9 July 1993 **Vol. 6 - No. 26**

Contents

Suspicion of hog cholera in Peninsular Malaysia	105
Status of hog cholera in Germany	106
France is free from Newcastle disease	106
Newcastle disease in Austria	107
Viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits in Cuba	107
Newcastle disease in Uzbekistan	109
Turkey: resumption of vaccination against foot and mouth disease in Thrace	109

SUSPICION OF HOG CHOLERA IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Text of a fax received on 5 July 1993 from Dr A.M. Babjee, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and post-mortem.
Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 28 June 1993.
Estimated date of first infection: 25 June 1993.
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: one (1).
Geographical identification of the outbreak: Baru Valdor village, Perai Selatan district, Pinang State (5° 10' N - 100° 30' E).

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	600	5	5	0	0

Comments concerning affected population: fattening and breeding pigs in a small private farm. All the affected piglets (21 days old) were from the same litter.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: no other farms in the vicinity have been infected. The source of infection has not been identified so far; investigations are under way.

Control measures taken to date: quarantine; immediate and intensive vaccination in the surrounding farms, movement controls and intensified surveillance.

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STATUS OF HOG CHOLERA IN GERMANY

Translation of the text of two faxes received on 5 and 7 July 1993 from Dr N. Voetz, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn:

Final date of previous report period: 28 June 1993 (see *Disease Information*, **6** [25], 99).
Final date of this report period: 1 July 1993.
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: fifty-two (52).
Geographical identification of the new outbreaks: Lüneburg district, Lower Saxony *Land*:

51. Soltau-Fallingbostel district
52. Rotenburg district.

Details concerning the new outbreaks:

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
51	sui	121	...	0	121	0
52	sui	706	40	8	698	0

Comments concerning affected population: fattening pigs.

Comments concerning diagnosis: outbreak No. 51: direct immunofluorescence test; outbreak No. 52: virus neutralisation and immunofluorescence tests.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: outbreak No. 51: purchase of animals; outbreak No. 52: origin unknown, investigations under way.

Control measures taken during report period: stamping-out; all the necessary sanitary measures taken.

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FRANCE IS FREE FROM NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Translation of the text of a communication received on 6 July 1993 from Dr G. Bédès, Head of the Food Quality and Animal and Plant Health Actions, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Paris:

Further to the Newcastle disease incident that occurred in December 1992 (see *Disease Information*, **5** [48], 175), stamping-out was completed on 29 December 1992 (see *Disease Information*, **5** [50], 179).

As a result, France is once more officially free from Newcastle disease under the terms of Article 2.1.15.2. of the *International Animal Health Code*, with effect from 29 June 1993.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRIA

Text of a fax received on 7 July 1993 from Dr P. Weber, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Health, Sports and Consumer Protection, Vienna:

S. R. - 1

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 29 June 1993.
Estimated date of first infection: 2 June 1993.
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: one (1).
Geographical identification of the outbreak: Weikendorf district, Gänserndorf department, Lower Austria.

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	avi	671*	500	± 40%	...	0

* (on the day diagnosis was confirmed)

Comments concerning affected population: broilers.

Comments concerning diagnosis: isolation of paramyxovirus type 1; determination of the intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) is under way.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: purchase of one-day-old chicks; investigations are under way in the hatchery.

Control measures taken to date: stamping-out; vaccination in the neighbouring farms.

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VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE OF RABBITS IN CUBA

Translation of the text of a fax received on 7 July 1993 from Dr E.F. Serrano Ramírez, Director General of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Havana:

S. R. - 2 No. 3

Final date of previous report period: 18 June 1993 (see *Disease Information*, **6** [25], 102).
Final date of this report period: 30 June 1993.
Estimated date of first infection: the investigations carried out confirm that the disease appeared for the first time in the Lisa district in January 1993 in private farms.
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: one hundred and twenty-six (126).

Geographical identification of the new outbreaks: west of the country:

112. Güines district, Havana province
113-114. San Antonio de los Baños district, Havana province
115. Quivicán district, Havana province
116. Jaruco district, Havana province
117-120. Colón district, Matanzas province
121-125. Jovellanos district, Matanzas province
126. Matanzas district, Matanzas province.

Details concerning the new outbreaks:

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
112	lep	826	208	208	46	480
113	lep	3,355	4	4	1,075	2,276
114	lep	15	1	1	6	8
115	lep	129	3	3	80	46
116	lep	200	53	53	127	20
117-120	lep	742	107	107	172	463
121-125	lep	70	24	24	15	31
126	lep	127	24	24	90	13

Control measures taken during report period: the measures taken previously remain in force. In the Matanzas province (the latest province affected), no new outbreaks occurred between 12 and 28 June. As new outbreaks appeared on 29 June, screening measures have been strengthened, and border controls intensified between the Matanzas province and the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara provinces.

Summary of outbreaks which occurred between 5 May and 30 June 1993:

Province	No. of outbreaks	No. of animals in the outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
Matanzas	53	1,754	510	510	407	837
Havana City	51	19,649	4,361	4,361	3,377	11,911
Havana	22	29,966	2,445	2,445	12,014	15,507

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN UZBEKISTAN

Text of a communication received on 7 July 1993 from Dr B.S. Saitkulov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Governmental Cooperative Committee for Agriculture, Tashkent:

S. R. - 2 No. 2

Final date of previous report period: 25 March 1993 (see *Disease Information*, **6** [12], 52).
Final date of this report period: 13 May 1993.
Estimated date of first infection: 9 March 1993.
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: two (2).
Geographical identification of the new outbreak:

2. "Chinabad" poultry farm, Andizhan region (east of the country).

Details concerning the new outbreak:

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
2	avi	127,994	127,994	85,711	42,283	0

Comments concerning affected population: 25- to 30-day-old chickens.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: poor immune response; the infection was introduced by wild birds.

Control measures taken during report period: stamping-out; quarantine.

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TURKEY: RESUMPTION OF VACCINATION AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THRACE

Text of a communication received on 7 July 1993 from Professor Dr E. Istanbulluoglu, Deputy Under Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

From 1962 to 1988, Turkish Thrace constituted a foot and mouth disease buffer zone, and all ruminants in this region were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease.

In 1988, as a result of discussions between the Turkish Government and the EEC authorities, an agreement was reached to set up an unvaccinated free-zone within Thrace, in parallel with improvements in European countries. Epidemiological surveys found no evidence of foot and mouth disease virus in animals in the region and, with effect from 1990, the region was declared an unvaccinated free-zone. The new buffer zone was established in the region of Western Anatolia.

However, in the last two years, foot and mouth disease outbreaks have occurred periodically, especially in some Balkan countries. Taking into consideration the importation of animals and animal products into Turkey and the Middle East via roads and shipping routes passing through Balkan countries, a decision has been taken by the Turkish Government to re-establish a vaccinated free-zone in the Thrace region to protect the cattle population in this region.

The periodic vaccination of ruminants has therefore been resumed, and has been effective from 1 June 1993.

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