



Lumpy skin disease (LSD) An update on LSD situation and its control

Country name: Thailand

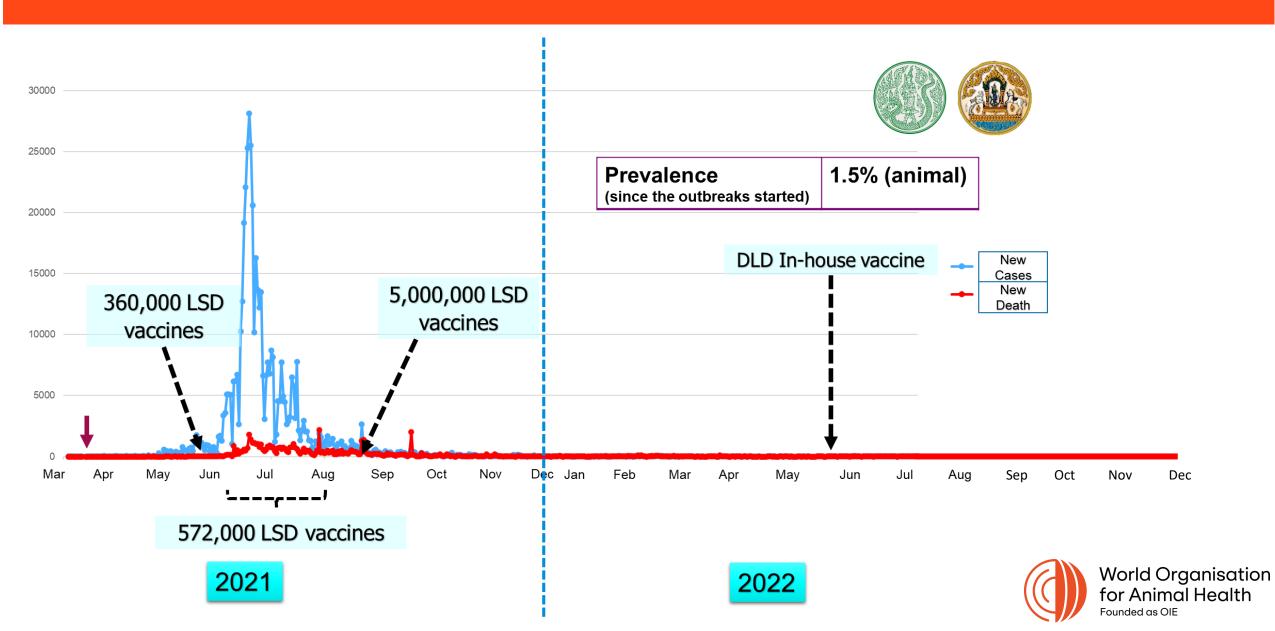
Name of Presenter: Tosapol Dejyong, DVM, MS, DTBVPH, PhD

Position: Veterinarian (Professional level)

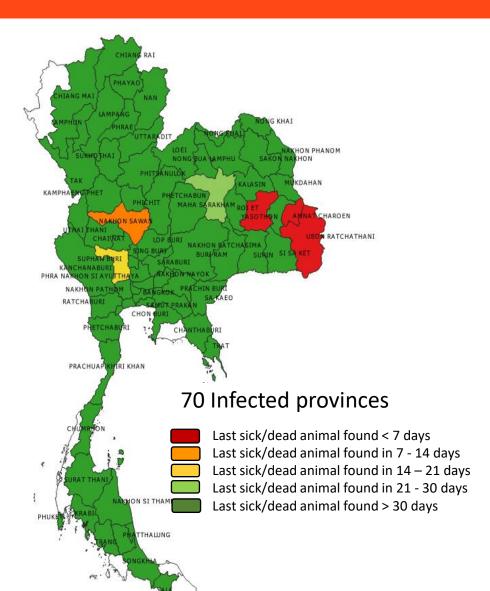
Affiliation: Department of Livestock Development

Virtual LSD Update Meeting for South-East Asia 16 December 2022, 2.00 to 4.30 PM (Bangkok time)

Temporal distribution of LSD



Current LSD spatial distribution



	2021	2022
Sick animals	627,152	4,646
Recovered animals	537,329	10,133
Dead animals	63,757	3,296

Infected species	Numbers
Dairy cattle	12,341
Beef cattle	616,260
Buffalo	3681
Gaur	4



Circulating virus types

 Whole genome sequencing of Yasothon/2021 strain is LSDV Recombinant vaccine strain (100% identical to Vietnamese strains)

 GPCR and RPO30 from >30 samples in 6 regions during 2021-2022 were 100% identical to Vietnamese and Chinese strains

Confirmed by National Institute of Animal Health, Thailand

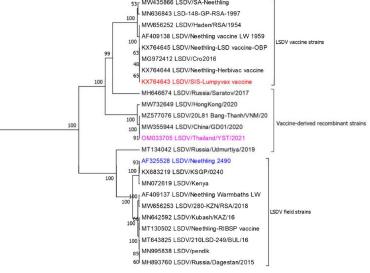




Article

Rapid Spread and Genetic Characterisation of a Recently Emerged Recombinant Lumpy Skin Disease Virus in Thailand

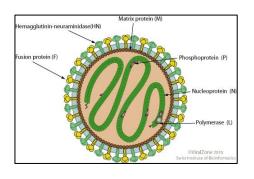
Nutthakarn Suwankitwat 1,2, Tapanut Songkasupa 2, Prakit Boonpornprasert 2, Phurida Sripipattanakul 2, Sirin Theerawatanasirikul 1, Taweewat Deemagarn 2, Minta Suwannaboon 3, Orapun Arjkumpa 3, Noppawan Buamithup 2, Akkarapol Hongsawat 2, Sirima Jindajang 4, Nawakarn Nipaeng 5, Dilok Aunpomma 3, Lamul Molee 2, Kanokwan Puangjinda 2, Walaiporn Lohlamoh 2, Bandit Nuansrichay 2, Rawint Narawongsanont 1, Pipat Arunvipas 6,* and Porntippa Lekcharoensuk 1,*





Laboratory Capacity

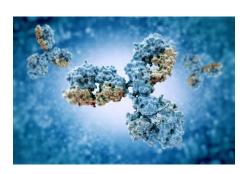
Virological diagnosis



Detection of virus

- qPCR (p32)
- Virus isolation (PLT, OA3TS, MDBK cells)
- DNA sequencing (RPO30, GPCR, B22R)
- Whole genome sequencing

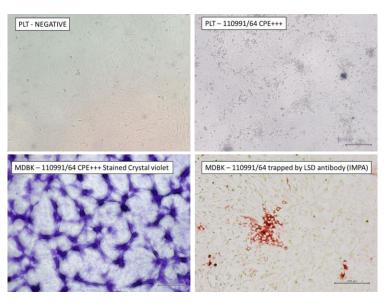
Serological diagnosis



Detection of antibodies

- ELISA (ID vet)
- SNT (MDBK cells)













Community & private sector engagement

FAQ "วัคซีนโรคลัมปี สกิน"

Animal movement restriction

Vaccination



Insect control program

Treatment & disinfection



Biosecurity improvement

Risk communication



LSD control program

Control Measures - Vaccination

- Homologous: Live-Attenuated LSD Vaccines (Neethling strain)
 - Lumpyvax® MSD Animal Health: imported from South Africa
 - MEVAC® Kamin Industry: imported from Egypt
- Total doses imported
 - 5,923,000 doses
 - 6,300,000 doses (being imported in 2023)
- In-country produced vaccine
 - Inactivated LSD vaccine: 50,000 doses monthly produced by DLD
- Animal types vaccinated (for both live and inactivated vaccines)
 - Cattle and Buffalo
- Any post vaccination monitoring
 - Local skin reaction at the inoculation site, small generalized skin nodules, and depress (very rare)





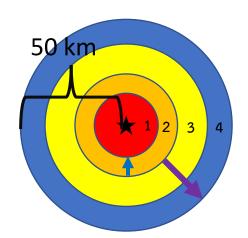












Beginning phase = Vaccination for disease control \rightarrow susceptible animals within 50 km Current phase = Vaccination for prevention \rightarrow susceptible animals in the country









Animal movement restriction



Vaccinated with LSD vaccine > 30 days < 180 days (to move between provinces) with certificate Insecticide sprayed on vehicles

Insect control program



Risk communication

















Treatment

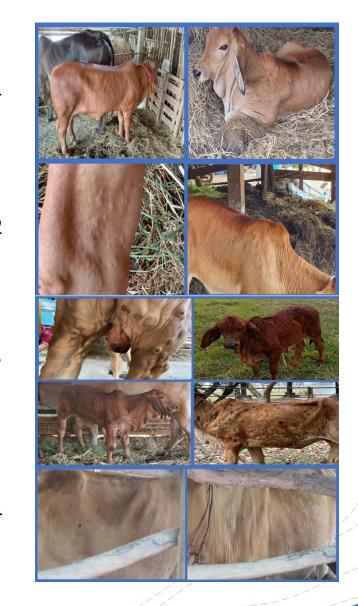


Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4



Community & Private sector engagement









Achievements (LSD)









Vaccination

• 5,915,230 doses

Treatment

• 206,721 farms

Insecticide (spot on)

• 38,348 farms

Insecticide (spray)

• 227,121 farms

Disinfection

• 174,353 farms

Insecticide (distribution)

• 134,863 farms

Public relation & education

• 434,994 farmers

Compensation

1,236,167,070 THB

Ongoing Researches

- KAP study
- Risk factor study
- Economic impact study









World Organisation for Animal Health

Main challenges and recommended solution

- Differentiation between infection and vaccination (DIVA)
 - Recombinant vaccine strains vs vaccine strains
 - Realtime-PCR: not available yet
 - DNA sequencing: need high viral load (ct<25), can't test from blood sample
 - ELISA Antibody: not available yet
- ELISA antibody test kit is expensive (1,600\$/kit/460 samples)
- Lack of vaccines at the beginning of the outbreak (emergency stockpile)
- Doses per a vial (20 ml, 50 ml) are not practical for small-scale farming less doses per vial (10 ml)
- Recurrent of the disease in young animals (adjusted vaccination campaign)



THANK YOU!



Bureau of Disease Control and Veterinary Services Department of Livestock Development Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

