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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Synthesis of the translation of two faxes received on 29 June and 2 July 1996 from Dr M. Zoric, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Skopje:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 25 June 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: six (6).

Geographical identification of the outbreaks: villages of Aracinovo, Singelik, Dolno Kolicani, Dolno Svilare, Blace (Skopje region) and Orizari (Titov Veles region).

Comments concerning affected population: to date the disease has only been observed in cattle.

Diagnosis:

A. Conclusions to date concerning nature of agent: foot and mouth disease virus type A₂₂.

B. Comments concerning diagnosis: following the detection of several clinical cases consistent with foot and mouth disease, samples were taken and sent on 28 June 1996 to the OIE World Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease (Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, United Kingdom). Confirmation of diagnosis was received on 29 June 1996.

Control measures taken to date:

- All animals showing clinical signs are slaughtered and their carcasses destroyed. On 1 July 1996, 66 cattle were slaughtered in the villages of Aracinovo and Singelik, 50 cattle in Blace, and 163 cattle in Orizari. On 2 July, 150 cattle were slaughtered in Dolno Svilare. On 3 July, 150 cattle will be slaughtered in Dolno Kolicani.
- Cattle markets have been suspended throughout the country.
- Countrywide ban on the transport of, and trade in, animals and the issuing of animal health documents.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN RÉUNION ISLAND (FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT)

Translation of a communication received on 2 July 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. - 2 No. 3

Final date of previous report period: 15 September 1995 (see *Disease Information*, **8** [34], 99).

Final date of this report period: 31 May 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: five (5).

Details concerning the new 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	avi	3,000	20	...	3,000	0
2/96	avi	50	...	30	20	0
3/96	avi	50	...	15	35	0
4/96	avi	50	...	40	10	0
5/96	avi	150	150	150	0	0

Comments concerning affected population: outbreak No. 1/96: garden centre selling young poultry to the public; outbreaks 2/96 to 5/96: family-run farms holding hens and cocks.

Conclusions to date concerning nature of agent: outbreak No. 2/96: identification of Newcastle disease virus. Intracerebral pathogenicity index: 1.87. The causal virus has been sent to the European Union Reference Laboratory for comparison with the virus which caused the 1995 outbreaks.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: an epidemiological link exists between the five outbreaks, since the garden centre sold contaminated chickens to small farms.

Control measures taken during report period: stamping out; strengthening of compulsory vaccination throughout the island; the ban on all movements of birds from the island to the metropolitan territory of France is being maintained. Considering these measures and the absence of outbreaks on the metropolitan territory, France retains its status of 'freedom from Newcastle disease'.

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VARROOSIS IN CUBA

Translation of a fax received on 4 July 1996 from Dr E.F. Serrano Ramírez, Director General of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Havana:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Estimated date of first infection: March 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: twenty-three (23) districts.

Geographical identification of the outbreaks: Havana, Havana City and Matanzas provinces.

Comments concerning diagnosis: the clinical diagnosis of varroasis was made in three apiaries in Limonar district, Matanzas province, and confirmed on 14 April 1996 by the National Reference Laboratory for Bee Diseases. Technicians from the National Reference Centre inspected the infested areas.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: after the disease was first suspected, screening was carried out in the adjoining provinces of Matanzas and Havana, where the same problem was detected in a group of apiaries. As a result of nationwide sampling, the presence of the disease was confirmed in 165 apiaries in the provinces of Matanzas (7 districts, 80 apiaries affected), Havana (11 districts, 78 apiaries) and Havana City (5 districts, 7 apiaries). No infestation was found in the remainder of the territory of Cuba.

Control measures taken to date:

- Setting up of a 20-km-wide sanitary cordon between the infested provinces and the neighbouring disease-free provinces.
- Ban on the movement of bee colonies between provinces and strict controls on all other movements.
- Implementation of biological control measures and elimination of wild swarms.
- Screening in all provinces for surveillance purposes.
- Evaluation of treatments to be applied in affected apiaries.

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