

## Diagnosis of LSD

This is based on the clinical signs of the disease. Confirmatory diagnosis is done by applying laboratory tests that include virus culture, virus isolation and microscopy.

## Prevention and Control of LSD

- Seek immediate help and notify the livestock officer
- Separate sick animals from the healthier ones
- Spray to control ticks and flies
- Disease is controlled by vaccination using the LumpyVax vaccine
- No specific drugs are available for the treatment of lumpy skin disease
- Supportive care of cattle including treatment of skin lesions using wound care sprays
- Antibiotics are to prevent secondary skin infections
- Pain relieving drugs can be used to keep up the appetite of affected animals
- Dead animals should be buried

## How to Identify and Control Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Cattle

### KCSAP Brochure No.



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### What is Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)?

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a viral disease that affects primarily cattle and buffaloes. In cattle herds, it causes up to 10% mortality, especially in young flocks.

### Cause of Lumpy Skin Disease

The disease is caused by the LSD virus which is a poxvirus closely related to sheep and goat pox. Signs and symptoms of the disease appear 6-9 days following infection and recovery can occur in 2-3 weeks.

### How is LSD Transmitted?

Lumpy skin disease is primarily spread through contact between infected and healthy animals. Vectors including ticks, mosquitoes and biting flies are known to play a role in virus transmission. Virus sources include:

- Contaminated materials, biting insects and ticks
- Sick animals
- Contaminated aerosols
- Infectious body secretions.

The following circumstances enhance transmission:

- Introduction of infected cattle into non-infected herds
- Close contact of animals during transportation and housing

- Close contact of cattle in grazing areas and watering points

### The economic importance of LSD

LSD is economically important because it causes:

- Decreased milk production
- Poor quality hides
- Trade restrictions
- Loss of breeding stock.

### Clinical signs of LSD

- High body temperature
- Tears from the eyes and mucus from the nose
- Drooling of saliva from the mouth
- Round nodules cover the whole body
- Enlarged lymph nodes
- Nodules open up and become blisters
- Affected animal has reduced appetite
- Reduced milk production.
- Death occurs in severe cases



*Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) infection in cattle*