <u>animals</u> subject to LSD clinical examination	3 704 380	healthy
Number of Samples subject to LSD serology (e.g. ELISA , SNT other)	ELISA in the vaccination zone - 30491	78% - positive
Number of Samples subject to LSD virological tests (e.g. PCR, other)	ELISA without vaccination- 3146	0,5 % or 16 samples
Comments – other info (if any)	IFA-diagnostics is carried out as part of monitoring in the vaccinated and unvaccinated area in the amount of 0.1% of the total number of cattle. PCR for suspicious cases.	



Lumpy Skin Disease planning for 2020

(e.g. LSD vaccination/surveillance, if any)

Region	Diagnostic 2020	Vaccination 2020
Akmola	3794	467206
Aktobe	3611	530174
Almaty	1250	1275071
Atyrau	1602	193529
East Kazakhstan	1050	1049351
Zhambyl	420	451645
West Kazakhstan	5181	620155
Karagandy	4430	619231
Kostanay	3681	452791
Kyzylorda	3138	338496
Mangystau	160	22257
Pavlodar	3928	457059
North Kazakhstan	966	387591
Turkestan	426	1147150
Total:	33637	8011706

