



# Lumpy skin disease Russia, 2015-2016

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## LSD

- For the first time, lumpy skin disease of cattle was registered in the Russian Federation (Resp. Dagestan) in July 2015;
- in the first quarter of 2016 no cases LSD in Russia
- in the second quarter (may-June) 2016 was identified 163 cases of LSD in the Krasnodar region (1), the Republic of Dagestan (27), the Republic of Kalmykia (48), Astrakhan region (3), Chechen Republic (58), Stavropol Krai (26)



по данным МЭБ на 01.12.2016









#### Vaccination in Russia, 2016

We use a heterologous vaccine against sheep pox and goat in a larger dose (x10)

## Vaccination until in and around the outbreaks

The regions of the Russian Federation	2016 (January-September)		
	of the a	ousands of nimals	
Total	31:	21.626	
Воронежская область	9	7.110	
Липецкая область	5	2.396	
Рязанская область	8	6.851	
Тамбовская область	1	1.506	
Республика Адыгея	2	7.312	
Республика Калмыкия	17	71.250	
Краснодарский край	51	17.757	
Астраханская область	24	47.491	
Волгоградская область	27	78.285	
Ростовская область	35	50.658	
Республика Дагестан	38	38.539	
Республика Ингушетия	2	3.140	
Карачаево-Черкесская Респ.	11	15.595	
Республика Сев. Осетия	9	5.018	
Чеченская Республика	3	0.190	
Ставропольский край	62	28.528	

### LSD prediction in 2017:

Within the Russian Federation in the risk zone includes all regions bordering on infected regions in 2016.

In the Eastern part of Europe – at risk includes Ukraine, Belarus, Eastern Kazakhstan.

The time interval of the next wave LSD, with high probability- April-may 2017.



The "first" conclusion:

- The spread of the LSDV provided:

-infected animals and animals that are in the incubation period (and reconvalescence), active producers of the pathogen.

-the intermediate carriers of the virus - vectors. Proven facts mechanical transfer of the virus by blood-sucking insects, including flies and ticks (is this possible?).

-It is known that Capripoxvirus are often replicated in the cells of the respiratory system, so and herds probably passed the exhaled air (is this possible?). We can not exclude the possibility of airborne dust of the mechanism of infection (is this possible?).

The main ways of spread of the disease within the herd :

- the bites of blood-sucking insects (flies, mosquitoes, ticks, etc.), the role of tabanids (horseflies) in transmission of the LSDV is not defined.

- Transmission direct contact between animals or through contaminated water and food? (is this possible?)



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#### There are factors which we do not know, but which can have a high value (uncertainty). LSDV is no exception.



### Thank you for your attention!

