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### VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*(Date of last previously reported outbreak:* November 1997).

#### EMERGENCY REPORT

*Text of a fax received on 18 May 1998 from Dr J.M. Arnoldi, Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC:*

***Nature of diagnosis:*** clinical and laboratory.

***Date of initial detection of animal health incident:*** 13 May 1998.

***Estimated date of first infection:*** 12 May 1998.

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks</i>
near Tularosa, Otero County, State of New Mexico	1

***Description of affected population:*** warm-blooded horses.

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

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
equ	30	2	0	0	0

***Diagnosis:*** on 13 and 14 May 1998, two warm-blooded horses were identified with vesicular and erosion type lesions. These horses are part of a stable that has 30 horses. Samples were submitted on the evening of 14 May.

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:*** National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:*** the virus was isolated from one of the horses and verified on 18 May. The other horse was serologically positive.
- C. Causal agent:*** vesicular stomatitis virus, Indiana type.

***Epidemiology:*** in progress.

***Control measures during reporting period:*** the farm was placed under verbal hold on 14 May 1998 and quarantined on 18 May. Movement control inside the country.

**RABIES IN INDONESIA**  
**East Nusa Tenggara province is affected**

EMERGENCY REPORT

*Text of a fax received on 19 May 1998 from Dr E. Soetirto, Director General of Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Jakarta:*

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.  
**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 8 April 1998.  
**Estimated date of first infection:** 22 December 1998.

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks</i>
East Flores district, East Nusa Tenggara province	1
Sikka district, East Nusa Tenggara province	1

**Total number of animals in the outbreaks:**

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
can	127,672	235	235	1,260	0

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Research Institute for Veterinary Science, Bogor.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** fluorescent antibody test.

**Epidemiology:** 302 humans have been bitten and 9 have died. The province of East Nusa Tenggara had been declared free from rabies. Historically, there had never been any report of rabies cases in the province.

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** introduction of dogs from infected neighbouring islands (Buton and Muna).
- B. Mode of spread:** dog bite.

**Control measures during reporting period:** movement control inside the country; mass extermination of dogs.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN KUWAIT**

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

*Text of a fax received on 20 May 1998 from Dr Sultan A.S. Khalaf, Deputy Director General, The Public Authority for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF), Safat:*

**End of previous report period:** 11 April 1998 (see *Disease Information*, **11** [16], 58, dated 24 April 1998).  
**End of this report period:** 5 May 1998.

Since the reporting of two new outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Kebd, on 4 and 6 April 1998, involving 12 cattle out of 75 susceptible animals kept under an intensive management system, no more cases of the disease have been observed, although active surveillance of the disease has been carried out in Kebd. This is following vaccination of 800 cattle commingled with small ruminants in 250 smallholders farms in late March 1998.

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of a fax received on 20 May 1998 from Dr Sultan A.S. Khalaf, Deputy Director General, The Public Authority for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF), Safat:

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 20 April 1998.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 18 April 1998.

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks</i>
Wafra	3 farms

**Description of affected population:** Friesian cattle kept under an intensive system in smallholder farms. However, there are also sheep and goats semi-intensively reared.

**Total number of animals in the outbreaks:**

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
bov	28	16	0	0	0
o/c	50	13*	0	0	0

\* seroconversion without clinical disease.

**Diagnosis:**

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Virology Laboratory, Animal Health Department, Al-Rai.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** ELISA.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown, but suspected to originate from small ruminants kept in pens next to cattle.
- B. **Mode of spread:** aerosol and/or fomites.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** affected cattle may not have been re-vaccinated on time. Sheep and goats kept on the farm could have a role in the spread of the disease to cattle, which were not adequately protected. Eleven young calves in the third farm did not develop foot and mouth disease because they had adequate maternal antibodies. Stock owners do not inform the Animal Health Department about the few cattle they have introduced and do not request their timely immunisation against foot and mouth disease.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

- treatment of affected animals;
- in Wafra, 500 cattle kept on some 250 farms have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease;
- in Sulaibiya, stock owners and the animal health personnel of the Dairy Production Centre were informed of the outbreaks and advised to take the necessary precautionary measures.

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**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**  
**Lifting of sanitary measures**

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

*Text of a fax received on 21 May 1998 from Dr L. Celeda, Deputy Director of the State Veterinary Administration, Prague:*

**End of previous report period:** 17 March 1998.

**End of this report period:** 21 May 1998.

As no further outbreaks of Newcastle disease have been recorded in the protection and surveillance zones set up after the outbreak which was registered on 16 March 1998 in Pardubice-Popkovice (see *Disease Information*, 11 [11], 39, dated 20 March 1998), all restrictions on the affected flock and the area concerned were lifted on 18 May 1998.

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**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN COSTA RICA**  
**Suspicion**

**(Date of last previously reported outbreak:** October 1997).

EMERGENCY REPORT

*Translation of a fax received on 21 May 1998 from the Director of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, San José:*

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 17 May 1998.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 11 April 1998.

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks</i>
Turrúcares district, Alajuela province (9° 57' 39" N - 84° 19' 12" W)	1

**Description of affected population:** pigs of an imported breed. The affected establishment is a high technology pig farm that complies with the rules on biosecurity.

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

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
2,400	21	15	0	0

**Diagnosis:** on 17 May 1998 the technical manager of the pig farm reported suspected classical swine fever to the Veterinary Services. He sent tonsil, liver, spleen and lung samples to the School of Veterinary Medicine. On 18 May, the Director of the School informed the Director of Animal Health that the results of the tests were positive. Further samples were taken in the affected pig farm and were sent to New York (United States of America) for confirmation of the diagnosis.

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Laboratory of Virology, School of Veterinary Medicine.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** indirect immunofluorescence test on tonsil smear.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown.
- B. Mode of spread:** aerial.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** Turrúcares district has an area of 35.94 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Control measures during reporting period:** quarantine and movement control inside the country; screening; epidemiological surveillance and monitoring.

## INFECTIOUS SALMON ANAEMIA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN

### EMERGENCY REPORT

*Text of a fax received on 22 May 1998 from Dr J.M. Scudamore, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Surbiton:*

**Nature of diagnosis:** mortality patterns, visual signs, histopathology and viral identification using a monoclonal antibody and RT-PCR<sup>(1)</sup>.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** in early May 1998 the official service responsible for fish health in Scotland was notified of a suspected outbreak of infectious salmon anaemia (ISA). The disease was confirmed on 15 May 1998.

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks</i>
Loch Nevis, west coast of Scotland	1 fish farm
Loch Snizort, Isle of Skye, west coast of Scotland	1 site
Loch Creran, west coast of Scotland	suspicions

**Description of affected population:** Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) smolts (S½'s) transferred to the sea in November 1997.

### **Diagnosis:**

- Examination showed many slow-moving fish near the water surface and individuals were easily netted. Significant scale loss over the lateral flank was recorded with bilateral exophthalmia and occasional haemorrhage noted in the eye chamber. The gill lamellae were pale with darker areas near the gill arch.
- At necropsy, distinct clear or blood-coloured ascites was recorded. The livers were pale to dark and ranged in colour from burgundy to a deep black-brown sometimes with mottling. The heart was anaemic in appearance. Dark coloured, swollen spleen were noted. Petechiae were noted on the pyloric caeca. In one fish, the foregut showed diffuse congestion appearing mauve in colour, other fish had congestion in the hind gut. In some fish, the kidney was swollen but in most fish no gross changes were recorded. Internal adhesions with melanin deposition were attributed to vaccine adjuvant.
- Microscopically, the liver showed multifocal haemorrhage and congestion of the hepatic sinusoids with diffusing necrosis, associated single cell necrosis and pyknotic nuclei. The cells surrounding the central veins were largely intact. The splenic parenchyma was congested and associated with a generalised necrosis.

There was mild to moderate congestion in the foregut with increased eosinophilic granular cells in the lamina propria. Eosinophilic granular cells were similarly increased in the pyloric caeca.

Gill tissue was variable with some generalised hyperplasia, sloughed epithelial cells and moderate congestion in the primary lamellae and oedema in a few cases. A slight focal necrosis was noted in one kidney and some tubules were dilated in two fish. The brain and pancreas were normal.

- Positive viral identification has been carried out using a monoclonal antibody and immunofluorescence on tissue imprints, a rapid dot blot assay on kidney supernatants using the same antibody and RT-PCR<sup>(1)</sup> on tissue homogenates. The antibody was provided by the National Veterinary Institute in Norway.

Diagnosis has been carried out at the National Reference Laboratory for fish diseases at Aberdeen, with advice and assistance from the National Veterinary Institute in Oslo (Norway). The EU<sup>(2)</sup> Reference Laboratory for fish diseases at Århus, Denmark, has verified that the diagnostic methodology is appropriate and that the results are consistent with ISA.

**Epidemiology:** this is the first time that ISA has been identified in the European Community. The disease has been confirmed in two marine cage sites. Epizootiological studies have been initiated to examine the risk factors and surveys are being planned to determine if the virus is present in wild stocks.

(1) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase - polymerase chain reaction.

(2) EU: European Union.

***Control measures during reporting period:***

Action has been taken in accordance with the EC<sup>(3)</sup> control measures directive (Council Directive 93/53/EC). Dead and moribund fish and fish showing clinical signs of disease are being disposed of by methods that meet the requirements of EC Animal Waste Directive (Council Directive 90/667/EC).

All fish at the two sites in which ISA has been confirmed are to be slaughtered in an orderly fashion and with due consideration given to the welfare of the fish. The farms and all associated equipment will subsequently be disinfected.

All farms within the same coastal areas as the confirmed sites have been placed under official surveillance and are subject to movement restrictions and health inspections by the official service. Samples from the suspect sites in Lock Creran are being tested to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease. Other farms in the coastal areas are under official surveillance and movement restrictions.

A national crisis centre has been established at the Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, Scotland, to coordinate the response in accordance with the fish disease contingency plan for Great Britain.

(3) EC: European Commission.

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