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BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN PORTUGAL

Synthesis of the translation of three faxes received from 16 to 19 September 1996 from Dr J.M. Machado Gouveia, President of the Executive Committee, Institute for the Protection of Agri-Food Production (IPPAA), Lisbon:

Number of cases identified since 1 January 1996: twenty-one (21).

Geographical identification of the new outbreaks:

- 16/96. Vilar do Rei, Mogadouro, Bragança Sanitary Intervention Zone (SIZ), Trás-os-Montes region
- 17/96. Mondão, Gondoriz, Arcos de Valdevez, Viana do Castelo SIZ, Entre Douro e Minho region
- 18/96. Bairro, Requião, Famalicão, Braga SIZ, Entre Douro e Minho region
- 19/96. Freitas, Vilar das Almas, Ponte de Lima, Viana do Castelo SIZ, Entre Douro e Minho region
- 20/96. Gandra, Arga de Cima, Caminha, Viana do Castelo SIZ, Entre Douro e Minho region
- 21/96. Vilar, Vila do Conde, Braga SIZ, Entre Douro e Minho region.

Details concerning the new outbreaks:

Nº	Date of detection of the outbreak	No. of animals in the outbreak	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed	No. of animals slaughtered
16/96	9 July	9	a 7-year-old animal	0	1	0
17/96	2 August	1	a 6-year-old animal*	0	1	0
18/96	8 July	100	a 6-year-old animal*	0	1	0
19/96	13 July	4	a 7-year-old animal*	0	1	0
20/96	11 July	4	a 7-year-old animal*	0	1	0
21/96	17 June	74	a 5-year-old animal*	0	1	0

* Animals born in Portugal.

Comments concerning diagnosis: histopathological confirmation on 10 September 1996.

Control measures taken to date: the affected farms have been placed under quarantine and animal movement controls introduced; slaughter of the sick animals and destruction of their carcasses by burying (outbreak No. 17/96) or incineration (other outbreaks). At a date to be arranged, the remaining animals in the affected farms will be slaughtered and their carcasses and offals destroyed.

CORRIGENDUM

The animal positive to BSE in outbreak No. 15/96 (see *Disease Information*, **9** [34], 121) had not been imported from Germany, as was stated erroneously, but had been born in Portugal on 18 August 1991 to a heifer inseminated in Germany and imported into Portugal.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Text of a fax received on 17 September 1996 from Dr L. Celeda, Deputy Director of the State Veterinary Administration, Prague:

S. R. - 1

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 12 September 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: 8 September 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks since the beginning of 1996: five (5).

Geographical identification of the new outbreak:

5/96. Hvozdnice village, Western Prague district (Praha-Západ).

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
5/96	avi	25	25	12	13	0

Comments concerning affected population: back-yard flock.

Comments concerning diagnosis: clinical diagnosis, paramyxovirus isolation at the State Veterinary Institute in Prague.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the origin of infection is unknown.

Control measures taken to date: stamping-out policy, movement restriction and clinical controls; vaccination of all susceptible poultry and hobby birds in a 3-km radius protection zone; 10-km radius surveillance zone.

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BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN FRANCE

Translation of a fax received on 17 September 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:

Number of cases identified since 1 January 1996: ten (10).

Geographical identification of the new outbreak:

10/96. Mayenne department, Loire Valley region (in the western part of the country).

Date of initial detection of the new outbreak: 14 August 1996.

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
10/96	bov	205	1	0	205	0

Comments concerning affected animal: a dairy cow born in January 1989.

Comments concerning diagnosis: clinical signs observed; histopathological confirmation on 13 September 1996.

Control measures taken to date: slaughter of the 204 animals took place on 16 September 1996. The carcasses were destroyed at a rendering plant and the meat-and-bone meal thus obtained will be incinerated.

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INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS / INFECTIOUS PUSTULAR VULVOVAGINITIS IN KUWAIT

Text of a fax received on 18 September 1996 from Dr Sultan A.S. Khalaf, Deputy Director General, The Public Authority for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF), Safat:

S. R. - 2 No. 3

Final date of previous report period: 1 August 1996 (see *Disease Information*, **9** [32], 123).

Final date of this report period: 10 September 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: four (4).

Geographical identification of the new outbreak:

4/96. Sulaibiya.

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	10,000	155	0	0	0

Comments concerning affected population: dairy cattle in intensive production system.

Comments concerning diagnosis: bovine herpesvirus-1 (not typed) detected by specific ELISA at the Virology Laboratory of the Animal Health Department, PAAF.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the origin of infection is probably from an infected animal in an adjacent farm or latently infected cattle on the farm subjected to stress. Mode of spread: aerosol or venereal. Serological survey conducted on randomly selected farm showed that many animals had high antibody titres against BHV-1 suggesting that the disease may have attained an enzootic situation in Sulaibiya farms.

Control measures taken during report period: all imported cattle are required to have been administered two doses of inactivated BHV-1 vaccine against IBR-IPV. Vaccination of existing herd with the same vaccine has been initiated.

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OLD WORLD SCREWWORM (CHRYSOMYIA BEZZIANA) IN IRAQ

Text of a telex received on 19 September 1996 from Dr Fadhil Abbas Jassim, Director General, State Board of Veterinary Services, Yarmook:

S. R. - 1

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 9 September 1996.

Estimated date of first infection: August 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Al-Tajee, Baghdad.

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 ovi equ avi	10,000	104

Comments concerning affected population: disease involved local breeds of animals owned by farmers in a few villages.

Comments concerning diagnosis: diagnosis was based on epidemiology and clinical findings. Laboratory confirmation*.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: the manner in which the screwworm fly entered the country is not yet known.

Control measures taken to date:

- Movement of animals from or into the infested area was prohibited.
- All infested animals were treated and kept under daily observation.
- All livestock in, or adjacent to, high risk areas was treated with insecticide to reduce the risk of infestation.

* **Note by the OIE Central Bureau:** the notification of this outbreak does not indicate whether the causal fly is *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (classified in the OIE List B of diseases) or, more probably, a screwworm fly described in Africa, the Middle East or Asia, e.g. *Chrysomya bezziana*.

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