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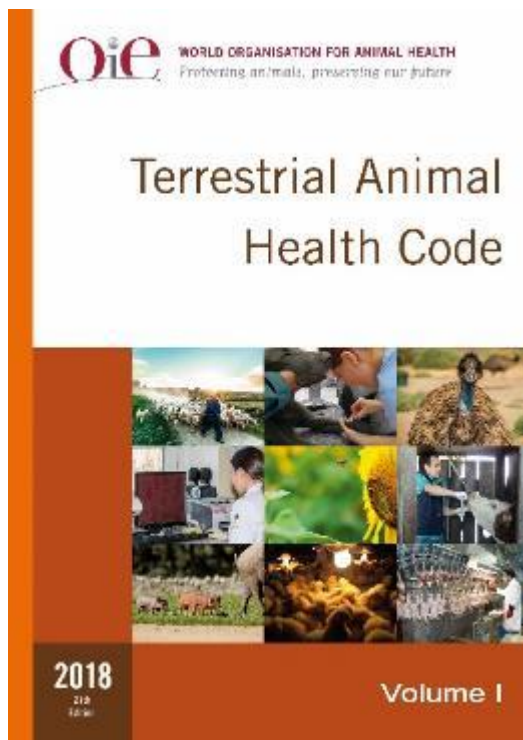
OIE Deputy Sub-Regional Representative for South East Asia

OIE Tools and Resources for LSD Prevention and Control

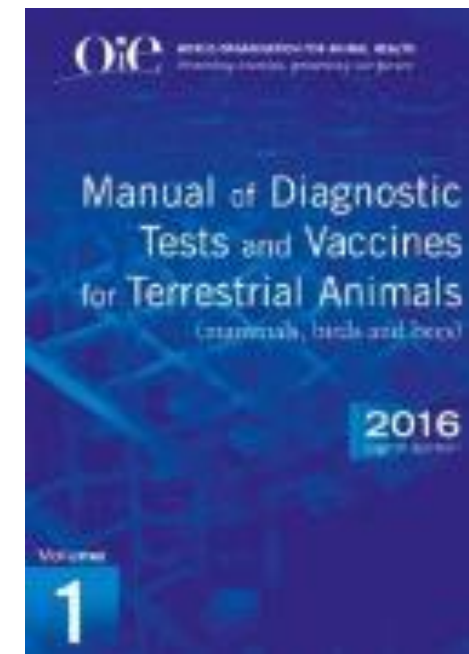
11 June 2021

LSD Coordination Meeting for South East Asia

OIE international standards



- *Terrestrial Code*: Standards for disease control and safe international trade
- *Terrestrial Manual*: Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods and for the production and control of vaccines



Horizontal chapters =
General concepts

Vertical chapters =
disease-specific



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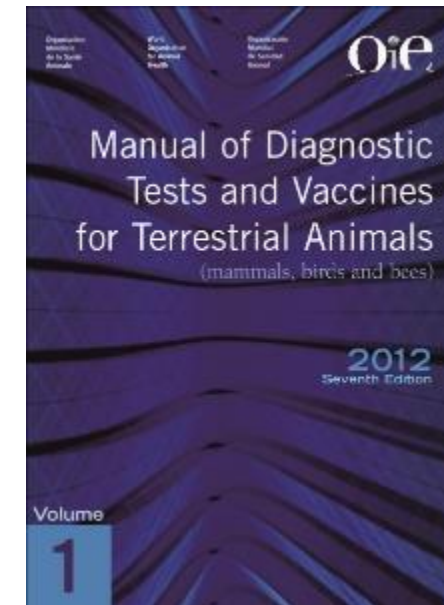
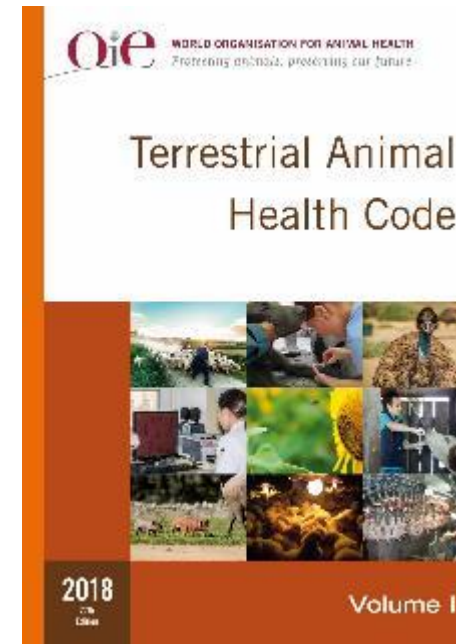
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OIE standards and LSD

- General Standards (non-disease specific)

- [Chapter 1.1.](#) Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemiological information
- [Chapter 1.4.](#) Animal health surveillance
- [Chapter 1.5.](#) Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
- [Chapter 2.1.](#) Import risk analysis
- [Chapter 4.1.](#) Introduction to recommendations for the prevention and control of transmissible animal diseases
- [Chapter 4.4.](#) Zoning and compartmentalisation



- Dedicated chapter in LSD in the *Terrestrial Code*:
[Chapter 11.9.](#) Infection with lumpy skin disease virus
- Dedicated Chapter in *Terrestrial Manual*:
Chapter 3.3.12: [Lumpy skin disease](#)



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Reporting through WAHIS

- As per Chapter 1.1, OIE Members shall make available, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal diseases, and their pathogenic agents, and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases.



OIE-WAHIS

Reports ▾

Analytics

EN

ES

FR

World Animal Health Information System

OIE-WAHIS (OIE World Animal Health Information System) is a database through which information on animal diseases is disseminated to OIE Members and the public. It is the Veterinary Services' responsibility to report diseases in their country.

All this information replaces and supplements all reported data. The mapping tool is officially valid.

Immediate Notifications
Follow-up Notification
Six Monthly Report
Annual Report

the database

and by the
on OIE-listed
diseases.

WAHIS
access to
interactive
function of



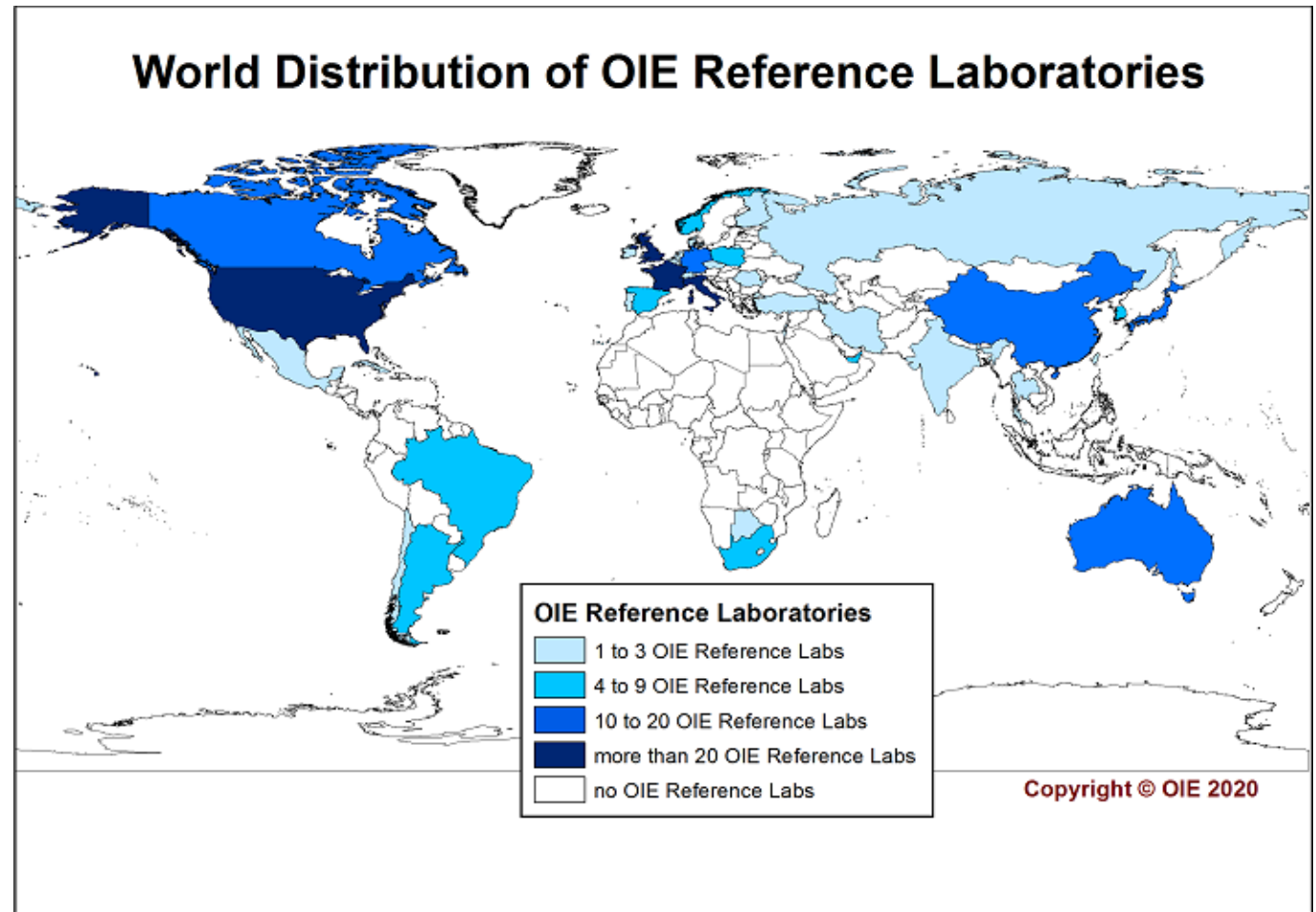
OIE Reference Laboratories for LSD

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Main Roles of OIE Reference Laboratories for ASF

To provide OIE Members with

- Biological reference products and facilities for diagnostic tests
- Technical and scientific advices on the diagnostic methods and disease control measures
- Scientific and technical training for personnel of OIE Member Countries
- To organise inter-lab proficiency tests

For more information: www.oie.int/en/scientific-expertise/reference-laboratories/terms-of-reference



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OIE Collaborating Centres

Validation, Quality Assessment and Quality Control of Diagnostic Assays and Vaccine for Vesicular Diseases in Europe

Sciensano

Department of Infectious Diseases in Animals

Unit Exotic and Particular Diseases Groeselenberg

Section Epizootic Diseases

Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Ukkel

BELGIUM

Tel: +32-2 642.51.11 - Tel2: +32-2 37.90.512

Fax: +32- 2 379.06.66

Email: kris.declercq@sciensano.be

Diagnosis and Control of Animal Diseases and Related Veterinary Product Assessment in Asia

•National Institute of Animal Health

Department of Planning and General Administration

3-1-5, Kannondai, Tsukuba

Ibaraki 305-0856

JAPAN

Tel: +81 29 838 7704

Fax: +81 29 838 7907

Email: akiba@affrc.go.jp

•National Veterinary Assay Laboratory

1-15-1 Tokura, Kokubunji

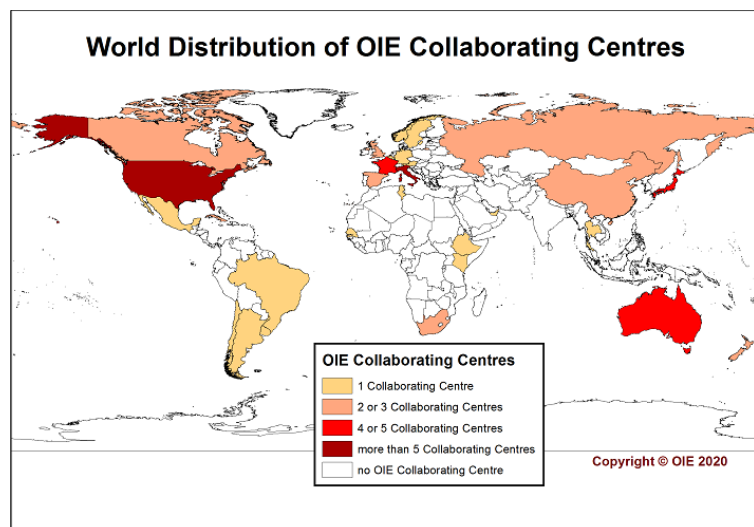
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LSD Communication Materials

Lumpy skin disease a new threat to the region

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is a viral disease of domestic cattle, water buffaloes and certain wild ruminants. Its incubation period is about 28 days but experimentally infected cattle may develop clinical signs as early as 6-8 days. This disease heavily impacts animal health and welfare and can lead to severe economic losses in affected farms.

LSD has recently spread to and within Asia, posing a threat to your country.

How do animals get infected?

- Mainly by blood-feeding arthropod vectors.
- Through bringing in infected cattle from affected regions.

When to suspect LSD?

- Ocular (eye) and nasal discharge – usually observed first.
- Decreased milk yield in lactating cattle.
- High fever that may exceed 41 °C or 106 °F.
- Enlarged subcutaneous and prefrontal lymph nodes (swollen, palpable).
- Appearance of firm cutaneous nodules of 2-5 cm in diameter, particularly on the head, neck, limbs, udder, genitalia and perineum within 48 hours of onset of the fever.
- Number of nodules varies from few in mild cases, to multiple lesions in severely affected animals.



What to do in case of LSD suspicion?

- Contact the Veterinary Services.
- Prevent further spread of the disease by asking the animal owners/keepers to:
 - Separate the suspected animal from the rest of the herd.
 - Separate the rest of the animals that might develop (NODS) by avoiding communal grazing.
 - Stop cattle movement from/to the farm.
 - Limit visitors to essential services.
- Carry out clinical examinations on the rest of the animals, in order to identify the disease at very early stages.
- Provide supportive treatment to affected animals to reduce the fever, maintain hydration and prevent secondary bacterial infections.
- A vaccine exists to protect the cattle. Contact the Veterinary Services for more information on the vaccine.



For more information:
OIE regional webpage on LSD:
<https://www.oie.int/en/subjects/lumpy-skin-disease/>

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Lumpy skin disease a threat to the region



How do animals get infected?

- Mainly by blood-feeding arthropod vectors (mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks).
- Through bringing in infected cattle from affected regions.

When to suspect LSD?

- Initial signs:
 - Ocular (eye) and nasal discharge – usually observed first.
 - Decreased milk yield in lactating cattle.
 - High fever that may exceed 41 °C or 106 °F.
 - Enlarged subcutaneous and prefrontal lymph nodes (swollen, palpable).
- Appearance of highly characteristic skin nodules:
 - Cutaneous nodules particularly on the head, neck, limbs, udder, genitalia and perineum within 48 hours of onset of fever.
 - The number of lesions varies from a few in mild cases, to multiple lesions covering the entire body in severely affected animals.

What to do in case of LSD suspicion?

- Contact the Veterinary Services.
- Prevent further spread of the disease by asking the animal owners/keepers to:
 - Separate the suspected animal from the rest of the herd.
 - Separate the rest of the animals that might develop (NODS) by avoiding communal grazing.
 - Stop cattle movement from/to the farm.
 - Limit visitors to essential services.
- Carry out clinical examinations on the rest of the animals, in order to identify the disease at very early stages.
- Provide supportive treatment to affected animals to reduce the fever, maintain hydration and prevent secondary bacterial infections.
- A vaccine exists to protect the cattle. Contact the Veterinary Services for more information on the vaccine.



For more information:
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Protecting your animals from Lumpy skin disease

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) affects cattle and water buffalo. It is currently spreading in Asia affecting animal health and welfare, livelihoods, and food security.

LSD poses a threat to your animals.

How your animals can get infected?

- Many by biting insects such as mosquitoes, stable flies and ticks.
- By moving infected cattle from an area where the disease is present.

When to suspect LSD?

- Discharge from eyes and nose.
- High fever.
- Decreased milk yield in lactating cows.
- Appearance of firm round skin nodules, usually noticed first on head and neck.
- Number of nodules varies from few in mild cases to many covering the entire body in severe cases.



What to do in case of LSD suspicion?

- Notify immediately to the local veterinarians or official Veterinary Services.
- Separate suspected case(s) from the rest of the herd.
- Monitor the health of animals everyday in order to identify sick animals.
- Stop cattle movement from/to the farm.
- Seek advice from vets and parents to provide supportive treatment.
- Only buy healthy animals from trusted sources.
- Keep farm sheds free from breeding sites for insects such as standing water and dung.
- Only allow visitors to your farm for essential services.
- A vaccine exists to protect your animals. Contact your local veterinarian or official Veterinary Services for information on the vaccine.



For more information:
OIE regional webpage on LSD:
<https://www.oie.int/en/subjects/lumpy-skin-disease/>

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Process of developing “Frequently asked questions on LSD Vaccination”

OIE Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Guidelines for Veterinary Domain



Guidelines on how to develop impactful and sustainable Public-Private Partnerships in the veterinary domain

OIE E-Learning Course on PPP in Veterinary Domain



Stop ASF: Public and Private Partnering for success

21 June & 30 June 2021



Other relevant information

- OIE Lumpy disease card:
<https://www.oie.int/app/uploads/2021/03/lumpy-skin-disease.pdf>
- OIE Asia-Pacific regional webpage on LSD:
<https://rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/lumpy-skin-disease-lsd/>
- LSD webpage of OIE Europe:
<https://rr-europe.oie.int/en/Projects/gf-tads-europe/>
- Check the latest information on the evolution of LSD in the region:
Consult the WAHIS platform: <https://wahis.oie.int/#/home>
Subscribe to WAHIS alert: <https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/info-list/>



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Thank you for your attention



Photo credit: OIE ATlas

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