

Follow-up report No.: 2

Report reference: , OIE Ref: 3364, Report Date: 07/11/2006, Country: Thailand

Report Summary

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Disease | Highly pathogenic avian influenza | Animal type | Terrestrial |
| Causal Agent | highly pathogenic avian influenza | Serotype(s) | H5N1 |
| Clinical Signs | Yes | Reason | Reoccurrence of a listed disease |
| Date of first confirmation of the event | 26/07/2006 | Date of Start of Event | 16/07/2006 |
| Date of report | 07/11/2006 | Date Submitted To OIE | 08/11/2006 |
| Diagnosis | Suspicion, Clinical, Laboratory (advanced), Necropsy | Date Of Last Occurrence | 09/11/2005 |
| Number Of Reported Outbreaks | Submitted= 2, Draft= 0 | Name of Sender of the report | Dr Yukol Limlamthong |
| Address | 69/1 Phya Thai Road, Ratchadheewe, BANGKOK 10400 | Position | Director-General |
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Outbreak (other report - submitted)

| PHICHIT | BangMulNarg | NernMaGorg | Unit Type | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Start | End |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| PHICHIT | BangMulNarg | NernMaGorg | Village | No 11 | 16,148 | 100,224799 | 16/07/2006 | 02/08/2006 |
| Species | Measuring units | Susceptible | Cases | Deaths | Destroyed | Slaughtered | | |
| Birds | Animals | 295 | 31 | 31 | 264 | 0 | | |
| Affected Population | | Native chicken | | | | | | |

Outbreak (other report - submitted)

| NAKHON PHANOM | Muang | Baan Glang | Unit Type | Location | Latitude | Longitude | Start | End |
|---------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| NAKHON PHANOM | Muang | Baan Glang | Village | N°13 | 17,236 | 104,464799 | 24/07/2006 | 02/08/2006 |
| Species | Measuring units | Susceptible | Cases | Deaths | Destroyed | Slaughtered | | |
| Birds | Animals | 5500 | 2241 | 2241 | 3259 | 0 | | |
| Affected Population | | Layer chickens in a conventional medium size farm with typically low biosecurity | | | | | | |

Outbreak summary: Total outbreaks = 2 (Submitted)

| Species | Susceptible | Cases | Deaths | Destroyed | Slaughtered |
|---------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Birds | 5795 | 2272 | 2272 | 3523 | 0 |

Epidemiology

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| Epidemiological comments |
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Two outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza were reported in Thailand between 24 July and 2 August 2006 in Pichitr and Nakhon Phanom provinces.

Upon investigation, there was no epidemiological link between these outbreaks. The outbreak in Pichitr was caused by the same viral strain that had appeared in Thailand since 2004, the Thailand-Vietnam strain. The outbreak in Nakhon Phanom was caused by a new virus similar to the Southeast China strain.

Overall disease control measures conducted in accordance with the laws on animal epidemics have been maintained in 2006 as follows:

- stamping out of animals in the affected premises with 75% compensation (393,430 birds destroyed);
- disposal of carcasses and eggs, and infected and risk material (e.g., litter, feed, egg flats, etc.) and waste;
- disinfection of the affected premises, all infected/contaminated materials and other risk material; disinfectant was provided free of charge for use in 2,298,244 poultry premises;
- quarantine and movement control (1,029,588 birds inspected);
- surveillance programmes:
 - * nationwide active clinical surveillance and notification for implementing disease control once a case is suspected according to the current avian influenza case definition;
 - * intensive surveillance (known in Thailand as "the X-ray campaign") 3 times in all at-risk areas during 1-28 February, 1 June-31 July and 11-30 September 2006 (145,978 samples collected);
 - * routine sampling prior to movement (a total of 522,072 cloacal swabs were collected between January and October 2006).
- poultry restocking in the affected areas cannot be carried out until 90 days after the completion of disinfection;
- biosecurity improvement (on-going and long term activities):
 - * restructuring of free-grazing ducks to a housing system, registration and flock identification for 7,333,987 birds of 3,109 owners;
 - * registration of fighting rings/arenas (2,400 holdings were listed);
 - * identification of fighting cocks (248,877 birds of 107,163 owners were registered).
- no avian influenza vaccination is allowed.

There have been no new outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus subtype H5N1 in Thailand since 2 August 2006. The period of 90 days after the date of disinfection following the completion of stamping-out ended on 1 November 2006.

Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection • Unknown or inconclusive

Control Measures

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Applied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stamping out • Quarantine • Movement control inside the country • Screening • Zoning • Disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s) | To be applied | • No Planned Control Measures |
| | | Vaccination Prohibited | Yes |
| Animals treated | No | | |

Country / Zone

Country or zone a zone or compartment

Diagnostic test results

| Laboratory Type | Name of Laboratory | Species | Test Type | Date Results Provided | Result |
|---------------------|---|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|
| National laboratory | Lower Northern Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centre, Department of Livestock Development, Pitsanuloke province | Birds | virus isolation | 26/07/2006 | Positive |

Future Reporting

What further reports will be submitted in relation to this event? The event is resolved. No more reports will be submitted.

Outbreak map

