

NO SPECIFIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE CAMEL SECTOR

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on camel sector was viewed through many ways, i.e. infection and disease of the owners or staff in camel farms, difficulties in the local and international distribution network of camel products due to the restriction of movements, changes in the consumers' behavior toward the unexpected health crisis, cancellation of touristic or sport event linked to camel breeding and national and international travel restriction of professionals, service personals, scientists etc. International travel restrictions seriously impacted ongoing and future international technical and scientific cooperation. These observations were critically evaluated and published by the Peter Nagy, Ulrich Wernery, Pamela Burger, Judit Juhasz, Bernard Faye in their recent publication cited below. They emphasised the role of extraordinary immunology of camelids in fighting infectious diseases. These nanobodies, due to their small size, have an enormous potential for diagnostic use and therapeutics. The peripheral blood mononuclear cells of camelids can be used to produce specific nanobodies that effectively neutralises beta coronaviruses. These nanobodies are excellent candidates for antiviral therapy. There is no specific impact of COVID-19 on the camel sector compared to other livestock sectors or agricultural sector.

(Peter Nagy, Ulrich Wernery, Pamela Burger, Judit Juhasz, Bernard Faye, The impact of COVID-19 on Old World Camelids and their potential role to combat a human pandemic, *Animal Frontiers*, Volume 11, Issue 1, January 2021, Pages 60-66, <https://doi.org/10.1093/af/vfaa048>)

Journal of Camel Practice and Research is proudly releasing the first issue of volume 28th. A big leap from first issue of June 1994 to April 2021. I am thankful to my team of editorial board and authors who are continuously contributing their manuscripts. The current issue is rich in the research contents of dromedary and Bactrian camels. These include a new milking technology: "Stimulactor", intramuscular myxoma, caseous lymphadenitis (Pseudotuberculosis), association of vitamin B12, cobalt and sulfur levels in serum and cerebrospinal fluid, comparative transcriptome analysis provides potential insights into the mechanism of camel milk in regulating alcoholic liver disease in mice, Crimean-congo haemorrhagic fever, ER- α expression in the hypothalamus-pituitary-gonad axis of the Bactrian camel, evaluation of transtracheal wash (TTW) and tracheal wash (TW) in camels with respiratory disorders, immunoreactivity of alpha smooth muscle actin in the epididymis of the dromedary camel, influence of 8 km training on cardiac biomarkers, immunomodulatory effect of *Escherichia coli* lipopolysaccharide on phenotype and function of blood monocytes in camels, molecular characterisation of growth hormone (GH) gene in Indian dromedary and Bactrian camel, molecular detection of *Trypanosoma evansi* in camel using internal transcribed spacer 1 of Ribosomal DNA, obstructive urolithiasis in dromedary camels: clinical, ultrasonographic and postmortem findings, prevalence of Rotavirus infection, prominent prescapular caseous lymphadenitis abscess, prozone reaction in an antibody ELISA of a brucellosis positive dromedary camel, scanning electron microscopic studies on the thyroid gland, immunophenotype of camel blood eosinophils and fatalities in dromedary camels across the Arabian peninsula caused by plastic waste.

I am sure that all camel researchers and scientists will keep strengthening their support to the biggest platform of camelid research literature- JCPR. Wishing all the editors and authors a corona free year to stay healthy.



(Dr. T.K. Gahlot)
Editor