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CATTLE MARKETS CRAMMED

Sacrificial animals vaccinated against LSV Congo, prices soar ahead Eid-ul-Azha

AVN Report

RAWALPINDI - At eleven cattle markets established by the Rawalpindi District Administration, the Livestock Department was testing for Lumpy Skin Virus (LSV) and Congo virus around Eid ul Azha while sacrificial animals were being moved throughout the district. Dr Sarfraz Chatta, Director of livestock, informed local media that livestock teams were vaccinating animals against the LSV and Congo virus and that suspicious animals were being segregated at cattle markets.


He stated that animals with positive Congo or LSV symptoms would be prohibited from entering markets under any circumstances. The Director reported that the LSD had already set up seven checkpoints at the district's entry points at the Toll plaza, Tarnol, Toll plaza, Mandra, Toll plaza, Taxila, Chakri, Motorway Interchange, Barian, and Kashmir check-posts, Murree, as well as 14 checkpoints in the Attock, Jhelum, and Chakwal districts to prevent the entry of affected animals into Rawalpindi.

In the meantime, the customers at the Rawalpindi cattle markets were forced to return home without purchasing any sacrificial animals. Residents who arrived at the Bhatta Chowk sale site with their delighted children reported to our agency that the animal vendors demanded exorbitant prices that were beyond their purchasing capacity.

Anjum Rajpoot, a buyer at the market, stated that he acquired a 20-kilogram goat for Rs 40,000 last year, but the same animal is currently being offered for up to Rs 80,000, indicating that the price of sacrifice animals has increased by 100 per cent.


Another customer at the Adiala Road market, Wasif Chaudary, stated that the prices of goats, sheep, buffaloes, and cows were inflated, forcing some to return home empty-handed. He reported that buffaloes and cows weighing 160 kg, which was available for no more than Rs 150,000 last year, have been auctioned for as much as Rs 250,000 this year.





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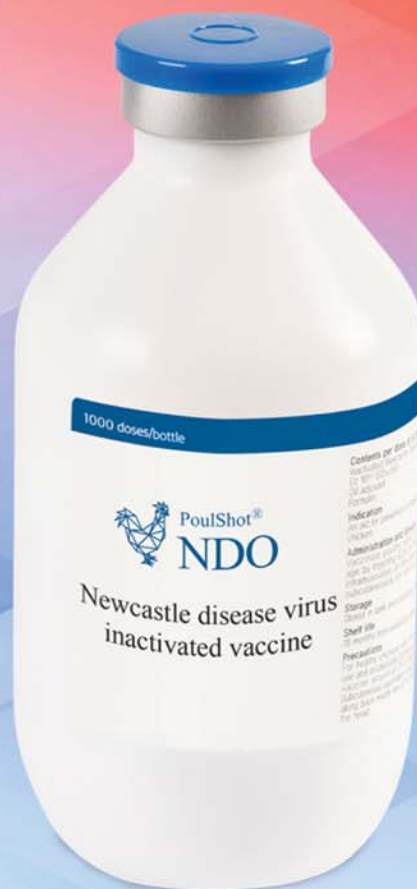


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Introduction of Pakistan's first animal welfare law & hotline

AVN Report
ISLAMABAD - Salman Sufi, Head of the Prime Minister's Strategic Reforms Unit, has revealed that Pakistan shall introduce its first ever, Animal Welfare Law. The details of the reforms were revealed during a conference in Islamabad.



Salman Sufi added that a hotline will also be set up to report any instances of animal abuse. Citizens can dial 1819 to complain if they witness any such incidents. The establishment of an animal ethics committee is underway. Abusers are to face penalties for shooting or poisoning animals for entertainment purposes. In addition to this, animal testing in universities has been banned. The pet industry will also be carefully monitored. According to Salman Sufi, this law shall be implemented in Islamabad first and will then be extended to the other provinces. All provinces are in agreement with the establishment of this law.

Farmers criticises govt for not prioritising agriculture in budget 2022-23

AVN Report
LAHORE - In the federal budget for 2022-23, the government failed to present a well-considered strategy for boosting the output of vital commodities, such as cotton, wheat, and oilseeds, and reducing farmers' production costs. Farmers' organisations expressed dismay that, on the one hand, the government was rightly distressed over rising inflation. Still, on the other hand, it fell short of addressing the root cause of

to the agriculture sector, the backbone of the national economy, while announcing the budget for 2022-23. He said that the input cost of farmers increased many times, but the government did not announce any tangible step for reducing it. Amid unprecedented water shortage, the electricity tariff multiplied along with spiralling petrol and diesel prices, making agriculture one of the costliest. He said that the real benefits of withdrawal of sales tax on wheat, maize, rice, canola

Pakistan Chairman Dr Ibrahim Mughal rejected the federal budget 2022-23, saying that the present team of the federal government could not deliver on the economic front. He believed that the federal budget mainly was based on assumptions, as it was prepared while following the traditional approach. "Government should have announced resolve to ensure the introduction of high yielding hybrid seed of maize and sunflower for 100 per cent area," he said while



this alarming trend, which was a continuous downward trend in farm productivity. They also called for reducing the input cost of farmers that was increasing, particularly due to the upsurge in power tariff and increase in rates of fuel. Kissan Board Pakistan (KBP) Spokesperson Haji Ramzan said that the federal government gave a big miss

and sunflower seeds, tractors and agriculture implements have never reached farmers. The government also failed to ensure the availability of urea fertiliser at reasonable rates. He said that the federal finance minister had expressed his resolve to take steps to develop the agriculture sector, but he failed to do so. Agri-Forum

adding that steps should have been taken to increase production of wheat to 30 million tonnes, rice to 10 million tonnes, cotton to 16 million bales and maize to 10 million tonnes. There should have been a focus on augmenting the production of mango and kinnow to three million tonnes each in addition to

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Livestock dept to distribute over 350 poultry units

AVN Report
BUREWALA - Additional Director of Livestock Dr Zakir Ali recently announced that 90 poultry units of cockerels would be handed to district residents on July 7, 2022. The poultry units would be distributed throughout three tehsils of the district, namely Vehari, Burewala, and Mailsi, as each unit has twelve cockerels. In addition, 300 poultry units (each unit containing five chickens and one cockerel) will be issued on July 29, 2022. Applications for the acquisition of poultry units could be submitted seven days before the distribution of poultry units, and application forms could be obtained and submitted at the deputy director livestock office of the concerned tehsil. He further said that the Livestock department was committed to promoting the government's domestic poultry scheme as the economic development of poultry and cattle breeders was the top priority. He urged the poultry farmers to get benefits from the government poultry scheme.



Abhorrent conditions of animals at Empress Market

AVN Report

KARACHI - The Ayesha Chundrigar Foundation (ACF) is a non-profit organization based in Karachi which has established a "first-of-its-kind animal shelter and rescue service in Pakistan". One of their key projects includes "Pet Market Relief Camps" in which they educate shop owners about how to improve care for the animals they sell, to maintain their health. The organization has been conducting free-of-cost camps to help revamp the pet shops at Empress Market. Despite constant camps, raids, and warnings, the condition of the animals remains deplorable. On the 13th of July, 2022, ACF posted footage of the market on their Instagram stories. They received some



horrifying footage which showed animals under despicable circumstances. They reached out to the Saddar Assistant Commissioner, Abdul Hannan, who quickly arrived at the scene. The Sindh Wildlife Department (SWD) was notified as well. On arrival, most animals had been removed by the

vigilant shopkeepers who ran away when they heard of the raid. The animals found there were kept in suffocating, small cages lined with faeces, under direct sunlight, and without food or water. Some animals had also been abandoned during the Eid holidays and rain. Many of

them were dead or close to dying. However, the teams were able to rescue some animals, including kittens, cats, dogs, birds, and monkeys. The four grey francolins, one eagle, and three monkeys rescued by the Sindh Wildlife Department will be tended carefully and the monkeys will be released in Islamabad or Nathiagali later on. ACF has appealed to the masses to volunteer and keep a constant check on the animals and

secretly visit the market. They also asked people to help by adopting these animals to find them forever homes and donating to the organization. They implored the people to speak up for animal rights and called upon policymakers to introduce laws to protect animals.

CVAS Jhang celebrates World Milk Day

JHANG - The Department of Animal Sciences, CVAS Jhang, celebrated World Milk Day to create awareness about the nutritional benefits of milk and milk products. The event was started with the awareness walk and was graced by the Principal CVAS, Jhang, Director RCCIB, Deputy Director Livestock department Dr Majid Hafeez, farmers, and students from different degree programmes. Prof. Dr Muhammad Fiaz Qamar stressed working hard for the uplift of the dairy sector. Dr Muhammad Zahid Farooq delivered a technical session to the audience on the nutritional importance of milk and the history of World Milk Day. Prof. Dr Ehtisham ul Haq speaking on occasion said that this year, World Milk Day is being celebrated with the theme of Net Zero carbon. Dr Yassir Abbas



paid special thanks to the organisers. A milk drinking competition was also held between different degree programme students. Funny speeches

and poetry were performed by CVAS dairy club students to mark the importance of the day. Moreover, the winners were presented with gifts. **-PR**

Over 5000 animals in KPK suffer from Lumpy Skin Disease

AVN Report

PESHAWAR - Over 5,000 cattle have been infected with Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). According to the data provided by the livestock department



of KPK, over 5,341 cattle have been infected with the LSD epidemic. The first LSD case in KPK emerged on 22 April in Dera Ismail Khan. The data says that 105 cattle have died due to the epidemic in the last two months. Most animals (18) were reported dead in Lucky Marwat, while a total of 12 animals died in Charsadda. The total number of infected animals in KPK is 5,341, with Bannu having the most infections with 780 cases; Peshawar reported 750 cases, while 684 cases were reported in North Waziristan. Meanwhile, Special Assistant to Chief Minister for Information and Public Relations, Barrister Muhammad Ali Saif, has recently said that 100,000 cattle have been vaccinated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa so far against the lumpy skin disease (LSD).

IUB, PMD sign MoU

AVN Report

ISLAMABAD - The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (IUB) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation in meteorology, increase in metaphysics, meteorological forecasting, and related matters. Dr Athar Mahboob, Vice-Chancellor IUB, and Sahibzad Khan, Director General PMD, signed the agreement at the Pakistan Meteorological Department in Islamabad.

The IUB is conducting exceptional research in agriculture. Agriculture is closely related to climatic



conditions. In this regard, coordination and cooperation between academia, agronomists and meteorologists are very important. According to the agreement, the two institutes will organize training programs to enhance the capacity of their specialists. A database of meteorology, agriculture, and glaciers will be compiled. A regional meteorological centre will be set up at the IUB. A centre of excellence for teaching and research in climate sciences will be established. Glacier melting, river flow, and their effects on the food chain will be examined. Priority will be given to training young scientists in this regard. Research and collaboration will be promoted to convert the artificial rain system into a fruit basket for Pakistan.

Economic importance of Lumpy Skin Disease on livestock industry

by Muhammad Saqlain, Usman Waheed, Muhammad Adnan Saeed, Abdul Subhan, Fahad Umer

Department of Pathobiology, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore Sub- Campus Jhang

Introduction: Lumpy skin disease (LSD), sheep pox (SP), and goat pox (GP) are contagious viral infections, affecting cattle (LSD), sheep and goats (SP and GP) with highly characteristic clinical signs affecting multiple body systems. Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is a viral disease of cattle, caused by lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV) within the genus Capri poxvirus, family Poxviridae. The genus Capri poxvirus also comprises goat pox virus (GTPV) and sheep pox virus (SPPV). Economic impact of the disease in Pakistan: Office International des Epizooties (OIE) has categorized Lumpy skin disease as a notifiable outbreak considering its transboundary potential and threat as agro-terrorism. Emergence of LSD in the country like Pakistan having agriculture- based economy and 2nd largest livestock population in world would have devastating consequences. Livestock population of Pakistan comprises a mighty population of 49.6 Million cattle and 41.2 Million buffaloes with having a 3.1 Million and 1.2 Million annual increment in numbers respectively. Livestock is the largest sub-sector of the country's agricultural production contributing Rs.1466 billion as value addition which is 2.5% more than aforementioned years. Livestock sector in Pakistan is contributing 60.6% in value addition in agriculture sector and have an 11.7% share in GDP with 3.1% share in total exports of the country as cradle of foreign exchange. About 8 Million families are directly committed with livestock and earning 35-40% of their livelihood from this

already fragile and dwindling economy can be of grave nature and long lasting due to impositions of anticipated embargoes on livestock trade and due to severe downfall in the rural economy of eight million families.

Abortion: The pregnant cows may abort due to viremia and bacterial infections. Some aborted fetuses and premature calves have been covered in nodules. The aborted fetuses and premature calves may have large numbers of skin nodules. They can also have lesions on internal organs.

Infertility in males: Secondary bacterial infections which may be caused by LSDV Virus can cause permanent damage to the tendons, joints, teats and mammary gland. Temporary or permanent sterility is possible in bulls.

Low Milk Production: The milk production is low due to Mastitis which is caused by systemic as well as environmental environment pathogens.

Weight loss: Feed intake decreases in affected animals, and severely affected animals may become emaciated. The animals also develop edematous ventral swellings, which can involve the brisket and leg.

Morbidity and mortality: The morbidity rate LSD of up to 40%, although mortality rarely exceeds 3%. The overall morbidity rates during recent outbreaks in the Middle East and Europe were generally < 30%, and sometimes much lower; however, control measures may have limited the number of cases.

Financial implication: The economic importance of the disease was mainly due to having high morbidity rate rather than mortality. As a consequence the financial implication of these losses is greatly significant to the herd owners, consumers and the industrial sectors which can process the livestock products and by products. the financial loss estimated based on milk, meat, beef, draught power, mortality, treatment and vaccination costs in individual head of local zebu

considered as a disease of high economic pressure because of its ability to compromise food security through loss, draft power, reduced output of animal production, increase production costs due to increased costs of disease control, and disrupt livestock and their product trade.

Carcass quality: The carcass quality of slaughtered animal affected by LSD may be condemned if infection is severe. So the economic losses may be high due to condemnation of carcass and cost of inspecting meat. The export of Pakistani meat is restricted to Middle East, Saudi Arabia and China because of lack of meat standards. So the export of meat may be declined due to restrictions of countries.

Hide quality: Permanent damage to the skin and hide greatly affect leather industry. It causes ban on international trade of livestock and causes prolonged economic loss as it became endemic and brought serious stock loss. The skin on edematous legs or the udder may become necrotic and slough.

Global trade: Restrictions to the global trade of live animals and animal products, costly control and eradication measures such as vaccination campaigns as well as the indirect costs because of the compulsory limitations in animal movements cause significant financial losses on a national level.

Diagnostic Tools:

1) Serological Tests:

1. Virus neutralization test,
2. Indirect fluorescent antibody test,
3. ELISAs,
4. Immunoblotting (Western blotting)
5. Immunohistochemistry(IHC)

2) Confirmatory Tests:

1. Electron microscopy
2. Dot blot hybridization
3. Loop-mediated isothermal amplification assays (LAMP)
4. PCR assays

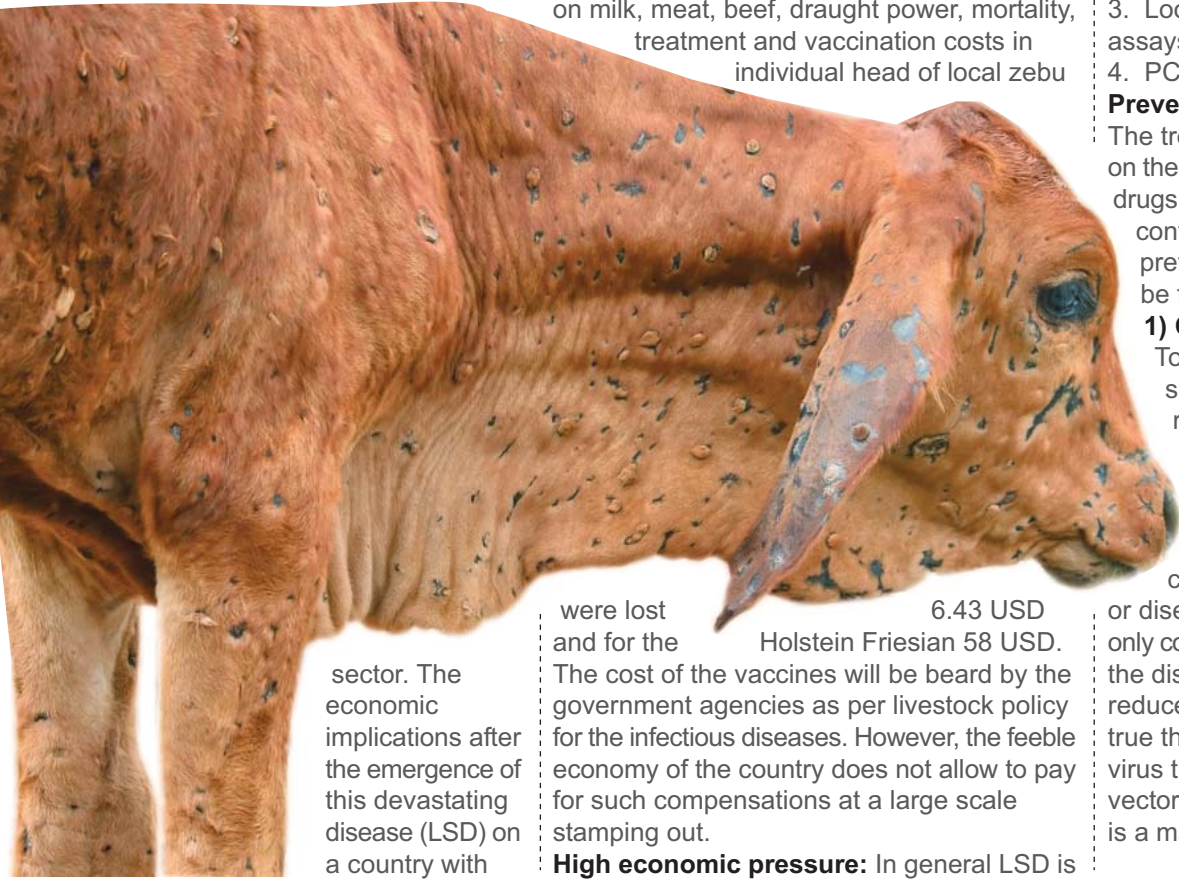
Prevention and control strategies:

The treatment therapy is usually based only on the use of antibiotics and anti- inflammatory drugs. The only feasible solution to effectively control of this disease is to develop a preventive plan. Following strategies may be followed.

1) Control of animal migration:

To minimize the possible transboundary spread of disease, animals from endemic regions should be restricted especially across the borders. If a case is suspected with such lesions inside the country, quarantine policy should be adopted for a thorough evaluation. It cannot be said that outbreak of disease or disease emergence can be controlled by only control of vector. But it's a part in controlling the disease. By controlling the vector, we can reduce spread of disease at some level. It is true that no measurable values for spread of virus through vectors are established that vector involvement in the disease spreading is a major threat in disease spreading.

Continued on Page 13



sector. The economic implications after the emergence of this devastating disease (LSD) on a country with

were lost and for the 6.43 USD Holstein Friesian 58 USD. The cost of the vaccines will be beard by the government agencies as per livestock policy for the infectious diseases. However, the feeble economy of the country does not allow to pay for such compensations at a large scale stamping out.

High economic pressure: In general LSD is

Lumpy Skin Disease: A threat for Pakistan

Sadia Ilyas,
Dr Muhammad Kashif
College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang

Lumpy skin is a viral disease and it causes skin disease. In 1929, the virus first spread in Zambia. Then the disease remained endemic for 85 years in various countries of Africa. Now LSD is an emerging threat in various countries of Asia.

In 2021, the disease outreach occurred in various states of India, and the start of 2022, brought the wave of disease to the city of lights, Karachi. Lumpy skin disease is now considered a highly emerging disease in Pakistan, and it has direct and indirect effects on economics. The disease affects the water buffalo and cattle of all ages. The infection starts initially amid fever, which eventually results in acute disease with high fever, followed by severe depression, skin nodules, and a marked reduction in milk production. Secondary bacterial infection worsens the condition, and death occurs; however, the mortality of LSD is 10%, and the infection rate is 5 to 45%.

Mode of transmission: There is still a lot to know about the lumpy skin disease, as the transmission mode is not known clearly.

However, various researches have shown that multiple factors cause the transmission of the disease. Arthropods vectors are considered the greatest spruce of transmission of infection. Moreover, contaminated water and feed, direct contact, and iatrogenic means also cause the spread of the virus and disease.

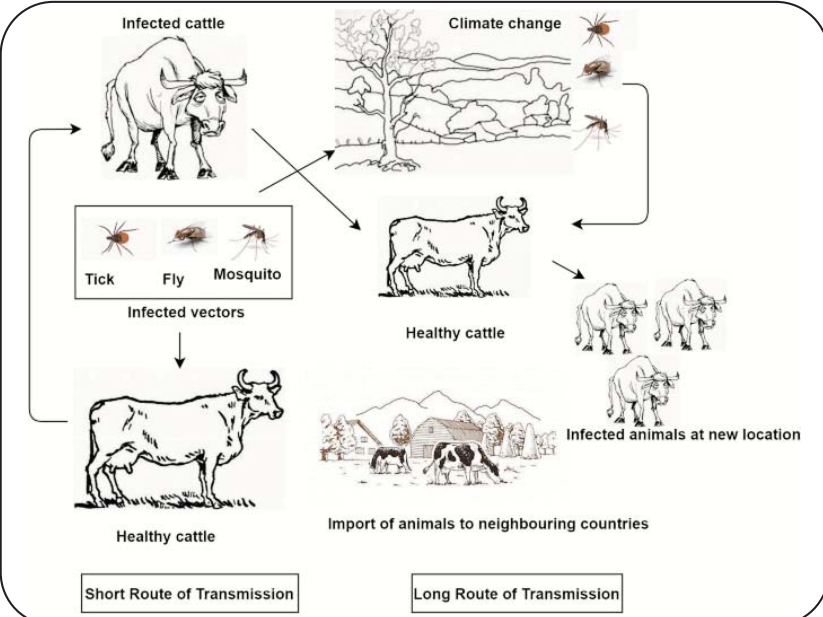
Some facts regarding the LSD

The incidence of the disease is more in the wet summer season, and the prevalence is more along with the coarse water land where the population of biting flies or the vectors of the disease is abundant. The incubation period of the virus varies from 4-to 14 days. The incubation period varies and depends upon the animal's health status. After 14 days, signs and symptoms start to appear, and on the 21st day of infection, the virus can be isolated from the blood, and it appears in the semen after 42 days of infection. It can also cause abortion in all trimesters of the pregnancy. However, it is not a zoonotic disease.

Clinical findings: After the incubation period, the signs appear with a mild fever. Nodules start to appear on different body regions after the fever is a typical sign of lymph skin disease. They are

circumscribing, raised, hard to touch, and painful. The nodules' number and size vary from animal to animal, and the severity of the nodule's formation depends on the unknown factor. The nodules contain the thick creamy or yellow mass of the tissue, after sometimes, the nodular

- Anorexia and restlessness
 - The severity of lumpy skin varies from being asymptomatic to fatal.
- Diagnosis:** Different types of laboratory and serological tests are being used the identification the virus. PCR; is one of the quickest and least expensive tests used for the diction of the LSD virus. One



mass thickens, and the central area turns into a scab, which falls off after sometimes leaving the large open wound at the nodule area. This open wound later becomes the source of secondary infection. Nodules can form in any part of the body, but in most common cases, the nodules form in the head, neck, limbs, muzzle, nose, tail, legs, udder, and scrotum. Others signs of the diseases are

- General malaise
- Heavy nasal and ocular discharge
- A notable change in milk production (especially in high lactating animals)
- Increased salivation
- Ventral body regions, such as the brisket, dewlap, vulva, and scrotum, may be oedematous. That causes difficulty in walking.
- Affected bulls can become temporary or permanently infertile.
- Generalized inflation and swelling of lymph nodes
- Abortion and temporary sterility
- Swelling of brisket and limbs

can use scabs, saliva, nasal secretion, skin nodules, and blood as the sample. Virus isolation can check the liveability and virus identity, but it is expensive and more time-consuming.

Serological tests for the identification of the LSD virus

Virus neutralization is currently the standard gold test used for the detection of the LSD virus. Western blot can also be used to infect it with higher sensitivity and specificity, but it is expensive and challenging to perform. Internationally specific kits are available for the diction of the virus, but not in Pakistan.

Disease impact: Karachi is the area of the outbreak, and it is also the most affected area by the LSD virus. Until now, approx. Three hundred fifty cases of the virus have been reported. Crossbreed milking animals are more severely affected by the disease, and the milk production has reduced considerably (milk production has decreased from 9 litters to 2 litters

in some animals) • A decrease in the growth rate of Sahiwal's heifer is also observed. ➤ In fattening animals, 1020% weight loss is observed.

Famers of the Sindh are bearing the following economic losses.

- People refused to buy the milk and meat
- Prices of the animals are going down
- Milk and meat prices have also reduced
- The expense of the medication and vaccination is huge
- Animals are developing diseases even after the vaccination administration
- Prevention steps and treatment
- Fortunately, the disease is limited to the Sindh only, it has moderate prevalence, but it can reach other provinces, so its prevention and control are crucial.

Preventive step for the control of LSD

- Restrict the cattle movement
- It is crucial to control the contact between healthy and the affected animals. Affected animals should keep at least 3km away from the healthy animals.
- Immediate culling of the affected animals is often the best for preventing other animals.

Vector control: It is a vector-borne disease, so controlling the vector is pivotal for controlling the transmission of the disease.

Animals' premises should be fogged with the cypermethrin and deltamethrin solution twice a day (to make the solution, mix 10ml of cypermethrin and 20ml of deltamethrin in 8 lit of water) Insect replants (camphor solution) can also be used. They are safe for animals and the environment. Fipronil insecticides can also be applied directly to animals, effective in controlling vectors.

Vector breeding sites should be appropriately checked and cleaned often.

Vaccination: Vaccination is an effective tool for controlling the spread of disease. A prophylactic vaccination dose for the entire stock provides the best protection against the disease. Homologous Neethling strain-based vaccine provides reliable protection. Heterologous vaccines can be used for the ring vaccination purpose. The autogenous vaccine can also be used to protect the LSD virus. For autogenous vaccine production, remove a few scabs of parts of the affected animals with the help of skin scrapbooking and grind it with the normal saline and sterile sand. Then discard 90% of the above fluid and add 0.5gm of



Continued on Page 13

Tahira Animal Welfare Foundation (TAWF)

Muhammad Tahir Fida
UG Scholar, CVAS Jhang

Muhammad Hussain Ghazali
PG Research Scholar, UVAS Lahore

Role of TAWF

Animals are speechless, homeless, and neglected creatures of nature. They feel pain but can't speak up for their sufferings. Like the number of NGOs and societies in the world working for the welfare and rights of animals, TAWF came up with great health and welfare concerns for animals. Tahira Animal Welfare Foundation is a registered animal welfare charity in the United Kingdom and Pakistan. Currently, two shelters are functional in Pakistan, one is at Faisalabad started in November 2020 and the second one is at CVAS Jhang started in November 2021, under the project, "The rabies free jhang" with the motto, "trap/neuter/vaccinate and release" shortly known as TNVR.

Aims of TAWF

- 1) To make animals' lives better
- 2) To welfare animals
- 3) Public health concerns of veterinary staff
- 4) Capacity building of young vets
- 5) Hands-on training on basic methods in the laboratory
- 6) To control the birth rate of animals
- 7) To create jobs for skilled people

What does TAWF do?

TAWF provides medicines and bears all treatment costs of verified poor and deserving owners of all kinds of animals whether canines, felines, and most importantly equines. There's a great concern for the drought-purpose



animals (working on the brick kiln and poor farmers) because they are owned by poor, daily wage laborers and workers. TAWF provides transport for trapping/catching of stray dogs/cats and provides First-Aid as well as water and food for animals.

What does CVAS do

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CVAS), Jhang is working hand in hand with TAWF for the Health and Welfare of animals. CVAS offers its services by providing space,



- 1) a section for equines, 2) a section for canines and felines, 3) a sanctuary recently built by TAWF and



4) a section for medicine storage and feed storage. CVAS clinic is equipped with three sections, one is surgery, another is theriogenology, and the other is medicine. Cases are dealt with in respective sections under the supervision of experts. Access to all Laboratories is provided and different activities like workshops, conferences, and information seminars are held for pre-internship and training purposes for students in coordination with TAWF.

SPCA international joined hands with TAWF

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) and Tahira Animal Welfare Foundation (TAWF) have recently joined hands to support the TNVR project of TAWF.

Skills development projects

TAWF also conduct different skills development projects especially for children of poor equine owners, brick kiln workers, and farmers to improve their professional skills so that they may increase their family income, improving their living standards, which in return can benefit the animals. TAWF is also providing opportunities for poor and needy students to improve their skills in IT by offering them free courses like 'Graphic Designing and

Freelancing' and veterinary students can equally benefit from these opportunities to improve their skills.

TAWF child awareness project

"Let's learn to co-exist"

Animals are living things and their needs are the same as those of human beings. They need survival food, a home to live, people to love, conditions to show normal behavior, and treatment to relieve pain. Above all, they are neglected and mistreated in our society because of a lack of knowledge, sympathy for animals, and laws to protect them. In this scenario, TAWF is going to educate the new generation about co-existence. TAWF holds awareness camps at school, to educate them about animals' rights and the current abuse taking place against them, and to make the kids empathetic and compassionate to animals.

CVAS delegation visited TAWF

On June 23, 2022, the delegation from CVAS Jhang visited TAWF Faisalabad. The delegation visited the TAWF shelter and canine and feline feed production unit. The delegation led by respected principal himself, professor Dr-Muhammad Fiaz Qamar and respected teachers, Dr-Abdul Mateen and Dr.Mubarak

Mehmood. The interactive session was comprised of different sections like 1) a brief introduction to TAWF. 2) the structure and functioning of TAWF.3) an introduction to diagnostic imaging movable X-ray unit. 4) an introduction to canine and feline formulation unit.

Conclusion

Madam Tahira Rasool is a true animal lover, has sentiments for animals, and is very compassionate about animals as well as related human beings. TAWF has started working on the 'One Health' concept via working on the welfare of animals, plantation of trees, public health concerns veterinary staff, improving the lives of human beings, producing skilled force, and many more. TAWF will spread its projects throughout Pakistan step by step in collaboration with institutions like CVAS.



Auricular Hematoma in sheep and goats

By Moiz Ali Younas,
Dr Abdul Mateen

University of Veterinary and Animal
Sciences, Lahore. Sub-campus, Jhang

What is an Auricular Hematoma?

An auricular hematoma is a blood clot that forms between the skin and cartilage of the ear. It usually presents as a fluid-filled swelling on the concave surface of the pinna. Because of their external appearance, they are also known as "cauliflower ear" or "blood blister". Auricular hematomas are not rare in ruminant clinical practise; nonetheless, there is a dearth of information regarding their management in new-born ruminants, particularly in complex cases including hematoma rupture and secondary ear pinna necrosis. Although aural hematomas are not rare in clinical practise, there have been few detailed studies on ruminants. The instances, like those of dogs and cats, were caused by self-inflicted traumas: excessive head shaking due to sarcoptic mange or ticks in sheep case; scratching consequent to ear injury from a prickly bush in a goat case. According to these data, incisional drainage is the most successful therapeutic strategy for ruminant aural hematomas. Although tube drainage is a typical therapeutic option for auditory hematomas in dogs and cats, a study found that it was connected with negative post-operative consequences in sheep.



Aetiology:

Ear infection is one of the most prevalent infections seen in animals. Auricular (aural) hematomas are most commonly caused by otitis, ectoparasites, otorrhoea, foreign bodies,

hypersensitivity, and allergic dermatitis, which cause a rupture of the pinnal blood vessel, resulting in bleeding inside the cartilage layers

of the auricle and hematoma formation. It is distinguished by a changing mass between the auricle's concave and convex sides. Aural hematomas are common in goats, sheep, and cattle. When blood vessels in the pinna rupture as a result of trauma or excessive head motion, aural haematomas

form. Blood enters the area between the skin and the cartilage, producing pain and the possibility of ear deformity. Trauma to the pinna, a history of vigorous head shaking, acute or chronic otitis, external ear mites, fly bites, and dermatological illnesses are all risk factors for hematoma. Furthermore, foreign body parasites and neoplastic development may become irritating sources.

Signs and symptoms:

Ear scratching and strong shaking of the animal's head to relieve itching. Thus, blood vessels in the earflap may rupture and leak into the pinna tissue, generating a pocket, but continual head shaking will cause the pocket to expand until it is quite obvious.

Psoroptes species mite infestation in sheep and ear tagging in goats can result in the development of auditory hematoma, which causes the ear to become deformed and unpleasant the current cases, trauma with subsequent hematoma production was found to be the etiological cause. Additional head shaking and scratching resulted in cartilage separation and severe haemorrhage.

Hematomas are soft, painless, variable, fluid-filled swellings that form quickly over bony prominences. Hematomas must be distinguished from abscesses, slow-growing tumours, and hernias.

Diagnosis:

Auricular hematomas are normally identified following a thorough history and physical examination. An ultrasound can be used to assess ear swelling and rule out an auricular abscess. Other approaches include palpation and aspiration.

Examine the swelling to see if it is doughy, fluctuating, or watery. By palpating and aspirating the edema, we can make a differential diagnosis. We can determine the presence of a hematoma, tumour, abscess, or cyst through aspiration depending on the type of fluid discovered. A haematoma can sometimes grow into an abscess, resulting in fibrosis. Most maturation is done so that the hematoma swelling matures completely and may be adequately drained, hence preventing postoperative problems.



Treatment:

Most hematomas are best left alone because they normally heal on their own. Large hematomas might leave behind unattractive skin wrinkles.

The desire to insert a needle to ascertain the contents of a hematoma or to lance and drain an intact hematoma should be avoided, as the result is frequently an abscess or an unattractive infected mess. Some will develop abscesses and require draining and flushing. Hematomas can be acute or chronic, each with its own set of characteristics. Acute hematomas are those that form quickly and cause significant damage. They are denser than chronic ones, which take days or weeks to form, but they are still hypodense. If the underlying cause can be discovered and the hematoma is acute, the prognosis is favourable. Chronic and allergic causes of hematomas are more difficult to treat, and they may reoccur.

Surgical treatment:

In most situations, surgical treatment is required because without it, the auricle may shrink and subsequent ossification of the cartilage will cause constant irritation. Surgery should be postponed until clotting has occurred, which normally takes 3 days. The goal of surgery is to remove the blood clot and press the auricle layers together to eliminate dead space and the possibility of recurrence of the haematoma.

Steps:

- Aseptically prepare the animal for surgery and anaesthetize with Xylazine Hydrochloride 0.05 mg/kg and Ketamine Hydrochloride 10 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly.
- Then, with the affected ear on the top side, place the animal in lateral recumbency.
- The hematoma is opened on the concave side on the most distal aspect of the hematoma by making a stab incision through both skin and cartilage with a Bard-Parker scalpel handle and No. 11 blade until the serosanguineous fluid is entirely drained.
- Then, a 3 cm long incision is made, and fibro-angioblast tissue is gently removed from the inner surface of the cartilage with a curette without causing extra bleeding. Curettes are used to remove blood clots and fibrin deposits from cartilages



- Betadine solution is used to fully irrigate the cavity. A 1-2 mm thick skin flap is excised from the

incision's edges to create a space between the skin's edges.

- Using silk 2/0, a series of through and through horizontal interrupted mattress sutures are applied across the whole thickness of the ear flap on both sides of the incision and are put parallel to the incision with knots on the convex surface of the ear.
- For sustained drainage, the incised cutaneous edges are left uncontested.
- To avoid excessive tension on the underlying tissue, the sutures are put over the whole surface of the haematoma and no more than 5-7 mm apart.

Post-operative care:

- Sutures are tied on the convex side, where the skin and subcutis are thicker and hence more resistant to knot pressure.



- The pinna is then completely covered in betadine ointment.
- To prevent the bandage from slipping, a tight protective pressure and absorbent bandage was stretched over the ear and the ear was placed in the dorsum of the neck.
- During the procedure, 5% Dextrose Saline (500 mL) is constantly injected into the jugular vein.
- Following surgery, patients are given an antibiotic (Intacef 500 mg) for 5 days and Meloxicam (0.5 mg/kg body weight) for 3 days.

Prevention:

- After antiseptic wound dressing of the operation site with betadine solution and ointment, the bandage is changed every three days.
- Head bandaging is also done in many cases.
- It is recommended that the animal be kept in a clean environment and not be permitted to rub its head.
- Animal should be separated from other animals.
- After 15 days, the sutures are removed.
- Avoid rough handling and identify and delete path projections.



Female vets more likely to commit suicide

by Nehl Noman

Suicide is a bitter reality that is on the rise globally. Multiple factors play a part in the likeliness of somebody committing suicide- one of them includes the burdens of their professional life. Due to the numerous struggles that veterinarians face daily, they have a much higher rate of suicides. According to a study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 1979 and 2015, female vets are 3.5 times more likely, while male vets are 2.1 times as likely to commit suicide as compared to the general population.

Personality traits

Most veterinarians tend to be high achievers who aim for perfectionism and are not used to struggling or feeling inadequate. These can be risk factors for deteriorated mental health, including anxiety and depression.

Mental health and associated stigma

Depressive illnesses have a link to suicidal acts. A study published in the American Academy of Suicidology states that about two-thirds of suicide victims suffer from depression. A massive stigma surrounding mental health also deters people from accessing mental health services and getting the help they require.

Undergraduate training

There are high academic entry requirements in veterinary educational institutes, demanding curriculums and pressure to score well. In the midst of this, their emotional growth and social skills get stunted, limiting their coping skills.

Stressors at work

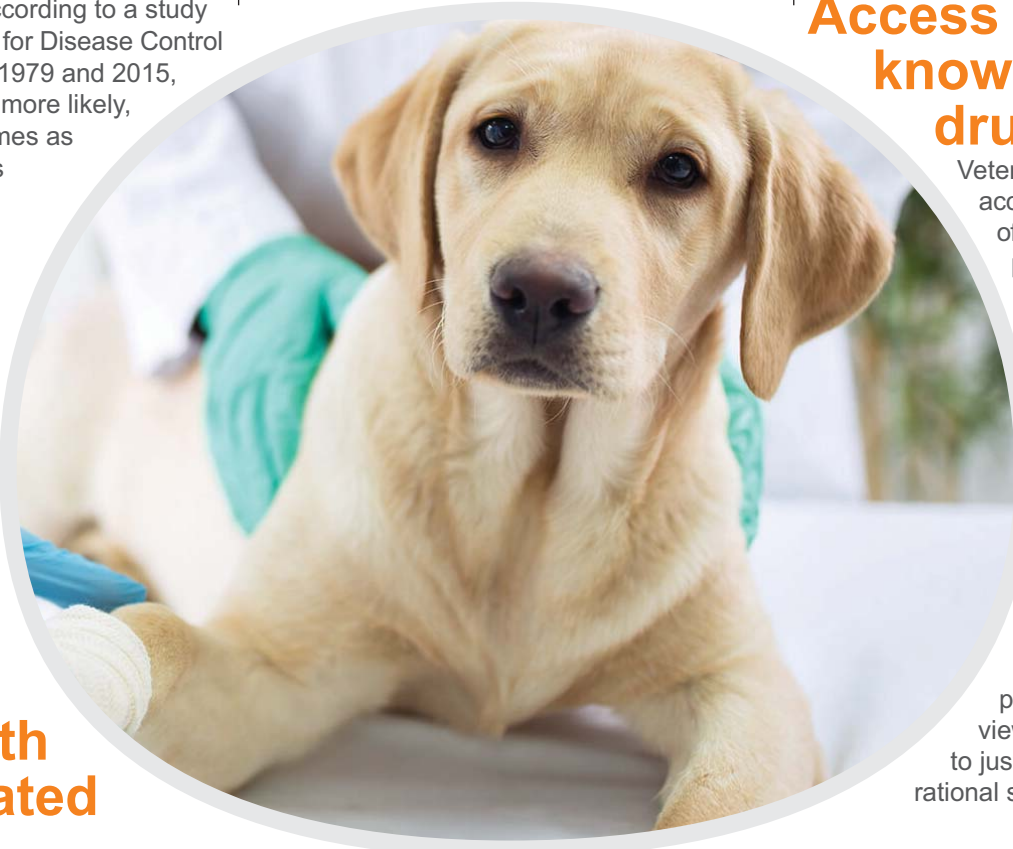
The profession includes long working hours, late on-call duties, compassion fatigue (emotional exhaustion), high client expectations, risk of possible litigation, limited finances, and lack of resources. All of this leads to burnout and demoralization, which increases vulnerability.

Access to and knowledge of drugs

Veterinary practitioners have access to lethal drugs because of their use in their daily clinical practice. They know which ones to use and in what amounts, making it easier for them to misuse them to commit suicide. Response to death and euthanasia
 Veterinary professionals are engaged in actively ending life daily with supporting beliefs of maintaining a quality of life and humane euthanasia to end suffering. This participation may change their views about death, lead them to justify suicide, and deem it a rational solution in times of struggle.

Conclusion

There is an urgent need to spread awareness of suicide among veterinary professionals and educate them on how to seek help. They should also be encouraged to establish a healthy work-life balance, start prioritizing themselves, adopt healthy coping mechanisms, and support those around them. Such acts are bound to improve their mental health and productivity levels.



Financial stress

Undergraduate degrees in veterinary sciences are expensive as students have to shoulder the burden of massive student loans required for their programme. Even when they come into their professional lives, the remuneration is low, leading to a high debt to income ratio.

The Canine Dysmorphia: Laser Eye Surgery

by Syed Mir Mushaf Ali

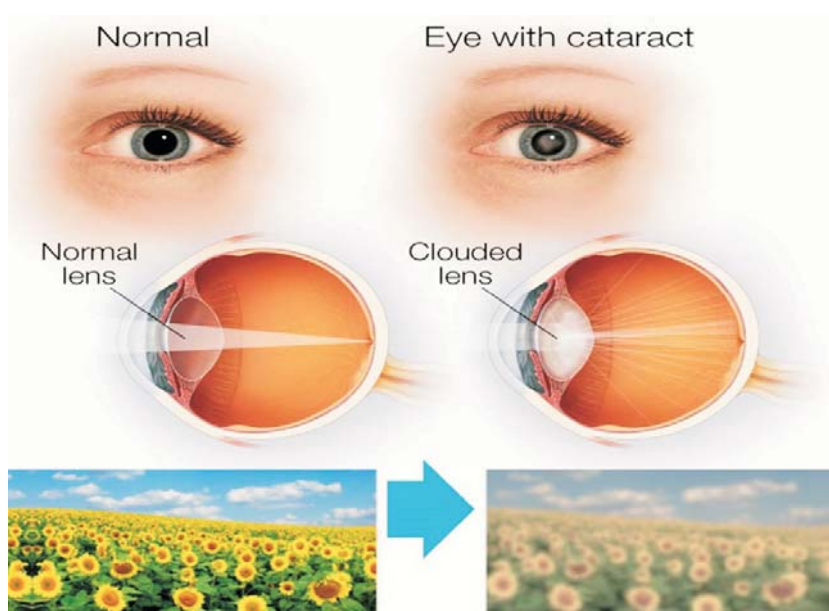
The curse of age, like all denizens of mother earth affects canines as well. With the inevitability of aging comes along a ray of body dysfunction, some targeting our heart, our mobility and even our vision. The advent of laser eye surgery in the medical world has without doubt provided a quicker and less painful alternate to many surgical treatments.

How does the Laser Eye Surgery work?

The laser eye surgery is procedure that uses LASER (Light Amplification Stimulated Emission Radiation). The beam uses a CO2 laser, due to its specific wavelength it is absorbed by water droplets found in the skin tissue, this consequently vaporizes the cells and hence cutting the tissues along the cornea of the eye. The strength of the laser beam can be controlled by the surgeon allowing for acute surgical precision.

When to get Laser Eye Surgery for dogs?

Laser Eye Surgery is a procedure used to help correct the vision of your furry friend. It's a suitable treatment if your dog is experiencing any opacity over the cornea of the eye. This may appear as bluish-grey spots on the eye, this could potentially inhibit



your vision partially or fully depending on the severity of the condition. Excessive built up pressure can subsequently damage the optic nerve lining the retinal tissue of the eye. Thereby, preventing electrical conduction of visual information to the brain. This is known as a Glaucoma. Is a Glaucoma the same as a Cataract?

Essentially both conditions lead to vision loss, however; the only difference lies in the severity of each condition. A cataract is typically painless and gradually develops due to any change in the shape of the lens, hence

preventing light from properly getting refracted (the bending of light when passing through a lens). Cataracts do not cause blindness, therefore any vision loss can easily be reversed; it involves the surgical

removal of lens and replacing it with an artificial lens. On the contrary, a person inflicted with Glaucoma will lose their vision due to build up pressure as a consequence of inadequate fluid drainage in the minute drains leading to Corneal Edema. A Glaucoma can cause irreversible vision loss, it is therefore important to diagnose them in their earliest development stages.

Symptoms to keep an eye out for:

1. Watery Discharge
2. Eye Pain/ Eye rubbing
3. Dilated pupil (unresponsive to light)
4. Lethargy
5. Cloudy-bluish appearance of the eye
6. Swollen eyes (whites of the eye turning red)
7. Loss of appetite
8. Less desire to play

Action to take:

If you suspect your dog to have any of the above-mentioned symptoms. Please consider taking them to the vet immediately in order to prevent the condition from progressing into a serious one. The procedure typically takes a few minutes and the vet will usually discharge the pet on the same day.



Blogs

Import ban on pet food lifted

by Dr Rimsha Qasim

Pakistan's economy is in a crisis needing strict, immediate action. In a series of restrictions placed by the new government, the import of 38 luxury and non-essential commodities was banned because of the huge account imbalance, which created a panic among the people.

More so, the ban on domestic animal food started a huge uproar as many deemed it a necessity. Pet food consisted of a monthly import of about \$6.4 million during FY 2021-22. Pets accustomed to their usual products cannot eat any other food in replacement as this can cause a series of physical problems to them. Since then, there has been a shortage of imported pet food items in the market as people started buying in bulk due to future uncertainty. The protesting people also highlighted that even veterinarians

do not recommend local pet food. They called the decision insensitive and unnecessary with no real impact on the economy.

The severe backlash resulted in the government lifting the ban with the claim that it was never banned in the first place. Miftah Ismail responded by saying that the notification was misread and misreported by the masses.

Has it really been lifted?

Despite all the protests and the supposed lift

of the ban, the Pet Food Importers Association maintains that the ban is still there and is damaging the animal food industry. They are saying that dog and cat killing is becoming rampant because of this reason. Moreover, the quality of local pet food has been considered not worthy of consumption by pets.

Focus on the bigger things

Some part of the Pakistani population is also of the view that this ban is not a big deal. While maintaining sympathy with the animals, they say that pets can eat locally sourced foods and be healthy. On the contrary, the focus should be placed on reducing inflation for the people below the poverty line.

In conclusion, the ban on pet food seems like a decision made in a hurry without much thought given to the repercussions. Either higher quality local pet food should be manufactured, or the ban should be lifted with immediate effect.



Protective role of Watermelon: Its importance in our life



Dr Maria Jamil

Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary
Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

It has been evaluated by World Health Organization that 80% of the population now depends on plants to cure the general infectiSummer is at its peak, the sun is intense and temperature keeps on rising. Luckily, nature has provided us with tasty and water filled fruits such as water melon, its ingestion keeps our body cool and also provide huge health benefits. For example watermelon mean "having water in it". It is extremely juicy, sweaty, favourite of everyone and good for health. In the market these days heaps of watermelon are engaged. As watermelon is hard from outside and watery, juicy from inside. Usually shopkeepers show a piece of watermelon to customers, by showing its red color, mostly customers buy it. Consumption of watermelon keeps the mind calm and relief of anger and anxiety. Usually, watermelon is cool, so it keeps the mind cool and calm. Due to the abundance of vitamins this also keeps immune system good and vitamin A is essential for eyes. Watermelon cure the cardiovascular disorders. It keeps away heart related disorders. Usually, it control the level of cholesterol that declines the risk of these disorders. Daily intake of watermelon relief constipation problem. Its juice proves to be valuable in anemic condition.

Nutrients in watermelon:

Watermelon is a very common fruit. It having 90% water just like cucumber. Actually, watermelon and cucumber belongs to the same family of plant. While watermelon have some special characteristics such as act as antioxidant due to lycopene that gives it a red color. Lycopene is a valuable anti-aging factor.

Watermelon also having enzymes such as carotenoids, beta carotene and even an amino-acid known as Citrulline. Watermelon is enrich in several micronutrients such as: Vitamin, A, B1, B5, B6, C, E, Magnesium, Potassium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Calcium, Iron, Cobalt and phytochemicals that are valuable for human health. Watermelon for babies is a healthy food enrich of water, iron and fiber. While using watermelon in baby's well-balanced diet may contribute to proper growth and development.

Beauty benefits of watermelon:

There are several beauty benefits of watermelon due to the antioxidants and enzymes present within them. As watermelon is valuable for skin and hair. Watermelon having the lycopene that retains the skin glow. By rubbing the watermelon on face gives refined and blackheads are removed. Daily consumption of watermelon slims you down, keep you young and prevent sun damage. Vitamin A enhances new skin cells production and growth, it is useful in keeping the skin

looking young, feeling firm and staying healthy. The antioxidant properties of vitamin C decrease the effects of aging, are crucial for collagen production and neutralize free radicals. Watermelons also protect the skin from sunburn.

Medicinal use of watermelon:

➤ Numerous things in the world may break your heart while watermelon may keep you healthy.
➤ Watermelon helps to lower blood pressure and decline hypertension in obese adults.
➤ Watermelon is filled with water and its juice is loaded with electrolytes and nutrients that body needs.

➤ It having high amount of vitamin A, C which are well-known for their beauty benefits i.e. for skin and hairs.

➤ Watermelon having lycopene that is effective to prevent and decrease several types of cancers i.e. lung, stomach and prostate cancers.

➤ A watermelon's nutrition is also very good for babies and mothers. It helps to reduce morning sickness and heartburn that are common conditions during pregnancy. Its juice may prevent third-trimester muscle cramps that are common in pregnant women.
➤ Watermelon juice is good for boosting our metabolisms and enhance weight-loss in a healthy way.

➤ Being a rich source of Vitamin C, watermelon may prevent disorders of gums i.e. bleeding gums and gingivitis. It even kills bacteria in the mouth that later on lead to gum disorders.

➤ Watermelons keeps you healthy by boosting immune system. As it contain vitamins A and C and B6 that strengthen immunity, help the immune system to build antibodies, and regulate immune system to keep the body safe from infections.

Note: These are all benefits of watermelon, by eating watermelon makes health good and prevent several diseases.

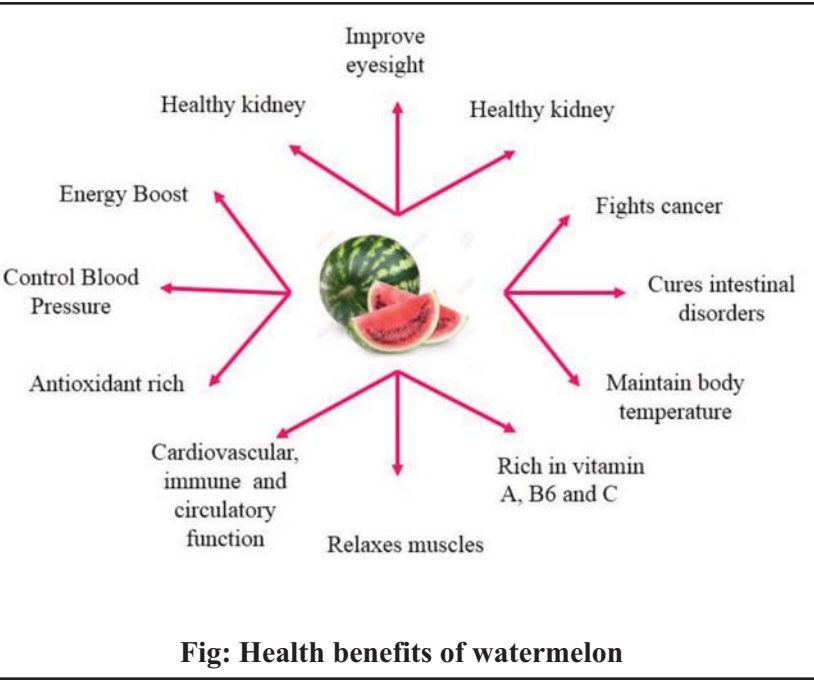
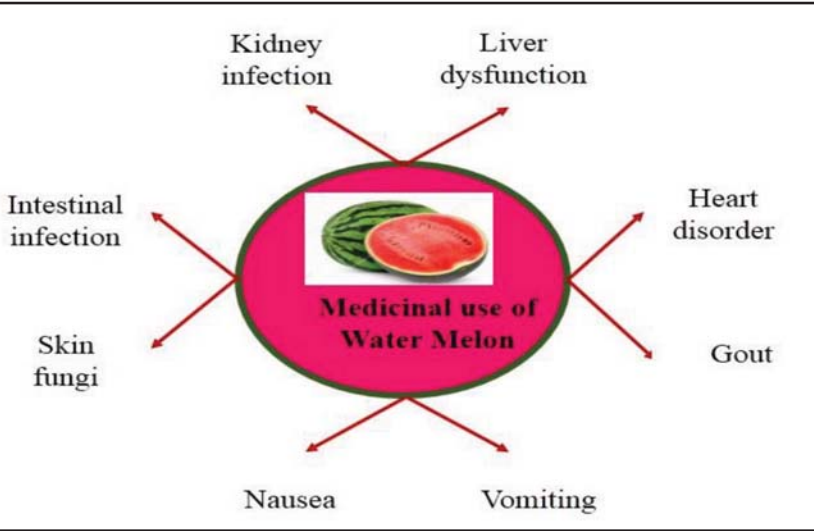


Fig: Health benefits of watermelon



Cattle markets crammed

Continued from front page

President of Jamiat Ul Quresh Pakistan Khursheed Ahmed Qureshi stated that rising petroleum prices, the cost of animal breeding, the auctioning of cattle markets at high prices, and bribery collected by officials of various departments were the key causes of the increase in animal costs. People's preference for internet platforms has altered the market price trend for sacrificed animals, he claimed, as online shopping has become more popular. Qureshi stated that the use of internet platforms to purchase sacrificial animals could be another explanation for the weak crowds at the cattle markets, adding that online companies are selling a 14-kilogram goat for Rs 41,000 and a 10-kilogram cow or buffalo share for Rs 20,000. "We urge the government to create a tax-free cattle market so that people can purchase sacrifice animals at fair prices in light of the current inflation."

Farmers criticises govt for ...

Continued from page 04

announcing special incentives, including fiscal benefits to growers, for enhancing the output of pulses that might help in reducing its huge annual importing bill amounting to Rs150 billion. Government should have taken the initiative to introduce a well-thought-out programme for the production of 1.2 million tonnes of black gram instead of the current average 0.5-0.6 million tonnes output. Hafiz Wasi, the veteran agriculturist, said it was alarming that the food import bill of an agrarian country like Pakistan was more than 10 billion

dollars. More regrettably, he said, "nothing concrete has been mentioned in the federal budget about increasing food production to reduce this import bill". On the other hand, he maintained that irrigation water was a huge issue and increasingly denting production, but no strategy was mentioned in the budget to handle this issue. "Most importantly, cotton is being imported as a non-food item and production as well as area under the crop has also reduced to half. However, there is no mention of reviving this vital crop through research and promotion of quality seed production," Wasi concluded.

Economic importance of ...

Continued from page 04

The possible epidemiological reasons behind the entry and emergence of disease in Pakistan are unrestricted movement of animals across the borders from the neighboring countries.

2) Vector Control: Disease vectors can move long distances with the winds storms and may transmit the disease. So, Vector control strategies such as vector traps insecticide usage should be adopted in areas with high vector population to control the disease spread. Pakistan shares borders with four high livestock populated countries where the borders are not tightly closed and there is movement of the animals across the borders. For a country having such a geographical location it is difficult to eradicate a Transboundary. So, it is preferable to lessen the impact of the disease by controlling the vectors and curbing the movements of the animals along with the vaccinations in the susceptible livestock

population.

3) Immunizations: A polyvalent vaccine against LSD is needed for effective immunization however, a live attenuated vaccine based on SIS Neettling type (Lumpyvax, MSD Animal Health-Intervet, South Africa) or Neethling strain like LSD vaccine for Cattle may be employed to control its spread (Onderstepoort Biological Products; OBP, South Africa). LSD vaccine of multiple strains has been developing from South Africa isolates of the virus. This attenuated virus when administered in bovines can immunize against the said strain for a period of three years. There have been studies on cross immunization with administering capripox virus vaccines in bovines. Kenyan or Romanian sheep pox virus strains have been used to confer LSD immunity in bovines. Due to the possible threat of inducing disease in the sheep and goat population these vaccines are prohibited to use in areas affected by sheep and goat pox. Vaccination strategy in Pakistan will be developed after viral isolation, identification, and considering genetic makeup of particular LSDV strain. After reporting the disease, it will be decided which type of vaccine should be employed depending upon the specific endemic strain. It will also correlate with the strategies done by other countries in controlling and eradication. Either vaccine can be imported or can be developed in local institutes. In Pakistan there are many government and private units that are involving in developing vaccines against different infectious agents.

4) Auto-Immune Immunization:

The ≈10ml blood of healthy or infected animal injected sub-cutaneous route to infected animal. The quick response of body against antigen is observed and animal becomes healthy.

Lumpy Skin Disease

Continued from page 07

of the strep to penicillin in the 100 gm of the scan solution that we made above to kill the bacteria present in the scab. Calves of the unvaccinated dam can be vaccinated at any age; however, calves of the vaccinated mother should be vaccinated at 3 to 6 months.

Treatment for the affected animals

The following protocols help significantly to alleviate the condition.

- First of all, keep the affected animals away from the healthy animals
- Affected animals should be treated with the immune activators (vitamin AD3E, zinc sulphate 3g daily for two weeks, and levamisole 3-4g/kg on an alternate day.
- Use antipyretics to control the diseases (Ketoprofen, meloxicam, and flunixin meglumine)
- Administer antihistaminic to prevent irritation and pruritic
- Fluid therapy is also recommended (5% dextrose with vitamins and anti-biotics) to provide energy in the absence of the feeding.
- Use EUSOL (Edinburgh university solution of lime) on the affected area using a 20-liter spray machine. It can be prepared by dissolving 12.5 chlorinated lime in 100ml of water to make a paste, adding 12.5g boric acid, and finally, adding 1L water to make the solution. The solution is very effective for dressing.

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PER DOSE CONCENTRATION

Infectious bronchitis virus (M41 strain)..... ≥ 105.8 EID50
Infectious bronchitis virus (KM91 strain)..... ≥ 106.1 EID50
Newcastle disease virus (LaSota strain)..... ≥ 108.4 EID50
Infectious bursal disease virus (CAG strain)... ≥ 106.4 EID50



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بقیہ: کریمین ہیمریجک۔۔۔

انسانی خون میں شامل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اور یوں کانگو وائرس جانور سے انسانوں اور ایک انسان سے دوسرے جانور میں منتقل ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ اسے چھوٹ کا مرض بھی خیال کیا جاتا ہے اور یہ کینسر سے بھی زیادہ خطرناک ہے۔ کانگو میں مبتلا ہونے والا مریض ایک ہفتہ کے اندر اپنی جان سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھتا ہے۔

صفائی کی ناقص صورتحال کے سبب جانوروں میں پیدا ہونے والے خطرناک چیچڑ اس بیماری میں اضافے کا سبب بن رہے ہیں۔ اس بخار کا سبب سے زیادہ خطرہ ان لوگوں کو ہوتا ہے جو لائیو اسٹاک اور ذبیحہ خانوں سے منسلک ہیں، ایسے تمام لوگوں میں یہ بخار عام افراد کی نسبت زیادہ ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ کانگو بخار ایک انسان سے دوسرے انسان میں، خون، متاثرہ شخص کے اعضاء، رطوبت اور جسمانی تعلقات سے پھیلتا ہے، جبکہ طبی عملے نے اگر اپنا حفاظتی لباس نہ پہنا ہو تو متاثرہ شخص کا علاج کرتے ہوئے یہ لاحق ہو سکتا ہے، متاثرہ مریض کے لئے استعمال کئے گئے طبی آلات بھی اگر کسی اور

شخص کے لئے استعمال کئے جائیں تو وہ بھی اس مرض کا شکار ہو سکتا ہے۔ کانگو کے ٹیسٹ نہایت اعلیٰ کوالٹی بائیوسیفٹی لیب میں ہی ممکن ہو سکتے ہیں۔ جانوروں میں اس خطرناک مرض کی علامات بظاہر نظر نہیں آتیں تاہم چیچڑوں کو ختم کرنے کے لیے کیمیائی دوا کا اسپرے کیا جائے۔ اور اگر کسی بھی شخص میں کانگو فیور کی علامت دیکھیں تو اس کو فوری طور پر ہسپتال منتقل کیا جائے، بروقت علاج سے بہت سی جانیں بچ سکتی ہیں۔

مریض کی علامات: کانگو وائرس کا مریض تیز بخار میں مبتلا ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے سردرد، متلی، تھک، بھوک میں کمی، نقاہت، کمزوری اور غنودگی، منہ میں چھالے، اور آنکھوں میں سوجن ہو جاتی ہے۔۔۔ تیز بخار سے جسم میں وائٹ سیلز کی تعداد انتہائی کم ہو جاتی ہے جس سے خون جسے کی صلاحیت متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ متاثرہ مریض کے جسم سے خون نکلنے لگتا ہے اور کچھ ہی عرصے میں اس کے پیچھے پڑے تک متاثر ہو جاتے ہیں، جبکہ جگر اور گردے بھی کام کرنا چھوڑ دیتے ہیں اور یوں مریض موت کے منہ میں چلا جاتا ہے۔

لیبارٹری ٹیسٹ:

کانگو کے ٹیسٹ نہایت اعلیٰ کوالٹی بائیوسیفٹی لیب میں ہی ممکن ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اس مرض کے لیے تجویز کردہ مختلف ٹیسٹ درج ذیل ہو سکتے ہیں۔

• انزیم امینو او اسپریشن ٹیسٹ (ELISA)؛

• آئنجن کاپی لگانے کے ٹیسٹ

• سیرم نیوٹرائزیشن ٹیسٹ

• ریورس ٹرانسکرپٹیس پولیمریز چین کا عمل

(RT-PCR)

• سیل ثقافت کے ذریعہ وائرس کا تنہائی

• کانگو سے بچاؤ کی احتیاطی تدابیر:

• کانگو سے بچاؤ اور اس پر قابو پانا تھوڑا مشکل ہے کیوں کہ

• جانوروں میں اس کی علامات بظاہر نظر نہیں آتیں

• تاہم ان میں چیچڑوں کو ختم کرنے کے لیے کیمیائی

دوا کا اسپرے کیا جائے۔

• کانگو سے متاثرہ مریض سے ہاتھ نہ ملائیں۔

• مریض کی دیکھ بھال کرتے وقت دستا نہ پہنیں۔

• مریض کی عیادت کے بعد ہاتھ اچھی طرح

دھوئیں۔

• لمبی آستییوں والی قمیض پہنیں۔

• جانور منڈی میں بچوں کو تفریحی کرانے کی غرض

سے بھی نہ لے جایا جائے

• مولیٹی منڈی میں جانوروں کے فضلے کاٹھنے

والا تقفن بھی اس مرض میں مبتلا کر سکتا ہے

• کپڑوں اور جلد پر چیچڑیوں سے بچاؤ کاوشن

لگائیں۔

• جانوروں کی خریداری کے لیے فل آسٹیں والے

کپڑے پہن کر جائیں کیونکہ بیمار جانوروں کی

کھال اور منہ سے مختلف اقسام کے * حشرات

الارض چپکے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں جو انسان کو کاٹنے

سے مختلف امراض میں مبتلا کر سکتے ہیں۔

• جانوروں کی نقل و حمل کرتے وقت دستا نہ اور

دیگر حفاظتی لباس پہنیں، خصوصاً مذبح خانوں، قصائی

اور گھر میں ذبیحہ کرنے والے * افراد لازمی احتیاطی

تدابیر اختیار کریں۔

• مذبح میں جانوروں کے طبی معائنہ کے لیے ماہر

ڈاکٹروں کی ٹیم کا ہونا بہت ضروری ہے جو ایسے

جانوروں کی نشان دہی کر سکیں۔

• مذبح خانوں کی صفائی کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔

Lincomycin-Spectinomycin 5/10 Inj.

Amoxycillin 20% LA Inj.

Alfamec 1% Inj.

Xylazine 2% Inj.

Multivitamin Inj.



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نصوصیات

لنکاسپر ایڈ-ڈی پاؤڈر وسیع الاثر ایٹمی بائیو ٹیکس کا مرکب ہے جو ای کولائی، مونیا، ٹیکو پازما، سی آر ڈی، گردوں کی سوش، جوڑوں کے درد اور نظام حسی کے جراثیموں کے خلاف نہایت موثر ہے۔



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تحریر: اکثر عبدالکبیر آفریدی

کانگو وائرس کا سائنسی نام 'کریمین ہیمریک' کانگو فیور ہے جس کی 4 اقسام ہیں۔ اس بیماری میں جسم سے خون نکلتا شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ خون بہنے کے سبب ہی مریض کی موت بھی واقع ہو سکتی ہے۔ یہ دنیا بھر میں تیزی سے پھیلنے والی بیماری ہے۔

اس وائرس کی چار اقسام ہیں۔

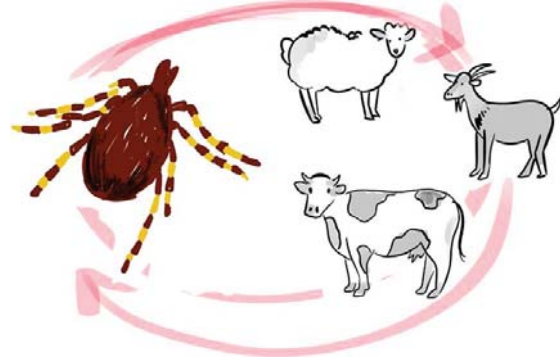
• ڈینگی وائرس (Dengue)

کشمیر کے علاقے باغ کی سلی بیگم جی جو 6 فروری 2002ء کو ایک مقامی کلینک پر معمولی بخار کی شکایت کے ساتھ گئی، جب 9 فروری کو اس کے بخار میں کوئی خاطر خواہ کمی واقع نہ ہوئی تو 11 فروری کو اسے مین ڈرینگ سینٹر لے جایا گیا جہاں پر اس کے جسم سے شدید قسم کا اخراج خون شروع ہو گیا، صورتحال کی سنگینی کے پیش نظر ڈاکٹروں نے اسے ہولی فیمیل

فروری کو موت کی آغوش میں چلی گئی۔ اس کے بعد اس مرض کی دہشت نے پورے ملک کو اپنی لپیٹ میں لے لیا۔ کریمیا-کانگو بخار کیسے پھیلتا ہے؟ ماہرین صحت اور معالجین کا کہنا ہے کہ کانگو وائرس کے ٹکس (ایک قسم کا

کیڑا) مختلف جانوروں مثلاً بھیڑ، بکریوں، بکرے، گائے، بھینسوں اور اونٹ کی جلد پر پائے جاتے ہیں۔ ٹکس جانور کی کھال سے چپک کر اس کا خون چوستا رہتا ہے۔ اور یہ کیڑا ہی اس بیماری کے پھیلاؤ میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ یہ

کیڑا اگر انسان کو کاٹ لے یا پسو سے متاثرہ جانور ذبح کرتے ہوئے بے احتیاطی کی وجہ سے قصائی کے ہاتھ پر کٹ لگ جائے تو یہ وائرس انسانی خون میں شامل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اور یوں کانگو وائرس صفحہ بقیہ نمبر 15

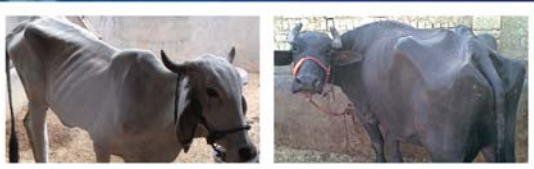


• ایبولا وائرس (Ebola)
• لیسا وائرس (LASSA)
• ریفتی ویلی وائرس (Rift Valley)
اگر کسی کو کانگو وائرس لگ جائے تو اس سے انفیکشن کے بعد جسم سے خون نکلتا شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ خون بہنے کے سبب ہی مریض کی موت واقع ہو سکتی ہے۔
• یہ وائرس زیادہ تر افریقا اور جنوبی امریکہ، مشرقی یورپ، ایشیا اور مشرق وسطیٰ میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ اسی بنا پر اس بیماری کو افریقی ممالک کی بیماری کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ وائرس سب سے پہلے 1944 میں کریمیا میں سامنے آیا۔ اسی وجہ سے اس کا نام کریمین ہیمرج رکھا گیا۔
پاکستان میں کانگو وائرس کی پہلی شکار آزاد

ہسپتال راولپنڈی بھجوا دیا، 12 فروری کو اسے راولپنڈی بھیجا گیا جب کہ 13 فروری کو اس کی موت واقع ہو گئی۔ کانگو وائرس کی وجہ سے موت کا پاکستان میں یہ پہلا واقعہ تھا۔ ڈاکٹروں کے مطابق یہ مریضہ کانگو وائرس کا شکار ہو کر زرد بخار میں مبتلا ہوئی جس کی وجہ سے وہ جانبر نہ ہو سکی اور ایک ہفتے کے اندر اندر اس کی موت واقع ہو گئی۔ بعد ازاں ہولی فیمیل ہسپتال کی لیڈی ڈاکٹر فرزانہ جس نے سلی کا علاج کیا تھا، وہ بھی دو ہفتے کے بعد 25

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