



# Parishath Samachara

Quarterly Vol 1, Issue 1



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**From the Editors desk .....**

*Dear Veterinarians,*



*Karnataka Veterinary Council is bringing out the first Quarterly News Letter has promised on the month of August 2022.*

*The Veterinarians in the State can also contribute to the newsletter in the form of any special article or news related to the Animal health, production and welfare which may be of use for the fellow Veterinarians. Any suggestions in this regard are welcomed.*

*This will be an e-newsletter which will be mailed to your e-mail ID registered with KVC and also will be uploaded to the KVC website.*

***Dr. Satyanarayan K***

# Karnataka Veterinary Council

**April-2022**



Celebration of World Veterinary day-2022 at Karnataka veterinary council auditorium, Hebbal, Bangalore, on 30.04.2022.

The Program's Chief Guest Dr. Upendra, Dean (Retd) delivered lecture on the "Strengthening Veterinary Resilience".

**May - 2022**



On 24<sup>th</sup> May 2022, 42<sup>nd</sup> State Veterinary Council meeting was held at KVC Conference hall.

The Meeting was presided by Dr. Umeshchandra Sharma - President, Indian Veterinary Council, Dr. Vinodh Bhat - Secretary, IVC and Dr. Kanthraj. L - Member, IVC.

**June - 2022**



World Environment Day was celebrated on 05<sup>th</sup> May 2022 by planting saplings in the Karnataka Veterinary Council premises.



## July-2022



Honorable Minister Shri. Prabhu B. Chauhan, Department of Animal husbandry and Veterinary services visited Karnataka Veterinary Council.



Celebration of World Zoonosis Day on 08.07.2022

Speaker: Dr. Shri Kirshna Isloor

Topic: Elimination of dog mediated rabies.

## August -2022



Honorable Joint Secretary (LH), Shri Upamanyu Basu, DAHD, Government of India visited Karnataka Veterinary Council on 17.08.2022.



#### CVE Program 2022

As a part of CVE program 2022 Karnataka veterinary council conducted training for field veterinarians of Bangalore Division on “Rabies Sample collection and diagnosis” at Veterinary College Bangalore on 23.08.2022.

#### September - 2022



#### CVE Program 2022

Rabies sample collection and diagnosis training for field veterinarians of Mysore Division was conducted at Veterinary College Hassan on 02.09.2022





Rabies sample collection & diagnosis training for field veterinarians of Kalaburgi Division was conducted at Veterinary College, Bidar on 13.09.2022.



Rabies sample collection & diagnosis training for field veterinarians of Belagavi Division was conducted at Veterinary College, Gadag on 21.09.2022.



## WORLD RABIES DAY – 2022



On the occasion of World Rabies day an awareness programme was conducted at Karnataka Veterinary Council auditorium in collaboration with DAHD- GOI, Dept. of AH&VS, GOK and KVAFSU – Bidar. An awareness Jatha was held along with the faculty and students of Veterinary College, Bangalore. Rabies Vaccination Camps was also organized. The entire event was held in hybrid mode involving various national and international delegates from different parts of the world.

**ಪುಣ್ಯ ಕಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಿ**

ಅಖಂಡ ಭಾರತದ ಕನಸು ನನಸು ಮಾಡಿದ  
ಧೀಮಂತ ನಾಯಕ ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ  
ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ನರೇಂದ್ರ  
ಮೋದಿಜಿ ಅವರ ಜನ್ಮದಿನದ ಒನ್ನೆಲೆ  
ನಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪುಣ್ಯಕೋಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ  
ಅನಾಥ ಗೋವುಗಳನ್ನು ದತ್ತು ಪಡೆಯುವ  
ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವತಃ ಗೋ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಯಾಗಿರುವ  
ಮೋದಿಜಿ ಅವರ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿರಿ.

ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ದತ್ತು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು :  
<https://punyakoti.karahvs.in>  
ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ : 8277100200

**ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಭು ಬಿ. ಪವ್ಲಾಡ್**  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅನಾಥ ಗೋವು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Punyakoti Dattu Yojane is a portal for giving an opportunity to people to join hands with the Government of Karnataka to protect our cattle wealth and make Goshalas Atma Nirbhar. There are 45,000/- rescued, abandoned, sick and old Cattle in 150+ Goshalas in the State that will benefit through this unique initiative that is first of its kind in the country. Cows can be adopted by contributing Rs.11,000/- per cow to meet its annual fodder and health check requirements. Contribution can be made by visiting this portal – [punyakoti.karahvs.in](https://punyakoti.karahvs.in)



# GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTION OF LSD (LUMPY SKIN DISEASE)

**1. Movement control of animals:** In order to minimize the economic impact of the outbreaks and to control LSD, the movement of animals to and from the infected area should be completely banned. This will check the transmission/spread of LSD

**2. Restriction to be enforced with affected animals and the persons dealing with infected animals:** Movement of people to and from the affected area should be restricted. The animal handlers and those attending to the affected animals should be advised to keep away from healthy animals. It is therefore, of utmost importance to ensure these safety measures

**3. Vaccination:** The infected villages be identified so that precautionary plans will be carried out in a specific area and ring vaccination will be carried out in villages up to 5 km around the affected village.

- Cattle and buffaloes should be vaccinated with available Goat pox vaccine (cattle and buffalo at the age of 4 months and above through S/C route) with 103.5 TCID<sub>50</sub> of GTPV vaccine (Uttarkashi Strain). However, The dose of 103.0 TCID<sub>50</sub> (same dose of vaccine for goat against goat pox) can be used for prophylactic vaccination/ring vaccination in cattle and buffalo.
- Affected animals should not be vaccinated
- Preventive vaccination should also be undertaken in high risk areas like border area of affected district and state and animals should be identified and documented
- The staff and vaccinators should be trained for vaccination drive including storage and preparation of vaccine, dosing and injection and identification of animals

**4. Bio-security measures:**

- Isolation of sick animal from the healthy animals
- Clinical surveillance against LSD in affected districts and around surrounding villages should be intensified
- The buffaloes should be kept separately till complete recovery of the affected animals, if reared together  
Disinfection of premises at regular intervals
- Ecto-parasiticide should also be applied to healthy animals on the infected and on surrounding farms
- The persons dealing with the infected animal should wear gloves and face mask
- Care should be taken to report any unusual sickness of other animals to nearest veterinary Hospital/ Dispensary
- Hygiene practices should be followed at the animal farm and by the people in area where animals are infected
- Farms with affected animals should be visited regularly by the field veterinarians until all the cases are recovered. The veterinary staff should take all precautionary hygiene measures to avoid further spread of disease to other farms/households

- In case of mortality, carcass should be disposed of by deep burial method observing all hygienic measures
- Cattle markets located within 10 km radius of the epicentre of infection should be closed
- Trade of live cattle, participation in fairs, shows should be banned immediately upon confirmation of the disease in the affected areas

**5. Vector control:** Control of vector population in the area, premises and the animal body should be carried out using the insecticide, repellents and other chemical agents.

**6. Disinfection and cleaning measures:** Affected Premises, vehicles plying through the affected animal holdings should be carried out with appropriate chemicals / disinfectants [Ether (20%), chloroform, formalin (1%), phenol (2%/15 minutes), sodium hypochlorite (2-3%), iodine compounds (1:33 dilution) and quaternary ammonium compounds (0.5%)].

**7. Guidelines for Sample Collection and Dispatch for Diagnosis and surveillance of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) for testing at ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal:** Format, guidelines including general and transport guidelines may be seen at ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal website

[http://www.nihsad.nic.in/pdf/LSD\\_%20REVISED%20Guidelines%20for%20Sample%20Collection%20and%20Dispatch%20for%20Diagnosis%20of%20Lumpy%20Skin%20Disease.pdf](http://www.nihsad.nic.in/pdf/LSD_%20REVISED%20Guidelines%20for%20Sample%20Collection%20and%20Dispatch%20for%20Diagnosis%20of%20Lumpy%20Skin%20Disease.pdf)

**8. Awareness programme:** Mass awareness campaign to be taken up to make the public aware of the disease and report to the veterinary authority immediately when suspected cases are detected. This will help in prevention and control of LSD.

**9. Related suggestions:**

- a) Strict implementation of advisories. Rapid Action Teams should be deployed in the affected areas.
- b) Strict implementation of bio-security measures including disinfection drives and carcass disposal in cooperation with local authorities including municipal authorities. The possibility of using state/district emergency funds may also be explored.
- c) Movement restriction and isolation of affected animals.
- d) Movement control of vehicle, animals from affected area to free area.
- e) Disinfection measures to be followed strictly in liaison with Municipal bodies and administration including regular fogging and lime spray in the infected and surrounding area.
- f) Stray animals to be monitored regularly and the affected animals should be isolated under veterinary care with the help of municipal and administrative authorities.
- g) Waste disposal including feed, fodder and dead animal to be followed as per protocol and scientific method with marking and displayed safety guidelines.
- h) Animal movement from affected area to be monitored to prevent spread of the infection.
- i) Animal trade and fare should not be allowed in the affected area.
- j) Vehicle passing through the infected area should be monitored and disinfected. Check post should be made active at border roads and bridges to control the entry of affected animals from affected states and districts.
- k) Insecticides spray and fogging to be undertaken in the animal sheds, common grazing area, veterinary hospital and dispensaries, animal gathering spots and animal movement tracks to control vectors like mosquito, flies, ticks, fleas etc.



- l) Surveillance of vector should also be undertaken by sending the samples to ICAR-NIHSAD to understand disease epidemiology and accordingly making control strategies.
- m) Monitoring of pastures, grazing area, water bodies, feed and fodder to prevent contamination by infected animal.
- n) Infected feed, fodder and bedding material should not be used and disposed scientifically.
- o) Infected animals should be kept separately in isolation with close monitoring till recovered and should not be kept in same animal shed. The milk of infected animals should not be used and mixed in the milk of healthy animals.
- p) Unnecessary post-mortem and sampling of infected animals should be avoided so that disease may not spread during such operations. The staff should wear all preventive gears during PM and sampling.
- q) The sampling should be done as per the prescribed SOP and protocol with due care at all times and proper and safe transport shall be ensured. Sampling should only be done by expert personnel by the veterinarian or under veterinary supervision.
- r) Except in unavoidable circumstances, the treatment of infected animal should be done through oral medication and topical application to avoid spreading of disease through treatment procedures and contamination of treatment accessories and personnel during treatment.
- s) The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries should have proper supply of medicines, supplements, disinfectants, treatment accessories, foggers, awareness material PPE kits and other related items at all times.
- t) Control room and 24x7 toll free number to be activated to address the issues of farmers immediately and also awareness.
- u) Role of MVUs should be increased in awareness, treatment and vaccination drive and the MVU operating in infected area should not enter the free area and if required proper disinfection protocol should be followed.
- v) Door to door awareness and vaccination drive should be undertaken with the help of NGOs, village leaders, youths, cooperatives, school teachers and other stakeholders.
- w) Milk collection centers should educate the farmers at the time of milk collection and ensure healthy milk collection without mixing of the milk of infected animals. The consumption and transport of raw milk of infected animal should be discouraged. The milk from affected animals may be used after boiling.
- x) Group grazing area and animal groups should be monitored and vaccinated and the infected animals should be immediately separated and kept under isolation under veterinary care. Special care should be taken to monitor the movement of animals from affected districts and states and round the clock check post with disinfection system should be activated and documented.
- y) Veterinarians and para-veterinarians working in the infected zone should not be deputed for other works so that their services are available round the clock and they can contribute effectively in disease control programme.
- z) Proper TA/DA and incentives should be given and announced for veterinarians, para-veterinarians and other staff to motivate them in disease control operations.

**Source:** Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

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# Parishath-Samachara

Karnataka Veterinary Council News letter

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