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**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Lifting of all quarantine measures**FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

*Text of a fax received on 2 October 1998 from Dr J.M. Arnoldi, Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC:*

**End of previous report period:** 8 June 1998 (see *Disease Information*, **11** [23], 87, dated 12 June 1998).

**End of this report period:** 2 October 1998.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** continued review and investigations have failed to determine the source. The only sources that could not be fully explored were traffic of people or undocumented movement of birds.
- B. Other epidemiological details:** there is no evidence that the virus has spread from the initial outbreak site. The intensive surveillance area consisted of 52 premises containing 75 birds. These birds showed no illness by 10 July 1998 and were released from quarantine. No further indications of disease have been detected despite enhanced surveillance throughout California.

**Control measures during reporting period:** stamping-out policy. Cleansing and disinfection were completed on 10 June 1998. On 10 July, the outbreak of velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease was considered eradicated and all quarantines released. The disease is notifiable and importation is prohibited from infected countries.

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## CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN ARGENTINA Follow-up report

### FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

*Extract from the monthly report of Argentina for September 1998, received on 7 October 1998 from Dr L.O. Barcos, President of the National Department of Agrarian Health (SENASA), Ministry of Economy, Public Works and Services, Buenos Aires:*

**Number of new outbreaks of classical swine fever in September 1998:** four (4).

#### **New outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Guatimozin, Córdoba province	1
Ordoñez, Córdoba province	1
Isla Verde, Córdoba province	1
Berabevú, Santa Fe province	1

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

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
1,140	44	10	...	0

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## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRALIA Follow-up report

### FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 2

*Text of a fax received on 8 October 1998 from Dr G. Murray, Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra:*

**End of previous report period:** 25 September 1998 (see *Disease Information*, **11** [39], 137, dated 2 October 1998).

**End of this report period:** 8 October 1998.

**Epidemiology:** tracing has been completed and there are no remaining dangerous contact premises. There is no evidence of infection elsewhere in Australia.

**A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** laboratory investigations are continuing but comparative studies against other Australian lentogenic isolates and some overseas strains in the gene bank suggest that the outbreak strain may have evolved as a mutation from an endemic strain.

**B. Surveillance:**

- Extensive active surveillance in the restricted and control areas has resulted in more than 100 poultry farms being visited and almost 10,000 blood and swab samples collected (all negative to date). Approximately 100 samples collected from wild birds around the three farms under quarantine have also tested negative.
- Passive surveillance with the assistance of an organised network of private poultry veterinarians is also in place.

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

- Newcastle disease virus has never been isolated from the farm at Rylstone. However, as it had received chickens from an infected farm, it was considered as a "dangerous control premise" and treated as an infected farm.
- Slaughter of all poultry was completed on the three farms, as of 28 September 1998, and disinfection arrangements are in place. All three farms remain under strict quarantine.
- Based on the surveillance results, the initial conservatively large "restricted" and "control" areas were revised on 6 October. There has been a reduction:
  - in the restricted area to a 3-km radius around each infected farm,
  - in the control area to approximately a 10-km radius. The actual boundaries of the control area are largely defined by local government areas. Movement controls outside the revised control areas have been lifted.
- Surveillance has confirmed that the disease has been effectively "regionalised" according to the principles established by the OIE. Therefore, no restrictions have been placed on the movement of poultry or poultry products within Australia, except from the surveillance zone around the infected farms. The rest of Australia should thus be recognised as a virulent Newcastle disease-free zone.

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