

Saiga Mortality Events Betpak Dala, Republic of Kazakhstan May 2015

Preliminary results of Outbreak Investigation – (field and laboratory)

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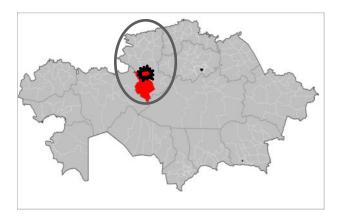
Sampling saiga on the steppe

As part of a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Agriculture Hunting Committee, RIBSP (Kazakh), & Vet Ref Lab Astana of Kazakhstan & ACBK (Kazakh), IOZ (Kazakh), RVC, FAO, CMS, ICL, FFI, FZS and others;

monitoring of saiga mortality at calving using standard protocols has been instituted routinely since 2011, enabling more thorough ecological understanding of disease processes in saiga.







2012

May ~ 1000 deaths



2013

August-early September ~ 3000

2014

>1000

Mortality occurs every year but Major die-off is relatively rare

Background mortality includes: predation, weather stress at calving, in winter (Dzhut)



Dystocia (calving related)



Calves die due to hypothermia (due to fluctuating spring temperatures), acute infections, neglect and predation

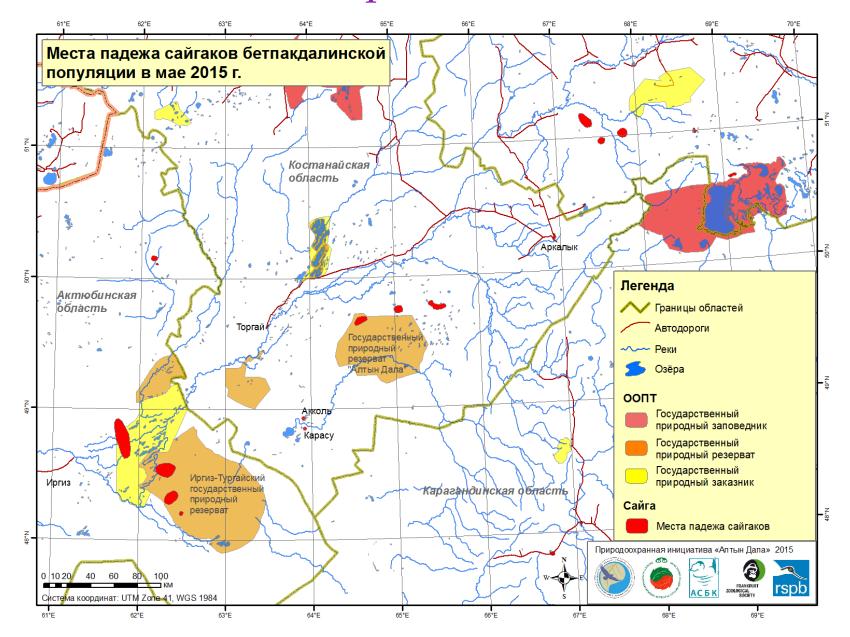
The New York Times

Death on the Steppes: Mystery Disease Kills Saigas

By CARL ZIMMER MAY 29, 2015

RVC

2015 Outbreak Betpak Dala



RVC

Die off Betpak Dala 2015



General Observations Outbreak May 2015



Plants being eaten at the time of the outbreak Tengiz

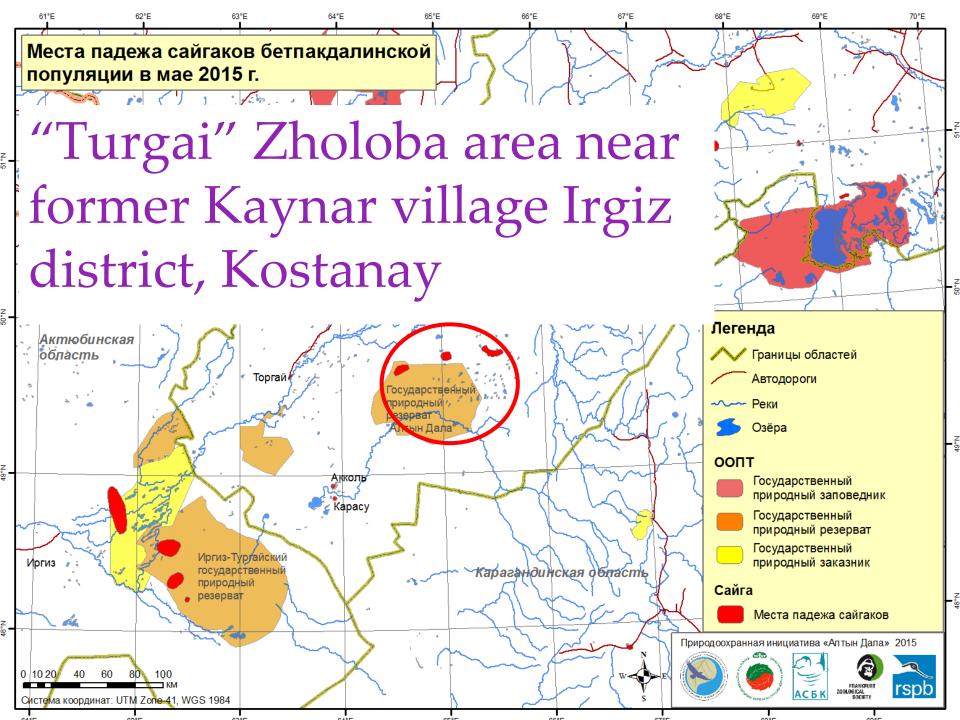






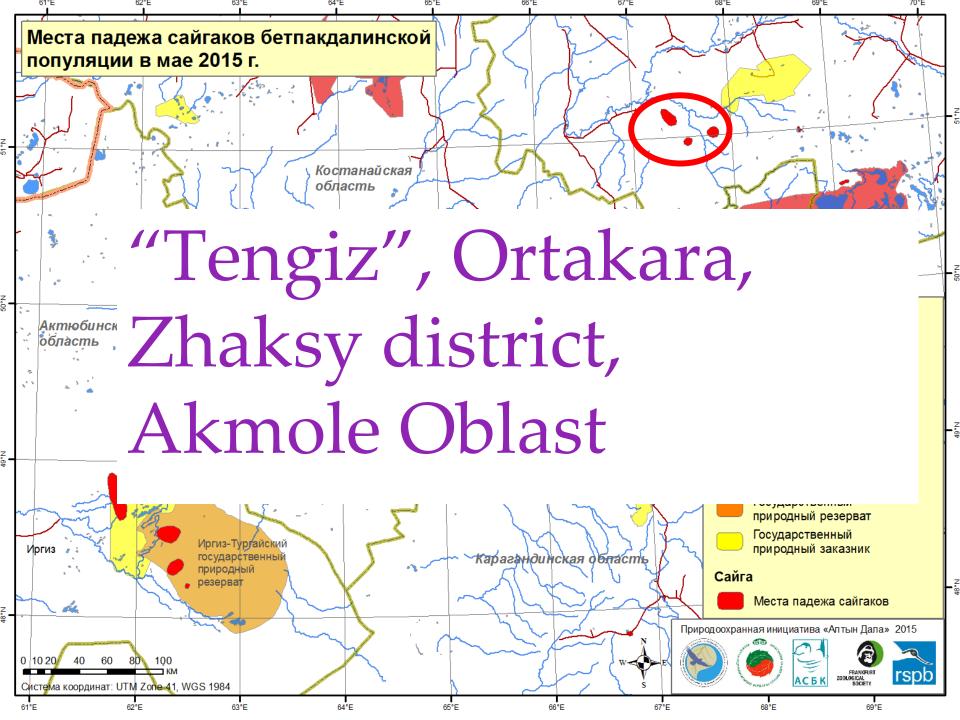
Clinical Picture





Haemorrhagic disease - Turgai





Haemorrhagic disease - Tengiz



Preliminary differential diagnosis from clinical picture and gross pathology

Adult - Peracute syndrome

Haemorrhagic septicaemia? Clostridial enterotoxaemia? Peracute toxicosis?



Calves – Peracute mostly diarrhoea some respiratory (milk source?)

Test results of RSE "SRIBSP" of the Committee of Science of MES RoK

Supported by Royal Veterinary College, London, UK

Bacteriology

Pasteurella multocida isolated from 93.7% carcases examined PCR, DNA of type B

Virology & Parasitology

Unremarkable

Toxicology

Tissues and blood - alpha-toxin of CI. perfringens was detected

Environmental samples: Radiology, soil heavy metals, air and water analysis from die off sites were



unremarkable

Other National laboratories also demonstrated *P.Multocida* and *C.perfringens*

Epidemiology

Rapid onset virulent disease in aggregation of saiga at calving Adult cases (majority) opportunistic infection from latent commensal bacteria, calves contracted infection/toxin from milk



Co-factors - ? Weather stress

~100% morbidity in aggregation and ~100% fatality !!!



Hypotheses on Disease Co-Factors or triggers

- 1. Climate/environmental change effect on saiga ecology
- 2. Environmental temperature changes at time of die off
- 3. Pasture or other environmental factor

I would like to thank the following for their support, particularly

Dr Mukhit Orynbayev and his team from RIBSP CS ME&S RK

Ministry of Agriculture: Khairbek Musabayev; Bakytbek Duisekeyev; Igor Koval (Hunting Committee), Gulzhan Kalykova (Astana Veterinary Reference Centre)

- Dr A. Zhakypbayev, Dr Y. Grachev, Dr A. Usenbayev for their advice & support.
- Steffen Zuther (ACBK/FZS), Dr Sarah Robinson, Dr Eric Morgan (Bristol University), Prof E.J. Milner-Gulland (Imperial College London), Dr Sergei Khomenkho (FAO),
- Wendy Beauvais, Anthony Dancer, Daniela Sa Barros, Dr. Camilla Benfield and Alexa Wolfs (Staff, Masters and PhD students from Royal Veterinary College)
- Aline Kuehl-Stenzel Natalya Yakusheva Convention on Migratory Species



- David Mallon IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group
- Paul Hotham (FFI) Amanda Fine (WCS)

Acknowledgements

RIBSP CS ME&S RK MA-FHC & NRVC





FAUNA & FLORA International Conserving wildlife since 1903







FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Saiga Interest Group Imperial College London



Pirbright Institute

Freidrich Loefler Institute



