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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GERMANY

Follow-up report No. 4

Synthesis of two faxes received on 14 and 18 February 1997 from Dr N. Voetz, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn:

End of previous report period: 12 February 1997 (see *Disease Information*, **10** [7], 28).

End of this report period: 18 February 1997.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Erding, Bavaria Land	1
Paderborn, Nordrhein - Westphalen Land	1

Total number of outbreaks identified since 1 January 1997: twenty-two (22) farms.

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: fattening pigs.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
...	361	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:

- Outbreak in Erding: LUV, Oberschleißheim.
- Outbreak in Paderborn: Staatliches Veterinäruntersuchungsamt, Detmold.

B. Diagnostic tests used:

- Outbreak in Erding: virus isolation.
- Outbreak in Paderborn: immunofluorescence test.

Source of agent / origin of infection:

- Outbreak in Erding: unknown.
- Outbreak in Paderborn: contamination was due to human intervention.

Control measures during reporting period: the remaining animals have been slaughtered and will be destroyed in a rendering plant; ban on the movement of susceptible animals within the area around the infected holdings; tracing of animal movements into and out of the infected holdings.

RINDERPEST IN TANZANIA clinical suspicion

Emergency report

Text of a fax received on 14 February 1997 from Dr J.N. Melewas, Chief Veterinary Officer, Dar es Salaam:

Nature of diagnosis: disease surveillance and clinical diagnosis.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: early January 1997.

Estimated date of first infection: October 1996.

Location	Number of outbreaks
north of the road from Taveta to Ngorongoro, in Arusha region and part of Kilimanjaro region (4° S - 35° to 38° E)	not determined

Description of affected population: suspected cases have occurred in pastoral herds which constantly migrate across the international border in search of pasture and water during droughts. Morbidity and mortality rates in cattle have not yet been determined and no indication of the infection in wildlife has been found so far.

Total number of animals in the affected zone: $\pm 1,000,000$ head of cattle.

Diagnosis: clinical signs include fever, anorexia, lachrymation, oral lesions, diarrhoea and deaths, but detection of the disease is complicated by the effects of severe drought. Disease surveillance carried out in Northern Tanzania during 1997 has revealed the presence of a syndrome in cattle highly suggestive of rinderpest.

Control measures during reporting period: until laboratory investigations have been completed, action is being taken on the assumption that it is rinderpest. Action taken is aimed at confirming the provisional diagnosis, detecting infected herds, stopping transmission immediately and demonstrating elimination of the disease.

- Infected zone: immediate ring vaccination is being done in the districts of Monduli, Arumeru and Hai, north of the road from Taveta to Ngorongoro.
- Surveillance zone: intensive surveillance consists of those parts of Monduli, Arusha and Hai districts, south of the road from Taveta to Ngorongoro, and the surrounding districts of Ngorongoro, Mbulu, Babati, Karatu, Simanjiro, Same and Mwanga.

Composition of these zones may be altered depending on the findings of surveillance and diagnosis. A systematic disease search is going on for a more precise definition of the infected area.

Systematic vaccination started in January 1997 and is proceeding in the districts of Rombo, Hai, Monduli, Arumeru adjoining the border with Kenya and will extend to the rest of the border districts from lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / NORTHERN IRELAND

Follow-up report No. 1

Synthesis of two faxes received between 16 and 19 February 1997 from Dr K.C. Meldrum, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Surbiton:

End of previous report period: 13 February 1997 (see *Disease Information*, 10 [7], 25).

End of this report period: 19 February 1997.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
County Londonderry	1
County Down	1
County Antrim	2

Total number of outbreaks identified since 1 January 1997: eight (8) farms.

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:

- Outbreak in County Londonderry: broiler breeders in one house infected; layer breeders in five houses in separate yard.
- Outbreak in County Down: commercial layers in two houses; one infected.
- Outbreaks in County Antrim: a multi-house layer site producing commercial eggs (two houses affected) and a broiler breeder site.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
227,300	2,540	429	226,871	0

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Veterinary Science Division, Belfast.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** haemagglutination inhibition test and fluorescent antibody test.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown. Investigations under way.
- B. **Mode of spread:** one of the outbreaks in County Antrim is possibly the result of secondary infection from contaminated equipment.

Control measures during reporting period: stamping out.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE NETHERLANDS

Follow-up report No. 2

Synthesis of faxes received on 17 and 19 February 1997 from Dr C.C.J.M. van der Meijs, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, The Hague:

End of previous report period: 13 February 1997 (see *Disease Information*, **10** [7], 26).

End of this report period: 18 February 1997.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Heesch district (51° 42' N - 5° 30' E)	1
Rijsbergen district (51° 32' N - 5° 41' E)	1
Schaijk district (51° 44' N - 5° 39' E)	1
Nistelrode district (51° 41' N - 5° 31' E)	1

Total number of outbreaks identified since 1 January 1997: eighteen (18) farms.

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: breeding and fattening pigs.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
7,182	7,182	0

Source of agent / origin of infection: the farm in Rijsbergen received pigs from Odiliapeel (see *Disease Information*, **10** [7], 26).

Control measures during reporting period: stamping out; standstill for all domestic animals (swine, cattle, sheep and horses), lorries and manure within a restriction zone of 120 km² (restriction zone is within only a 10 km radius around the outbreak in Rijsbergen); tracing on and tracing back.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN SWAZILAND

Follow-up report No. 2

Text of a fax received on 20 February 1997 from Dr R.S. Thwala, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mbabane:

End of previous report period: 10 February 1997 (see *Disease Information*, **10** [7], 27).

End of this report period: 20 February 1997.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Piggs Peak - Nhlangotsini (25° 58' N - 31° 17' E)	1
Madlangampisi (26° 4' N - 31° 33' E)	1

Total number of outbreaks identified since 1 January 1997: five (5).

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: the birds affected are indigenous chickens.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
908	897	897	0	0

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, South Africa.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** haemagglutination inhibition test and virus isolation.
- C. **Causal agent:** typing is being done.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** still under investigation.
- B. **Mode of spread:** spread is apparently by contact with infected birds.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** Madlangampisi is quite far from Piggs Peak and Mbabane.

Control measures during reporting period: movement control inside the country and modified stamping out.

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