



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

OIE
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



Lumpy Skin Disease in Asia and the Pacific

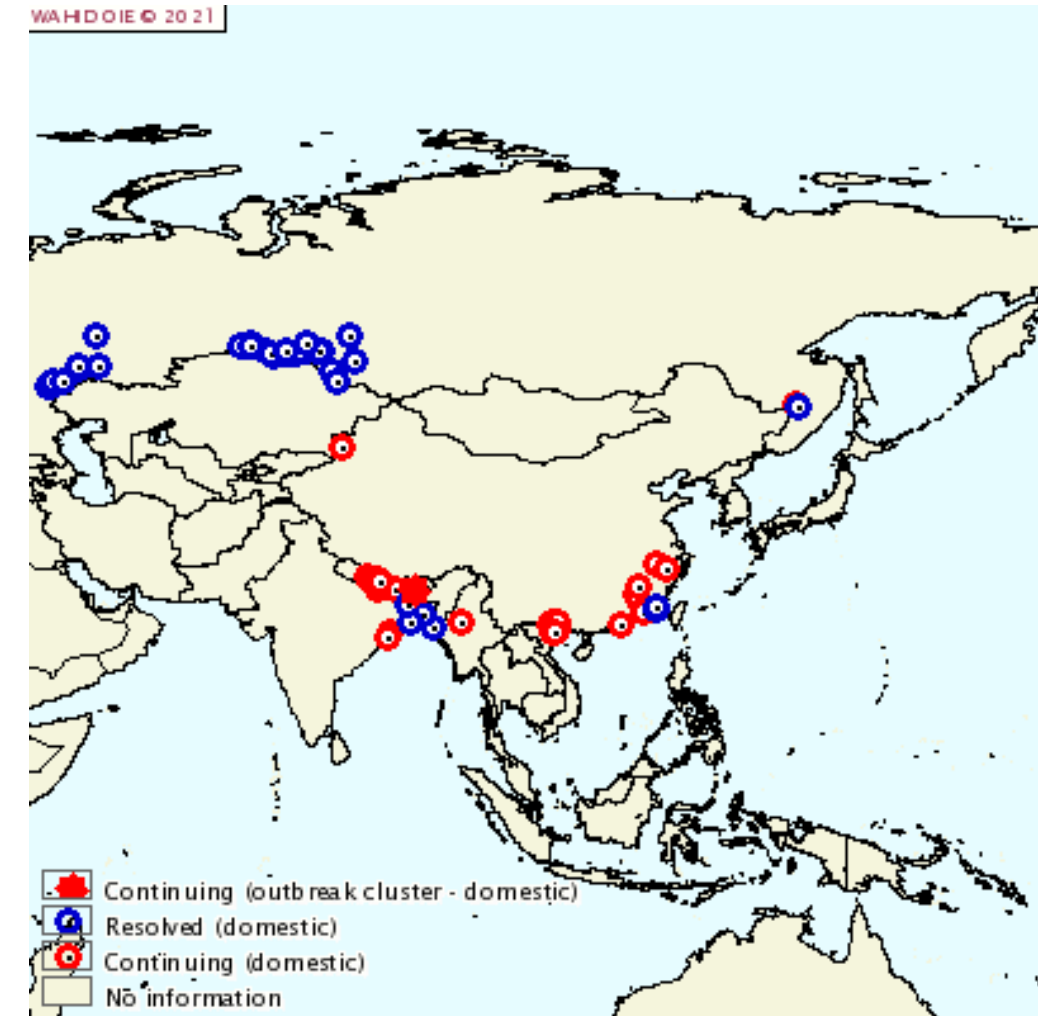




Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

- Lumpy skin disease was first reported in Asia and the Pacific region in August 2019 in north west China, Bangladesh and India.
- No other members reported outbreaks until summer of 2020 when it was confirmed in Chinese Taipei in July and then over the summer months Nepal, Bhutan, Vietnam, Myanmar and Hong Kong SAR all reported the disease.
- With COVID-19 restrictions in place through 2020, mobilizing resources to respond to the outbreaks has been extremely challenging across the region.

LSD Outbreaks in Asia reported to OIE since July 2019





Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

- With no previous experience or data for LSD in Asia, we are still learning how the disease affects local cattle and buffalo breeds as well as the impact to the different industries and farming systems.
- From initial reports, European and dairy cross breeds as well as local *bos indicus* cattle breeds experience typical clinical symptoms such as lumpy nodules, joint swelling, fever and in dairy cows reduced milk production.
- There are only limited reports of buffalo showing clinical signs of LSD and their role as a carrier is not know.



Generalized eruptive skin lesion all over the body, circumscribed lesion



Superficial lymph node swelling

Photos: curtesy of DLS, Nepal.



Photo curtesy of CAHEC, China



Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

- Vaccination has been implemented in some areas, however sourcing and delivering vaccines is challenging in some members and has been exacerbated due to COVID-19.



Photo courtesy of BAPHIQ, Chinese Taipei



Photos: courtesy of Kinmen county government.

- Vector control is also being carried out in areas where LSD has been confirmed.



Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

- Given the quite rapid spread during the warm, humid summer months when vectors are also most active, it can be assumed that vectors also play a role in local transmission of the virus.



video courtesy of CAHEC, China



Vietnam – example of response



Control measures in Vietnam

- ❑ Urgent Official Telegraph by Ministry of Agriculture for mobilization of resources and prompt implementation of measures on prevention and control of LSD in cattle and buffaloes . (31 Oct 2020).
- ❑ **Localities where LSD diagnosis have been confirmed by clinical signs and laboratory results :**
 - Segregate, disposal and compensation strategy (Government's Decree No. 02/2017/ND-CP) was adopted.
 - Cleaning, disinfection and insecticide spray for 3 consecutive weeks at LSD affected households, suspected cases and high risk areas.



Vietnam – example of response



Control measures in Vietnam

- Established affected zone of commune , temporary check points to control animal movement.
- Inspection as well as data collection of affected and suspected animal population.
- Request livestock owners to stop distress sale, avoid emergency slaughter and prohibit direct disposal of dead animals.
- Conduct public awareness raising on LSD prevention and control.



Vietnam – example of response



Control measures: Vietnam

❑ Localities where LSD manifestation not exhibited

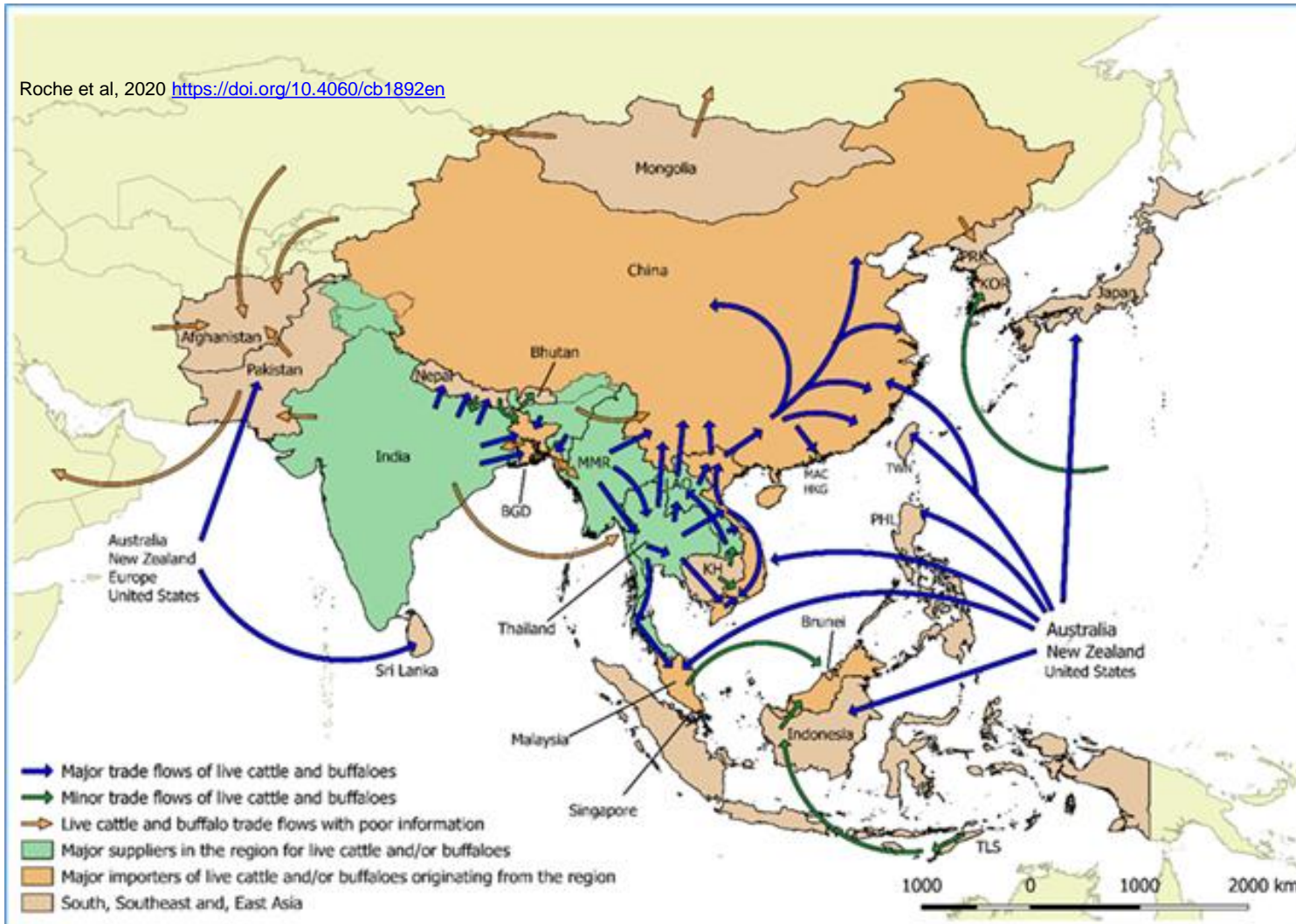
- Data collection on livestock raising households.
- Communicate livestock owners to facilitate early detection, timely reporting, implement regular cleaning and disinfection practice.
- Only import /receive cattle with known origin and passed quarantine regulation.
- Take preventive control measures including vaccination in accordance with regulation and DAH instruction. (Goat pox vaccine has been trialed).
- Provide guidance on active surveillance to farmers and promote sample collection of suspected cases. (testing fee incentivized as per regulation).

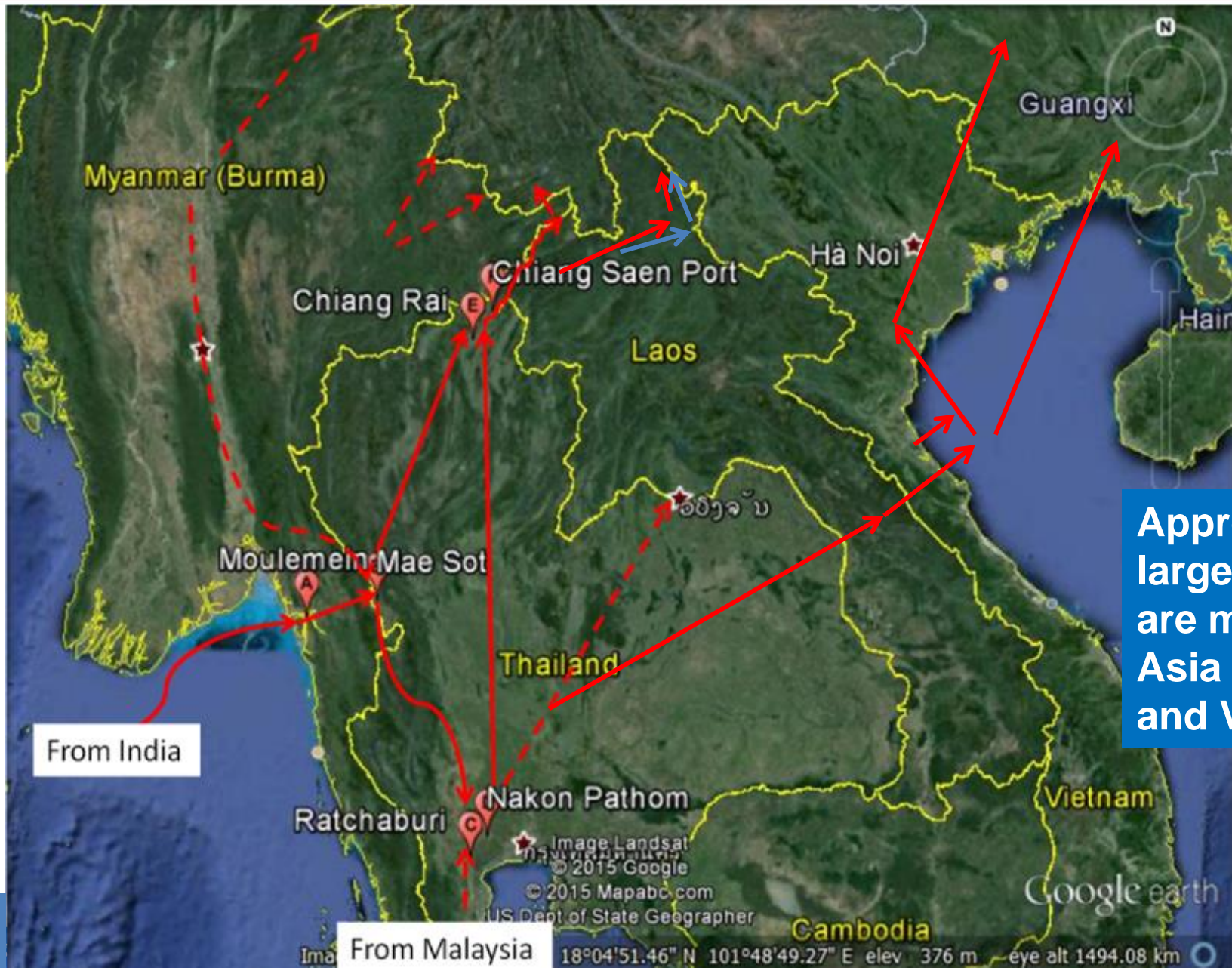


Risks for the regional spread of LSD

Large ruminant movement pathways in Asia & the Pacific

Roche et al, 2020 <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1892en>





Regional Animal Movement Study, 2015

Approximately 1 million large ruminants are moving through SE Asia into China and Vietnam annually



Coordination of FAO, OIE, national and partner activities

- To facilitate coordination of activities, FAO & OIE are working under the GF-TADs label as much as possible. E.g: webinars, online-training, laboratory support, technical meetings between national ministries & LSD experts, developments of communication and awareness materials
- GFTADs webinars & discussion forums to foster open discussions among national, regional and international experts to discuss the disease, regional epidemiology, how to control and reduce the impact of LSD in the region.
- EuFMD & GFTADs adapted regional LSD online training for Asia and the Pacific which is currently underway.



Further Information

- <https://rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/lumpy-skin-disease-lsd/>
- <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1892en/>



Buffalo with LSD, photo: DLS Nepal

Thank you to all the regional colleagues in OIE, FAO and members for contributions to this presentation.



Cattle with LSD, photo: Kinmen county government,