

<i>Contents</i>	
Hog cholera in Germany	23
Rabies in Italy	24
African swine fever in Portugal	24
Newcastle disease in Belgium	25
Lumpy skin disease in Réunion Island (French overseas department)	26
United Kingdom: Great Britain is free from fowl plague	27
Switzerland remains free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	27
Hog cholera in Austria	28

### **HOG CHOLERA** Erreur! Signet non défini. **IN GERMANY**

*Translation of the text of a fax received on 28 February 1992 from Dr N. Voetz, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn:*

S. R. - 1

*Nature of diagnosis:* laboratory (direct immunofluorescence test).

*Date of initial detection of animal health incident:* 24 February 1992.

*Estimated date of first infection:* unknown.

*Number of separate outbreaks identified so far:* one (1).

*Geographical identification of the outbreak:* Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald district, Freiburg province, Baden-Württemberg region.

*Details concerning the outbreak:*

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
1	sui	6	4	2	4	0

*Comments concerning affected population:* fattening pigs.

*Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:* origin of infection unknown; investigations under way.

*Control measures taken to date:* slaughter of the animals present in the outbreak, and destruction of the carcasses; usual control measures.

**RABIES IN ITALY**ERREUR! SIGNET NON DÉFINI.

*Translation of the text of a telex received on 28 February 1992 from Dr R. Marabelli, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Health, Rome:*

S. R. - 2 No. 1

*Final date of previous report period:* 11 February 1992.

*Final date of this report period:* 28 February 1992.

*Number of separate outbreaks identified so far:* four (4).

*Geographical identification of the new outbreak:* Moggio Udinese district, Local Sanitary Unit No. 4, Udine province.

*Details concerning the new outbreak:*

No.	Species	Number of animals in outbreak	Data since last report			
			Number of new cases	Number of deaths	Number of animals destroyed	Number of animals slaughtered
4	fau	...	1	0	1	0

*Comments concerning the affected population:* fox.

*Comments concerning diagnosis:* laboratory diagnosis (Experimental Animal Health Control Institute, Padua).

*Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:* the animal was shot near the frontier with Austria.

\*  
\* \*

**AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN PORTUGAL**

*Translation of the text of a fax received on 28 February 1992 from Dr J.M. Machado Gouveia, Director General of Livestock, Lisbon:*

S. R. - 1

*Nature of diagnosis:* clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.

*Date of initial detection of animal health incident:* 25 February 1992.

*Estimated date of first infection:* unknown.

*Number of separate outbreaks identified so far:* two (2).

*Geographical identification of the outbreaks:* Monchique district, Sanitary Intervention Zone (SIZ) No. 23, Algarve region.

*Details concerning the outbreaks:*

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
1	sui	64	7	7	57	0
2	sui	911	72	72	839	0

*Comments concerning affected population:* breeding and fattening pigs, piglets. Stock kept indoors.

*Comments concerning diagnosis:* direct immunofluorescence test carried out at the National Veterinary Research Laboratory, Lisbon.

*Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:* tracing-back under way; the last outbreak of African swine fever in SIZ No. 23 was in 1983.

*Control measures taken to date:* isolation, slaughter of pigs and burial of their carcasses; restrictions on animal movements in the area; disinfection of premises.

\*  
\* \*

**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN BELGIUM**ERREUR! SIGNET NON DÉFINI.

*Translation of the text of a telex received on 1 March 1992 from Dr J. Tambeur, Inspector General, Veterinary Inspection Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Brussels:*

S. R. - 2 No. 1

*Final date of previous report period:* 18 February 1992.

*Final date of this report period:* 24 February 1992.

*Number of separate outbreaks identified so far:* two (2).

*Geographical identification of the new outbreak:*

2. Grobbendonk district, Antwerp province.

*Details concerning the new outbreak:*

No.	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak	Data since last report			
			Number of new cases	Number of deaths	Number of animals destroyed	Number of animals slaughtered
2	avi	31	10	6	25	0

*Comments concerning the affected population:* hobby fowls.

*Diagnostic details:*

- A. *New diagnostic findings:* virus isolation.
- B. *Conclusions to date concerning nature of agent:* velogenic virus.
- C. *Comments concerning diagnosis:* virus characterization by monoclonal antibodies at the National Veterinary Research Institute.

*Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:* purchase of animals in a market.

*Control measures taken during report period:* slaughter of all susceptible animals on the premises, and disposal of their carcasses in a destruction plant; creation of a 3 km control area around the outbreak and implementation of appropriate control measures, including isolation and a ban on the movement of poultry and other fowl.

\*  
\* \*

**LUMPY SKIN DISEASE IN REUNION ISLAND  
(French overseas department)**

*Translation of the text of a fax received on 3 March 1992 from Dr J. Adroit, Head of the Department of Food Quality Control and Veterinary and Phytosanitary Actions, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Paris:*

S. R. - 1

*Nature of diagnosis:* laboratory; confirmed by electron microscopy.

*Date of initial detection of animal health incident:* 21 February 1992.

*Estimated date of first infection:* unspecified.

*Number of separate outbreaks identified so far:* one hundred sixteen (116).

*Geographical identification of the outbreaks:* Réunion Island (Indian Ocean):

Saint-Denis district  
Sainte-Marie district  
Sainte-Suzanne district  
Saint-André district  
Salazie district  
Le Tampon district  
Saint-Louis district  
Saint-Pierre district  
Bras-Panon district  
Les Avirons district.

*Comments concerning affected population:* cattle.

*Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:* three types of transmission: close contact (animal to animal), herd contact (vectors: insects, objects), movement of cattle. Morbidity rate is from 60 to 70% and mortality rate is from 1 to 10% (mainly affecting weakened animals). Some zones are still free.

*Control measures taken to date:* movement restrictions in the affected zones, and vaccination of the cattle population. No cattle have ever been imported into metropolitan France from Réunion Island. Regulatory measures are being adopted in order to ban any such importation.

## **UNITED KINGDOM: GREAT BRITAIN IS FREE FROM FOWL PLAGUE**

*Text of a fax received on 3 March 1992 from Dr K.C. Meldrum, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Surbiton:*

Restrictions were lifted at midnight on 21 February 1992 following stamping-out procedures applied to the isolated outbreak of fowl plague in turkeys.

Disease was confirmed on 20 January 1992 and movement restrictions imposed on all poultry units within 10 km of the affected premises. The surviving birds in the affected unit were slaughtered on 21 January, and their carcasses were safely disposed of. Cleansing and disinfection of the premises took place on 22 January.

A thorough investigation of poultry flocks within the restricted area has shown no evidence, on the basis of clinical history and an examination of mortality records, which would indicate that any further infection exists. In the course of these investigations all birds on premises within 3 km of the infected premises were inspected. In addition, all premises containing poultry within 3-10 km were identified and extensive surveillance carried out. In total, over one and half million birds on 193 premises were inspected. In the absence of evidence of disease over a 30-day period from the date of cleansing and disinfection, all restrictions have now been lifted.

Although a full epidemiological study was carried out, the source of the infection has not been determined. Virological investigations of material obtained during the period of active disease in December 1991 are continuing.

\*  
\* \*

## **SWITZERLAND REMAINS FREE FROM CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA**

*Translation of the text of a communication received on 5 March 1992 from Professor P. Gafner, Director of the Federal Veterinary Office, Federal Department of Public Economy, Bern:*

At the end of 1991, the Italian Veterinary Services detected the presence of antibodies directed against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in six bovines imported from Switzerland three weeks before. Blood samples were taken from all cattle over six months old from the establishments of origin (a total of 160 animals).

Serological tests carried out by the CNEVA Bovine Pathology Laboratory in Lyons, France, all proved negative.

In view of these results, it has been accepted that the cattle in question were infected after having left Switzerland.

No cases of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia have been recorded in Switzerland since 1895.

\*  
\* \*

**HOG CHOLERA** Erreur! Signet non défini. **IN AUSTRIA**

*Text of a fax received on 6 March 1992 from Dr P. Weber, Chief of the Veterinary Services, Ministry of Health, Sport and Consumer Protection, Vienna:*

S. R. - 1

*Nature of diagnosis:* virus isolation by immunofluorescence test.

*Date of initial detection of animal health incident:* 19 February 1992.

*Estimated date of first infection:* 15 February 1992.

*Number of separate outbreaks identified so far:* one (1).

*Geographical identification of the outbreak:* Graz district (XI-Mariatrost), Styria province **Erreur! Signet non défini.**

*Details concerning the outbreak:*

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
1	sui	190	3	3	187	0

*Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:* suspected introduction via swill.

*Control measures taken to date:* stamping-out, serological control of neighbouring and in-contact farms.

\*  
\* \*