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PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS IN TURKEY

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of a fax received on 24 September 1999 from Dr Celal Özcan, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

Report date: 24 September 1999.

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

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 17 September 1999.

Estimated date of first infection: 13 September 1999.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Sakabasi village, Elazig province (38° 41' N – 39° 14' E), in the eastern part of Anatolia	1

Description of affected population: young goats are affected (45% of kids). Cattle and goats are kept on the affected farm (intensive rearing).

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	69	0	0	0	0
cap	88	47	6	0	0

Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute, Ankara.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** ELISA.

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** under investigation. It is clear that animal movements from Bingöl province (Karliova district, 39° 17' N – 41° 02' E) to Elazig, have played an important role.
- B. Mode of spread:** close contact with infected animals bought from Karliova district, Bingöl province.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** the animal population in the village is as follows: 198 cattle, 88 goats, 69 sheep, and 25 animals of other species (equids). These animals have common pasture and water supply. No clinical signs of the disease have been observed in sheep.

Control measures during reporting period:

- quarantine and movement control inside the country;
- active surveillance is carried out;
- a homologous PPR vaccine imported for this emergency will be used for ring vaccination.

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RINDERPEST IN SUDAN

The Delegate declares a zone of the country as "provisionally free" from the disease

Text of a communication received on 27 September 1999 from Dr El Zubeir Abdelrahman Yousif, Undersecretary, Ministry of Animal Resources, Khartoum:

Report date: 22 September 1999.

In 1996, Sudan formulated a national policy for control and eventual eradication of rinderpest which relied on zoning of the country. This policy has been implemented since March 1996 and the message was communicated to the OIE (see *World Animal Health in 1996*, p 284). Since then, the status has remained stable. Sudan now confirms that it is declaring itself "provisionally free" from rinderpest on a zonal basis, with effect from 1 January 1996. The system of zoning that has been applied is as follows (see map below):

- Zone A: a non-vaccinated zone "provisionally free from rinderpest". This zone comprises seven States of northern Sudan, namely: Northern, River Nile, Red Sea, Khartoum, Northern Kordofan, Northern Darfur and El Gezira, together with the northern part of the White Nile State. This zone lies between latitudes 11° 8' and 23° 1' N.
- Zone B: a rinderpest-free vaccinated buffer and surveillance zone comprising the eight central States, namely: Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan, Southern Darfur and Western Darfur, together with the southern part of White Nile State and the northern part of Upper Nile State. This zone lies between latitudes 17° 14' and 8° 83' N.
- Zone C: a rinderpest-free control zone of uncertain status, considered possibly at risk of rinderpest incursion from Zone D. Zone C comprises the States of Western Bahr Al-Ghazal, Northern Bahr Al-Ghazal, Warab, Unity, Lakes, together with the southern part of Upper Nile State. This zone lies between latitudes 11° 7' and 5° 67' N.
- Zone D: a rinderpest control zone in which rinderpest may have been suspected. This zone comprises the States of Western Equatoria, Bhar Al-Jabal, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei, and lies between latitudes 9° 32' and 3° 6' N.

Zone A is considered to have been free from rinderpest for at least ten years.

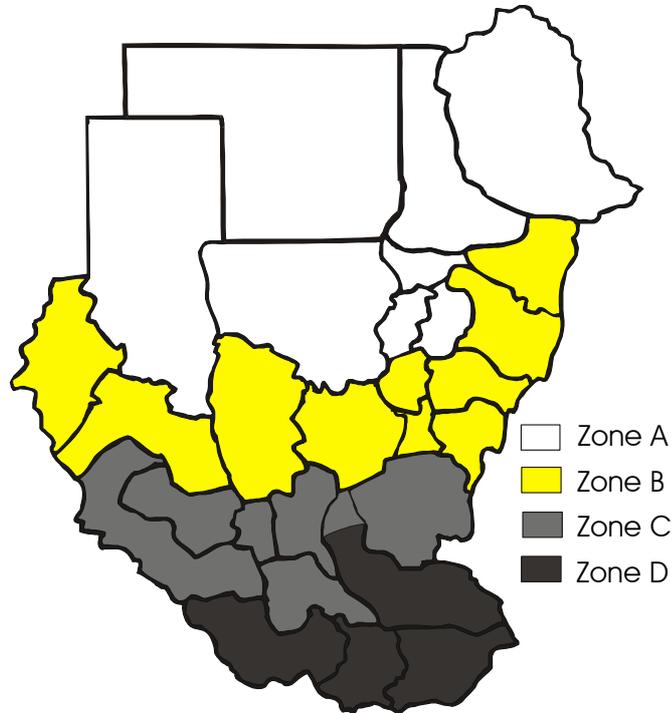
The last officially recorded and confirmed incident of rinderpest was in 1991 in Lagawa, Western Kordofan State (in Zone B).

There has been no evidence of rinderpest within Zones C or D in 1999.

Zones C and D are suffering the effects of civil strife. Active work undertaken by the Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHWs) system, which has recently been introduced by UNICEF⁽¹⁾ and non governmental organisations has helped in improving the animal health status in the area.

Rinderpest vaccination was last carried out in Zone A in 1996. Rinderpest vaccination has continued in Zones B, C and D. Reintroduction of rinderpest to Zones A and B from neighbouring countries is considered to be only a remote possibility. The government of Egypt made a declaration of provisional freedom from rinderpest in 1996, followed by the governments of Chad (zonal), Ethiopia (zonal) and Eritrea in 1999.

Clinical surveillance and the disease reporting system in Zones A and B are considered adequate to detect the presence of clinical rinderpest were it to be introduced. All clinical evidence suggestive of rinderpest within Zones A and B, and, as far as possible, Zone C, is investigated by clinical, epidemiological and laboratory investigations.



In view of the foregoing, the government of Sudan declares that Zone A is "provisionally free" from rinderpest with effect from 1 January 1996.

(1) UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund.

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