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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN ALBANIA

Extract from a fax received on 17 December 1996 from Dr A. Rako, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Tirana:

S. R. - 1

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 11 December 1996.

Number of separate outbreaks identified so far: three (3).

Geographical identification of the outbreak: north-western region of Albania:

- 1/96. Balldre
- 2/96. Toroviç
- 3/96. Kallmet.

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
1-3/96	sui	457	51	3	454	0

Comments concerning diagnosis: diagnosis was based on clinical signs (high fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, skin cyanosis), epidemiological findings (rapid spread of the disease) and laboratory results (direct immunofluorescence test).

Control measures taken to date: stamping out, with disinfection and quarantine of the holdings.

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RABIES IN MALAYSIA (PENINSULAR)

Text of a fax received on 19 December 1996 from Dr A.M. Babjee, Delegate of Malaysia to the OIE:

S. R. - 1

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

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

Estimated date of first infection: 3 December 1996.

Geographical identification of the outbreak: Kota Setar district (6° 7' N - 100° 22' E), State of Kedah.

A 6-year-old male mongrel dog bit its owner's daughter on 7 December 1996. The dog was brought to the infirmary by the owner on 9 December, where, upon showing symptoms, the dog was destroyed on 10 December. Samples were sent to the Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoth, on 13 December for confirmation, which was received on 14 December.

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: further investigations into the epidemiology of the disease are being carried out.

Control measures taken to date:

- the stray dog eradication programme has been intensified in the area;
- hospital authorities have been informed of the incident and the victim is undergoing treatment.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SENEGAL

Translation of a fax received on 19 December 1996 from Dr A.B. Niang, Director of Animal Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Dakar:

S. R. - 2 No. 1

Final date of previous report period: 9 December 1996 (see *Disease Information*, 9 [47], 177).

Final date of this report period: 16 December 1996.

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

Geographical identification of the outbreaks:

- 1/96. Ogo village (15° 32' N - 14° 42' W)
- 2/96. Galloyabé village (14° 30' N - 14° 40' W)
- 3/96. Dendoudi village (15° 23' N - 14° 28' W)
- 4/96. Fass Diaobé village (15° 22' N - 14° 52' W)
- 5/96. Diamwely village (14° 55' N - 13° 25' W).

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	400	150	0	0	0
2/96	bov	600	0	0	0	0
3/96	bov	160	0	0	0	0
4/96	bov	30	0	0	0	0
5/96	bov	200	0	0	0	0

Diagnosis: samples have been sent to the OIE World Reference Laboratory for foot and mouth disease (Pirbright, United Kingdom).

Comments to date concerning epidemiology of the disease: according to the observed trend, the disease is in regression; no new cases have been registered except in outbreak No. 1/96 (Ogo), where the sanitary control measures were not immediately applied.

Control measures taken during report period: the confinement of affected herds and the ban on the gathering of animals are being maintained; quarantine at frontiers.

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