



LSD case control study

TEAM MONGOLIA

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How to investigate LSD outbreak?

Analyze data information/recent reports

Specify a field area/herders

Establish laboratory tools/working plan

Prepare a questionnaire

Sharing information with stakeholders

Perform investigation

Field investigation/observation

Laboratory diagnosis

Report/share information

Case definition and define controls

Fever (39-40°C)

Loss appetite/ loss body weight

Nasal discharge

Enlarged superficial lymph nodes

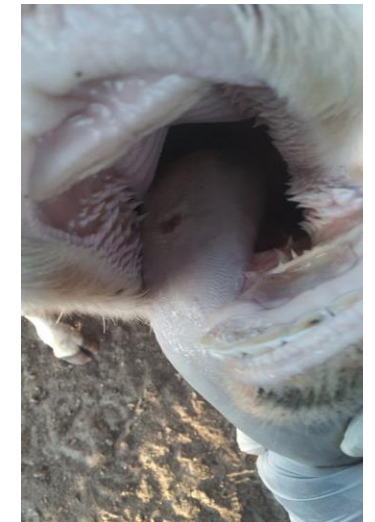
Present nodules (common)

Present vectors (mosquito, tick, and fly)

**Stamping
out**

**Active
survey**

**Vaccination
SPPox/LSD**



Stakeholder involved

The general authority for veterinary service (GAVS)

National emergency agency

National veterinary reference laboratory

Local veterinarians

- Epidemiologist
- Vets in charge of infectious diseases

Herder

Source and transmission

Information obtains from

- Questionnaire
- Reports of animal movements between holders/subprovinces
- Investigation of potential vectors
- Evaluation of potential risks
- Evaluation of livestock pattern

Evaluation

Based on the LSD outbreaks, an evaluation of LSD viral infection is:

- Huge economic loss (stamping out > compensation)
- Reduction of milk/meat production from cattle farm
- Restriction on international trade

Discussion

There were high density of cattle population in the country in addition to buffalos. Moreover, the animals were shared the grazing area. Therefore ->

- High density
- Close contact
- Contaminated water/area
- Reach of vectors (rice cultivation) do make it spread out.

Pathogenic of LSDV could be moderate or mild, if so, suseptable animals can be carrier animal that resulted in increase of LSD outbreak occurrence.

**Thank you for your
attention**

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