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DISEASE INFORMATION

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE THRACE REGION OF TURKEY
Additional information

Text of a fax received on 26 May 1995 from Dr M. Imir, Deputy General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

S. R. - 2 No. 3

Final date of previous report period: 21 April 1995 (see *Disease Information*, **8** [15], 39).
Final date of this report period: 26 May 1995.

Before ring vaccination, 84 serum samples were collected from small ruminants in six villages around the infected village (i.e. 14 samples per village) and tested against foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus types O and A. All were negative.

Revaccination in the six villages was carried out on 1 May 1995. Surveillance measures in the Thrace region are being maintained.

Two veterinarians from each of the five provinces in the Thrace region have been trained in FMD and the FMD contingency plan.

A general meeting has been held, involving all the Thrace provinces and the provinces of Adapazari (Sakarya) and Bolu.

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JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS IN A NORTHERN ISLAND OF AUSTRALIA
Additional information

Text of a fax received on 30 May 1995 from Dr G. Murray, Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra:

Clinical and serological surveillance has confirmed that there is no evidence of Japanese encephalitis infection in humans or animals in continental Australia (including Tasmania). There have been no more clinical cases of the disease on Torres Strait islands (see *Disease Information*, **8** [15], 40).

Gene sequencing of the isolated Torres Strait Japanese encephalitis virus indicated that it is genetically most similar to Thai isolates from 1983, an Indonesian isolate from 1970 and a Sarawak isolate from 1968. It is more distant from the Flores (east Indonesia) isolate of 1980.

Serological surveillance

The Queensland Health Laboratory tests both human and animal samples using the haemagglutination inhibition test (HI) and the virus neutralisation test (VN). Sera are screened for Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE), Kunjin (KUN) and Japanese encephalitis (JE) virus using the HI. A sample is deemed to be positive to JEV where the titre to JEV is >20 and also equal to or greater than those for MVE and KUN. A selection of samples positive to JEV using the HI, are tested for neutralising antibody (i.e. by VN).

The following is a summary of results to date (30 May 1995):

Location	*Number positive/Number sampled*			
	pigs	horses	dogs	poultry
Badu Island	12/12[VN]	6/10[VN]	10/22[VN]	0/10
Moa Island	45/51[1]	*	14/28[2]	0/4
Mabuiag Island	16/19[3]	*	6/16[4]	-
Bamaga	0/20	-	-	0/17
Cape York	-	-	-	0/25

VN virus neutralisation test
1 8/10 of haemagglutination inhibition (HI) positives also positive in VN
2 0/3 of HI positives also positive in VN
3 3/5 of HI positives also positive in VN
4 1/3 of HI positives also positive in VN
* no horses present
\- not sampled

Surveillance is continuing and the movement of animals continues to be restricted between the two special quarantine zones and mainland Australia.

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* *

INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS IN FRANCE
Lifting of sanitary measures

Translation of the text of a communication received on 26 May 1995 from Dr G. Bédès, Head of the Department of Food Quality and Animal and Plant Health Actions, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Paris:

S. R. - 2 No. 3

Final date of previous report period: 30 March 1995 (see *Disease Information*, **8** [12], 33 and **8** [14], 37).
Final date of this report period: 15 May 1995.

The restriction measures imposed in outbreak No. 2 (Gard department) were lifted on 29 March 1995. There are now no outbreaks of infectious haematopoietic necrosis remaining in France.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN NAMIBIA

Text of a fax received on 31 May 1995 from Dr J.J.H. Shaw, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, Windhoek:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

Final date of previous report period: 18 May 1995 (see *Disease Information*, **8** [17, 48).
Final date of this report period: 31 May 1995.
Estimated date of first infection: 18 March 1995.
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: one (1).
Geographical identification of outbreak:
2/95 Little Texas 114 farm (22º 25' S - 19º 00' E).

Latest 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
2/95	avi*	54	...	...	...	...

* *ostriches*

Comments concerning diagnosis: velogenic, strain of Newcastle disease virus.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: a few adult birds are still alive. No spread has occurred.

Control measures taken during report period: quarantine.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Text of a fax received on 31 May 1995 from Dr L. J. King, Associate Administrator, APHIS, Washington:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory (virus type New Jersey).
Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 27 May 1995.
Estimated date of first infection: *24 May 1995*
Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: one (1).
Geographical identification of the outbreak: South Central Dona Ana County, State of New Mexico.

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
1/95	equ	7	1	0	0	0

Comments concerning affected population: individual farm.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: epidemiology is unknown; climatic conditions are currently optimal for vectors.

Control measures taken to date: the premises containing the infected horse have been placed under quarantine. Serological surveys have been initiated in the surrounding areas. Vector identification and epidemiological research are under way.

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