

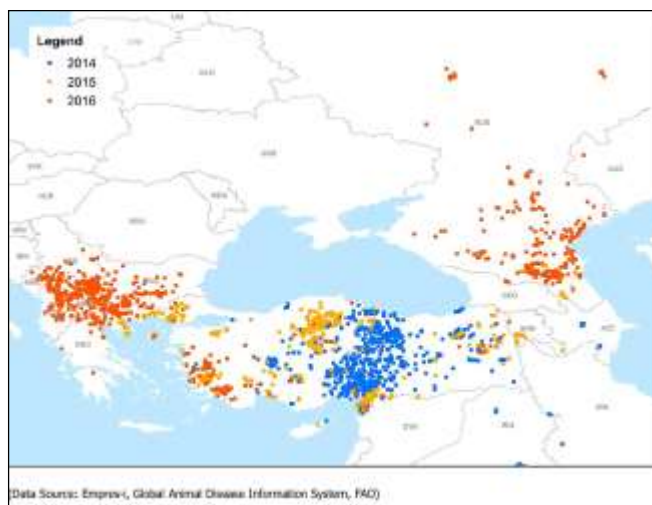


Introduction - Lumpy skin disease workshop

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Geographic distribution of LSD



Europe and Caucasus - Lumpy skin disease in 2017

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- In general vaccinations in 2016 were very successful
- Regions with on-going outbreaks in 2017
 - Greece 27th of Feb Kerkyra, Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)
 - Albania
 - Turkey
- Is there a real threat of LSD for Italy?
 - EFSA reports: mostly short distance spread between 10 to 20km/day
 - Live cattle movement missing
 - Out of flying-range of blood-feeding vectors?
 - Testing a theory in practice: Can air currents carry sufficient numbers of infected insects over long distances to bite a single susceptible animal?
 - Cattle density in parts of Italy closest to the outbreaks?
- Northern Caucasus region – it remains to be seen if LSD keeps spreading to the North, East and West?



Lumpy skin disease prevention, control, and awareness workshop

Tirana, Albania, 10-11 May 2017

Aim of the European LSD Strategy in 2017 – Eradication or control?

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- Chosen harmonized regional vaccination strategy and availability of funding in 2017 will mark a watershed in regard the long-term persistence of LSD in the southeastern Europe in the coming years
- In case the vaccination coverage is not 100% throughout the region and outbreaks are still on-going, the risk that LSD is will become endemic will be increased
- The strategy options for 2017
 - 1. Eradication:** Annual, harmonized immunization of total cattle population will remain throughout the Balkans and South-East Europe. After 2 to 3 years a gradual vaccination exit plan can be implemented but vaccinated buffer zone needs to remain in those areas bordering the endemic regions
 - 2. Control:** In case LSD will become endemic in any parts of the region with only a limited vaccination coverage, the neighboring countries need to create vaccinated buffer zones at least 50km distance from the borders. The risk of new outbreaks in the region will remain high due to vector transmission, challenges in controlling animal movements, traditional/seasonal cattle herding practices.

Lumpy skin disease prevention, control, and awareness workshop

Tirana, Albania, 10-11 May 2017

- Aim of the meeting is to discuss
 - Cost-benefit analysis of various control and eradication policies
 - Vaccination strategies – General discussion
 - Contingency plans
 - Risk communication – how to share data effectively and how to regain consumers trust
- Invited speakers
 - Israeli experiences – successful control in a situation with a constant threat of new incursions from surrounding countries
 - Update from Turkey where exceptionally aggressive spread of LSD occurred in a very challenging circumstances
 - Russian Federation update - long-distance spread of the disease

- Novel studies for LSD
- Facilitates in advance planning and designing of a feasible control and eradication strategy
- Essential for high level decision making - How much would it cost if we.....?
- The format has been developed by the researchers from Autonomous University of Barcelona
- Affects selection of
 - Stamping-out and compensation policies
 - Selection, tendering and purchase of vaccine
 - Movement restriction policy



Topic 2 - Vaccines and Vaccination Strategy

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- Only a short introduction to the topic is included but our aim is to create a platform for discussions and answer questions - please make use of this opportunity!
- Bulgarians will share their experience how they organized in a short period of time a cold storage for large numbers of vaccines and delivery in a large country
- How to go through the time-consuming vaccine tendering/purchase process
- To give an update on effective vaccines and new products on the markets – pros and cons of different products
- FAQ –effect of vaccination to reproduction such as abortions, artificial insemination, fertility



BOVIVAX LSD
Vaccin lyophilisé à virus vivant atténué contre la Dermatose
Nodulaire Contagieuse des bovins



Topic 3. Preparing a strong contingency plan and conduct SimEx

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- Preparing a contingency plan (CP) is challenging
- Should be in place, updated and practised in advance
- FAO has produced a template for CP that can be easily adjusted to different settings and conditions and is available for countries to use free of charge
- LSD Simulation Exercise (SimEx) is tried for the first time in this meeting

Topic 4. Risk communication

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- Between infected and at-risk countries
- Vital to share information on on-going outbreaks, vaccination coverage, cattle densities, trade of live animals and cattle movements
- Communication within farmers and other stakeholders
- Role of farmers associations in training on LSD
- Cattle farming industry and consumers

Commercial ELISA assay for lumpy skin disease

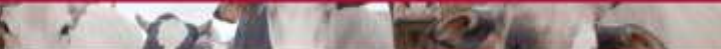
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ID Screen[®] Capripox Double Antigen Multi-species

Multi-species Double Antigen ELISA for detection of antibodies against capripoxviruses including Lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV), sheeppox virus (SPPV) and goatpox virus (GTPV) in serum or plasma from cattle, sheep, goats or other susceptible species

- Major improvement for sero-surveillance at high-risk regions
- Limited to non-vaccinated population
- Demonstration of disease-free status
- Allows large-scale testing
- Does not require high containment laboratory facilities nor working with infectious virus and cell cultures
- Better sensitivity than neutralization test
- Test was validated by CODA CERVA and FLI in Germany





Thank you for your attention! Hope you'll enjoy the meeting!

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