



Lumpy Skin Disease

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Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is an infectious disease caused by the LSD virus, which belongs to the genus Capripoxvirus and the family Poxviridae. It has a close antigenic relationship to sheep and goat pox virus (Salihi, 2014). Cattle, water buffaloes, and wild ruminants are primarily affected by the disease. However, it does not infect sheep and goats (Lamien et al., 2011). The LSDV virus is transmitted by bloodsucking arthropods that act as vectors, including certain biting flies, mosquitoes, and ticks; additionally, the infection can also be spread by houseflies and tsetse flies (Akther et al., 2023) as well as through direct contact with infected animal. The virus is spread through oral, nasal and ocular secretions of the affected animals (Dubey et al., 2023). Susceptible animals may also contract the LSDV virus from shared waterers and feeders (Kayesh et al., 2020). The disease is characterised by fever, depression, skin nodules, decrease in milk production, watery eyes, increased nasal and salivary secretions, anorexia and enlarged superficial lymph nodes. There is need of reassessment of the viral transmission mechanism of the disease along with contemporary preventative and adaptive management techniques (Khan et al., 2024). Use of pesticides along with repellents can help stop the spread of LSD. Quarantine of sick animals, appropriate carcass disposal, cleaning and disinfection of the contaminated property are all effective ways to end LSD epidemics (Salihi, 2024).

References

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