

Lumpy skin disease

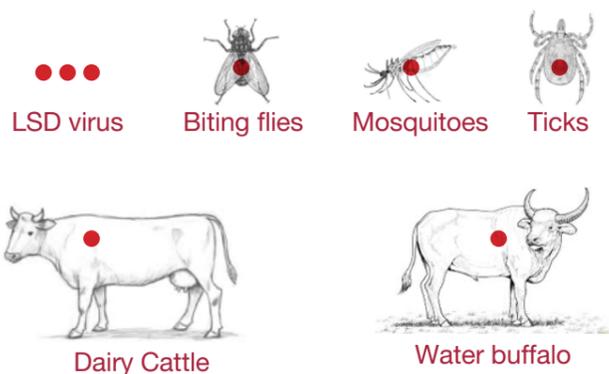
a new threat to the region

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 6-9 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 subscapular and prefemoral lymph nodes (easily 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.



Cow. Numerous widely distributed firm nodules in the skin. [Source: LBVD, Myanmar]



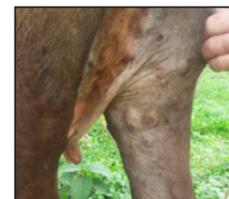
Cow. Numerous widely distributed firm nodules in the skin. [Source : DoL, Bhutan]



Cow, skin. Severe multifocal raised dermal papules [source: OVI/ARC]



Cow, nasal planum. Multiple 1-20 mm raised papules with depressed centers. [Source: OVI/ARC]



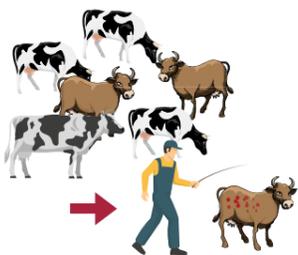
Cow, perineum and udder. Multiple skin macules and papules. [Source: DoL, Bhutan]



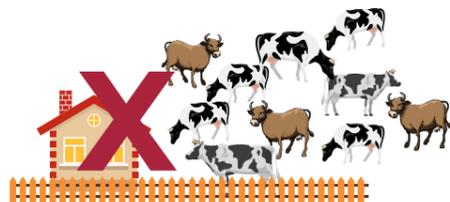
Cow, glottis and epiglottis. Multiple circular, raised, flattened nodules in the mucosa. [Source: PIADC]

What to do in case of LSD suspicion?

1. Contact the Veterinary Services:
2. Prevent further spread of the disease by asking the animal owners/keepers to:



Separate the suspected case(s) from the rest of the herd.



Separate the rest of the animals from neighbouring herd(s) by avoiding communal grazing



Stop cattle movement from/to the farm



Limit visitors to essential services

3.  Carry out clinical examinations on the rest of the animals, in order to identify the disease at very early stages.
4.  Provide supportive treatment to affected animals to reduce the fever, maintain hydration and prevent secondary bacterial infections.
5.  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:
rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/lumpy-skin-disease-lsd/



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