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Lumpy skin disease (LSD)

An update on LSD situation and its control

Country name: THAILAND

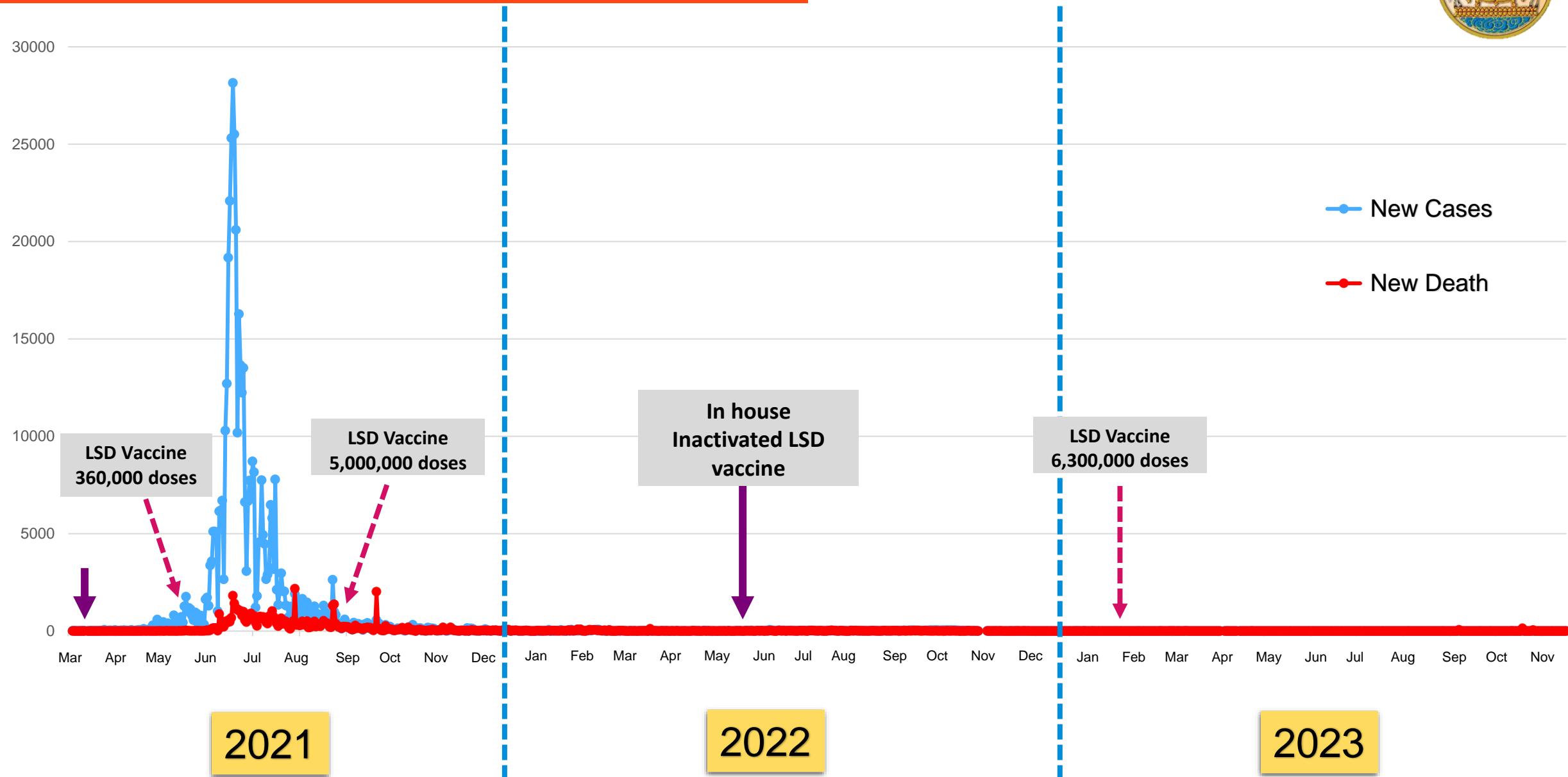
Name of Presenter: Nuttavadee Pamaranon

Position: Senior Veterinary officer

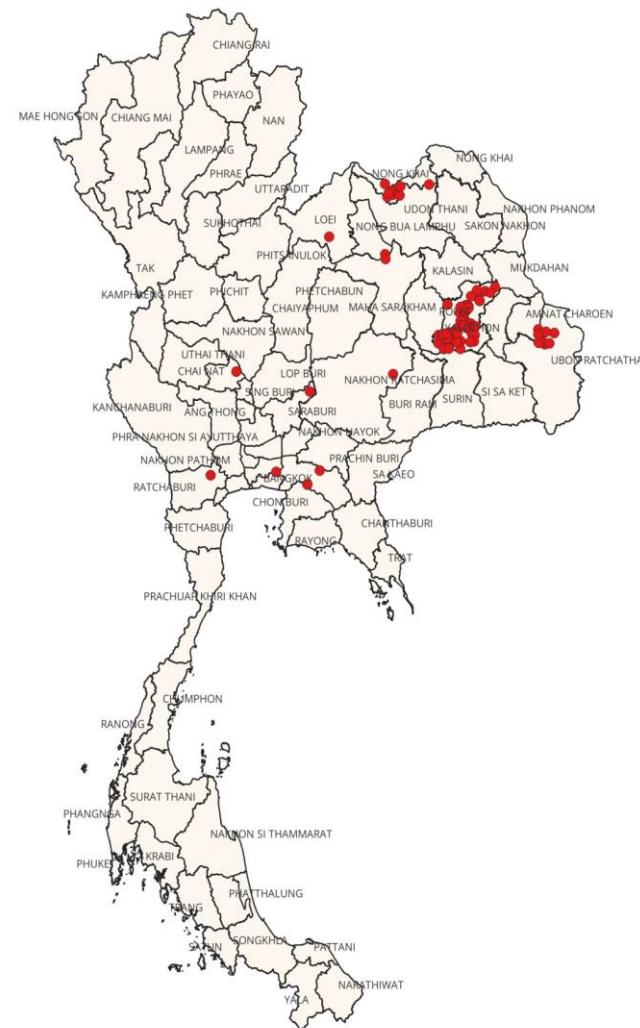
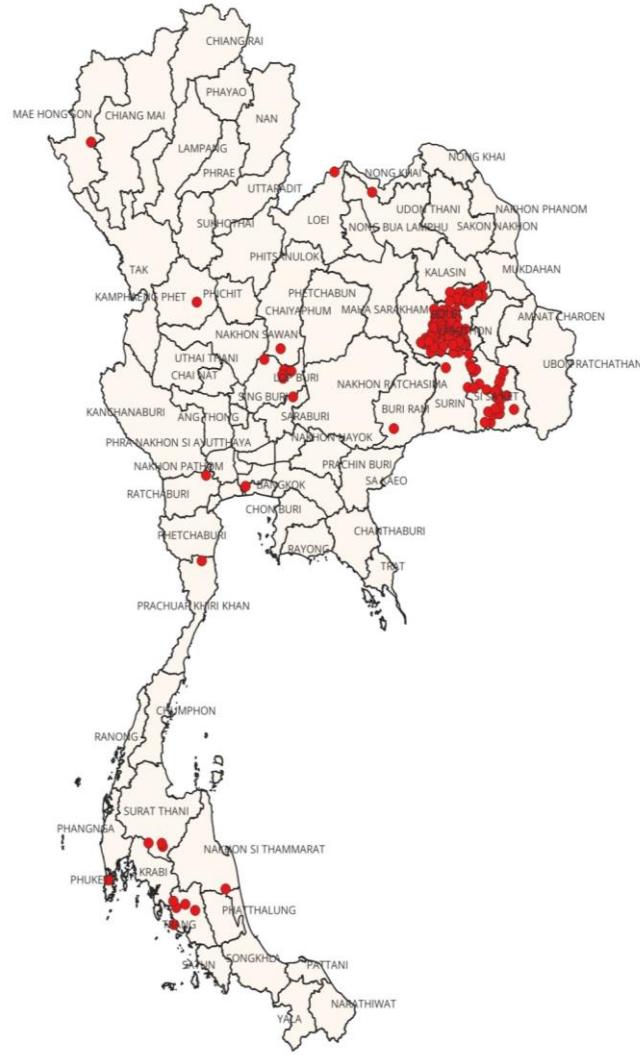
Affiliation: Bureau of Disease Control and Veterinary services

Fourth LSD Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia
28 – 29 November 2023, Bangkok, Thailand

Temporal distribution of LSD



Spatial distribution of LSD



	2021	2022	2023
Sick animals	627,152	4,646	162
Dead animals	63,757	3,296	9

Year	Infected species	Numbers
2021-2022	Dairy cattle	12,341
	Beef cattle	616,260
	Buffalo	3,681
	Gaur	4
2023	Dairy cattle	31
	Beef cattle	130
	Buffalo	1



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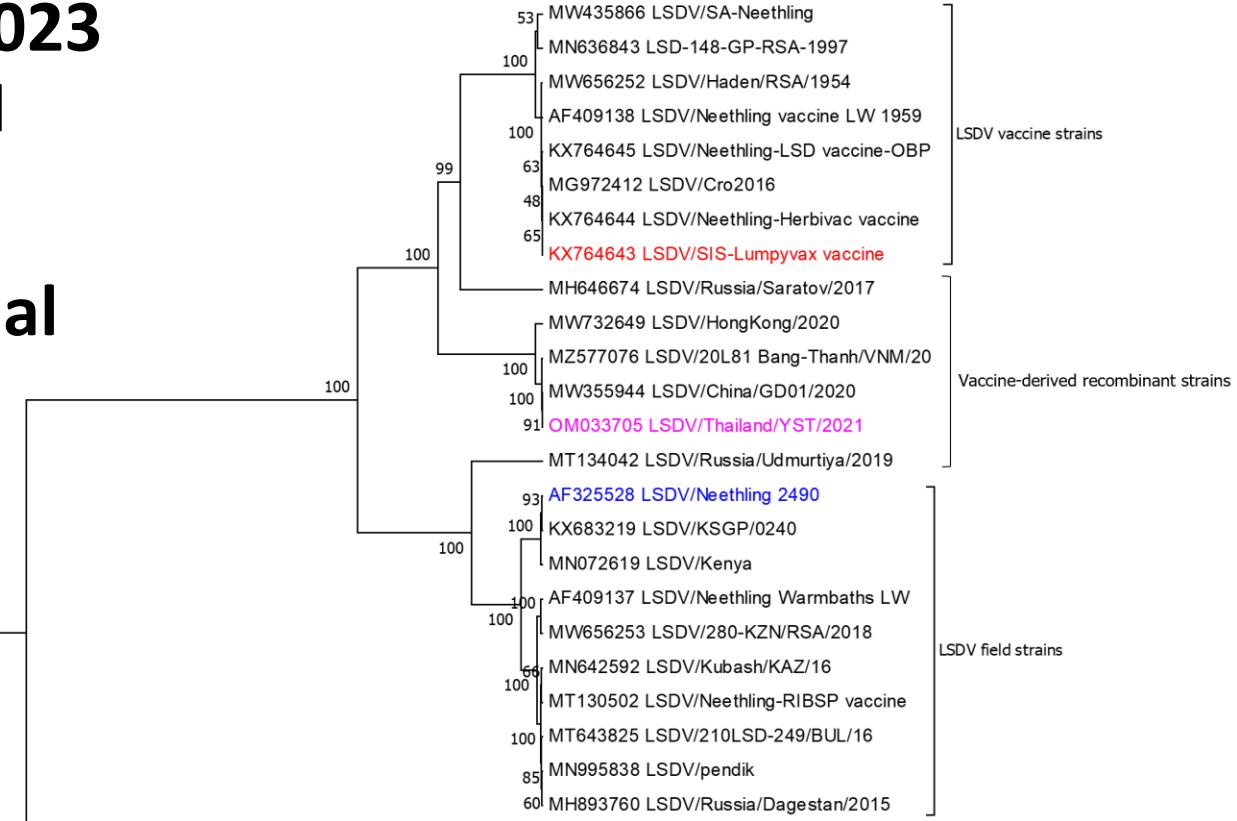
Clinical presentations of LSD in young animals
(Less than 1 year)





Circulating virus types

- LSDV Recombinant vaccine strain **Clade 2.5**
- Lopburi strains showed mutation at **ORF023** causing amino acid deletion (APQA-NIAH 2023, unpublished)
- Confirmed by **National Institute of Animal Health, Thailand**

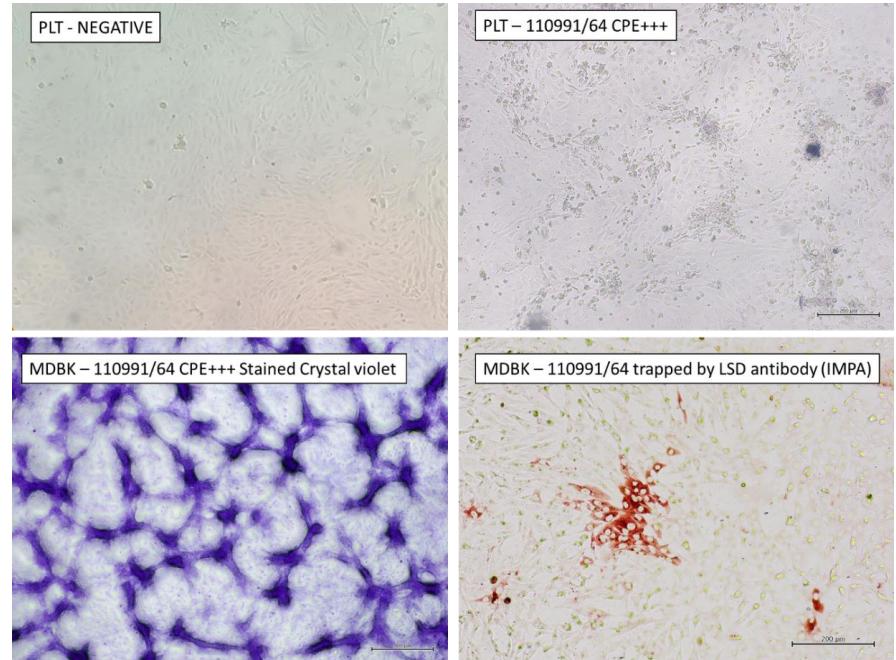


Laboratory Capacity



• Virology

- qPCR (p32): Bowden *et al.*, 2008
- Virus isolation (PLT, OA3TS, MDBK cells): WOAH, 2023
- DNA sequencing (RPO30 & GPCR): Gelaye *et al.*, 2015
- Whole genome sequencing

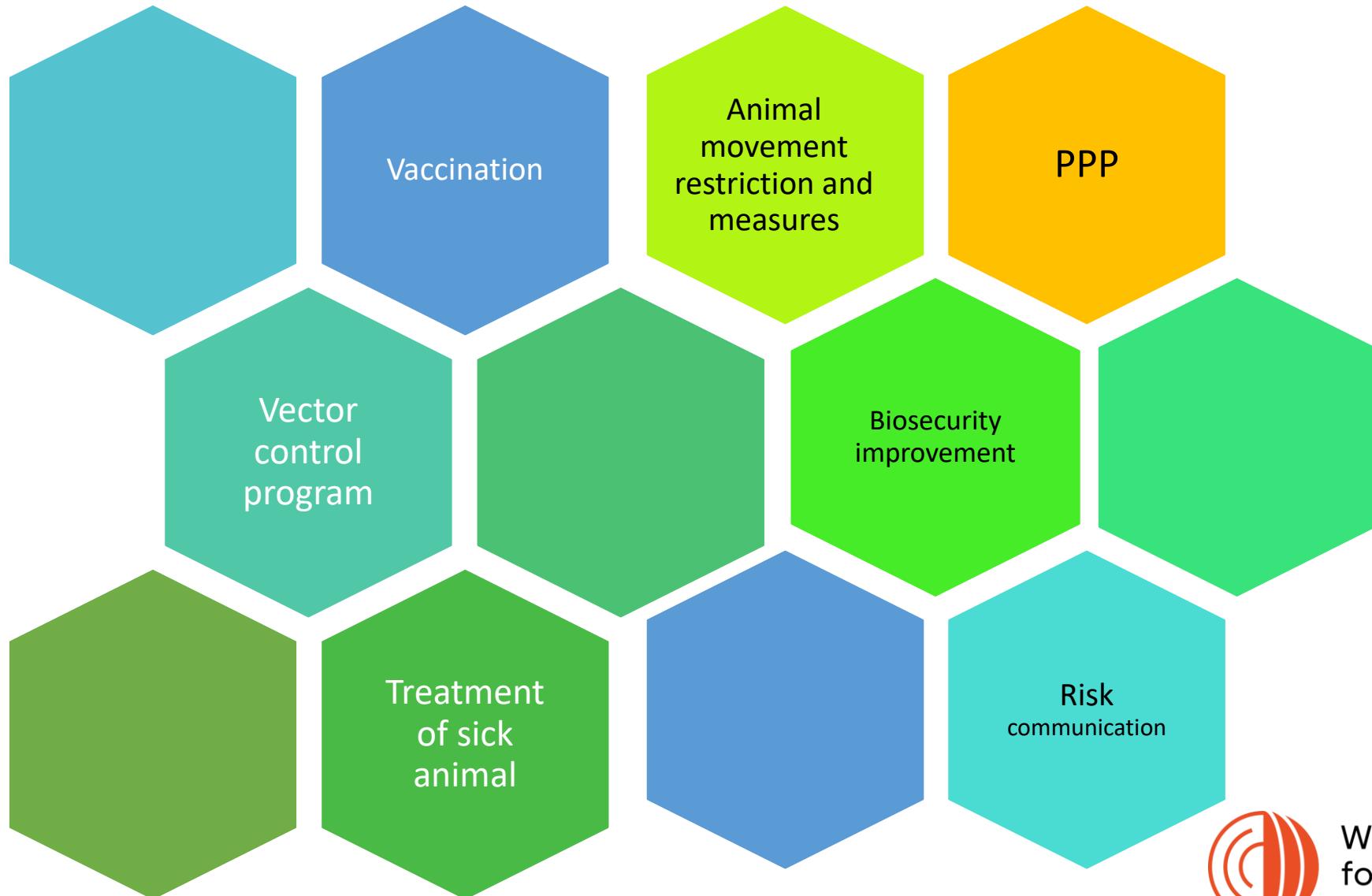


• Serology

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



LSD Prevention and Control activities



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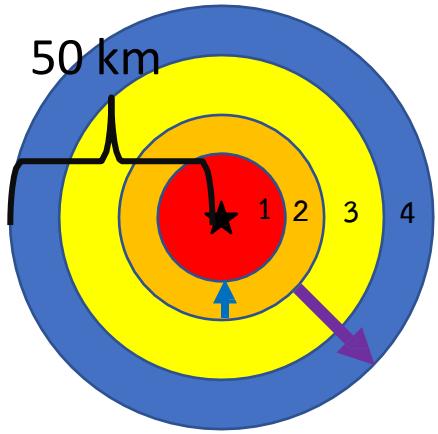
Prevention and Control Measures - Vaccination



- Homologous: Live-Attenuated LSD Vaccines (Neethling strain)
 - Lumpyvax® - MSD Animal Health: Imported from South Africa
 - MEVAC® - Kemin Industry: Imported from Egypt
- Total doses imported
 - 5,360,000 doses (May 2021/ 2022)
 - 6,300,000 doses (Beginning of 2023)
 - XXXXX doses (For 2024)
- In-country produced vaccine
 - Inactivated LSD vaccine: approximately 1,000,000 doses yearly 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)**
 - Milk production loss



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Beginning phase

= Vaccination for disease control → susceptible animals within 50 km

Current phase

= Vaccination for prevention → Prioritization : calves at the age of 1 month to year/ 100 % dairy cattle / Non vaccinated animal / Animal that have been vaccinated for more than 1 year.



Prevention and Control Measures – Animal movement

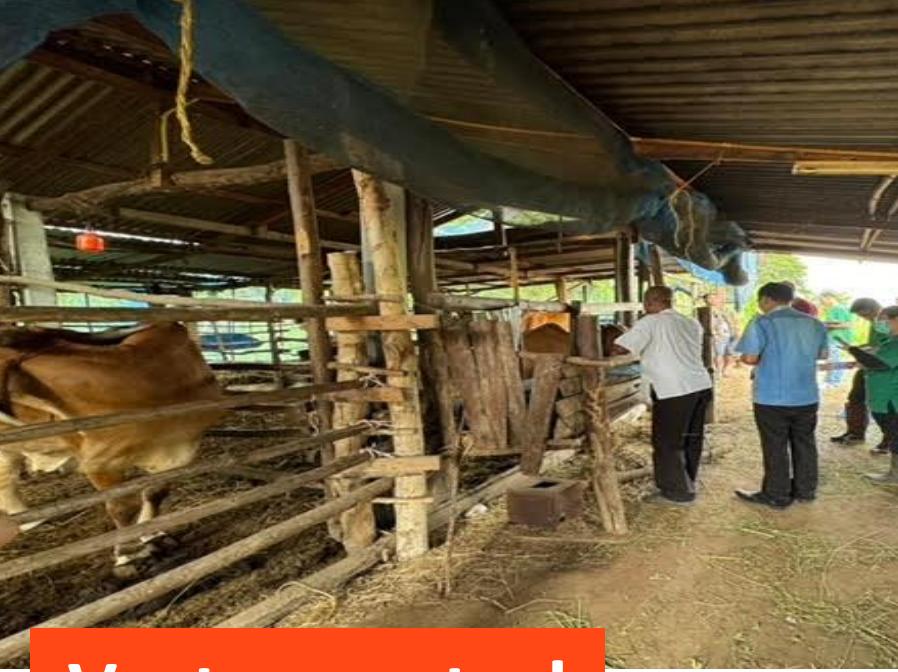


Animal vaccinated with LSD vaccine
(not less than 30 days and within 1 year) :
Movement is allowed with vaccine certificate.

Animal not vaccinated with LSD vaccine
(less than 30 days or more than 1 year) :
Movement is allowed only to the
slaughterhouse within the region.



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Vector control

Prevention and Control Measures – Communication and awareness

ເຜົ່າຮະວັງ!!

“ໂຮມລັ້ມປີ-ສກິນ”

Lumpy skin disease : LSD

ໄຕຮະບາດເນື້ອ-ໄຕຮະນີ ພົມ ຄວບໄຕຮະບາດເນື້ອ 2558

ເກີດຈາກເຊື້ອ ໄວຣັສ (Capripoxvirus) ຮະນາດໃນໂຄ-ກະເນີນ ຜ່ານແມ່ລັງດູດເລືອດ ໃນຕິດຫຼຸ່ມຍີ

- ✓ ດັບນຸ່ມແຂງ ຂັ້ນຕານາລາດ້ວ
- ✓ ຕ່ອມນໍ້າຫີ່ອງໂຕ
- ✓ ອາຈົມໃໝ່ສູງ ຂຶ້ນ
- ✓ ອາຈົມທາຫີ່ຂອງຂາບນາມເລັກເລັບ
- ✓ ໃນໂຄນມມອາລັດ

ຕິດຕ່ອງໜ່ານແມ່ລັງດູດເລືອດ

ພາຫະລັກຄືແມ່ລັງດູດເລືອດ ສູງ ເຖິງ ແລ້ວຈຳກັງ

ນໍ້າກາ ສາຮັກຕົ້ນສ່າງໆ ຮະກີ່ເກີມ ສານຮາກ ເປັນດັບພົວເຂົາໄດ້ ແມ່ນໃໝ່ກາເກີມຄືດັບຄື

ແນວທາງການຮັກຢາເນັ້ນຕັນ

- ອາກຄຸ່ມຄົດໄວ້ ສັດຕືກເສັບ ສົດນາມ ເຊັ່ນ Flunixin meglumine, Tolfenamic acid, ມີຄອນ Dexamethasone(ໃນຄົມເທັນ) ເປັນຕົນ
- ຢາບີ່ງໜ້າ ເຊັ່ນ Oxytetracycline, Penicillin, Cephalosporins
- ອາກຄຸ່ມເໝົ້າ ເຊັ່ນຍານວາງຈຸງ ອາດໍາຍພາຊີ ນ້ອຍໃຫ້ສາງ ເປັນຕົນ

ທີ່ກໍານົດກົນເກີມທີ່ກໍານົດກົນການກົດກົນການກົດກົນ

“ໂຮມລັ້ມປີ-ສກິນ”

ກ່າວພົບໃນພາກສົມຄວາທ່າຍຢ່າງໄສ

- ແຍກສື່ບີແລດງຄວາງອອກ ເພື່ອກ່າວພະບັນກາກະບັນກາເກີມເທິ່ນ
- ກໍາຈັດທາງແມ່ລັງດູດເລືອດໂດຍໃຫ້ ສ່ວນກໍາຈັດແມ່ລັງດູດກໍາທັນເກົ່າວົດຕັ້ງຕໍ່ກໍາລັງປົກກົງໃນທ່າງໆ ແລ້ວ ລະບຽບການກົດກົນ ເປັນຫັນ ຖຸກໆ 7-14 ວັນ
- ເປົ້າຮ່ວມຕິດຕາມການກົດກົນສັດວິທີແລດງຄວາງ ທະເວົ້າຮັກຫາຫາໄວ້

ກ່າວພົບໃຫ້ຮັບແຈ້ງ

ປະສົດຕາວິນພື້ນທີ່

ເພື່ອຄວາມຄຸນກະຮະບາດ!!!”

ນໍ້າກາ ສາຮັກຕົ້ນສ່າງໆ ຮະກີ່ເກີມ ສານຮາກ ເປັນດັບພົວເຂົາໄດ້ ແມ່ນໃໝ່ກາເກີມຄືດັບຄື



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Prevention and Control Measures – PPP



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Main challenges and recommended solution

Disease control

- 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 (**Prioritization**)
- Farmers are less aware of Lumpy skin disease (**Public awareness campaign**)

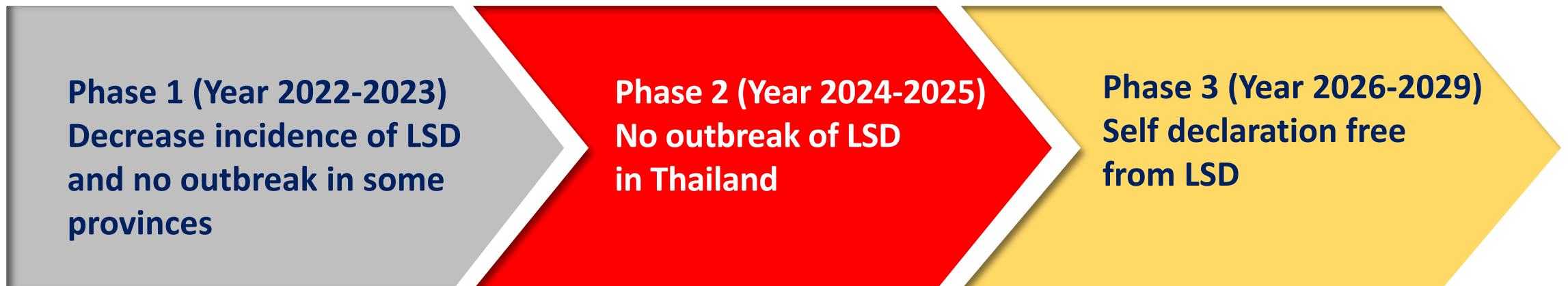
Laboratory

- Difficult to differentiate classical wild type and recombinant strains by DNA sequencing with high Ct value samples (**Develop qPCR to differentiate classical wild type and recombinant strains**)



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Roadmap for the control and eradication of Lumpy skin disease in Thailand (2022-2029)



Key success

- : Animal are vaccinated
- : Strong public private partnership



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THANK YOU



4th LSD Coordination Meeting
28 – 29 November 2023, Bangkok, Thailand