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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BULGARIA**  
**Additional information**

*Extracts from a fax received on 29 November 1996 from Dr N.T. Belev, Delegate of Bulgaria to the OIE:*

S. R. - 2 No. 1

**Final date of previous report period:** 29 October 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [42], 159).

**Final date of this report period:** 29 November 1996.

**Control measures taken:**

- Strict veterinary and police quarantine measures were introduced in Malko Sharkovo village.
- The movement and slaughter of cloven-hoofed animals and trade in such animals and animal products were prohibited throughout the country.
- The export of live animals and animal products was stopped.
- Individual clinical inspection of cloven-hoofed animals was carried out in all animal-producing areas of the country.
- All sick and in-contact animals (89 head of cattle, 11 sheep and lambs, 14 goats and 47 pigs) were bloodlessly slaughtered and their carcasses destroyed on the spot on 29 October.
- The remaining healthy susceptible animals in the village farms, not affected by the disease, were transported under veterinary supervision and slaughtered in the nearby slaughterhouse in the town of Elhovo, Jambol region. A total of 74 head of cattle, 929 sheep, 86 goats and 246 pigs were slaughtered under quarantine conditions. The meat obtained was thermally processed.
- The disinfection measures for eradication of the outbreak were completed on 9 November 1996. The final disinfection in the Elhovo slaughterhouse has also been completed.

**Results of the control measures:**

Of all clinical examinations carried out so far and of all 2,843 blood samples taken from all herds in the villages within a radius of 10 to 15 km of the eradicated outbreak, and serologically tested by ELISA, there have been no newly registered foot and mouth disease (FMD) cases or seropositive animals since the outbreak occurrence.

The site of the outbreak and the Jambol region were visited twice by missions comprising experts from the FAO European Commission for FMD and the European Commission who were acquainted *in situ* with the epizootic situation and the measures taken. The first mission was from 31 October to 4 November, while the second, follow-up mission was from 25 to 28 November. The measures undertaken by Bulgaria for the eradication of the outbreak were positively evaluated as proper, prompt and efficient, and appropriate for preventing the spread of the virus to other animals.

The measures carried out by the National Veterinary Service so far, without any recourse to vaccination against FMD, provide guarantees that, 30 days after the eradication of the FMD outbreak, the situation is under control and that there is no danger of the occurrence and spread of FMD among the cloven-hoofed animals in other regions of the country.

## CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Text of a fax received on 2 December 1996 from Dr L. Celeda, Deputy Director of the State Veterinary Administration, Prague:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

**Final date of previous report period:** 14 November 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [45], 173).

**Final date of this report period:** 2 December 1996.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 25 October 1996.

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

**Geographical identification of the new outbreak:**

2/96. Velké Nemcice, Breclav district (in the south-east of the country).

### 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	10,403	50	4	10,399	0

**Comments concerning affected population:** pigs in a cooperative fattening farm.

**Diagnosis:** clinical diagnosis, serological tests, virus isolation.

**Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease:** the affected farm is linked to outbreak No. 1/96 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [43], 165), fattening pigs from outbreak No. 1/96 having been introduced into the farm before the disease was diagnosed.

**Control measures taken during report period:** stamping out, disinfection; protection and surveillance zones within a radius of 10 km around the outbreak; serological investigations in all pig farms in these zones; standstill; slaughter prohibition.

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