

**ASSESSMENT OF PESTES DES PETIT
RUMINANTS (PPR)
INFECTION IN CAMELS AND THEIR ROLE IN
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PPR**

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BACKGROUND

What is PPR?

- Highly contagious viral disease
- High mortality (50-80%)
- Primarily of small ruminants
- Disease resembles rinderpest



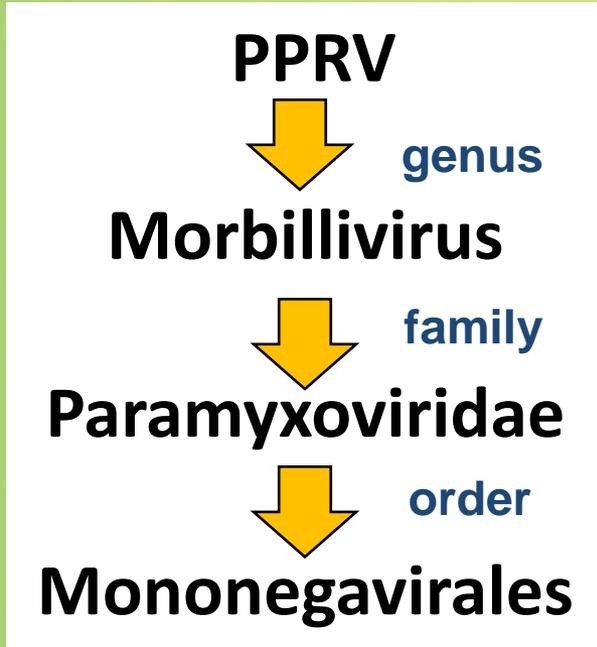
MANIFESTATION

- high fever, ocular and nasal discharge, pneumonia, severe diarrhoea



BACKGROUND

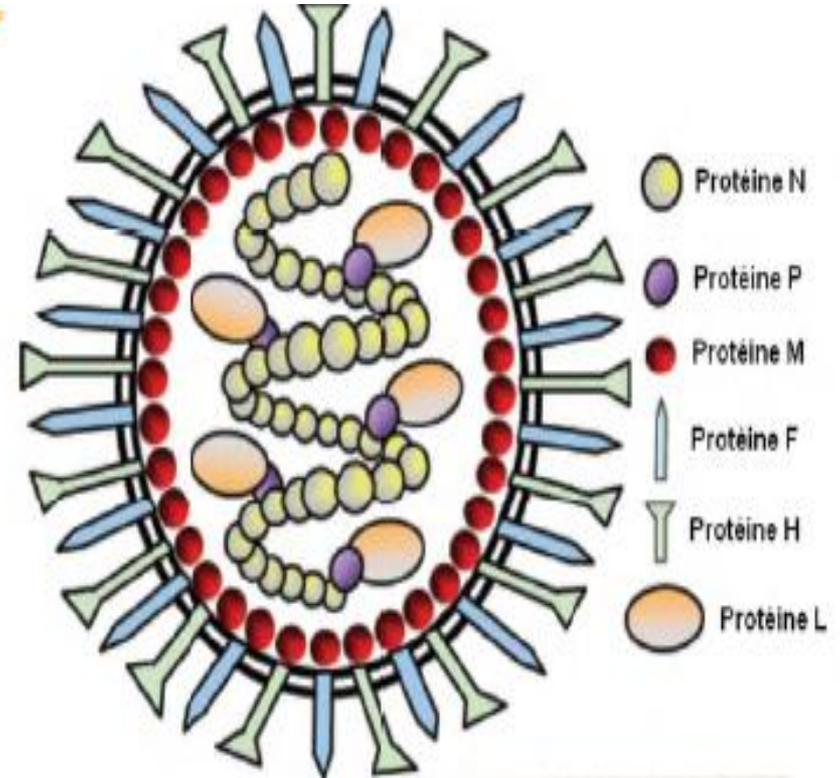
Causative agent



One serotype; 4 lineages

Lymphotropic and epitheliotropic

PPRV genome

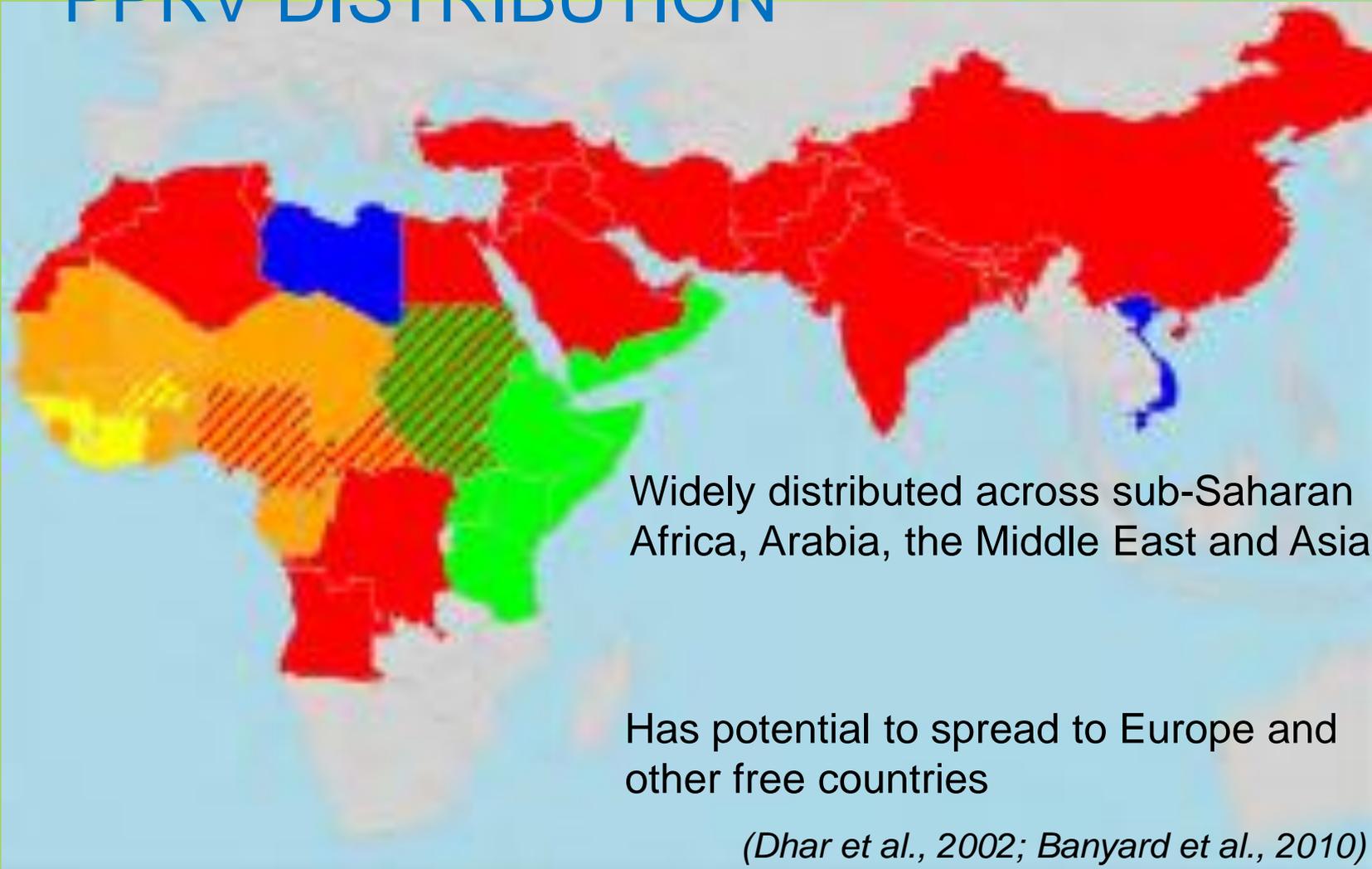


herring bone structure

3'-N-P/C/V-M-F-H-L-5'



PPRV DISTRIBUTION



Widely distributed across sub-Saharan Africa, Arabia, the Middle East and Asia.

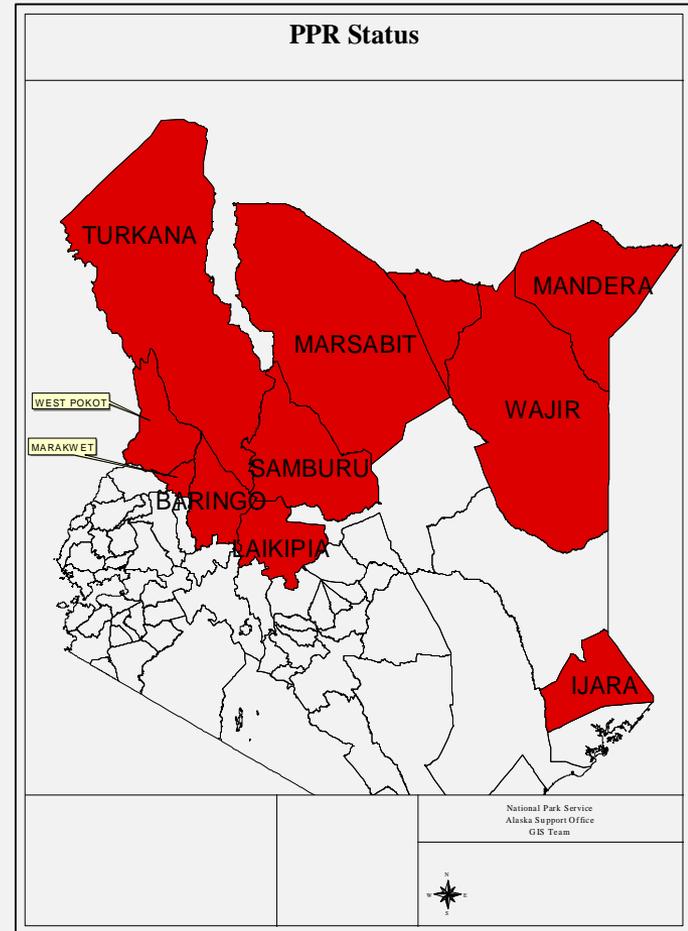
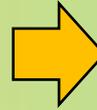
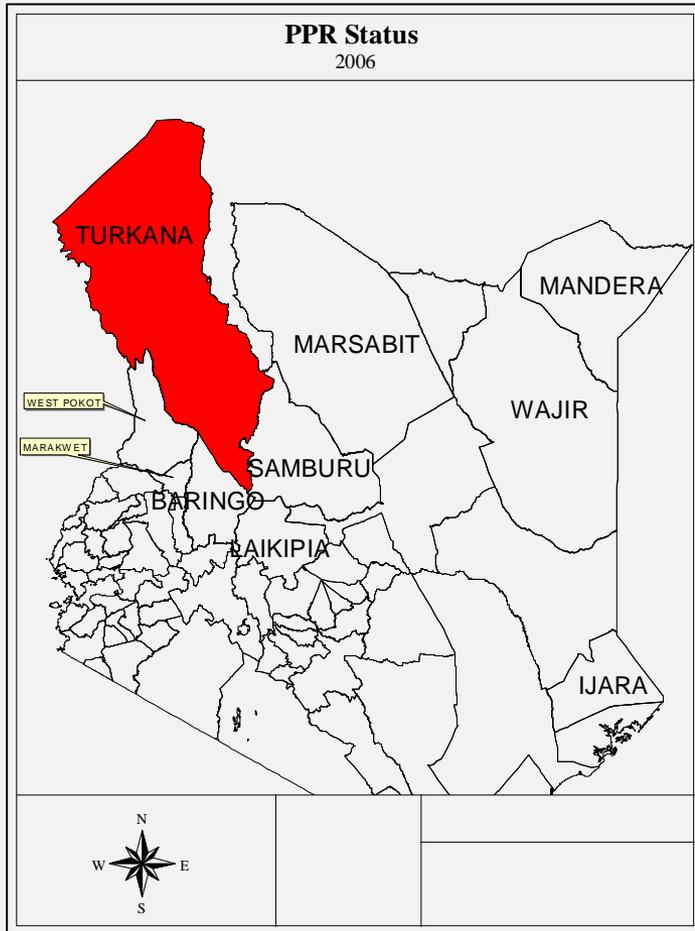
Has potential to spread to Europe and other free countries

(Dhar et al., 2002; Banyard et al., 2010)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Lineage I | Lineage III | Positive serology |
| Lineage II | Lineage IV | Free of PPR |



PPRV DISTRIBUTION



Kenya-status 2006

Kenya status-2008



PPRV DISTRIBUTION

PPRV INFECTED AREAS - KENYA



Current status (FAO,2009)



BACKGROUND

PPR CONSEQUENCES

POVERTY

FOOD INSECURITY

PESTES DES PETIT RUMINANTS

Small-ruminant production

POOR PASTORALIST & AGRO-PASTORALIST
COMMUNITIES

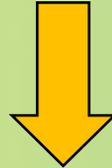


BACKGROUND

PPR CONSEQUENCES



Healthy herd



PPR= high morbidity & mortality

