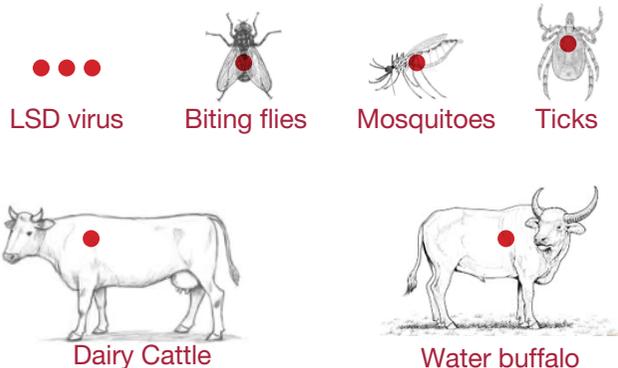


## Lumpy skin disease (LSD)

- LSD is a viral disease of domestic cattle, water buffaloes and certain wild ruminants.
- Incubation period of LSD is 28 days but experimentally infected cattle may develop clinical signs as early as 6-9 days.
- It 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 (mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks)
- Through bringing in infected cattle from affected regions.



### For more information:

OIE regional webpage on LSD:

[rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/lumpy-skin-disease-lsd/](http://rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/lumpy-skin-disease-lsd/)

FAO, 2017, Lumpy skin disease field manual – A manual for veterinarians:

[www.fao.org/3/i7330en/i7330EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/i7330en/i7330EN.pdf)

Check the latest information on the evolution of LSD in the region:

- Consult the OIE-WAHIS platform: [wahis.oie.int/#/home](http://wahis.oie.int/#/home); [wahis.oie.int/#/events](http://wahis.oie.int/#/events)
- Subscribe to OIE-WAHIS alerts: [www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/info-list/](http://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/info-list/)

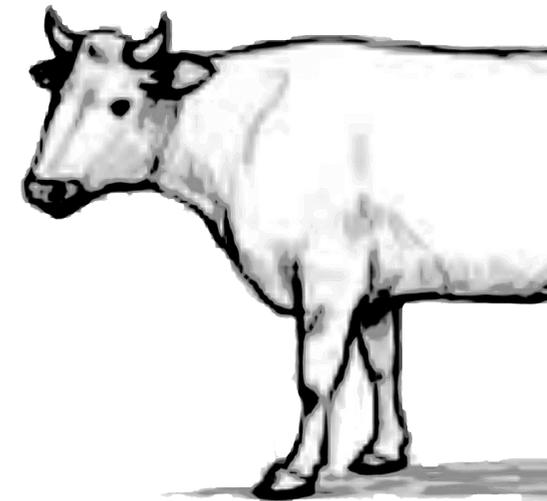
### Contact us:

OIE Asia and Pacific: [rr.asiapacific@oie.int](mailto:rr.asiapacific@oie.int)

OIE South East Asia: [srr.seasia@oie.int](mailto:srr.seasia@oie.int)

# Lumpy skin disease

a threat to the region



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH  
Protecting animals, preserving our future

# How can you protect your country from LSD?

## 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 subscapular and prefemoral lymph nodes (easily palpable).
- **Appearance of highly characteristic, nodular skin lesions of 2-5 cm in diameter:**
  - 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.



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



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



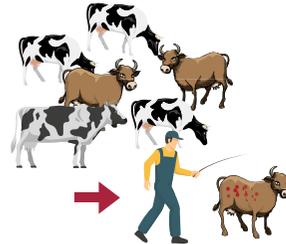
Cow, perineum and udder: Multiple skin macules and papules. [Source: DoL, Bhutan]



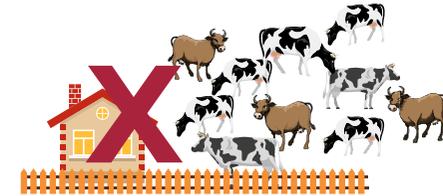
Cow, glottis and epiglottis. Multiple circular, raised, flattened nodules in the mucosa. [Source: PIADC]

## 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.