



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

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

**SGE LSD 13**

**21 February 2024**

***Georgia***

**Country Update**

# First LSD Outbreak in Georgia

- 1<sup>st</sup> LSD suspect cases were detected in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti Region (1-3.11.2016)
- Laboratory of Ministry of Agriculture confirmed LSD by PCR
- On 8 November outbreak was reported to OIE



# Actions Implemented

- Immediate Notifications;
- Banned the movement of animals in that district (season supported a lot);
- Spraying of insecticides (on animals and holdings);
- No culling was implemented (lack of compensation policy);
- High density vector population area was defined;
- Vaccinated 234 978 LR was conducted in that area;

**WHO GIS interface**

Outbreak report of Lumpy skin disease (-) in Georgia

Date of start of the event: 2011.02.18

Outbreak: Continuing

Region: RACHA-LECHKUMI-KVEMO BIURGETI

Location: Gela

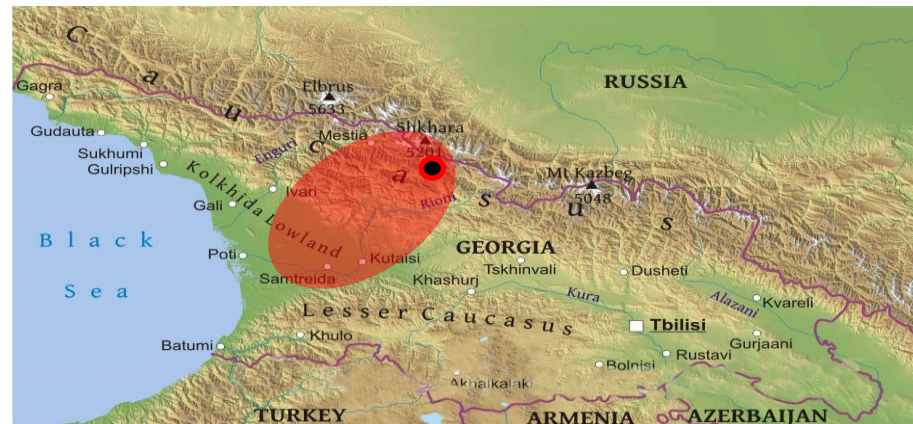
Coordinates (lat, lon): Village

Latitude: 42.751228

Longitude: 43.828218

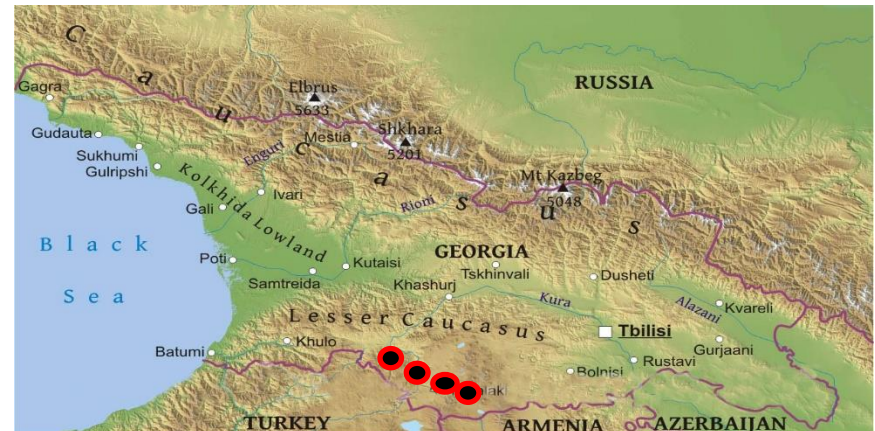
Description of outbreak: The State Veterinary Services of Georgia got informed on November 1st, 2011, about suspected Lumpy Skin Disease outbreak in Gela village (Chk. District, Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti Region). On the same day, a State veterinarian started field surveillance.

Species	At risk	Cases	Deaths	Outbreaks
Cattle	140	1	0	0
Total Animals	140	1	0	0



# Second LSD Outbreak in Georgia

- 2nd LSD case were detected in south eastern Georgia (bordering to Turkey) in 2018
- 2 weeks before outbreak Turkish VS inform Georgian VS about LSD suspicious case
- 1st LSD case confirmed august 2018
- Totally 13 case were confirmed in 3 municipalities
- Notification to the OIE
- Immediate notification
- Follow ups



# Actions Implemented in 2018

- Banned the movement of animals in that district
- Spraying of insecticides (on animals and holdings)
- No culling was implemented (lack of compensation policy)
- High density vector population area was defined
- Vaccinated 740 459 LR was conducted in all of the territory of Georgia.

The image displays four screenshots of OIE (World Animal Health) reports for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Georgia, dated 1/10/2018, 1/10/2018, 1/10/2018, and 1/10/2018. Each report provides detailed information about the disease's progression, including the date of onset, confirmation, and various events such as vaccination and insecticide spraying. The reports also include outbreak status and summary statistics for affected animals, categorized by species and sex.

**Report 1 (1/10/2018):** Reports an immediate notification of LSD in a district. The outbreak started on 20/07/2018 and was confirmed on 01/08/2018. Key events include vaccination on 15/10/2018 and insecticide spraying on 08/10/2018. The outbreak status is 'Resolved (02/02/2018)'. Summary statistics show 100% of affected animals were vaccinated.

**Report 2 (1/10/2018):** Reports a 'Follow-up report No. 2' for the outbreak. The outbreak started on 20/07/2018 and was confirmed on 01/08/2018. Key events include vaccination on 15/10/2018 and insecticide spraying on 08/10/2018. The outbreak status is 'Resolved (02/02/2018)'. Summary statistics show 100% of affected animals were vaccinated.

**Report 3 (1/10/2018):** Reports a 'Follow-up report No. 3' for the outbreak. The outbreak started on 20/07/2018 and was confirmed on 01/08/2018. Key events include vaccination on 15/10/2018 and insecticide spraying on 08/10/2018. The outbreak status is 'Resolved (02/02/2018)'. Summary statistics show 100% of affected animals were vaccinated.

**Report 4 (1/10/2018):** Reports a 'Follow-up report No. 4' for the outbreak. The outbreak started on 20/07/2018 and was confirmed on 01/08/2018. Key events include vaccination on 15/10/2018 and insecticide spraying on 08/10/2018. The outbreak status is 'Resolved (02/02/2018)'. Summary statistics show 100% of affected animals were vaccinated.



# Awareness Campaign Triplets/Posters

**მსხვილფეხა პირუტყვის ნოდულარული დერმატიტი**
  
**ნოდულარული დერმატიტი მსხვილფეხა პირუტყვის (ძროხა, კამეჩი) ვირუსული დაავადებაა**
  
**ადამიანი ნოდულარული დერმატიტით არ ავადდება!**

დაავადების შიკვლე მანძილზე გადაცემის გზები

დაავადების დიდ მანძილზე გადაცემის გზები

კამეჩი/ძროხა  
 ვირუსული ცრემლი  
 მსხვილფეხი ცხენი  
 მსხვილფეხი ზოგადი  
 მსხვილფეხი სუნი  
 ცხენი/პირუტყვი  
 ვაგონი/ტრუპი

**დაავადების სიმპტომებია:**

- ✓ ცხელება
- ✓ უშაობა
- ✓ კანზე მრგვალი ფორმის კვანძოვანი გამონაყარი (ნოდულები)
- ✓ გამოღერებული წერტილები, ცრემლდენა
- ✓ გამოწადენი ცხვირიდან
- ✓ მუცხივული ლიმფური კვანძები

**პრევენციული ღონისძიებები:**

- სურსათის ეროვნული სააგენტო მალაი რისკის ზონებსა და დაავადების კერებში ატარებს ნოდულარული დერმატიტის სანინაღმდეგო ვაქცინაციას

**სატიროების შემოხვევაში დარეკეთ:**
  
 ადგილობრივი ვეტერინარი 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**ცხელი ხაზი: 15 01; 247 01 01**

**ვაქცინაცია**

- ✓ ვაქცინაციის შემდეგ 3 კვირის განმავლობაში ვალიზდება იმუნიტეტი, რომელიც ცხოველს იცავს დაავადებისგან 1 წლის განმავლობაში.
- ✓ სისტემურიად დაამუშავეთ პირუტყვი მწერების სანინაღმდეგო პრეპარატებით.

სურსათის ეროვნული სააგენტო აგარებს ნოდულარული დერმატიტის სანინაღმდეგო ვაქცინაციის დაავადების მალაი რისკის ზონებში.

**ვაქცინაცია უფასოა!!!**

**ნოდულარული დერმატიტის სპეციფიკური მკურნალობის მეთოდი არ არსებობს**

**სსიპ "საქართველოს ნოდულარული დერმატიტის დაზიანების მართვის ცენტრი"**
  
**სსიპ "საქართველოს ნოდულარული დერმატიტის დაზიანების მართვის ცენტრი"**

სოფლის მეურნეობის სამინისტრო  
 სურსათის ეროვნული სააგენტო

**ცხელი ხაზი: 15 01; 247 01 01**

**მსხვილფეხა პირუტყვის ნოდულარული დერმატიტი**

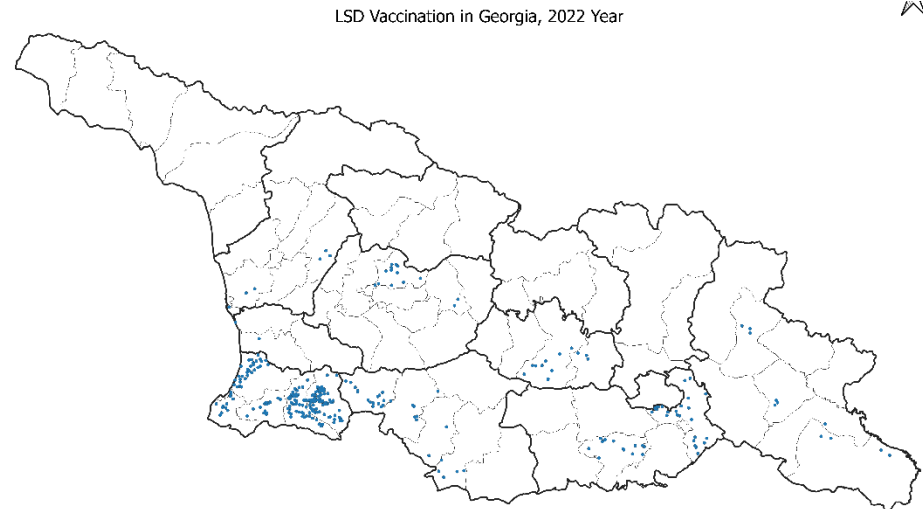
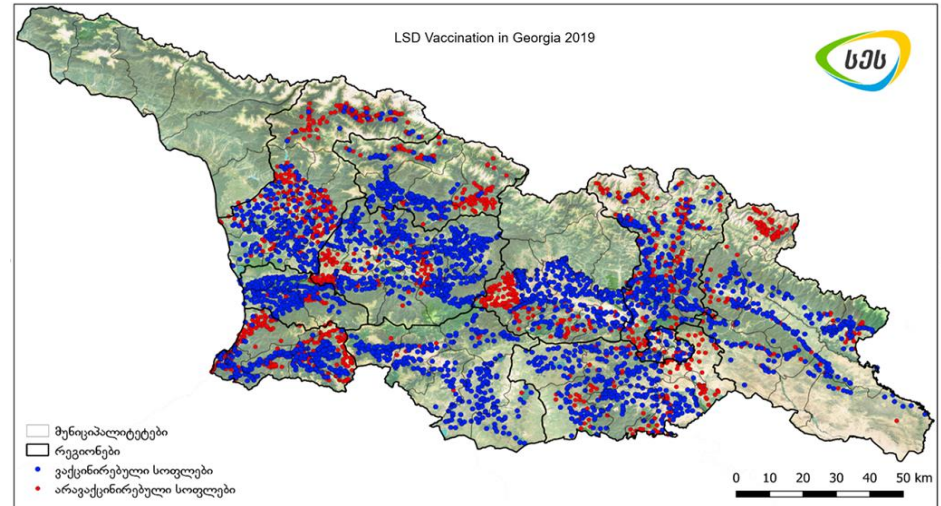
**ჩაუხარდეთ მის შესახებ**




# LSD Vaccination

Table № 1. LSD Vaccination 2016-2023 years

Years	Large Ruminants
2016	234,978
2017	291,527
2018	743,135
2019	463,140
2020	378,085
2021	246,107
2022	63,035
2023	45,000



# Used Vaccines in Georgia



**Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccine for Cattle**

**Composition:**  
It is freeze dried live attenuated vaccine. Prepared from KSGP0240 for cattle. The vaccine contains not less than 10<sup>3.5</sup> TCID50 per ml for cattle.

**Indication:**  
For active immunization of lumpy skin disease for cattle.

**Administration and Dosage:**  
Reconstitute the freeze dried vaccine in cool diluent (physiological saline). Shake the reconstitute vaccine thoroughly and inoculate subcutaneously. Duration of immunity is at least 12 months. No need for booster dose.

**Cattle** : 1 ml

**Side Effects:**  
Nil

**Precaution:**  
Observe the usual measure needed for precaution injections. Shake the bottle thoroughly after reconstitute and before use.

**Cautions:**  
Use the open bottle of the vaccine within 2 hours. After completion of vaccination discard in an appropriate way all the empty bottles and the partially used content.


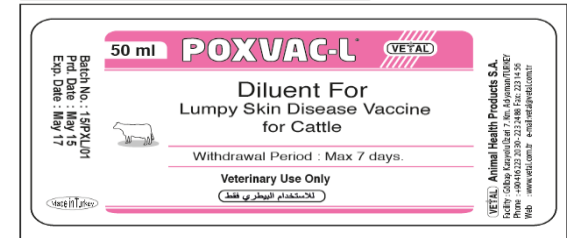
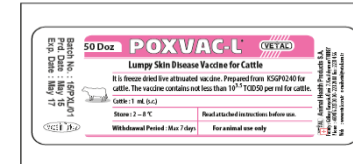
**Withdrawal Period :**  
Max 7 days.

**Storage:**  
Store at 2 – 8 °C, protect from the light.

**Presentation:**  
50, 100 and 200 doses + diluent.

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**VETAL** Animal Health Products S.A.  
Factory : Gölbaşı Karayolu Düzürlü 7. Km. Adıyaman/TURKEY  
Phone : +90 416 223 20 30 - 223 24 88  
Fax : +90 416 223 14 56  
e-mail : vetal@vetal.com.tr  
Web : www.vetal.com.tr



# Used Vaccines in Georgia



## LUMPY SKIN DISEASE VACCINE FOR CATTLE

For animal use only

Reg. No. G 0110 (Act 36/1947) Namibia: NSR 0584

Freeze-dried, live attenuated virus (Neethling strain) for the prophylactic immunisation of cattle against lumpy skin disease.

Store the vaccine in a refrigerator at 4 °C to 8 °C. Do not use after the expiry date printed on the bottle.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

Calves from vaccinated cows should be vaccinated at 6 months of age. An annual booster vaccination should be given. Calves from unvaccinated cows may be vaccinated at any age. If possible all animals should be vaccinated during spring.

### WARNINGS

Do not slaughter cattle for human consumption within 7 days of vaccination. Vaccinate healthy animals only. Keep out of reach of children, uninform persons and animals. Although this product has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a wide range of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as directed. Sterilise syringes and needles by boiling in water for at least 15 minutes. Do not use disinfectants or methylated spirits for sterilising either needles or syringes. The active ingredient of the vaccine is in the form of a powder or pellet in a small bottle. By means of a sterile syringe transfer approximately 5 ml of sterile diluent to the bottle containing the freeze-dried vaccine. Mix until all the powder is dissolved and then transfer this suspension back to the remaining sterile diluent and again mix well by means of the sterile syringe. The vaccine is now ready for use and must be injected without delay. Keep the vaccine cool and avoid exposure to direct sunlight and high temperatures during inoculation. Shake the bottle well before filling the syringe.

### DOSAGE:

Cattle: 2 ml subcutaneously

### EFFECTS OF THE VACCINE

Some cattle may develop a swelling at the site of injection from about the fourth day onward. These swellings may be very large but will disappear in time leaving no after effects. Immunity starts to develop about 10 days after immunisation and animals should be fully protected after 3 weeks. However, the vaccine does not necessarily confer absolute immunity to all animals. A temporary decrease in milk production may occur. A small percentage of cattle are naturally immune to lumpy skin disease virus and do not develop antibodies following vaccination. When this occurs in cows, there is no colostral antibody production and the calves of these cows may be at risk from an early age.

### PACKING

Available in bottles of 25 and 50 doses.

Registration holder:  
Onderstepoort Biological Products SOC Ltd, Co. Reg. No. 2000/022686/06

P telt: +27 (0) 12 522 1500, Fax: +27 (0) 12 522 1591

Made in South Africa

Edition 4

P2223



# Lumpy Skin Disease 2023

- LSD surveillance has not been conducted;
- LSD outbreak has not been reported since 2018;
- LSD vaccination in 2023 has been conducted in 11 District in 45 000 Animals;
- Passive surveillance is in place;



# Lumpy Skin Disease 2024 plans

- LSD Vaccination including preventive: No vaccination planned for 2024
- LSD surveillance (active and post vaccination): No active and post vaccination surveillance
- Other LSD measures : Passive surveillance is in place
- National vaccine banks – 80 000 doses for reserve



# Thank you for your attention

