

## Lumpy Skin Disease in Cattle

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### INTRODUCTION

A infectious viral disease known as LUMPY SKIN DISEASE affects cattle. It is spread by insects that feed on human blood. In 1929, Zambia (South Africa) saw its first recorded appearance. The disease was first reported from the districts of Mayurbhanj and Bhadrak in the Odisha state in August 2019, and it was afterwards spread to South Asia (China, Bangladesh). It affects cattle on a primary basis. Also in buffaloes on occasion (rarely). Goats and sheep are not impacted by this disease.

### Crrunt status of Lumpy Disease

- Rajasthan saw most cattle death around 65%.
- Since then the disease has rapidly spread in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir.
- In Rajasthan, the number of deaths is 600 to 700 per day. But in other states less than 100 in a single day.
- This disease is not affected or transmitted in humans.
- 5 crore losses have been administered in 8 affected states.
- Affected :- 20 Lakh + cattle
- Death :- 97,000+cattle
- Cattle vaccinated :- 1.66 crore

### Clinical Signs

- Incubation period is 1 to 5 weeks. Time from infection to the development of symptoms.
- Fever, Lacrimation and nasal discharge are some first signs and after that Secondary signs are Nodular skin lesions

**Characteristics feature :-**

- A. Blisters on the body of cattle.(on head, neck, Abdomen, limbs.)
- B. Lesions in mouth and nostrils (rare case)
- C. Painful mastication

**SYMPTOMS**

- Fever that may exceeds 41 degree Centigrate, depression, anorexia, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, and excessive salivation.
- Painful ulcerative lesion develop in cornea of eye leading to blindness in worst cases.

- Skin nodules and ulcers can vary from few to hundreds. The size ranges from 0.5-5 cm. they occur anywhere on the skin, including the nose, udder and vulva in cows, the scrotum in bulls, as well as in mouth.
- Lesions can also be found throughout the entire digestive, respiratory tracts on the surface of almost all internal organ.
- Infected animals immediately start losing weight, reduced milk yield.
- Nasal discharge thick to watery fluid from nose.



**PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

- Isolation of sick animals.
- antibiotics, anti- inflammatory drug and vitamin injection is usually directed at treating the secondary bacterial infections, inflammation and fever, and improving the appetite of the animal.
- Application of antiseptic spray.
- Mouth wash in case of mouth lesions.
- Feeding of liquid food, soft feed.
- First Indian vaccine for lumpy disease was launched on 10 August 2022 was “**Lumpi-ProVacInd**” by National equine research center(Hishar) in collaboration with Indian Veterinary Research Institute(Izatnagar).
- In case of mortality animal carcasses should be disposed deep.