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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Text of a fax received on 22 April 1996 from Dr L. Celeda, Deputy Director of State Veterinary Administration, Prague:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: clinical diagnosis followed by virus isolation.

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

Estimated date of first infection: 15 April 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Útusice village, Plzen-Jih district (southern Pilsen, in the western part of the country).

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	avi	44	29	29	15	0

Comments concerning affected population: backyard poultry flock.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the disease was probably transmitted to unvaccinated poultry by wild birds.

Control measures taken to date: movement restrictions and clinical controls; 10-km-radius surveillance zone set up around the outbreak; vaccination of all susceptible poultry and hobby birds in a 3-km-radius protection zone.

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RINDERPEST IN KENYA

Text of a fax received on 24 April 1996 from Dr R.S. Kimanzi, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, Nairobi:

S. R. - 1

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 15 April 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: 30 March 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Finno area, Mandera district, North-Eastern Province (on the border with Somalia).

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	...	2	1	0	0

Comments concerning diagnosis: clinical observations were of endemic rinderpest of low virulence. Confirmation by agar-gel immunodiffusion test at the National Veterinary Research Centre Muguga (OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest, Kikuyu).

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the disease was diagnosed in a pastoral farming area where there is cross-border transhumance. The origin of the disease has not yet been established.

Control measures taken to date: emergency ring vaccination plan to begin immediately; quarantine imposed in the affected district. Disease surveillance to establish the origin of the outbreak will soon follow.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN LATVIA

Text of a fax received on 25 April 1996 from Dr J. Rimeicans, Director of the State Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Riga:

S. R. - 2 No. 2

Final date of previous report period: 18 April 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [14], 44).

Final date of this report period: 25 April 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks since 1 January 1996: two (2).

Geographical identification of the new outbreak:

2/96. Zemites community, Tukums administrative district.

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
2/96	sui	15	12	9	6	0

Comments concerning affected population: fattening stock in a private farm.

Diagnosis: laboratory.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: outbreak of indigenous origin. Investigations are in progress.

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

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BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN FRANCE

Translation of a fax received on 26 April 1996 from Dr B. Vallat, Head of the Department of Food Quality and Animal and Plant Health Actions, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Paris:

S. R. - 1

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

Number of cases since the beginning of 1996: four (4).

Geographical identification of the new outbreak:

4/96. Côtes-d'Armor department, Brittany region.

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
4/96	bov	232	1	0	232	0

Comments concerning affected population: milking herd. The affected animal is a cow born on 1 February 1988 (i.e. 2½ years before the ministerial order of 24 July 1990 banning the use of meat and bone meal in bovine rations).

Comments concerning diagnosis: clinical observation; histopathological confirmation on 25 April 1996.

Control measures taken to date: the entire herd will very shortly be slaughtered; the carcasses will be destroyed at a rendering plant, with incineration of the meat and bone meal thus obtained.

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