

## REMEMBER

### How can I protect my animals from LSD?

- Monitor your animals frequently for any signs of disease, especially skin lesions.
- Follow the quarantine for new animals for several weeks before placing them with the rest of the herd.
- Grazing animals on pasture is allowed after its pretreatment by means providing protection of animals from insect bites.
- If animals are kept inside stables, if possible, use insect repellents, and good hygiene practices to decrease the presence of insects.
- When treating the animals you must use disposable sterile needles.



### Can Human beings get Lumpy Skin Disease?

No! Humans can not become infected by LSDV.

### Who should I contact, if I suspect LSD?

Contact the territorial body of the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection in your rayon or oblast **immediately!**

**Contacts if any suspicion:** The State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection: tel: **044-279-49-48**,

<http://www.consumer.gov.ua>

State Research Institute of Laboratory Diagnostics and Veterinary Expertise: tel: **044-377-53-85**, [www.lsd.vet.ua](http://www.lsd.vet.ua)



### What happens if I do not report the disease?

The disease can spread rapidly in the region, causing significant economic losses due to production decrease and death of animals.

*For More Information:* Lumpy Skin Disease of cattle - resource NVTSM "Veterinary space": [www.lsd.vet.ua](http://www.lsd.vet.ua)  
OIE Terrestrial Manual. Lumpy skin disease: <http://www.oie.int/>

*Note:* Pictures on title page are provided by Tsviatko Alexandrov, Bulgarian Food Safety Agency

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## SWISS-UKRAINIAN PROJECT

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A RISK-BASED FOOD SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE DAIRY VALUE CHAIN UKRAINE

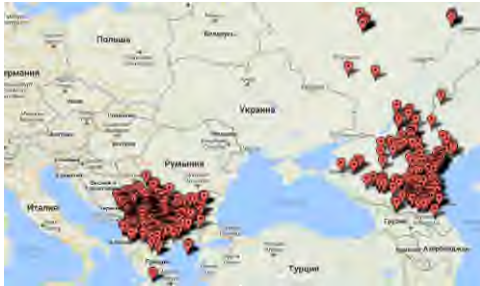
Milk Safety Project



## LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (LSD): WHAT I NEED TO KNOW AND WHY

## WHAT IS LSD?

### Danger very close to Ukraine!



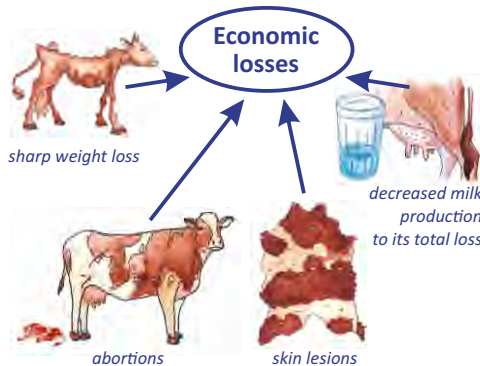
Map of the Outbreaks of LSD according to the official reports of the OIE, period March, 1 – November, 11, 2016

### What is Lumpy skin disease?

LSD is an infectious contagious disease of cattle, characterized by nodules on the skin and other parts of the body. It affects animals of any age!

### Causative agent of LSD

Virus family Poxviridae, genus Capripoxvirus.



### How can my animal get LSD?

The virus is transmitted through insect bites (flies, mosquitoes), skin lesions, saliva, nasal discharge, milk, semen. The spread of the disease is associated with the movement of cattle. The causative agent of the disease can also be spread through contaminated feed, water and equipments.

Outbreaks of LSD were reported on Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, North Kavkaz (Chechnya and Georgia), and in the Samara oblast in Russia.

Under threat: **Ukraine**



Typical nodules on the skin  
(Picture credits: M. De Nardi)

### Why is LSD so dangerous?

LSD causes large economic losses due to the significant reduction in the milk and meat production and the reduction in the quality of raw hides. LSD virus (LSDV) can cause abortions and intrauterine infections. Mortality in cattle is about 10%.

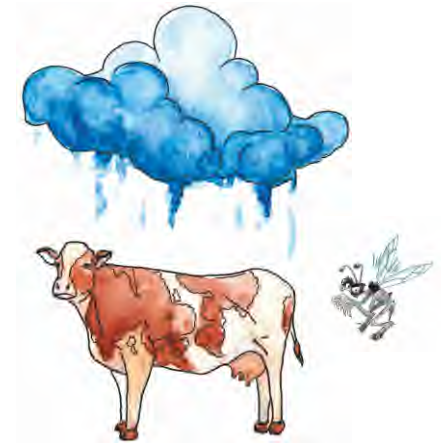


How does the virus enter through the skin surface?

## IMPORTANT POINTS

### What are the clinical signs of LSD?

The first clinical sign is usually fever (up to 40°C). Animals can be lethargic have decreased appetite, may have discharges from the eyes and nose, significant decrease in milk production and weight loss. **The most clear sign is the emergence of nodules on the body**, in particular on the head, neck, back, legs, udder, eyelids, oral mucosa and nose. Lameness, tendon inflammation, severe swelling of the chest, limbs and secondary mastitis may occur.



LSD is more common in the rainy season when the population of insects is increased!



Typical nodules on the skin  
(Picture credits: Tsviatko Alexandrov)

### Is there treatment against LSD?

Specific treatment for this disease does not exist.

### Is there a vaccine against LSD?

Yes, vaccination as a preventive method is chosen by countries with epizootic risk.



**The virus is kept viable** in the affected parts of the skin for at least 33 days, in saliva (11 days), in blood, urine, milk, semen, secretions from the nasal cavity and eyes, mucous membranes and in the internal organs of sick animals (4 days).

The virus enters the environment from rejected pieces of affected skin, semen, saliva and blood. Sunlight has also detrimental effect on the virus. In areas with low lighting (like some stables) the causative agent can survive during many months.

### Which disinfectants to use?

For processing areas, equipments, units, areas of the source of infection, slaughter points and other places where animals were held, the following disinfectants solutions can be used to neutralize the LSD virus: 20% solution of ethyl and chloroform, 1% of formalin, 2 % of solution of phenol, 2-3% of sodium hypochlorite and quaternary ammonium compounds.