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### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ZIMBABWE Suspected in the FMD control zone

#### Emergency report

*Text of a fax received on 12 August 1997 from Dr S.K. Hargreaves, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development, Harare:*

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical. Samples sent for confirmation to the OIE World Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease (Pirbright, United Kingdom).

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 9 August 1997.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 4 August 1997.

Location	No. of outbreaks
Chiredzi district, Masvingo province (20° 40' S - 31° 48' E)	1 (Mkwazi Ranch)

**Description of affected population:** fresh foot and mouth disease (FMD) infection is suspected in a mixed Brahman cow-calf and weaner herd of 667 animals. No infection has been detected in a herd of 14 bulls in a separate paddock.

#### **Total number of animals in the outbreak:**

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	667	ca 60%	0	0	0

**Epidemiology:** Mkwazi Ranch where infection has occurred is actually in the FMD control zone which is separated by a double fence from the rest of the country. Routinely, no cattle leave this area except for immediate slaughter by motor transport only, under veterinary movement permit.

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) are suspected to be the origin of infection, with the possible involvement of other game species such as impala (*Aepyceros melampus*) or kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*).
- B. Mode of spread:** affected herd grazed in a camp adjacent to, but separated by a double buffalo-proof game fence from, the Save Wildlife Conservancy in which there are wild African buffalo.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** infection has not been detected on other properties in the same area.

**Control measures during reporting period:** usual zoo-sanitary measures have been imposed and ring vaccination is in progress.

## NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE IN EQUIDS IN PERU

### Follow-up report No. 2

Translation of a fax received on 12 August 1997 from Dr O.M. Domínguez Falcón, Director General of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Lima:

**End of previous report period:** 30 June 1997 (see *Disease Information*, 10 [30], 104).

**End of this report period:** 30 July 1997.

### New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Mariscal Cáceres province, San Martín department	1

### Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
788	1	1	0	0

### Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratories where diagnosis was made:** Naval Medical Research Institute Detachment (NAMRID) in Lima; Pan American Health Organization, Plum Island and Iowa in the United States of America.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** immunofluorescence (electron microscopy).
- C. **Causal agent:** a virus belonging to the family of Reoviridae.

### Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown.
- B. **Mode of spread:** probably via mosquitos.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** low morbidity and mortality. Sporadic outbreaks in areas of tropical vegetation.

**Control measures during reporting period:** control of non-vertebrate vectors; quarantine measures and movement control inside the country; diagnostic testing; treatment.

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## CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

*Extracts from Decree No. 340-97 signed on 1 August 1997 by Mr Leonel Fernández, President of the Dominican Republic:*

**CONSIDERING** that an epizootic outbreak of the disease known as classical swine fever, considered to be an exotic disease for our livestock, has occurred in a border zone of the country.

[...]

**Article 1.-** The control and eradication of classical swine fever in the border zone of the country is declared to be in the public interest. To this end, the Secretary of State for Agriculture, through the General Directorate for Livestock, will adopt the necessary measures to eradicate the disease in the border zone and prevent it spreading to other regions of the national territory.

**Article 2.-** A National Executive Committee for the control of classical swine fever is hereby established, to be responsible for organising and coordinating all the activities needed to control and eradicate the epizootic.

[...]

**Article 7.-** The movement and transport of animals, animal products and by-products from the border zone to other regions of the country are prohibited unless a "pass for the movement of livestock animals, products and by-products" has been issued by the Secretary of State for Agriculture. Such passes will be issued only in cases of absolute necessity and will stipulate the appropriate cleansing and disinfection.

[...]

**Article 9.-** Compensation will be granted to the owners of animals, animal products and by-products, equipment and buildings destroyed or seized by order of the Secretary of State for Agriculture [...]

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The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever by the Central Bureau of the Office International des Epizooties concerning the legal status of any country or territory mentioned, or its authorities, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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