

Follow-up report No.: 1

Report reference: , OIE Ref: 4548, Report Date: 26/02/2006, Country: Iran

Report Summary

Disease	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	Animal type	Terrestrial
Causal Agent	Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus	Serotype(s)	H5N1
Clinical Signs	Yes	Reason	First occurrence of a listed disease
Date of confirmation of Event	13/02/2006	Date of Start of Event	02/02/2006
Date of report	26/02/2006	Diagnosis	Clinical, Laboratory (advanced)
Number of reported outbreaks	Submitted= 1, Draft= 0	Name of Sender of the report	Dr Mojtaba Noorouzi
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Outbreak (other report - submitted)

Province	District	Sub-district	Unit Type	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Start	End
GILAN	Rasht	Somaesara	Not applicable	Selkeh/Espand	37,1142	49,5474	02/02/2006	26/02/2006
Species	Measuring units	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Destroyed	Slaughtered		
Wild species	Animals	3000	153	153	0	0		

Affected Population

On 2 February 2006, within the framework of the Avian Influenza Passive Surveillance Plan in place for wild birds in Gilan province, a few deaths were reported among swans in two marshes (Selkeh and Espand) at Somaesara (Anzali wetland). Immediately, all the relevant activities were implemented in accordance with OIE guidelines and recommendations, and all of the indigenous birds in six villages considered to be epidemiological units at risk (i.e. within a 2-km radius) were destroyed and their owners compensated by the IVO. Samples taken from the indigenous birds were tested as follows: sera were tested using haemagglutination inhibition (H5 and H9 avian influenza and Newcastle disease) and tissue samples were tested by RT-PCR, all with negative results. Tissue samples taken from swans were sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle disease in Padova, Italy, for virological tests (see details below).

Outbreak summary: Total outbreaks = 1 (Submitted)

Species	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Destroyed	Slaughtered
Wild species	3000	153	153	0	0

Epidemiology

Epidemiological comments

An epidemiological investigation was carried out as a qualitative risk assessment in the area where dead and sick swans were found.

Protection and surveillance zones were established.

One of the most significant changes in the ecosystem of Anzali wetland is that the population of swans has increased from 8 birds in 2005 to 3,000 birds in 2006.

All the poultry holdings (native, industrial) around the wetland have been identified, appropriate on-farm biosecurity measures have been implemented, movements of poultry products are under control, check point stations are in place for the control of illegal movement, disease awareness among owners has been increased, assembly of live birds at markets and other gatherings is prohibited and under control. Hunting of birds has been prohibited in the country for the past six months and transport, dispatch and movement of risk material is prohibited. An eighth statement was distributed by IVO to update the media on the current bird flu situation.

Source of Infection	• Unknown or inconclusive
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Control Measures

No Control Measures		Animals treated	No
Vaccination Prohibited	Yes		

Country / Zone

Country or zone	the whole country
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Diagnostic test results

Laboratory Type	Name of Laboratory	Species	Test Type	Date Results Provided	Result
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Future Reporting

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

