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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ZIMBABWE
Suspicion**

(Date of last previously reported outbreak: August 1997).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of a fax received on 21 June 1999 from Dr S.K. Hargreaves, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Harare:

Report date: 21 June 1999.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 19 June 1999.

Estimated date of first infection: 13 June 1999.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Chiredzi district, Masvingo province (20° 55' S - 31° 47' E)	1 property*

* Mapanza estate.

Description of affected population: Mapanza is a sugar estate, where cattle—112 head in total—are kept only as a side enterprise. Fresh FMD infection is suspected in a herd of 2- to 3-year-old Hereford cross cattle grazed separately. No infection was detected in two cow-calf herds of 34 and 40 head, respectively, also grazed separately.

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

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: Mapanza estate is surrounded by game ranches in the north, east and south. The affected herd is grazed in a camp adjacent to Malilangwe Wildlife Conservancy (but separated from it by a double buffalo-proof game fence forming the boundary), in which there are wild African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*). Buffaloes are suspected to be the origin of infection, with the possible involvement of other game species such as kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*) or sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*).

B. Other epidemiological details: Mapanza estate is actually in the FMD control zone (vaccination zone), which is separated by a cordon fence from the rest of the country. Routinely, no cattle leave this area except for immediate slaughter by motor transport only, under a veterinary movement permit. No infection has been detected on other properties in the same area.

Control measures during reporting period: the usual zoo-sanitary measures have been imposed and inspection and ring vaccination are in progress.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN ISRAEL

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

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of an e-mail received on 23 June 1999 from Dr Oded Nir, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit Dagan:

Report date: 22 June 1999.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 6 May 1999.

Estimated date of first infection: 15 April 1999.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Eli-Al, Golan district	1

Description of affected population: beef cattle.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
590	3	0	0	3

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Kimron Veterinary Institute.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** tuberculin test, tuberculous lesions found at slaughterhouse.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown.
- B. **Other epidemiological details:** the same herd was infected in 1992, 1993 and 1997. Each time, rigorous control measures were taken to eradicate the disease.

Control measures during reporting period: quarantine and movement control inside the country; modified stamping-out policy; testing.

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