

*Contents*

Sheep pox in Egypt	91
Bovine tuberculosis in Israel: no further cases	91
Foot and mouth disease in the Philippines: invalidation of outbreak detection in the island of Leyte	92
Foot and mouth disease in Botswana: suspicion	93
Bluetongue in Bulgaria	94
Classical swine fever in Croatia	95
African horse sickness in South Africa: final report	96

**SHEEP POX IN EGYPT**

*(Date of last previously reported outbreak:* March 1991).

*Extract from the monthly report of Egypt for May 1999, received from Prof. Mohamed Said Soliman, Chairman of the General Organization for Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo:*

***Outbreaks of sheep pox reported in Egypt in May 1999:***

Location	No. of outbreaks
Gharbia	1

***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>
ovi	57	5	...	...	...

\*  
\* \*

**BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN ISRAEL**  
**No further cases**

FOLLOW-UP REPORT NO. 1

*Text of an e-mail received on 4 July 1999 from Dr Oded Nir, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit Dagan:*

***End of previous report period:*** 22 June 1999 (see *Disease Information*, **12** [24], 88, dated 25 June 1999).

***End of this report period:*** 4 July 1999.

Bovine tuberculosis is compulsorily notifiable in the country. Since 6 May 1999, no new cases of bovine tuberculosis have been disclosed in Israel, and no suspected cases are under investigation.

Following the rigorous control measures and intensive tuberculin tests for all contact animals (all of which were negative) it could be concluded that this was an isolated outbreak.

Therefore, 99.8% of the herds in Israel have been officially free from bovine tuberculosis for at least the past three years, as shown by periodic testing of all cattle to determine the absence of bovine tuberculosis. Our country can still be considered as free from the disease.

At least 99.9% of the cattle have been in officially tuberculosis free herds for at least six years. Israel has a Veterinary Administration which is able to trace and test the herd of origin of any reactor to a tuberculin test disclosed after removal from the considered territory. The Veterinary Administration is also able to detect gross pathological lesions of tuberculosis in an abattoir or elsewhere.

\*  
\* \*

### **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PHILIPPINES Invalidation of outbreak detection in the island of Leyte**

*Text of an e-mail received on 6 July 1999 from Dr Teodoro A. Abilay, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Quezon City:*

#### ***Background***

Last November 1998, the Philippines submitted a report to the OIE Representation for Asia and the Pacific of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus type O<sub>1</sub> in the island of Leyte. The report was based on the results of the antigen capture ELISA<sup>(1)</sup> conducted by the Philippine Animal Health Center (PAHC) on the epithelial samples collected from fattening pigs in Tacloban City abattoir. Prior to the release of the results from the laboratory, veterinary investigators were not convinced that it was FMD, because of the atypical lesions observed—a single necrotic lesion, with a diameter of approximately 1 cm, located at the middle part of the gingiva below the lower incisor teeth. All pigs suspected have the same lesion.

#### ***New diagnostic findings***

Traceback investigation on the source of the affected pigs revealed that the lesion was due to trauma caused by the sharp nipple of the automatic water-dispensers found in the fattening house.

Epithelial samples tested at PAHC were also sent to the OIE World Reference Laboratory for foot and mouth disease (Pirbright, United Kingdom). No virus antigen was detected in the samples submitted. All pig farms in Tacloban City were investigated and were all negative to FMD lesions. The whole island of Leyte was placed under strict quarantine from November 1998 until June 1999 and active surveillance was conducted. During the past seven months, no outbreak of FMD has been detected.

#### ***Conclusion***

Based on the findings of the FMD World Reference Laboratory, active surveillance and field investigation, the Philippine government reaffirms that the island of Leyte is free of FMD.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

\*  
\* \*

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BOTSWANA  
Suspicion**

*(Date of last previously reported outbreak:* September 1980).

**EMERGENCY REPORT**

*Text of a fax received on 6 July 1999 from Dr Motshudi V. Raborokgwe, Director of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone:*

**Report date:** 6 July 1999.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 2 July 1999.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 11 June 1999.

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Xhara (19° 16' 434" S – 22° 18' 964" E)	1 crush

**Description of affected population:** cattle. The animals were vaccinated two months ago with trivalent foot and mouth disease vaccine.

**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>
bov	approx. 2,000	60	1 calf	0	0

One of the affected herds had moved from Samutsuka crush (19° 12' 202" S – 22° 20' 529" E). On arrival, one cow calved and ceased lactation and the calf died. The farmer then observed oral lesions on the dam and other herd members. All animals showing lesions are in poor body condition compared to the healthy ones.

The outbreak involves at least three herds so far. Surveillance by mouth examination is still being undertaken to find out the extent of the outbreak.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

- livestock and livestock movement restrictions have been imposed within zones 2c, 2a, 2b and 2d;
- mobilising of surveillance and vaccinating teams to commence on 7 July.

**Note by the OIE Central Bureau:**

The suspected outbreak is situated within the Botswana vaccination zone. Botswana is therefore maintained in the list of OIE Member Countries having an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1 of the *International Animal Health Code*.

\*  
\* \*

## BLUETONGUE IN BULGARIA

### EMERGENCY REPORT

*Text of a fax received on 7 July 1999 from Dr Nikola T. Belev, Delegate of Bulgaria to the OIE:*

**Report date:** 7 July 1999.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 27 June 1999.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 15 June 1999.

### Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Slivarovo district, Burgas region	1
Brodilovo district, Burgas region	1
Kosti district, Burgas region	1
Gramatikovo district, Burgas region	1
Sinemorets district, Burgas region	1

**Description of affected population:** sheep reared on pastures close to the border with Turkey.

### Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
2,326	185	3	179	0

### Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** CVRI (national foot and mouth disease and exotic diseases laboratory), Sofia.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** competitive ELISA<sup>(1)</sup>, antibody detection. Bluetongue virus isolated on 7 July 1999.

**Origin of infection:** influx of culicoides owing to strong southerly winds in mid-June.

### Control measures during reporting period:

- control of arthropods;
- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- control programme;
- quarantine and movement control inside the country;
- vaccination prohibited.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

\*  
\* \*

## CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN CROATIA

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

### EMERGENCY REPORT

*Text of a fax received on 8 July 1999 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Head of Veterinary Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:*

**Report date:** 8 July 1999.

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

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 7 July 1999.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 28 June 1999.

### Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Jasenovik village, Kršan municipality, Istarska (Pazin) district (in the western part of the country)	2 holdings

**Description of affected population:** fattening pigs in small private holdings.

### Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
9	5	1	4	0

**Diagnostic tests used:** ELISA<sup>(1)</sup>.

**Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown.

### Control measures during reporting period:

- stamping out,
- vaccination in the surrounding area,
- ban on the movement of animals in an area around the outbreak,
- other necessary veterinary-sanitary measures.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

\*  
\* \*

**AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
**Final report**

FOLLOW-UP REPORT NO. 3

*Summary of a fax received on 8 July 1999 from Dr Emily Mogajane, Director, Animal Production and Health, Pretoria:*

**End of previous report period:** 20 May 1999 (see *Disease Information*, **12** [20], 71, dated 28 May 1999).

**End of this report period:** 7 July 1999.

No more cases of African horse sickness (AHS) have been reported from the Western Cape province since 17 May 1999. The outbreak is therefore considered as ended.

A total of 34 cases occurred and 28 horses died. A correction to the follow-up report No. 2 must be made, as only 3 horses were euthanised (not 4).

**Total number of animals in the outbreak (correction):**

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
485	34	28	3	0

Three horses survived the infection. One of them was the first case reported; the other two horses were from a single property. They were both vaccinated against AHS more than two years previously. They began showing clinical signs for AHS and recovered. On 29 March 1999, blood was taken from these two horses and AHS virus serotype 7 was isolated.

**Epidemiology**

The outbreak remained contained within the Stellenbosch district of the Western Cape province. Under the terms of the Animal Diseases Act, Act 35 of 1984, the Western Cape province is a controlled area for AHS. This area is divided into a free zone, a surveillance zone (buffer area) and a protection zone. The outbreak occurred within the AHS surveillance zone, about 35 km from the AHS free zone. Therefore, this outbreak has not affected the declared AHS free zone.

**Control**

A blanket vaccination campaign was instituted and completed in the districts of Stellenbosch, Strand, Somerset West, Paarl and Wellington.

All quarantine measures previously reported—quarantine of horses in the above-mentioned districts—were lifted on 28 June 1999. This is 95 days after quarantine was instituted (26 March 1999) and 42 days after the last AHS case (17 May 1999) occurred in the Western Cape province.

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.

Unless otherwise stated, material published is derived from declarations made to the Central Bureau by the Veterinary Administrations of the countries and territories mentioned.