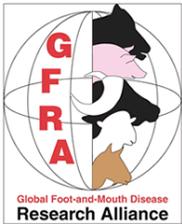


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 **परियोजना निदेशालय खुर पका मुँह पका रोग**
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IVRI Campus, Mukteswar - 263 138, Uttarakhand, India

 **OIE/FAO**
Global Foot and Mouth Disease
Reference Laboratories Network
Regional Center- India

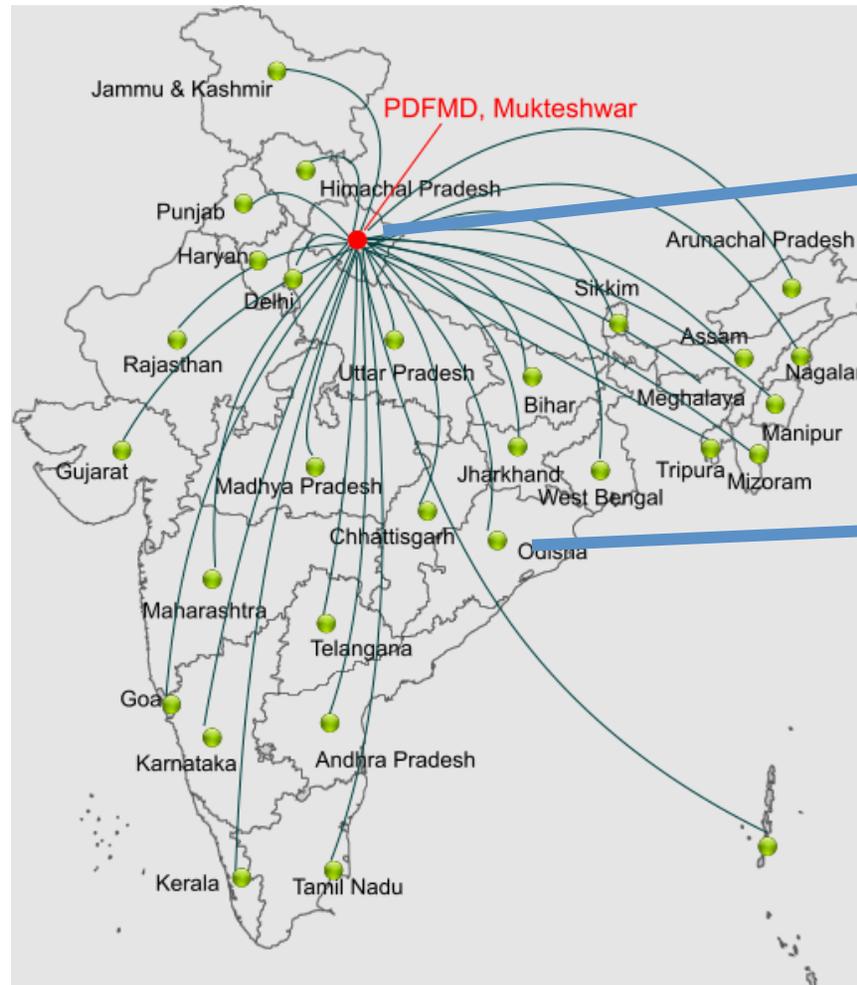
 **FAO**
FAO Reference Centre for
Foot and Mouth Disease



ID



Organizational set up Directorate of FMD



**CENTRAL
LABORATORY,
Mukteshwar**

**International Center
for FMD
Bhubaneswar**

- NRC on Yak, Dirang
- NRC on Mithun, Nagaland

**ICAR-Project Directorate on FMD
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Susceptible Livestock population in India



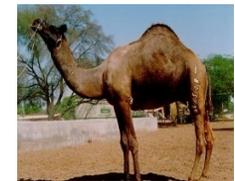
| | |
|---------|--------|
| Cattle | 190.90 |
| Buffalo | 108.70 |
| Sheep | 65.06 |
| Goat | 135.17 |
| Pig | 10.29 |
| Yak | 0.077 |
| Mithun | 0.298 |
| Camel | 0.40 |

Total 510.89 Million

#####

India has size of >3.2 million sq km

Administrative units 29 states (Further consist of 666 Districts and >6,00,000 villages are there in the country.)



Source: DAHDF, GOI, 2012

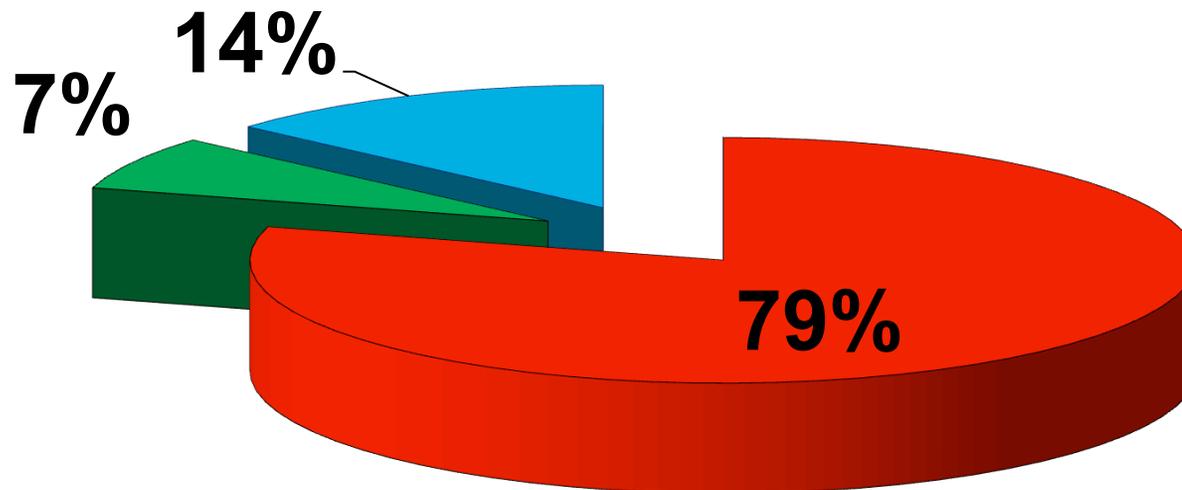
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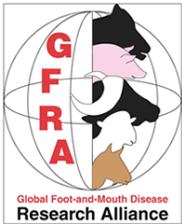
Present National Scenario



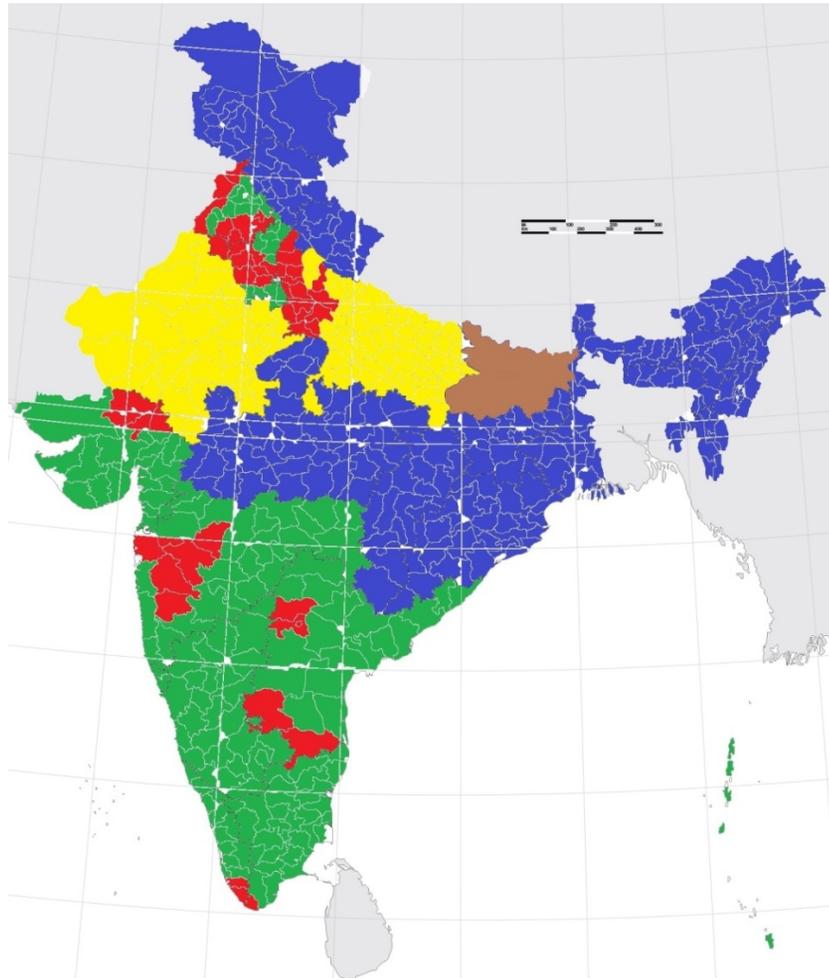
■ Type O ■ Type A ■ Type Asia1



Last, type C incidence in 1995



Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMDCP)



- Fifty four (54) districts in which control programme started in 2003-04 are marked red.
- One sixty seven (167) districts in which the control programme started in 2010-11 are marked green.
- FMDCP implemented in 2013-14 .
- FMDCP implemented in 2015- 16
- Not covered under FMDCP

Understanding FMD Viral Ecology and Landscape Epidemiology toward Control and Eradication

[ICAR-PDFMD & ARS (USDA) Collaboration]

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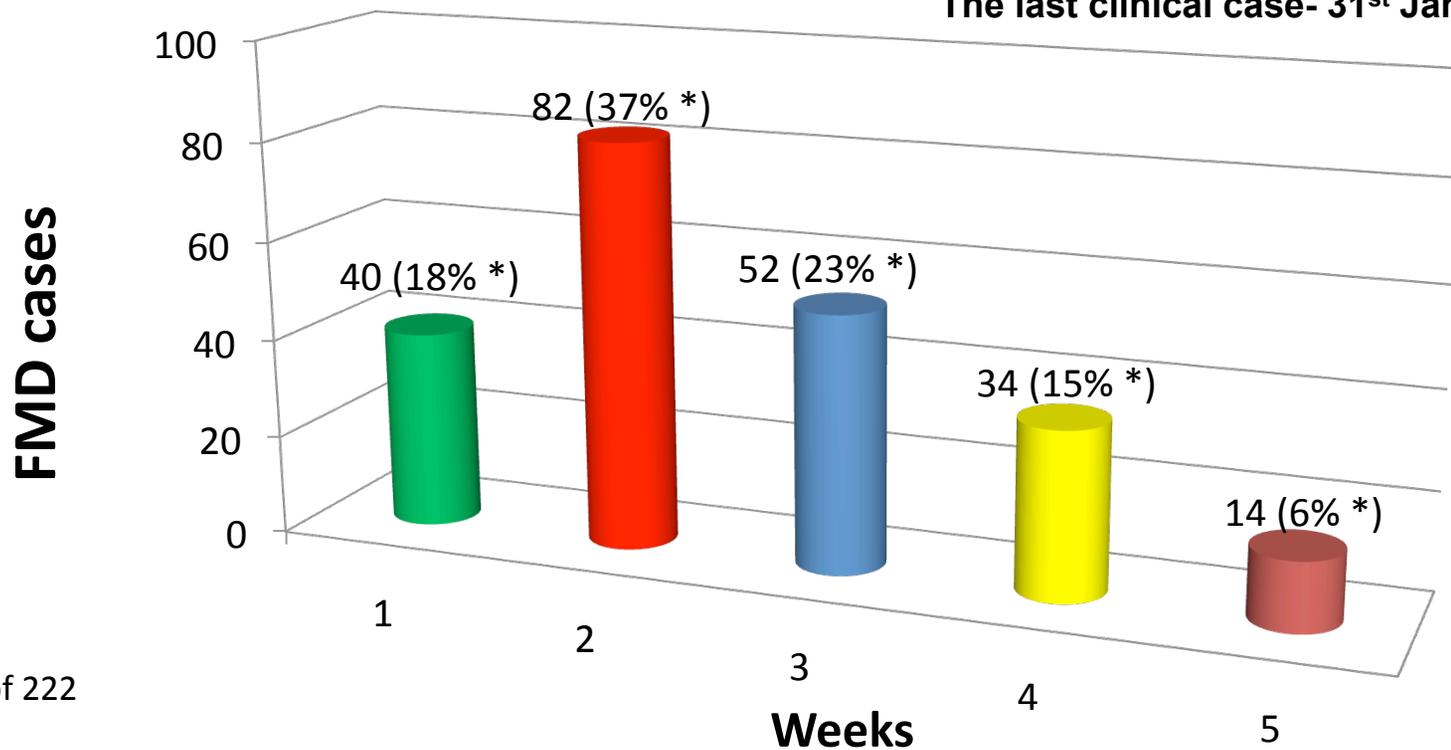


Study site- Dairy premise, Central India



Number of reported cases per week

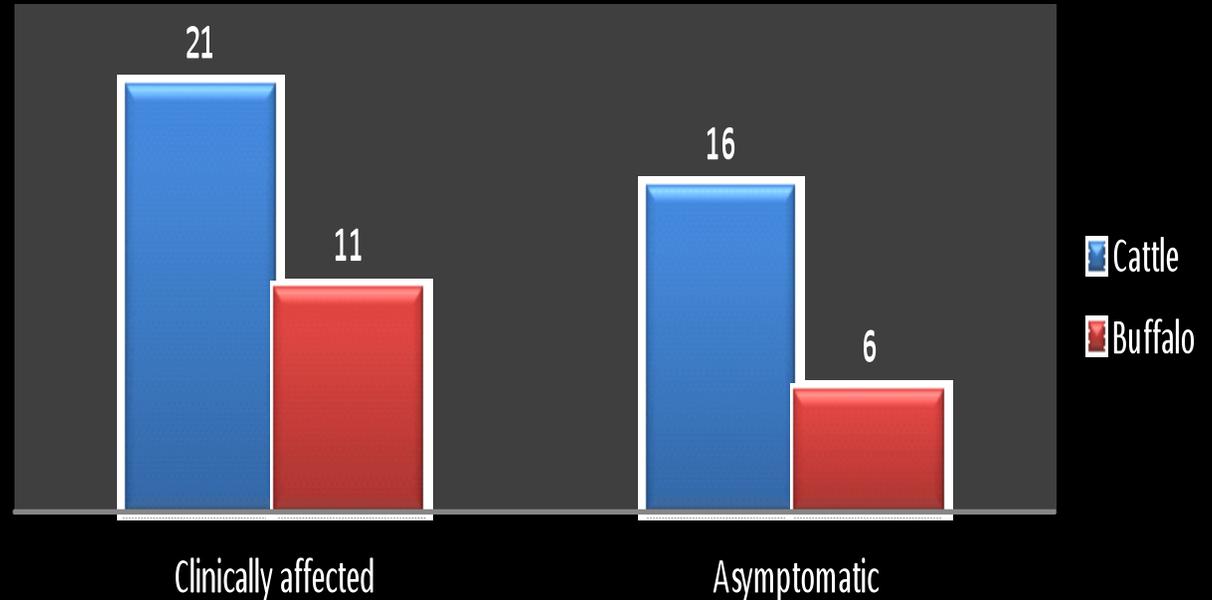
1st case reported- 24th December, 2013
The last clinical case- 31st Jan, 2014

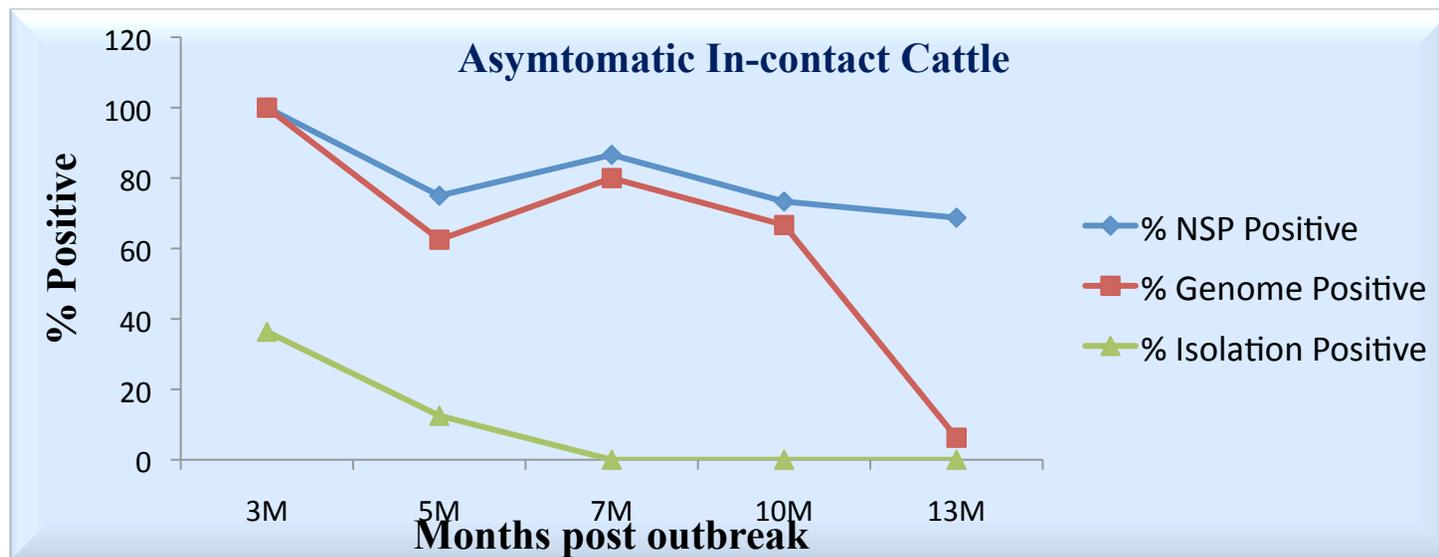
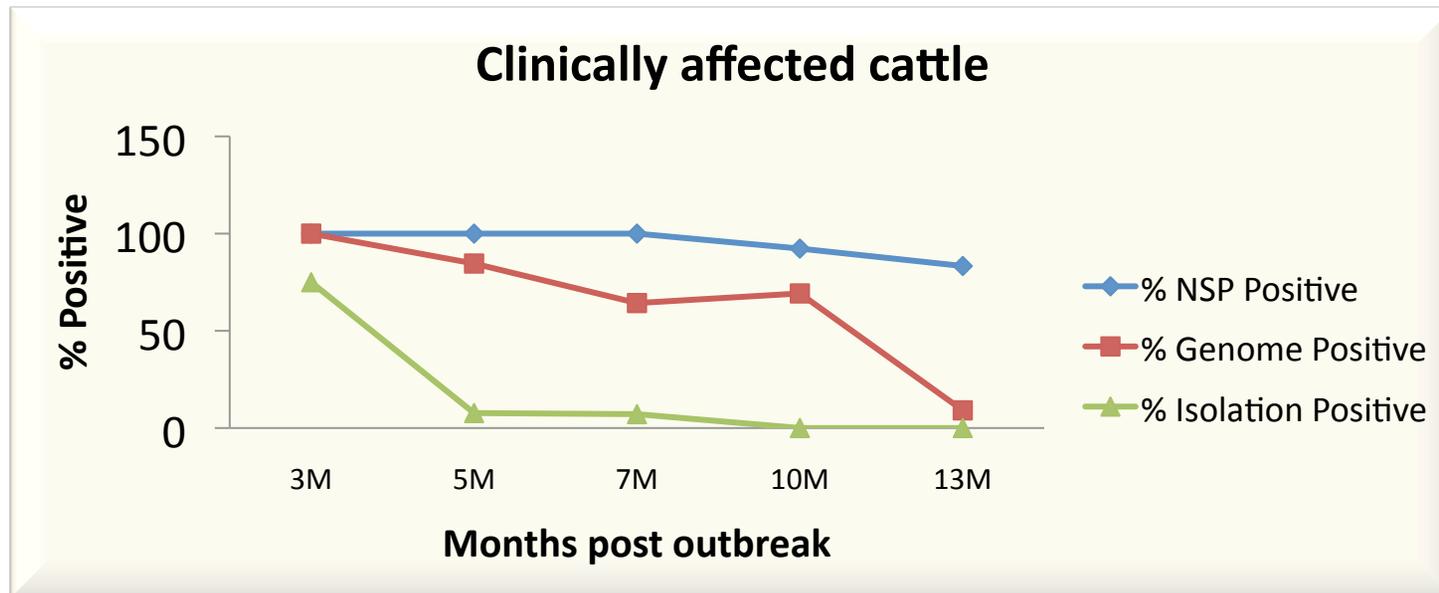


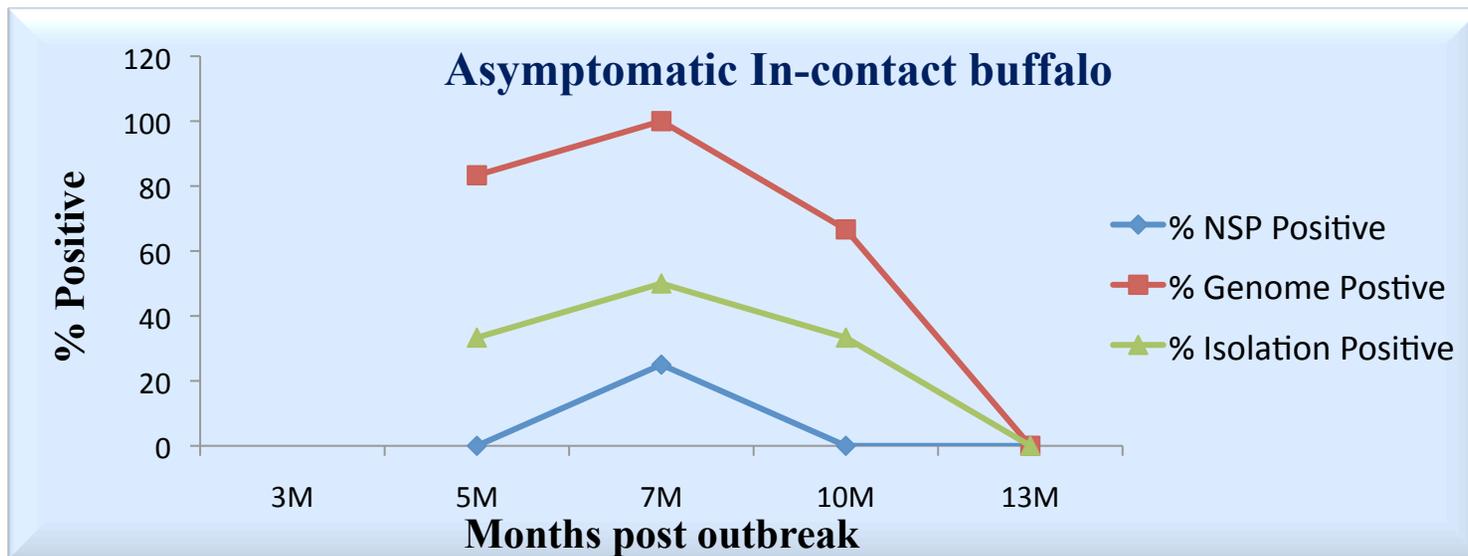
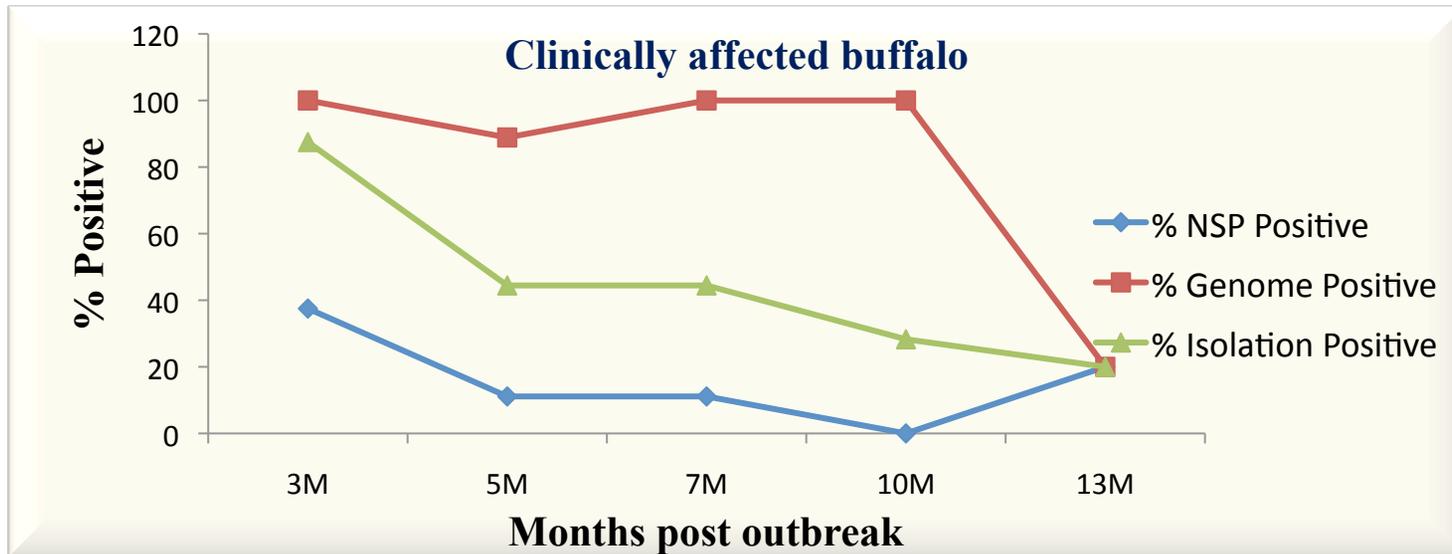
* Out of 222



Number of animals form which OP fluid collected

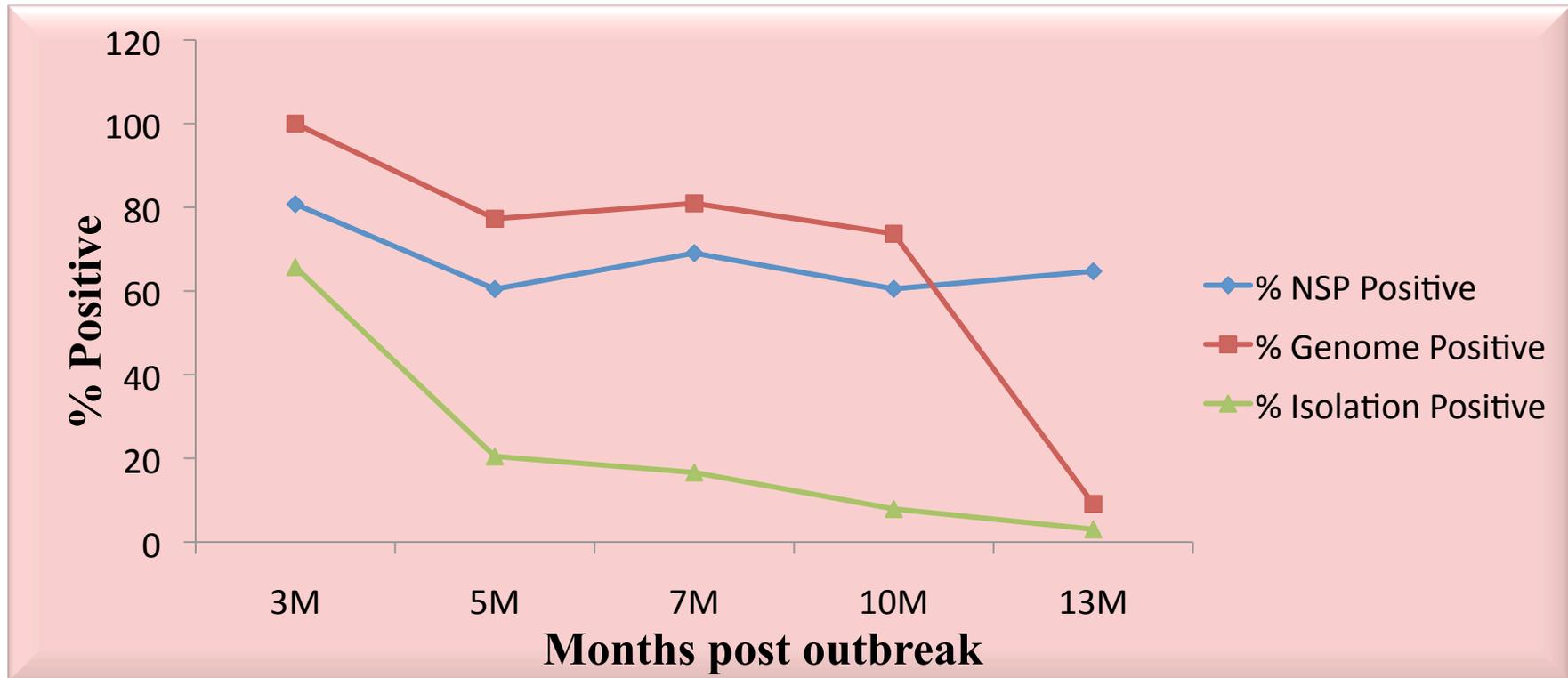








Overall cattle and buffalo



- Genetic and antigenic characterization of the isolates obtained from OPF of persistently infected animals is in progress.



Conclusions:



- In present study, NSP- Ab titer is lower in buffalo than cattle.
- The NSP- Ab positive proportion was consistently lower for asymptomatic category compared to clinical recovered animals.
- Not much difference in the genome detection proportion between clinically recovered and asymptomatic category animals.
- Duration of FMD virus persistence is more in buffalo than cattle under natural condition.
- Virus clearing with time in both the category of animals is evident from gradual decline in proportion of viral genome and virus isolation positive samples and gradual decline in NSP-Ab titer.

Acknowledgements

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- DTRA and United States Strategic Command Centre
- Maria Sterlyadkina, SAIC/TTI DTRA CLS Support
- GFRA



**Thanks for
your kind
attention**

29 08 2012

Himalayan view from PDFMD, Mukteswar