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INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS IN AUSTRIA

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of a fax received on 10 September 1999 from Dr Peter Weber, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Health, Sports and Consumer Protection, Vienna:

Report date: 6 September 1999.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 26 August 1999.

Estimated date of first infection: 2 August 1999.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Wolfsberg, Kärnten Federal Province	1

Description of affected population: fish for consumption and breeding.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
350 (trout)	50	50	2	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made: Institute for Hydrobiology, Ichthyology and Apidology, University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna.

B. Diagnostic tests used: immunofluorescence.

Source of agent / origin of infection: purchase of fish on 19 July 1999.

Control measures during reporting period:

- prohibition on movements of animals;
- disinfection after breeding and salvage of slaughtered fish.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN PERU Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT NO. 1

Translation of an e-mail received on 10 September 1999 from Dr Oscar M. Dominguez Falcon, Director General of Animal Health, National Service of Agricultural Health (SENASA), Ministry of Agriculture, Lima:

End of previous report period: 31 July 1999 (see *Disease Information*, **12** [35], 128, dated 10 September 1999).

End of this report period: 6 September 1999.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Lurín district, Lima province, Lima region	1
Pausa district, Puacar del Sara Sara province, Ayacucho region	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: intensively reared local breed fattening cattle of various ages and either sex.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	916	52	0	0	0
ovi	424	0	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Animal Health Laboratory (SENASA, Lima).
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** complement fixation test (Lima outbreak) and ELISA.
- C. Causal agent:** virus type A.

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** northern border of the country.
- B. Mode of spread:** movements of animals and vehicles.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** no foot and mouth disease outbreaks had been reported in Ayacucho region since 1994.

Control measures during reporting period:

- Outbreak in Piura region: the outbreak registered in Marcavilca, Sullana province, has been eradicated by stamping out and no new cases have been reported. Quarantine measures have been lifted in the northern part of the country.
- Outbreaks in Lima region: quarantine measures are being maintained in the districts of Lurín and Pachacamac.
- Outbreak in Ayacucho region: quarantine and vaccination.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRALIA
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 2

Summary of a fax received on 13 September 1999 from Dr Gardner Murray, Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra:

End of previous report period: 30 August 1999 (see *Disease Information*, **12** [34], 124, dated 3 September 1999).

End of this report period: 13 September 1999.

Low virulent virus has been retrospectively isolated from a broiler farm adjoining the initial infected farm described in the emergency report (see *Disease Information*, **12** [33], 121, dated 27 August 1999) in samples taken at the time of depopulation for processing. Virulent virus has also been isolated from samples from one of the seven sheds only. There was no evidence of clinical Newcastle disease in these birds. The entire production from this farm (approximately 100,000 broilers) has gone for domestic consumption only.

The farm will remain in quarantine and not be repopulated until disinfection procedures have been conducted.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PHILIPPINES in Panay Island

(Date of last previously reported outbreak in Panay Island: 1976).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of an e-mail received on 17 September 1999 from Dr Teodoro A. Abilay, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture (DA), Quezon City:

1. On 6 September 1999, the National Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Task Force received a long-distance call from the regional diagnostic veterinarian of Western Visayas reporting a suspected case of FMD in a backyard farm in Iloilo City. Immediately, on the same day, the FMD Task Force sent a veterinarian to Iloilo City. The affected pigs presented typical FMD lesions. Active surveillance was immediately conducted. On the same day, 7 of the 11 pigs in the holding pen at the Iloilo City abattoir were found to be affected.

Immediately, all these animals were condemned and incinerated. An all-in all-out policy was immediately imposed at the abattoir to prevent healthy animals from incubating the disease. All animals brought to the abattoir must be slaughtered at once. No animals are allowed within the premises between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. (i.e. after slaughtering hours). The premises are thoroughly disinfected on a daily basis.

2. To date, two backyard farms (14 animals), one stockyard (37 animals affected), and one commercial farm (140 sows) have been confirmed as affected. The distance between the affected backyard farms and the affected commercial farm is approximately 30 km. Initial investigations show that the main factor of disease transmission is movement of affected or incubating pigs. Infection at the commercial farm was traced to a breeding boar that was bought from an agent who kept the animal at the stockyard before taking it to the farm.
3. Epithelial samples examined at the laboratory revealed FMD type O virus strain. Samples are being sent to the OIE World Reference Laboratory for FMD (Pirbright, United Kingdom) for subtype identification. So far, the virus seems to be similar to the porcophilic type virus circulating in Luzon. To date, no cases have been reported in other species.
4. Control measures have been set up. The whole island of Panay is under quarantine. Quarantine measures have been imposed within the island. Checkpoints have been set up between the affected province and the non-affected provinces. Vaccination will start within one week. This was not introduced last week since we were considering imposing a stamping-out policy, but, because of the number of animals affected we would be unable to provide compensation for all the condemned animals. The policy of condemning animals will be imposed on all animals illegally moved and found to be affected or suspected of incubating the disease. No compensation will be paid to the owners.
5. A meeting of the Provincial Veterinarians in Panay Island (Iloilo, Capiz, Antique and Aklan), the DA regional office, and the livestock producers' association was held on 8 September 1999. An action plan has been formulated to contain the spread of the disease. All islands in Visayas and Mindanao have been informed about this outbreak.

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