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MEXICO DECLARES FREEDOM FROM DOURINE

Translation of a communication received on 17 April 1996 from Dr H. Campos López, Director General of Animal Health Department, Secretariat for Agriculture, Animal Production and Rural Development, Mexico City:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

Final date of previous report period: 18 July 1995 (see *Disease Information*, **8** [26], 77).

Final date of this report period: 3 April 1996.

Geographical identification of the outbreaks: State of Chihuahua.

Comments concerning affected population: none of the animals found to be seropositive presented clinical signs, even after having received an immunosuppressive treatment. Their seropositive status was attributed to cross reactions.

Comments concerning diagnosis: serological testing of 3,001 samples from equids (donkeys, horses, mules) indicated a seroprevalence of 0.14%. The sera which reacted to *Trypanosoma equiperdum* were submitted to the National Institute of Epidemiological Reference and Diagnosis of the Ministry of Health for confirmation. This institute found a reaction to *T. cruzi* in 12 sera, thus indicating the possibility of cross reactions. Attempts to isolate the causal agent of dourine in seropositive or immunosuppressed animals were unsuccessful.

Control measures taken during report period: epidemiological surveillance through serological monitoring of equids in the State of Chihuahua and other parts of the country is still in force.

Conclusions: the lack of clinical evidence and the possibility of cross reactions between *T. equiperdum* and other antigenically indistinguishable *Trypanosoma* suggest that dourine is still an exotic disease for Mexico. Furthermore, immunosuppression experimentally induced in equids reacting positively to *T. equiperdum* did not result in any clinical expression of the disease. Lastly, all attempts to isolate the causal agent were unsuccessful.

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SUSPECTED FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ZAMBIA

Text of a fax received on 17 April 1996 from Dr P.G. Sinyangwe, Director of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Lusaka:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: clinical.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 18 March 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: 17° 30' S - 24° 20' E, Zambwe village, Sankolonga area, Sesheke district, Western Province.

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
1/96	bov	65	10	0	0	0

Comments concerning affected population: four herds of indigenous cattle not vaccinated in the last vaccination campaign.

Comments concerning diagnosis: laboratory diagnosis under way.

Control measures taken to date: a ban on cattle movements was imposed in nearby areas in Livingstone and Sesheke districts; surveillance has been intensified. A vaccination campaign is under way.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRIA Lifting of sanitary measures

Extracts from a fax received on 18 April 1996 from Dr P. Weber, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Health, Sports and Consumer Protection, Vienna:

Newcastle disease outbreaks Nos. 1/96 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [5], 15) and 2/96 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [10], 27) have been eliminated.

All the measures contained in European Commission Directive 92/66/EEC having been applied and all the clinical examinations carried out in the protection zones having given negative results, all the restriction measures have been lifted, with effect from 26 March 1996 (outbreak No. 1/96) and 29 March 1996 (outbreak No. 2/96).

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN LATVIA End of the outbreak

Text of a fax received on 19 April 1996 from Professor J. Rimeicans, Director of the State Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Riga:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

The classical swine fever outbreak reported in Talsi district (see *Disease Information*, 9 [9], 25) has been eliminated. Consequently, Latvia may again be considered free from classical swine fever.

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