



Investigation and Review on PPR disease in Lasta District: North Wollo Zone, Ethiopia

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Abstract: Peste des petite ruminants (PPR) are highly contagious viral disease of sheep and goats with high mortality. The disease is considerable economic importance in countries such as Ethiopia, especially in the district Lasta where small ruminant products are the main sustainable livelihoods. The disease is appear in those three years and this year it shows endemic level with death and illness of sheep and goat with establishment of typical clinical findings. This review shows the current issues for prevalence of the disease in our area. There are need collaborative efforts to develop and interventions to control and eradicate the disease with the establishment of regional laboratory for PPR to achieving the global goal of eradicating PPR by 2030.

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Key words: Lasta, Peste des petit, small ruminant, Morbilli virus⁷ sheep, goat.

Introduction

Peste des petites ruminants (PPR) are a highly contagious and actual viral disease of sheep and goats, with sub clinical manifestation in cattle, pigs and camel. The disease also been reported in some wild species including Dorcas gazelles (1).

The disease is characterized by fever, anorexia, nasal and ocular discharges, sores in the mouth, pneumonia, profuse diarrhea and often death (2).

The virus is highly contagious, easily transmitted by direct contact of healthy animals, or by contact with infected fomites(3).

PPR is caused by Peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV) species small ruminant morbilli virus (SRMV), a member of the genus Morbilli virus, in the family paramixoviridae(4).

Currently a global initiative driven by the food and agricultural organization for animal health (OIE) exists to eradicate PPR by 2030(5).

Methods

Lasta district was found in East Amhara, North Wollo zone with different agro ecological environment, with 11% highland, 75% midland and 16% lowland and a population of small ruminants was 89600 goats and 78540 sheep respectively.

To assess the disease in the district, the main tools were identifying the virus with its typical clinical sign. Before five years this PPR disease was not in the district, but in this few years it appears in different kebeles of the district due to in contact with neighbor animals as well as in sharing market area.

Last year the disease appear in Aydefer Kebele(024) and the district contact with Combolcha Regional laboratory to identify the active incidence of the virus, but duo to farness of the area workers of Laboratory came too late and cannot observe positive case.

This year in 2016 the disease also occur in the that kebele, then reported to Combolcha regional laboratory, but they cannot testing the disease due to conflict in the area and we report the mortality of animals 79 goat and 18 sheep and morbidity of 1342 goat and sheep.

Clinical appearance of PPR

- Ocular discharge from the two eyes.
- Highly febrile.
- Anorexia.
- Sores in the mouth.
- Pneumonia.
- Profuse diarrhea.
- Depression of the animals.

Action taken to control the disease

After we reported to Combolcha Regional Laboratory by mentioning the symptoms and characteristics of the disease seen on the diseased animals, agreement occur between the districts to take intervention.

Then Combolcha laboratory send 140000 dose of PPR vaccine and we are take preparedness action and trained veterinary workers and give to the mentioned kebele as well as neighbor seventeen kebeles for 76500 goats and 58500 sheep.

Conclusion

In general after this virus introduced to Lasta District in this five years, we are actively follow the incidence of the disease, agree with Regional Laboratory by trained vet workers and making awareness to district vet workers.

So, by applying efforts with different district stakeholders and Combolcha Regional Laboratory we are vaccinated 135000 sheep and goats.

Recommendation

Since the disease was transmitted in contact, the farmers should be kept his animals by protecting in contact with others.

The other measure should kept when new animals buy from market and introduced to the heard they must be vaccinated their animals in to the nearest veterinary clinic.

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