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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Translation of two faxes received on 10 and 23 May 1996 from Dr P. Ackah Angniman, Delegate of Côte d'Ivoire to the OIE:

S. R. - 1

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

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 30 April 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: 12 April 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreaks: Abijan region / 9-IV-B:

1/96. East of Abijan city

2/96. Abobo-Gare (north-east of Abijan).

Details concerning the outbreaks:

No.	Species	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
1/96	sui	5,000	2,000	1,425	1,000	0
2/96	sui	15	8	8	7	0

Comments concerning affected population: animals of all ages (breeding and fattening pigs, piglets, etc.) have been affected. The disease is fatal within 2 or 3 days.

Comments concerning diagnosis: diagnosis confirmed by the National Centre of Veterinary and Food Studies (CNEVA, France). Other samples submitted to Madrid (Spain) and Onderstepoort (South Africa). Sequencing under way.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: this is the first reported outbreak of African swine fever in Côte d'Ivoire. The origin of the disease has not yet been determined.

Control measures taken to date: a ministerial order was issued as soon as the disease was suspected. Protection zones and surveillance zone have been set up:

Within the protection zones: compulsory slaughter and destruction of swine of all ages;

Within the surveillance zone:

- ban on the movement of pigs and the marketing of pig meat; cooked and uncooked pig meat in supermarkets confined;
- ban on the slaughter of pigs for human consumption; abattoirs have been closed until further notice.

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE OF RABBITS IN CYPRUS

Text of a fax received on 21 May 1996 from Dr P. Economides, Director of the Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Nicosia:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

Final date of previous report period: 9 May 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [17], 53).

Final date of this report period: 18 May 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: 1 April 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: fifteen (15).

Geographical identification of the new outbreaks:

- 8/96. Dromolaxia village, Larnaca district
- 9-10/96. Ormidhia village, Famagusta district
- 11/96. Xylotymbou village, Famagusta district
- 12/96. Avgorou village, Famagusta district
- 13/96. Vrisules village, Famagusta district
- 14/96. Livadhia village, Larnaca district
- 15/96. Kelia village, Larnaca district.

Details concerning the new outbreaks:

No.	Species	No. of animals (remaining) in the outbreak	No. of new cases	No. of new deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
1/96	lep	700	400	400	0	0
2/96	lep	306	31	31	0	0
3/96	lep	35	0	0	0	0
4/96	lep	83	3	3	0	0
5/96	lep	800	450	450	0	0
6/96	lep	6	0	0	0	0
7/96	lep	64	61	61	0	0
8/96	lep	182	53	53	0	0
9/96	lep	30	7	7	0	0
10/96	lep	30	30	10	0	0
11/96	lep	15	10	10	0	0
12/96	lep	10	9	9	0	1
13/96	lep	70	35	35	0	10
14/96	lep	86	26	26	0	0
15/96	lep	30	3	3	0	0

Comments concerning affected population: small rabbit farms.

Comments concerning diagnosis: haemagglutination test using human type O red blood cells carried out in the Virology Section of the Central Veterinary Laboratory.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: outbreak No. 8/96: mechanical transmission by a man from outbreak No. 1 (commercial farm). Investigations into the cause of the outbreaks are continuing.

Control measures taken during report period: movement restrictions were imposed as a precautionary measure on all infected premises. Vaccination of the rabbits in the commercial farm and some small units was applied using an inactivated viral haemorrhagic disease (VHD) virus vaccine. The disease has been made notifiable and a ministerial order will be issued during the next few days. Disinfection of infected premises and control of rodents, wild birds and insects on infected farms.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN

Text of a fax received on 21 May 1996 from Dr K.C. Meldrum, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Surbiton:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 30 April 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: 9 April 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Heathfield and Waldron, Wealden, East Sussex (in the south-east 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	550	...	11	539	0

Comments concerning affected population: pheasants for re-stocking supplies of game kept outdoors.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: investigations continuing.

Control measures taken to date: total slaughter *in situ*; tracing of animal movements onto and off infected holding; destruction by burning, not carried out *in situ*.

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BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN FRANCE Corrigendum to Vol. 9, No. 18, p. 57

Outbreak No. 6/96: the entire herd was slaughtered on 11 May 1996, and not on 1 May 1996 as previously stated.

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BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN PORTUGAL Corrigendum to Vol. 9, No. 18, p. 58

Translation of an extract from a fax received on 22 May 1996 from Dr J.M. Machado Gouveia, Director general of Animal Husbandry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Lisbon:

The information on control measures taken contained in the fax dated 14 May 1996 was incorrect. It should have read:

"Slaughter and destruction by incineration of the sick animal. Confinement. Animal movement controls applied. Slaughter in an abattoir of the 2 animals from the same farm, with subsequent destruction of their carcasses and offals."

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ALBANIA

On 22 May 1996, in an oral communication to the OIE International Committee during its 64th General Session, Dr A. Rako, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Tirana, reported the confirmation of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in his country.

Extracts from the report of the Secretariat of EUFMD Commission of the FAO to the Executive Committee on the situation of foot and mouth disease in Albania (Paris, France, 23 May 1996):

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: village located 15 km from the border with Greece and approximately 2 km from the main international highway.

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	16	3	0	16	0

Comments concerning diagnosis: FMD virus type A identified at the Laboratory of Brescia (Italy).

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the livestock population in the village consists of 393 cattle and about 200 sheep. In this season, sheep graze outside the village and are not therefore in contact with cattle.

Control measures taken to date: all affected and suspected cattle were destroyed with compensation paid to the farmers. The village was placed under quarantine. Once the diagnosis was confirmed, the decision was taken to slaughter all susceptible animals in the village.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE NETHERLANDS The Delegate declares his country free

Text of a communication received on 23 May 1996 from Dr C.C.J.M. van der Meijs, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, The Hague:

S. R. - 2 No. 3

The last outbreak of Newcastle disease in the Netherlands occurred on 15 November 1995 (see *Disease Information*, 8 [43], 141). No new outbreaks have occurred since that date.

The Netherlands practise a stamping-out policy for Newcastle disease. This means that, under the terms of Article 2.1.15.2 of the OIE *International Animal Health Code*, the Netherlands may therefore be considered as free from Newcastle disease, with effect from 15 May 1996.

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