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Lumpy skin disease LSD – Indirect protection

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МСХ

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***Нодулярный Дерматит (LSD)
Неспецифическая профилактика заболевания***

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**Профилактика заболевания с
помощью прерывания путей
передачи вируса кровососущими
насекомыми**

**Роль членистоногих в передаче вируса
нодулярного дерматита**

Timeline/timeframe



Role of vector control

Direct & Indirect protection

- **Blocks transmission**

Reduce vector population

=Reduce biting

= Reduce transmission



LSDV- Role of vectors



- Little is known about the importance of different arthropod vectors for LSDV in the field.
- So far, there is **no evidence of biological arthropod vectors for LSDV**.
- Circumstantial evidence suggests that LSDV **can be mechanically transmitted** by a variety of blood-feeding vectors.





LSD- Role of vectors



Mechanical mode of transmission=

The virus is transmitted via contaminated mouth parts of vectors **without actual replication of the virus** in arthropod cells or tissues.



LSD- Role of vectors

- **Mechanical transmission** of LSDV has been experimentally demonstrated to occur by:
 - ✓ *Aedes aegypti* mosquito (Chihota et al., 2001)
 - ✓ *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus* male ticks (Tuppurainen et al., 2013a)
- Experimentally *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) decoloratus* was able to transmit the virus via eggs to larvae which infected susceptible animal – doesn't mean that virus necessarily multiplies in ticks - contamination of the environment may occur
- ✓ Birds?



LSD- Role of vectors

- Another relevant nematocera tested for LSDV transmission was *Culicoides nubeculosus*, with **unsuccessful results** (Chihota et al., 2003).



LSD- Role of vectors

- In Israel, the stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans* - *Осенняя жигалка*) is considered as the most important vector candidate (Muller et al., 2011), but an experimental attempt to transmit the virus between cattle by *Stomoxys* flies failed (Chihota et al., 2003).
- The role of the horn fly (*Haematobia irritans*), which was highly abundant on beef cattle during the 2012–2013 outbreaks in northern Israel, needs to be investigated.





Pest control



Reduce vector population
=Reduce biting
= Reduce transmission



Pest control



Cover the animal corpse after using repellent-containing insecticides.

Борьба с
вредителями





Pest control



- Use of insecticides on animal
- Use of insecticides to control vectors in the environment.



Diptera control



- **In the environment (dairy farms):**
 - ✓ Use **neonicotinoids** once a month around dairy farm compounds.
 - ✓ After cleaning the farm and the disposal of animal wastes- disinfection of the soil with both neonicotinoids **and IGRs** (insect growth regulator - to prevent larval growth).
 - ✓ Spraying animal wastes with IGRs before clearing it from the farm.
 - ✓ Biological control- use of parasitic wasps to reduce flies in the dairy farms.



Diptera control

- On the animals:
 - ✓ Spraying the animals with both ***Permethrin*** and its synergistic ***Piperonyl Butoxide*** on both back and the belly of the animals.



Ticks control



- For cattle:
 - Spraying the animals with ***Amitraz*** on both back and the belly of the animals.
 - Administrating ***Ivermectin*** to the animals.

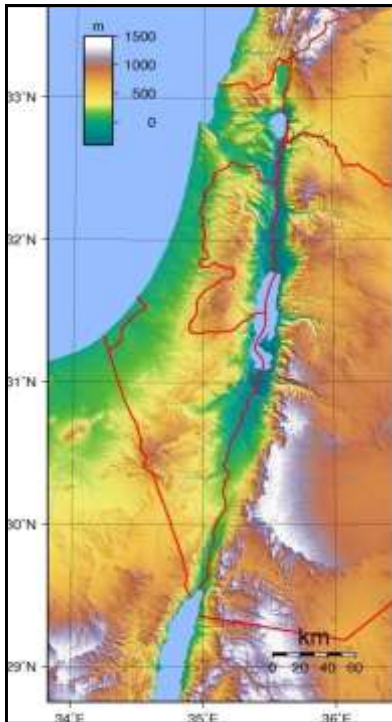
Transmission- know & don't know

- More than one vector ?
- Varies in region, season, housing type
- Slow spreading (vs Ephemeral fever BEF)
- With and without cattle movement
- No effective insect control
- Cattle movement: legal (un dx) & illegal
(Transit permit is required prior to moving)

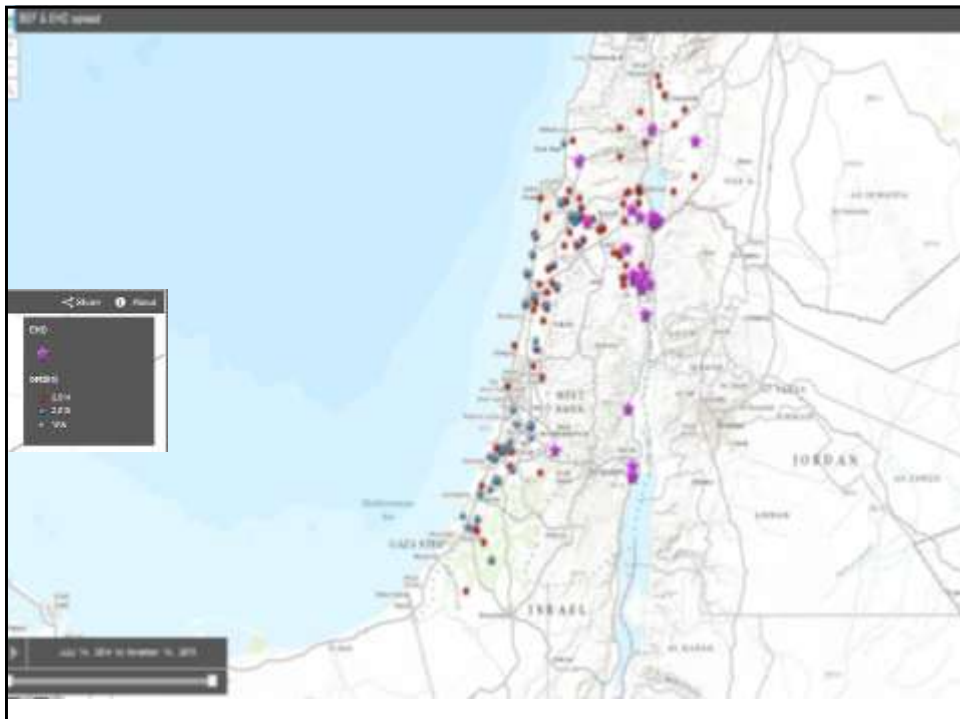
Diverse climate

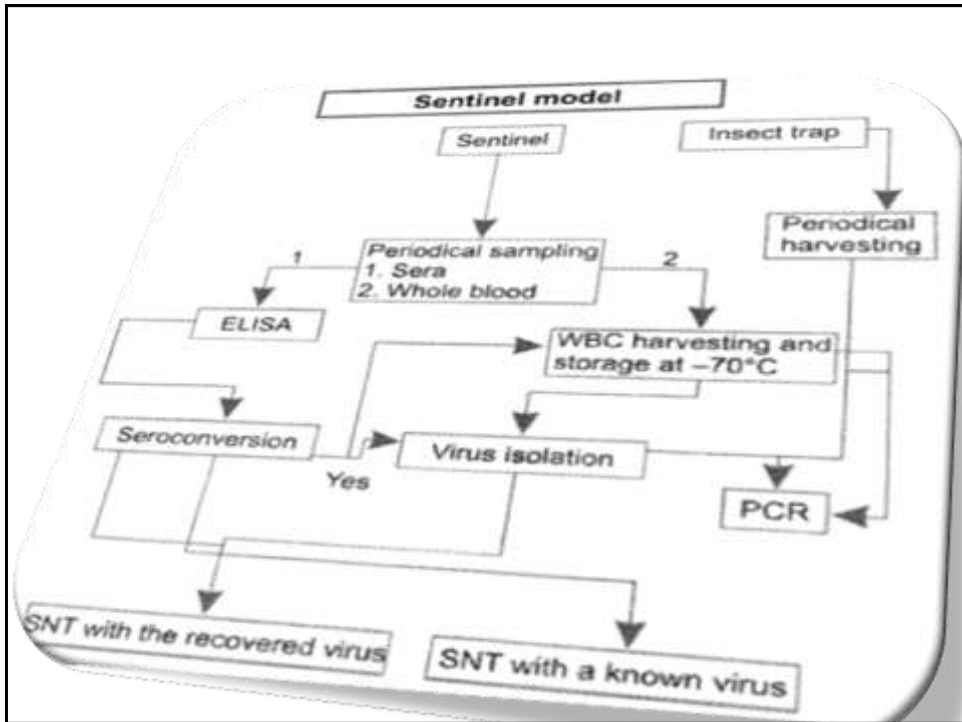
Long summer
short winter





- ❖ 50% Desert
- ❖ Coast densely populated
- ❖ Altitude: -390- +2,200 m
- ❖ Mediterranean climate
- ❖ Temp: Jan. 4-21 C
Aug. 29- 39 C
- ❖ Humidity: 20%- 80%
- ❖ Rainfall: 20-1000 mm
- ❖ Limited water





Thank you for your attention !



Any questions?