



Food and Agriculture Organization
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Lumpy Skin Disease Contingency Plan Template

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Lumpy skin disease prevention, control, and awareness workshop

Tirana, Albania, 10-11 May 2017



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Content

2

- Introduction
 1. General description of the disease
 2. Financial provisions
 3. The chain of command and the establishment of national and regional disease control centers
 4. Overall policy for lumpy skin disease
 5. Chain of notification on lumpy skin disease in case of suspicion or occurrence
 6. National reference laboratory and sample collection from suspected animals
 7. Measures to be taken and control strategy when LSD is confirmed
 8. Prevention measures
 9. Awareness campaigns
 10. Surveillance measures for observation area
 11. Release of quarantine and further restrictions
 12. Conducting epidemiological surveys
- Annexes

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Introduction

3

LSD CP contingency plan is a key instrument for preparedness and control of a disease emergency. The general objectives are that:

- The **Competent Veterinary Authority** is able to deal quickly and effectively with LSD outbreaks;
- All the different stakeholders at all levels are fully aware on their roles and responsibilities during an LSD outbreak and are trained and competent in their tasks;

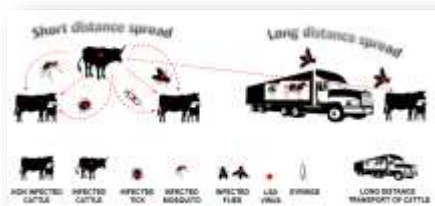
The CP is elaborated taken into consideration the geopolitical position of the country, its animal health status, structure of livestock sector, bovine population, surveillance, prevention and control strategies in place, administrative organization of the country, and epidemiological situation of LSD in the region.

The contingency plan is to be revised and improved
least once every 5 years!



1. General description of the disease

4



- Clinical signs
- Importance
- Causative agent
- Persistence of the virus
- Epidemiology
- Geographical distribution
- Legal basis
 - General legislation
 - LSD specific legislation

2. Financial provisions

5

- Personnel costs
- Transport costs
- Farmers' compensation for animals culled or died of LSD
- Equipment and consumable items
- Purchase of vaccines
- Cattle identification, vaccination and health recording system / database
- Other

3. Chain of command and NDCC and RDCC

6

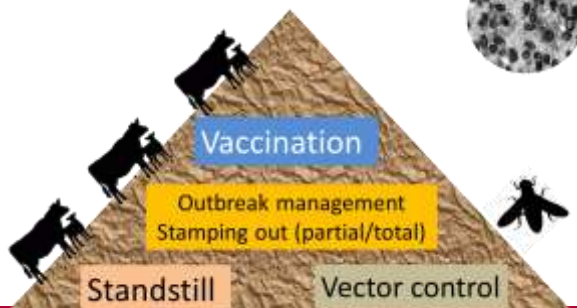
- Veterinary authorities and their responsibilities
- NDCC, RDCC and the chain of command, duties and responsibilities
- Staff and location
- Equipment
- National expert group
- Operational teams in the field
 - Stamping-out teams
 - Vaccination teams
 - Outbreak investigator teams
- List of available experts



4. Overall policy for lumpy skin disease

7

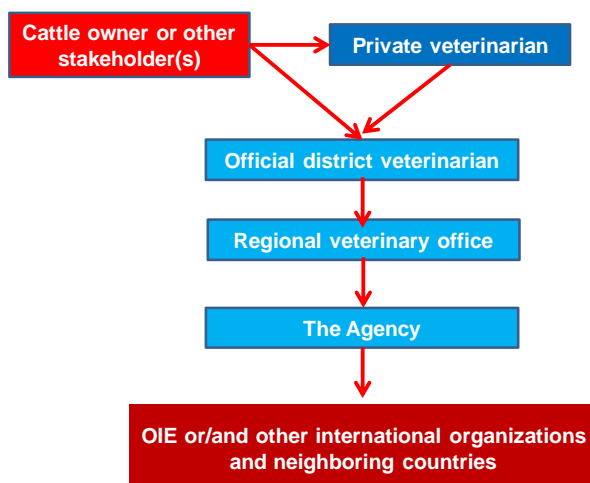
- The overall objective is to quickly eradicate LSD from the country. Eradication is mostly achieved by the application of large-scale LSD vaccination campaigns in affected and at-risk areas, using a vaccine with demonstrated efficacy against LSDV. Supportive measures such as cattle movement restrictions and quarantine procedures on infected and neighboring premises are implemented.
- In addition, culling of cattle showing clinical signs of LSD followed by the destruction and disposal carcasses and all materials such as contaminated feed, manure and bedding derived from infected animals. Cleaning and disinfection of infected areas and equipment would be also required.



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5. Chain of notification on LSD in case of suspicion or occurrence

8



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Tirana, Albania, 10-11 May 2017

6. National reference laboratory and sample collection from suspected animals

9

- Tentative field diagnosis of LSD is confirmed by laboratory testing at the National Reference Laboratory. Test results should be sent to the **Central Veterinary Authority**, regional veterinary offices and to the sender of the samples.
- When samples are collected, the health of all bovines in the herd should be checked and samples should be collected from those animals showing fever and/or other clinical signs of LSD. Some additional blood samples should be collected from healthy looking animals.
- Samples must be collected from a suspected herd in sufficient numbers and volumes. Skin lesions and scabs, saliva or nasal swabs, EDTA blood are preferred sample materials. Saliva and nasal swabs are collected using sterile swabs and placed to sterile tubes for transportation with or without transport medium. Serum samples can be collected for antibody detection.
- **name, address, telephone number and the name of the contact person of the NRL**



7. Measures to be taken and control strategy when LSD is confirmed

10

- Vaccination (emergency, preventive, annual....)
- Stamping out policy
- Quarantine and movement controls
- Decontamination, cleaning and disinfection of personnel, premises and environment
- Treatment of infected animals (if applicable)
- Treatment of animal products and by-products
- Vector control

- procedure for purchase of vaccines, including tendering process if required.
- plan how the cold storage, delivery of the vaccines will be organized to the districts.
- any vaccine stocks are available in the country.

- Culling methods
- Disposal of carcasses
- Compensation for animals culled due to or died of LSD

8. Prevention measures

11

- Insect repellent treatments using a good quality products by dipping, spraying or using spot-on products should be regularly applied on animals and facilities.
- Suitable breeding sites for insects such as standing water and dung hills need to be removed by improving drainage and general cleanliness.
- Farm visits and visitors should be restricted to essential services.
- All visitor vehicle wheels, equipment and boots should be cleaned upon entering the property in a wash down bay shoe covers should be used. Visitors entering the holding should wear clean protective clothing.
- Stock should be bought only from trusted source(s). New animals should be examined prior to movement and on arrival, and should be kept in quarantine (i.e. separated from the herd) for 28 days. During an outbreak in the area, introduction of new animals into a herd should be avoided.
- In affected villages, cattle herds should be kept separated from other herds by avoiding communal grazing if possible without animal welfare issues. However, in some cases the whole village forms a single epidemiological unit and then feasibility of separation has to be evaluated on a case by case basis.

9. Awareness campaigns

12

- Awareness campaigns need to be intensified and targeted to all cattle sector stakeholders.
- They should be aware of the risk of the disease, the ways to prevent it, how to recognize it and the need to report it to the veterinary authorities immediately when suspected.
- Cattle transport drivers in particular are in a key position to identify infected animals on farms, slaughterhouses, cattle collecting holdings and resting stations, and to notify the veterinary authorities of such clinical suspicions as soon as possible.





10. Surveillance measures for observation area

13

- Surveillance programmes are based on active and passive clinical surveillance and laboratory testing of blood samples, nasal swabs or skin biopsies collected from suspected cases.
- In surveillance areas, selective clinical examination of herds are carried out on a regular basis during the spring summer and autumn when vectors are most active



11. Release of quarantine and further restrictions

14

- Permanent control at the surveillance zones should last up to the release of quarantine in epizootic area
- Before lifting the quarantine measures at a farm, decontamination of all premises and adjoining areas need to be carried out using appropriate treatments by the animal owners in line with the instructions of the Agency.
- Quarantine will be released under the permit within 28 days following the last incident of animal death or recover unless no implications occur.



12. Conducting epidemiological surveys

15

- An epidemiological survey is carried out in case of confirmed or suspected cases of LSD through questionnaires prepared pursuant instructions of emergency plan described in the Emergency Plan of this Regulation.
- The epidemiological survey should include comprehensive data on the outbreak.



Suggested Annexes

16

- List of contacts (National level, Regional offices, expert group. National Laboratory, International lab., other)
- Epidemiological form
- List of available equipment
- Vaccine bank/stocks
- List of available disinfectants and disinfection technique
- Other?