

Measures after out break of the disease

No therapeutic agent has been found till now to cure foot & mouth disease. The use of drugs by field workers is restored to only as a measure of aiding in natural process recovery.

- Report immediately at very disease if the signs & symptoms are seen.
- Samples should be collect by the help of veterinary officials and send them to the regional laboratory.
- The movement of affected animals should be restricted and the area around the shed should be disinfected by antiseptic solution.
- Do not collect the animal feed, water, straw etc. from the affected areas..
- Dispose the left over feed which are mixed with urine, stool, saliva etc.
- The animal should be given rest till the ulcer heals.
- The gum and tongue area should be applied with glycerine asit helps to improve healing.



Prepared by

Dr. Dipankar Hazarika
SMS (Animal Science)
&
Dr. T.J. Ramesha
Programme Coordinator

Designed by

Miss.Habung Monpa
Programme Assistant(Computer)

Published by

Programme Coordinator
KVK, Lower Dibang Valley
Department of Agriculture
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh

Foot and Mouth Disease of Livestock



Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Lower Dibang Valley
Arunachal Pradesh
792110

2013



Preamble

FMD is a virus born disease of cloven footed animals, characterised by fever, formation of vesicle and bristers in the mouth, udder, teats and the skin of the interdigi- tal space in hooves of cloven footed animal. It is a spread among the animals in a short time covering a large area. Suceptible animals include cattle, water buf- falo, sheep, goats, pigs, antilope, deer and bison. This disease is rampant and accounts for economic losses to the tune of in our region as there is lack of awareness

Etiology/Causative agent

The disease is caused by virus classified in the genus *Apthovirus* of the family *Picornaviridae*. Infection occurs when the virus particle is taken into a cell of the host.

Signs and Symptoms

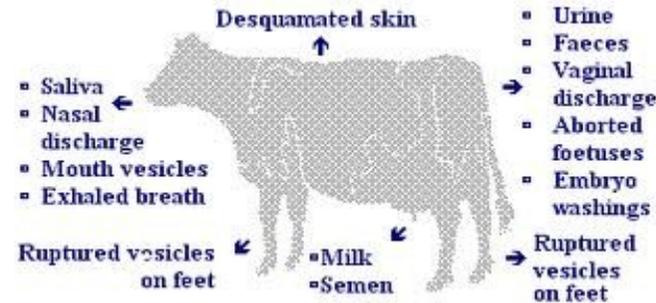
The animal shows the signs of fever when the disease occurs. At first the animal shows the symptoms of drawling of sa- liva then the typical signs like lesion.



of bristers in between hooves, tongue, gum appears. Then this bristers rupture and the animal becomes weak due to inability to swallow feed. The milk pro- duction decreases and the animal un- able to walk due to pain.



Transmission



The virus of FMD can be transmitted in various ways, like direct contact with affected animal, aerosol spread or inani- mate objects like fodder and motor vehicles. Water, feed and cloth of animal handler is also a mode to spread the infection. The semen of infected bull can also cause infec- tion to cow etc.

Preventive measures

Prevention is the only dependable method of dealing with foot & mouth disease. Vaccination to the unaffected animal should be done on the onset of monsoon.

Vaccination schedule



Age	Name of the vaccination
4th month	1st dose of FMD Vaccine
9th month	2nd dose of FMD vaccine
	Repeat after every 6 months

Diagnosis

The disease presents some similarity to rinderpest from which it can be readily differentiated by the absence of diar- rhea and by the presence of foot lesion. Confirmation of the absence of diarrhea and by the presence of foot liaison. Demonstration of specific virus antigen in vesicular fluid or epithelial tissue suspension is used for the identification of the virus type. Besides the conventional tests including mi- cro complement fixation and micro-neutralization, the micro ELISA and its various modifications are routinely used for the diagnosis of the disease. Molecular techniques viz. nu- cleic acid hybridization with specific probes, antigen capture PCR and nucleotide sequencing have been used for precise diagnosis and for strain differentiation.