Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

Introduction:

FMD is one of the world's most economically important viral diseases of livestock. The infection results in vesicular lesions in and around the mouth and on the feet, resulting in the reluctance of an animal to eat or move. It is a highly transmissible disease caused by infection with genus *Aphthovirus*, a member of the family Picornaviridae.

According to **NADRES**, from 2001 to 2024, there have been a total of 33,655 outbreaks of FMD disease in India, resulting in 797,541 attacks and 39,311 deaths.

Host characteristics:

The virus primarily affects cloven-hoofed animals of the order Artiodactyla, including livestock hosts like cattle and buffaloes (primary species affected by FMD in India: They exhibit severe symptoms and are crucial for the dairy and meat industry), pigs (act as amplifiers: highly susceptible to the virus, spreading it rapidly), sheep and goats (susceptible, they often exhibit milder symptoms, making detection and control more challenging), as well as many cloven-hoofed wildlife species.

Clinical signs: Fever, Vesicles and Blisters, Drooling, Lameness, and Decreased productivity.

Pathogen characteristics:

Virus Structure: Small, non-enveloped, positive-sense, single stranded, non-segmented RNA virus surrounded by an icosahedral capsid composed of four structural viral proteins (VP1, VP2, VP3, and VP4)
Minimal infectious dose ~10-100 particles are enough to start the infection.
Serotypes: Seven types of FMD virus are A, O, C, Southern African Territories (SAT)- 1, 2, and 3 and Asia 1.
Only types O, A and Asia1 are seen in India.

Mean [95% Confidence Interval (CI)] durations of serotype disease phases in cattle: Incubation (2.7–4.8 days); Latent (1.1–2.1 days); Subclinical infectious (1.5–3.5 days); Clinical infectious (6.2–11.6 days); Total infectious phase (8.2–14.2 days).

Environmental factors:

Transmissibility: Air-borne-can travel long distances. Persistence: Can stay in the hots for months. Temperature: Virus survives in cooler temperatures (4°C to 50°C) Humidity: Facilitate the survival and transmission of virus. Wind: Spread over long distances in the form of aerosol. Soil and Water: Contaminated soil and water can harbor the virus. Animal density: High animal density increases the likelihood of virus transmission.

Trade: Movement and trade of livestock can introduce the virus to new areas.

Grazing: Areas where animals graze can be sites of virus transmission, especially if shared by infected and susceptible animals. etc..

Disease data processing





