

Contents

Foot and mouth disease in the Thrace region of Turkey	75
Foot and mouth disease in Albania	76
Scrapie in Japan	76
Rabies in the United Kingdom / Great Britain	77
Enzootic bovine leukosis in Norway	77

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE THRACE REGION OF TURKEY

Text of a fax received on 7 June 1996 from Dr Mehmet Alkan, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

Final date of previous report period: 31 May 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [21], 70).

Final date of this report period: 7 June 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: 27 May 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the new outbreak:
2/96. Ortakçi village, Lalapasa district, Edirne province.

Latest 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	bov	38	10	...	10	0
2/96	bov	42	6	...	6	0

Comments concerning affected population: dairy cattle owned by rural smallholders.

Conclusions to date concerning nature of agent: foot and mouth disease virus type O₁.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: investigations are in progress (illegal animal movements).

Control measures taken during report period: strict control measures, including quarantine, disinfection and isolation, have been implemented in the province referred to above. Infected animals have been destroyed. As a precaution, all susceptible ruminants around the outbreak are being vaccinated. To date, 3,001 cattle have been vaccinated with foot and mouth disease bivalent vaccine (O, A).

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ALBANIA

Text of a fax received on 10 June 1996 from Dr A. Rako, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Tirana:

S. R. - 2 No. 2

Final date of previous report period: 5 June 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [21], 72).

Final date of this report period: 10 June 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: ten (10).

Geographical identification of the new outbreaks: Korça (Korcë) district, villages of Pirc and Terove, within a 3-km radius of the first holding affected.

Latest 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
1-10/96	bov	...	410	...	166	...
	o/c	...	30	...	21	...
	sui	...	77	...	65	...

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SCRAPIE IN JAPAN

Text of a fax received on 12 June 1996 from Dr A. Aonuma, Director of Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:

S. R. - 1

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 10 June 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Hokkaido.

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	ovi	24	1	0	24	0

Comments concerning diagnosis: diagnosis confirmed by the National Institute of Animal Health and the Kamikawa Livestock Hygiene Service Center.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: this is the first outbreak of scrapie since November 1994.

Control measures taken to date: the affected animal was slaughtered for diagnosis on 1 June 1996. All the other sheep (totalling 23 head) which were kept on the same premises, and which were all clinically healthy, were slaughtered on 11 June. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie were designated as statutorily notifiable diseases on 27 April 1996.

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RABIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN

Text of a fax received on 12 June 1996 from Dr K.C. Meldrum, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Surbiton:

S. R. - 1

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

Estimated date of first infection: 5 May 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Newhaven, East Sussex.

Comments concerning affected animal: a wild bat, provisionally identified as *Myotis daubentoni* spp.

Comments concerning diagnosis: the animal was taken to a "bat hospital" and euthanased there. Its body was submitted for examination as part of the United Kingdom routine monitoring for bat rabies.

Conclusions to date concerning nature of agent: European bat lyssavirus 2 isolated by rapid tissue culture isolation test and characterised by fluorescent antibody test.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the origin of the bat is unknown at present, but investigations are being undertaken. No colony of *Myotis daubentoni* has been found in the vicinity and there is no obviously suitable habitat. The animal was found in a South Coast port and may have crossed the Channel on a ferry or by flying.

Control measures taken to date: the affected bat was destroyed. Restrictions have been imposed on the "bat hospital". In accordance with Article 3.1.5.2 of the *International Animal Health Code*, the United Kingdom retains its status as a rabies-free country, which is not affected by this outbreak.

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ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS IN NORWAY

Text of a communication received on 13 June 1996 from Dr G. Bakken, Chief Veterinary Officer, Royal Ministry of Agriculture, Oslo:

Comments concerning affected population: as a result of a screening programme of all cattle herds in the country (approximately 27,000 herds), seroreactors to enzootic bovine leukosis were demonstrated in 8 dairy herds. No animal has shown clinical signs of the disease.

Comments concerning diagnosis: the primary investigations were conducted on bulk milk from dairy herds and individual blood samples from beef herds. All the individual samples from beef herds were negative. In the positive dairy herds, single animals were tested for the presence of antibodies in blood.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the source of the infection is unknown. Epidemiological investigations are at present being carried out. Another national survey is in preparation.

Control measures taken to date: the 8 herds in question have been placed under official surveillance and restrictions. Movement of animals into or out of the infected herds is prohibited. There are also restrictions on grazing in the same herds. Seropositive animals are culled on a voluntary basis.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever by the Central Bureau of the Office International des Epizooties concerning the legal status of any country or territory mentioned, or its authorities, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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