



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Russian Federation

LSD awareness

Past/Current LSD awareness

- LSD awareness campaigns in your country: **Yes**
- Start date of awareness campaigns: **November 2015**
- Targeted stakeholders: **veterinarians, farmers**
- Awareness tools: **leaflets, posters, newspaper**
- Awareness plans/strategies: **Yes**
- Geographical area: **North Caucasian and Southern Federal Districts**

LSD awareness campaigns

Awareness campaigns targeted to:	Y/N	Start date of awareness campaign	1 st LSD outbreak (if applicable)
Official vets	Y	November 2015	-
Private vets	Y	November 2015	-
Big farmers	Y	in early 2016	May 2016
Small backyard farmers	Y	in early 2016	May – October 2016
Traders / Middlemen	Y	in early 2016	-
Transporters	Y	in early 2016	-
Other	Y	in early 2016	-

Awareness tools

	Y/N	Number of printed materials/meetings	Primary target audience	Applied to the whole country/zone (Y/N; if NO, specify)
Leaflets	Y	2000	all interested persons	Y
Posters	Y	1000	all interested persons	Y
Booklets	Y	1000	all interested persons	Y
Meetings with official vets	Y	7 (ARRIAH)	all interested persons	Y
Meetings with private vets	Y	7 (ARRIAH)	all interested persons	Y
Meetings with farmers	Y	15 (ARRIAH)	all interested persons	Y
Website	Y	-	all interested persons	Y
TV/Radio	Y	-	all interested persons	Y
Other...	Y	-	all interested persons	Y

LSD awareness: leaflets, newspaper



Vaccine manufactured by the FGBI "ARRIAH":
Cultural dry virus vaccine against sheep and goat pox

Disease: Sheep pox and goat pox
Strain/serotype: "ARRIAH" strain of sheep pox virus and "ARRIAH 2003" strain of goat pox virus
Type: live, dry, cultural
Filling: 7 cm and 4 cm³ bottles
STD: 60495527-0029-2012

Description
Dosage form – freeze-dried substance. The vaccine is a homologous, dry and porous substance of light yellow color. The substance is easily dissolved in sterile 0.9% saline solution within 1.5 min.

Indications
The vaccine is intended for preventive immunization of sheep and goats against sheep pox and goat pox in infected and risk settlements and farms. Do not vaccinate clinically diseased and/or weak animals.

Administration route
The virus vaccine is aseptically administered to sheep and goats. The vaccine is administered subcutaneously in the hair-free area (axilla, caudal fold) at a dose of 1 cm³ in compliance with current package leaflet.
During the routine vaccination sheep and goats should be vaccinated starting from the 3-month age. The animals should be re-vaccinated every 12 months. Clinical signs-free animals of all age groups should be vaccinated on the farms in the infected or risk zones irrespective of the date of the previous vaccination. Herewith, animals younger than 6 months old should be vaccinated twice at a 14-day interval. The young animals should be re-vaccinated in 6-7 months. Adult animals should be vaccinated in 12 months.

Immunity
The virus vaccine induces immune response against sheep pox and goat pox in vaccinated animals in 5 days post single administration. The immunity lasts for at least 12 months. The vaccine is innocuous and has no therapeutic effect.

Storage conditions
The vaccine should be stored and transported in a dry and dark place at 2°C-8°C. The vaccine shelf-life is 24 months from the date of production in case storage and shipment conditions are followed. Do not use the vaccine after the expiration date.

FGBI ARRIAH also produces:
Cultural dry vaccine against goat pox (Strain/serotype: "ARRIAH 2003")
Cultural dry virus vaccine against sheep pox (Strain/serotype: "ARRIAH")

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M: (4922) 26-06-14, 26-18-56, 52-99-66, tel/fax 26-38-77
e-mail: mail@arriah.ru



ARRIAH  

FGBI "ARRIAH"

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

600901 Yur'evets, Vladimir, Russia
tel. (4922) 26-06-14, 26-18-56, 52-99-66, tel/fax 26-38-77
e-mail: mail@arriah.ru

На актуальную тему

ЧЕМ ОПАСЕН НОДУЛЯРНЫЙ ДЕРМАТИТ КРУПНОГО РОГАТОГО СКОТА

В последнее время участились сообщения о болезнях крупного рогатого скота, вызванных дерматитом. Наиболее опасен из них нодулярный дерматит крупного рогатого скота. Поражающий эту болезнь возбудитель, а именно вирус, способен вызывать заболевание и человека. Инфекция передается кровососущими насекомыми – комарами, мухами, клещами.

При заражении крупного рогатого скота через четыре-пять дней на теле животного появляются небольшие красные папулы, которые постепенно увеличиваются в размерах до 20 мм. В центре папулы образуется язва диаметром до 20 мм. В тяжелых случаях язвы могут достигать диаметра до 40 мм. В результате язвы могут распространяться на соседние участки кожи, что приводит к образованию обширных язвенных поражений. В тяжелых случаях животные погибают в результате сепсиса.

У людей заболевание проявляется в виде сыпи на теле. Сыпь имеет вид небольших красных папул, которые постепенно увеличиваются в размерах. В тяжелых случаях сыпь может распространяться на соседние участки кожи, что приводит к образованию обширных язвенных поражений. В тяжелых случаях люди погибают в результате сепсиса.

В настоящее время специалисты государственной ветеринарной службы проводят мероприятия по недопущению заноса и распространения возбудителя инфекции на территории любого города.

ПРЕДУПРЕЖДАЕМ ВАС!
На покрытие продукты животного происхождения в местах торговли, на убойных предприятиях для этих целей настелены карантинные коврики, а также в местах, предназначенных для реализации, требуется заводить оригинальные ветеринарные сопроводительные документы, подтверждающие качество и безопасность продукции, а также наличие адреса реализации и контактных данных поставщика.

Адреса и телефоны государственных ветеринарных городских лечебниц:
Улица Сергеевская, 90, тел. 319-80-90;
Улица Каткова, 102, тел. 287-86-50;
Улица 1-я Гравская, 1, тел. 245-25-16;
Улица 1-я Кружковая, 21/2, тел. 245-26-33;
Улица 2-я Краснодольная, 39, тел. 322-33-66.

18 ноября 2014 года

ОТДЕЛ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Серьезная угроза животноводству

Новый закон – новые условия

В последние дни в ряде регионов России наблюдается вспышка нодулярного дерматита крупного рогатого скота. Заболевание вызвано вирусом, который способен передаваться кровососущими насекомыми. В настоящее время специалисты государственной ветеринарной службы проводят мероприятия по недопущению заноса и распространения возбудителя инфекции на территории любого города.

В настоящее время специалисты государственной ветеринарной службы проводят мероприятия по недопущению заноса и распространения возбудителя инфекции на территории любого города.

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

Lumpy skin disease (contagious nodular dermatitis, nodular exanthema, Dermatitis nodularis) is a contagious virus infection characterized by fever, nodules on the skin, mucous membranes, internal organs, enlarged lymph nodes, oedema of the skin and reduced performance.

Source of infection
Diseased convalescent and the virus carrier animals are the source of the infection. The virus is secreted through affected skin, with saliva, nasal and ocular discharges, urine and milk.

Incubation period
Based on the results of various investigations the incubation period for lumpy skin disease varies from 3 to 30 days. According to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code it lasts for 20 days.

Clinical signs
Cattle and Asian buffaloes are susceptible to the disease. There is a long latency time which may exceed 41°C in infected animals. Superficial lymph nodes become enlarged. Polyemia, hyperemia of oral and nasal mucosa are found. Oedema develop in adipose layer of dewlap. Discharge from the eyes and nose becomes mucopurulent, and keratitis may develop in case of secondary bacterial infections.

Infected cattle there is a marked reduction in milk yield. In severe cases, nodules of 2-5 cm in diameter develop over the body, particularly on the head, neck, udder and perineum in some areas; the nodules merge to form ulcers. Affected skin areas sear rapidly.

Nodules may also develop in the mucous membranes of the nasal cavity, oral alimentary tract, particularly in the abomasum and at the teathea and the legs, resulting in prostration.

Pregnant animals may abort. Bulls may become temporarily or permanently infertile and the virus can be excreted in the semen for prolonged periods. Milk from diseased animals is often of pink colour, thick in consistency and the animals develop mastitis.

Ninety per cent of animals naturally recover. The disease lasts for about 4 weeks. Recovery from severe infection is slow; the animals may die due to secondary bacterial infection.

Laboratory diagnosis
The following samples are submitted for laboratory testing:
1. from live animals – nasal swabs, ocular, regional discharges as well as skin lesion scrapings;
2. from dead animals – nodules as well as regional lymph nodes;
3. stabilized blood.

Prevention
Homologous or heterologous attenuated virus vaccine prepared from sheep pox and/or goat pox virus is used for specific lumpy skin disease prevention.



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M: (4922) 26-06-14, 26-18-56, 52-99-66, tel/fax 26-38-77
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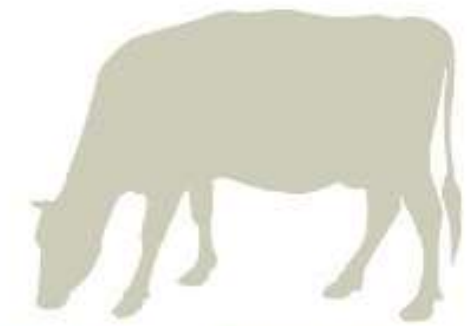
LSD awareness:

Posters



LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

Lumpy skin disease (contagious nodular dermatitis, nodular exanthema, Dermatitis nodulares) is a contagious virus infection characterized by fever, nodules on the skin, mucous membranes, internal organs, enlarged lymph nodes, oedema of the skin and reduced performance.



SOURCE OF INFECTION

Diseased convalescent and the virus carrier animals are the source of the infection. The virus is excreted through affected skin, with saliva, nasal and ocular discharges, semen and milk.

INCUBATION PERIOD

Based on the results of various investigations the incubation period for lumpy skin disease varies from 3 to 30 days. According to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code it lasts for 28 days.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Cattle and Asian buffaloes are susceptible to the disease. There is a long lasting fever which may exceed 41°C in infected animals. Superficial lymph nodes become enlarged. Polypnea, hyperemia of oral and nasal mucosa are found. Edemas develop in adipose layer of dewlap. Discharge from the eyes and nose becomes mucopurulent, and keratitis may develop in case of secondary bacterial infections.

In lactating cattle there is a marked reduction in milk yield.

In severe cases, nodules of 2-3 cm in diameter develop over the body, particularly on the head, neck, udder and perineum. In some areas the nodules merge to form ulcers. Affected skin areas are painful.

Nodules may also develop in the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and alimentary tract, particularly in the abomasum and in the trachea and the lungs, resulting in pneumonia.

Pregnant animals may abort. Infants may become temporarily or permanently infertile, and the milk can be secreted in the semen or prolonged periods. Milk from diseased animals is often of pink colour. Thick and consistency and the animals develop mastitis.

Ninety per cent of animals naturally recover. The disease lasts for about 4 weeks. Recovery from severe infection is slow; the animals may die due to secondary bacterial infection.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

The following samples are submitted for laboratory testing:

1. from live animals - nasal swabs, ocular, vaginal discharges as well as skin lesion scrapings;
2. from dead animals - nodules as well as regional lymph nodes;
3. stabilized blood.

PREVENTION

Homologous or heterologous attenuated virus vaccine prepared from sheep pox and/or goat pox virus is used for specific lumpy skin disease prevention.



Systemic disease. Nodules 3-4 cm in diameter develop over the body (particularly on head, neck).



Nodular lesions on skin and teats. Nodules merge to form 5-7 cm conglomerates.



Multiple erosive lesions on esophageal mucosa.



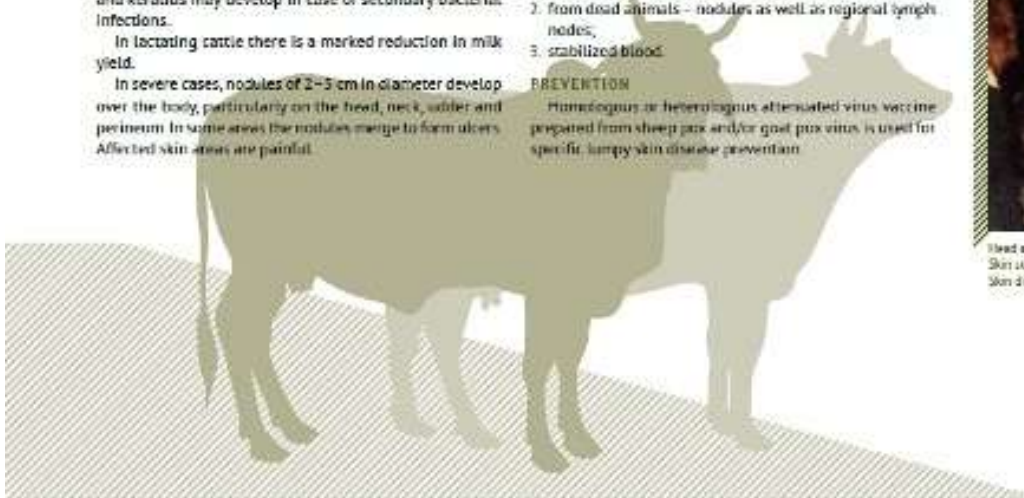
Head and muzzle lesions. Healing stage. Skin sloughing. Crusts in nodular lesions. Skin discoloration in affected areas.



Nodular lesions on udder surface and areas. Nodules are 0.5 - 3 cm in size. Nodules are of round, oval or elongated form.



Lesions on scrotum and perineum skin. Nodules are 1 - 2.5 cm in size.



LSD awareness: Meetings with official vets, private vets, farmers



Нодулярный дерматит. Научная конференция на Армавирской биофабрике.



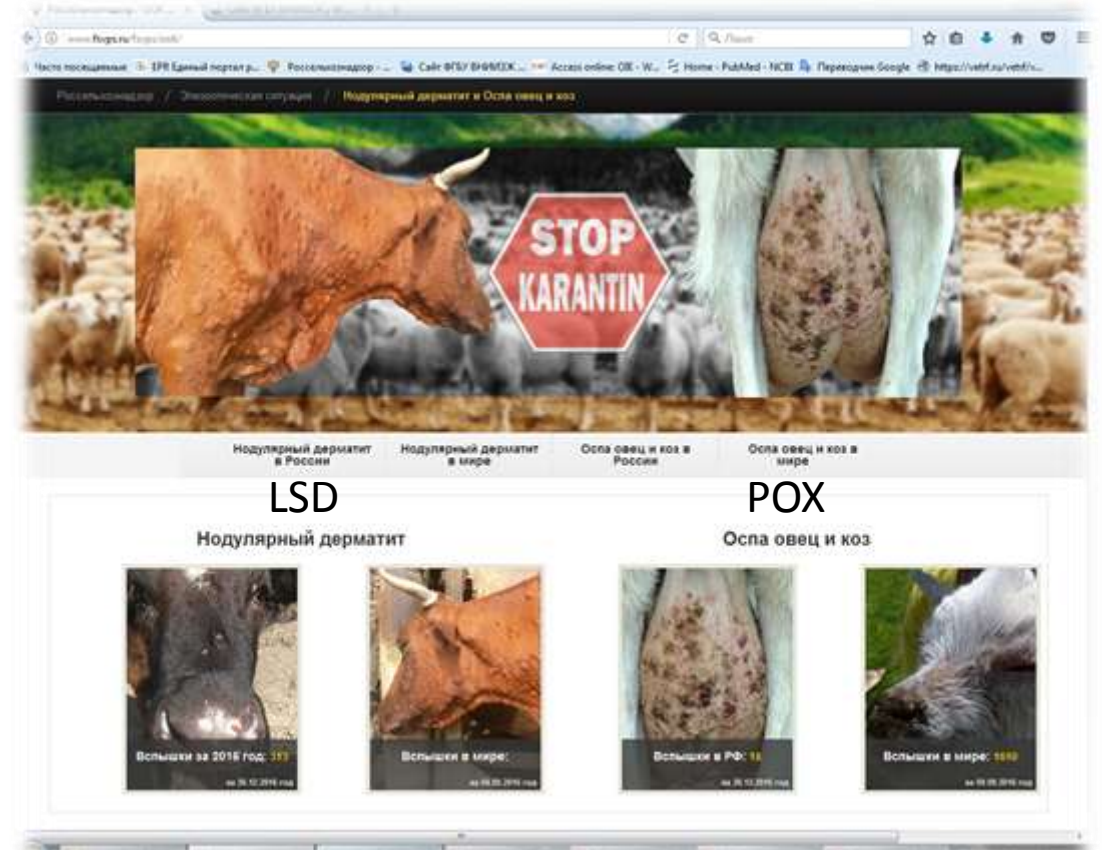
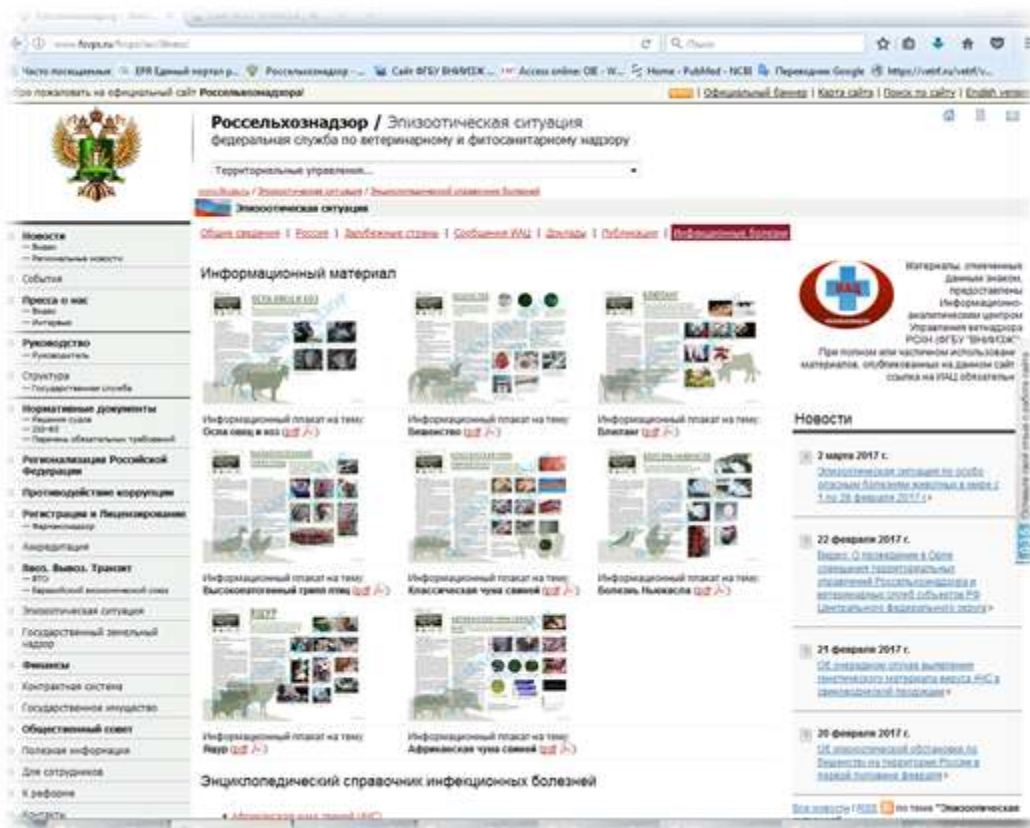
Regional workshop on lumpy skin disease prevention, control, and awareness

Budap

LSD awareness: Website

<http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/iac/rf/>

<http://www.arriah.ru/>



Upcoming awareness strategies

- Objectives: **raise awareness**
- Start date of awareness campaigns: **continuing from 2015**
- Targeted stakeholders: **all persons who have a relation with the animals (cattle)**
- Awareness tools: **Leaflets, Posters, Booklets, Meetings, Website, TV/Radio**
- Geographical area: **whole country**