






**Disease name:** Nairobi Sheep Disease

		
<b>Healthy Sheep</b>	<b>Acute haemorrhagic inflammation of the stomachs.</b>	<b>Rhipicephalus appendiculatus tick (also called Brown Ear tick)</b>
<b>Disease Name</b>	<b>Nairobi Sheep Disease</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Nairobi sheep disease (NSD) is a tick-borne viral disease of sheep and goats characterized by fever and hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, abortion, and high mortality. The disease was first identified near Nairobi, Kenya in 1910, and NSD virus was shown to be the causative agent in 1917. The disease is endemic in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Botswana, Mozambique, and Republic of Congo.	
<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>NSD</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Fever (41–42°C) that persists for 1–7 days.</li> <li>• Diarrhea usually appears 1–3 days after the onset of fever</li> <li>• Depression;</li> <li>• Anorexia;</li> <li>• Muco-purulent, blood-stained, nasal discharge;</li> <li>• Fetid dysentery that causes painful straining.</li> <li>• Pregnant animals frequently abort.</li> <li>• Mortality rate as high as 70–90% for indigenous breeds of sheep and 30% for exotic and cross breeds.</li> </ul>	
<b>Control &amp; Prevention</b>	<b>NSD Control</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unaffected animals in the flock may be treated with acaricides</li> <li>• Restricting movement of livestock</li> <li>• Longterm tick control is not cost effective in endemic areas.</li> </ul>	

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>No treatment for NSD is available</b>  No Commercial vaccine is available
<b>Good Practice</b>	Aborted foetuses, dead lambs, placentas and any contaminated bedding must be removed and destroyed.  Naïve sheep must only be moved to pasture which have been cleaned of any Ticks.
<b>Special Instructions</b>	Samples collected should be sent to the Veterinary Laboratories for confirmation  Samples that need to be collected are: -  · Blood in EDTA · Serum · Liver and spleen after post – mortem
<b>Prevention of disease or pests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Susceptible sheep and goats must be protected from the vector by weekly acaricide dipping and spraying.</li> <li>• Movement of animals into endemic areas must be controlled</li> </ul>
<b>Mandate/ referral Centres</b>	Director of Veterinary Services  KARI Biotechnology Center
<b>Reference Links – book, journal paper, magazine, brochure, bulletin, fact sheet, web etc</b>	<a href="http://www.spc.int/rahs/">http://www.spc.int/rahs/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/t0756e/T0756E00.HTM">http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/t0756e/T0756E00.HTM</a> <a href="http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/2008/pdf/2.09.01_BUNYAVIRAL_DISEASES.pdf">http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/2008/pdf/2.09.01_BUNYAVIRAL_DISEASES.pdf</a>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	
<b>Compiled By:</b>	Dr. Y.S. Binopal