



Group exercise

Lumpy Skin Disease Contingency Plan



Group 1

2

- In early June a cow with suspected LSD skin lesions all over entire body is detected by a private veterinarian in a small holding located in a middle of a village.
- Approximately two weeks ago the cow become febrile and stopped feeding and giving milk. At first there were some lumps around the neck but as the winter hair coat is long and it was difficult to detect the spread of the skin lesions. The cow gave birth two months ago. Both the cow and the calf are mainly kept inside a barn but daily back-yard grazing in practised. The calf is doing fine.
- There are several neighbours within a short distance (approximately 50-100m). There is a temporary slaughter plant in the village where cattle are culled for special occasion. A private veterinarian contacts an official district veterinarian and reports the case.



Group 2

3

- A free-ranging beef cattle herd, comprising 19 young bulls of 6 to 12 months are raised in a mountain pastures, in close proximity to the borders with a country where LSD outbreaks were detected last autumn.
- These animals are intended for slaughter within next month or so.
- The pastures are commonly used for cattle grazing by farmers on both sides of the borders although the animals are not known/allowed to be in close contact with each other.
- The animal care staff feeds/ monitors the herd once a day although they are not trained to detect any cattle diseases.
- The spring has been exceptionally warm. In early May several animals are detected showing nasal and ocular discharge but it's difficult to see any skin lesions as the animals still have a long winter coat.
- On a closer look and palpation several animals have skin lesions with ulcers and scabs. Number of biting insects is starting to increase and some of the animals have ticks.



Group 3

4

- In November 2016 two isolated LSD outbreaks were reported in 10 km distance from the border with affected country that is currently vaccinating the whole cattle population against the disease.
- The affected animals were culled and ring vaccinations were practised within 50 km radius and after the initial outbreaks, the spread of the disease stopped.
- In the region, it is a common practise that each household has a cow and a few sheep or goats for own use and there are a number of such a farms in the region.
- A closed intensive-production dairy farm with 3000 cows is located approximately 60 km to the South.
- In early May, a small-scale farmer nearby the dairy farm calls a private veterinary practice to come to check a heifer that have aborted, has a high fever, eye and nasal discharge and two suspicious lumps on the neck.
- After the farm visit the vet calls the district vet on LSD suspicion.



Group 4

5

- Your country X is bordering an LSD affected country Y where vaccinations against LSDV was performed last year.
- In early spring several LSD outbreaks were confirmed in your country X up to 20 km from the border with Y.
- Outbreaks were controlled by total stamping out, movement restrictions and vaccination in belt of 50 km from the border with Y.
- Very limited doses of vaccines have remained. The procurement for new vaccine will take months.
- In August clinical signs suggesting LSD have been reported by private vet in country X in a free ranging cattle herd (48 cows, 5 of them with generalized nodules) 100 km away from the vaccination belt. Close to the grazing area there is a slaughterhouse. In a radius of 10 km there are many small non registered cattle backyard farms and big cattle farm with 1000 animals.



For the group discussion

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- What are the possible actions from the veterinary authorities?
- What will be the tasks, duties, responsibilities and actions to be taken by NDCC, RDCC, expert group, operational teams in the field (if all involved)?
- Human and financial resources, equipment needed?

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