

डॉ. प्रवीण मलिक
Dr. Praveen Malik

पशुपालन आयुक्त
Animal Husbandry Commissioner
Tel.: 23384146



भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

D.O No. K-11053/69/2019-LH

Dated: August 31, 2022

Dear Sirs,

You may be aware that there have been incidence of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in cattle in different states namely Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Jammu & Kashmir. In order to prevent the spread of the disease to other areas / states, strict action is required to be taken up by the AH Department of the affected States.

Accordingly, advisory and guidelines were sent to affected states to carry out suggested measures including vaccinations strategy (ring vaccination) in and around affected villages. States were advised that requisite biosecurity measures be strictly enforced in letter and spirit so that the disease is contained and controlled at the earliest and further spread halted. Further, States were requested to commence clinical surveillance wherever necessary, if not done till date, so that suspected LSD cases could be confirmed from samples sent to ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal.

However, it is observed that incidences of LSD are reported in new areas / States and therefore, it is reiterated that the following preventive measures as well as isolation of the affected animal should be implemented immediately, to prevent future LSD Incidences.

- a) **Control of animal movement** - In order to minimize the economic impact of the outbreaks and to control LSD, the movement of animals to and from the infected area should be completely banned. This will check the transmission/spread of LSD.
- b) **Restriction with affected animals and persons dealing with such animals** - Movement of people to and from the affected area should be restricted. The animal handlers and those attending to the affected animals should be advised to keep away from healthy animals.
- c) **Vaccination:** The infected villages be identified so that precautionary plans are carried out in a specific area and ring vaccination carried out in villages upto 5 km around the affected village. Cattle and buffaloes should be vaccinated with available Goat pox vaccine (cattle and buffalo at the age of 4 months and above through S/C route) with GTPV vaccine (Uttarkashi strain) as per the guidelines. However, affected animals should not be vaccinated. Vaccination of healthy cattle should be completed at the earliest with proper documentation in the high risk areas like borders of affected districts/state
- d) **Bio-security measures:**
 - Immediate isolation of sick animal from the healthy animals. Symptomatic treatment of affected animals may be carried out with all precautions and biosecurity measures. Feeding of liquid feed, soft feed and fodder is recommended.
 - Clinical surveillance against LSD in affected districts and around surrounding villages should be intensified.
 - The buffaloes should be kept separately till complete recovery of the affected animals, if reared together.
 - Dis-infection of premises at regular intervals. Ecto-parasiticide should also be applied to healthy animals on the infected and on surrounding farms. Hygiene practices should be followed at the animal farm and by the people in area where animals are infected.

Contd.....

- The persons dealing with the infected animal should wear gloves and face mask and carry out hygienic and disinfection measures at all time.
 - Care should be taken to report any unusual sickness of other animals to nearest veterinary Hospital/Dispensary.
 - Farms with affected animals should be visited regularly by the field veterinarians until all the cases are recovered. The veterinary staff should take all precautionary hygiene measures to avoid further spread of disease to other farms/households.
 - In case of mortality, carcass should be disposed of by deep burial method observing all hygienic measures.
 - Cattle markets located within 10 km radius of the epicentre of infection should be closed.
 - Trade of live cattle, participation in fairs, shows should be banned immediately upon confirmation of the disease in the affected areas.
 - Semen from LSD affected animals should not be collected and processed for production and distribution.
- e) **Vector control:** Control of vector population (ticks, flies, mosquitoes, fleas, midges) in the premises and the animal body should be carried out using the insecticide, repellents and other chemical agents.
- f) **Disinfection and cleaning measures:** Affected Premises, vehicles plying through the affected animal holdings should be carried out with appropriate chemicals / disinfectants [Ether (20%), chloroform, formalin (1%), phenol (2% /15 minutes), sodium hypochlorite (2-3%), iodine compounds (1:33 dilution) and quaternary ammonium compounds (0.5%)].
- g) **Awareness programme:** Mass awareness campaign to be taken up to make the public aware of the disease and development of SOPs and training material in local language as per guidelines for effective awareness to all stake holders and VOs and to conduct regular trainings for all stake holders.
- h) Formation of RRTs and trainers for immediate response and awareness. State may explore the possibility to involve local animal owners, panchayat members, Pradhans, NGOs, local youth in awareness programmes.
- i) Animal Husbandry Department should maintain proper liaison with police and border agencies to check illegal entries of cattle from neighbouring countries (Wherever required)
- j) Formation of district level monitoring committee under Chairmanship of District Collector and to create a dedicated team at district level and also at block level to supervise the vaccination, isolation, treatment, carcass disposal and to coordinate with all related departments and local bodies

The non-affected states/UTs are also advised to take necessary steps as per the guidelines for advance preparation to check the possible spread of LSD.

I therefore request you to kindly bestow your personal attention and direct the officials concerned to ensure carrying out the above measures as well as those suggested in earlier advisories, to control this disease.

Yours sincerely,


31.8.2022
(Praveen Malik)

Encl: LSD Control and Treatment Advisories/guidelines

To

The Principal Secretary/Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department (All states)

Copy to:

Director/Commissioner, Animal Husbandry Department (All states)

INDICATIVE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF LUMPY SKIN DISEASES (LSD) IN ANIMALS

A. The treatment guidelines for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) are as under:

1. LSD affected animals should be separated from healthy animals and shall be kept in strict isolation and monitoring under veterinary supervision.
2. Symptomatic treatment including the treatment of secondary infection (if any) shall be carried out during isolation of animal.
3. Based on the symptoms and clinical signs following is recommended:
 - a. Use of anti-inflammatory drugs (preferably non-steroids) to treat the inflammatory condition
 - b. Use of anti-histamine preparations/drugs to treat allergic conditions
 - c. Use of Paracetamol in case high fever is observed
 - d. In case of secondary bacterial infections like respiratory infections, skin infections antibiotics may also be used judiciously. The dose and duration of the antibiotics should be strictly adhered including advice to the owner to follow the withdrawal period for milk
 - e. Parental/oral multivitamins may also be given
4. Treatment by methylene blue (MB)
 - Oral treatment with 0.1% Methylene Blue (MB) solution (1 gram of MB powder in 1 liter of water) may be considered by the Veterinarian.
 - Following dosage may be attempted:
 - Adult cows (of approximately 350 Kg body weight): 300 ml at 8 hourly interval (thrice in a day) for 4 days.
 - Calf: give approx. half dose
 - MB solution/preparations may also be used topically every (eg. by spray).
 - A milk withholding interval of 96 hours and a meat withdrawal interval of 14 days (if used in meat producing animals) is advised
5. Feeding of liquid feed/food, soft feed and fodder and succulent pasture is recommended

Advise: Except in unavoidable circumstances, the treatment of infected animal should be done through oral medication and topical application to avoid spreading of disease through treatment procedures and contamination of treatment accessories and personnel during treatment.

B. USE OF HERBAL SOLUTIONS

The under mentioned Herbal Animal Health Solutions also offers a supportive role in management of Lumpy Skin

1. Wound Healing and Fly Repellents

Available herbal spray, cream and gel promotes rapid wound repair in the skin nodules due to rapid collagenisation, have strong fly repellent action that prevent flies from sitting on the wounds and prevents maggot in wounds.

Preparations:

Like Topicure Advance Spray Natural Remedies Skin Healer and Fly Repellent, Scavon skin spray, charmil skin spray, Himax cream, Skin heal and Tee burb Indian Herbs Oral skin healer may be used.

2. Appetite and Digestive Tonics

Appetite stimulants restore the appetite, rumen functions and also prevent loss of body condition among animals

Preparations:

Like Himalayan Battista 100gm Indian Herbs, Appetonic 50gm HDC and Ruchamax 15gm/300g may be used

3. Immunomodulators and antioxidants

Improve immunity and potent and improve overall health.

Preparations:

Like Restobal 500ml/1Lit Ayurved Immunity enhancer and Geri forte 500ml/1Lit HDC may be used.

4. Instant Energy Booster

Sustain energy level and keeps animal active

Preparation:

Like Gluca-Boost Liquid Natural Remedies Energy Booster may be used

C. Homeopathy Preparations

The under mentioned Homeopathy preparations may also offers a supportive role in management of Lumpy Skin Disease and may be used:

Scrophularia nodosa 30

Antim tart 30

Ars alb 30

Calendula MT

D. Ethnoveterinary formulations (also refer www.nddb.coop)

The under mentioned formulations are also recommended:

- 1. Oral preparation** (for one dose): Betel leaves-10 nos. + Black pepper-10 gm + Salt-10 gm
Blend this to form a paste and mix with jaggery
Dose: Day 1- One dose every three hours
Day 2 and onwards for 2 weeks- Three doses daily
- 2. Oral preparation** (for two doses): Garlic-2 pearls + Corlander-10 gm + Cumin-10 gm + Dry cinnamon leaves-10 gm + -10 nos. + Black pepper-10 gm + Betel leaves-5 nos + Shallots-2 bulbs + Turmeric- 10gm + chirata leaf powder- 30 gm + Sweet basil 1 + Neem leaves - 1 handful + Aegle marmalos 1 handful + Jaggery-100 gm
Blend this to form a paste and mix with jaggery
Dose: Day 1- One dose every three hours
Day 2 and onwards till recovery- Two doses daily
- 3. External application** (if there are wound): Acalypha indica leaves-1 handful + Garlic-2 pearls + Neem leaves-1handful + Coconut or Sesame oil-500 ml + Turmeric powder- 20 gm + Mehndi leaves- 1 handful + Tulsi leaves- 1 handful
Blend all ingredients and mix with 500 ml coconut or sesame oil andboil and bring to cool
Application: clean the wound and apply directly

For Maggots: Apply Anona leaf paste or camphorated coconut oil for the first day only if maggots are present
