

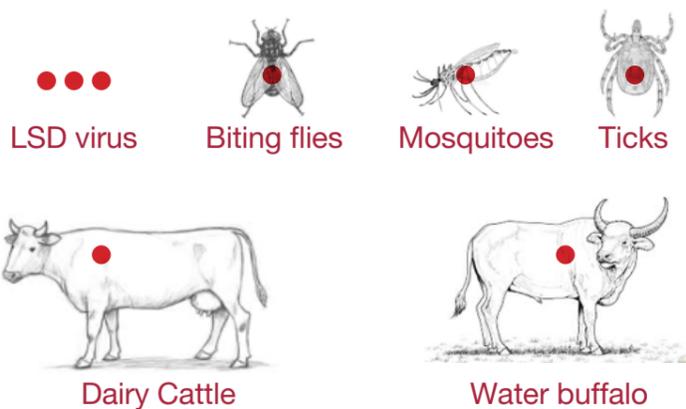
Protecting your animals from Lumpy skin disease

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?

- Mainly 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.



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



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



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



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

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 paravets to provide supportive treatment.

How to prevent and control LSD in your farm?



Only buy healthy animals from trusted sources.



Only allow visitors to your farm for essential services.



Keep farm/ sheds free from breeding sites for insects such as standing water and dung.



A vaccine exists to protect your animals.

Contact your local veterinarians or official Veterinary Services for information on the vaccines.

For more information:

OIE regional webpage on LSD:

rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/lumpy-skin-disease-lsd/



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