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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN GHANA
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

Text of a fax received on 11 November 1999 from Dr M. Agyen-Fremppong, Acting Director, Veterinary Services Department, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Accra:

End of previous report period: 20 October 1999 (see *Disease Information*, 12 [41], 145, dated 22 October 1999).

End of this report period: 8 November 1999.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
"Appollonia", 5° 45' N – 0° 2' W	1

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
sui	255	170	99	0	6

Diagnosis: clinical. A specimen has been sent to LANADA (National Laboratory for Agricultural Development Support, Bingerville, Côte d'Ivoire).

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** an illicit movement of three apparently healthy pigs from a previously infected area (5° 45' N – 0° 1' E), to the village.
- B. **Other epidemiological details:** pigs of the local breed (Ashanti Black Pig) show no signs of skin lesions.

Control measures during reporting period: a ban on movement of pigs within, into and out of the affected areas.

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN TURKEY
Virus type Asia 1 (follow-up report)**

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

Summary of two faxes received on 12 and 15 November 1999 from Dr Hüseyin Sungur, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

End of previous report period: 2 November 1999 (see *Disease Information*, 12 [43], 155, dated 5 November 1999).

End of this report period: 15 November 1999.

In Agri province, the disease has not spread to other herds. There have been no additional deaths in the outbreaks since the emergency report date. A total of 14,618 cattle, which are kept in 28 villages, have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus type Asia 1 using a vaccine produced at the SAP Institute in Ankara (ring vaccination).

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Dereköy village, Pazar district, Tokat province	1 village

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: young cattle are generally more affected than older ones. There were six cattle in the affected herd and were all slaughtered. The other susceptible animals are kept in different herds within the village.

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	350	6	0	0	6

Diagnosis: clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Foot and Mouth Disease Institute, Ankara.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** complement fixation test and ELISA⁽¹⁾.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** origin of infection is south-east Anatolia, where contraband animals are kept.
- B. **Mode of spread:** contact with contaminated vehicle.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** investigations showed that the animal keeper is also a lorry driver. While transporting goods between south-east Anatolia and his home district (Tokat), he visited animal markets and some herds in south-east Anatolia, but did not buy any animals due to the ban on animal movements.

Control measures during reporting period:

- control of animal movements; strict quarantine measures have been taken;
- the surveillance system has been strengthened in eastern Anatolia;
- modified stamping-out policy;
- ring vaccination; a total of 24,480 cattle kept in the area around the outbreak have been vaccinated against FMD virus type Asia 1 using a vaccine produced at the SAP Institute in Ankara;
- sanitary measures (including isolation, disinfection, symptomatic treatment) have been applied in the affected herds.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN CROATIA
Lifting of control measures

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

Text of a communication received on 12 November 1999 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

End of previous report period: 8 July 1999 (see *Disease Information*, 12 [26], 95, dated 9 July 1999).
End of this report period: 3 November 1999.

The last outbreak of hog cholera (classical swine fever) was confirmed on 7 July 1999. No outbreaks have occurred since that date. As Croatia has been free from hog cholera since 7 September 1999, all veterinary-sanitary measures taken in order to control this disease have been suspended.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN LUXEMBOURG
Antibodies detected in a wild boar

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of a fax received on 16 November 1999 from Dr Arthur Besch, Director of the Administration of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Luxembourg:

Report date: 16 November 1999.

A wild boar shot at Beiler (near the northern border of the country) gave a positive reaction to a serum neutralisation test for classical swine fever carried out on 8 November 1999.

The surveillance zone, set up on 10 October 1999 following the declaration of a case of classical swine fever in a wild boar close to the border with Germany, has been extended over a radius of 10 km in Luxembourg, including the districts of Weiswampach, Troisvierges, Heinrichscheid and a part of the district of Wincrange.

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RINDERPEST IN SRI LANKA
The Delegate declares the country "provisionally free" from the disease

Text of a communication received on 16 November 1999 from Dr S.S.E. Ranawana, Director General, Department of Animal Production and Health (DAP&H), Peradeniya:

Report date: 29 October 1999.

After 40 years of freedom from rinderpest, Sri Lanka became infected in 1987. This infection affected most parts of the island. Enzootic infection became established in North-and-East Province (NEP) up to February 1994. Sporadic outbreaks in other parts of the country were observed only up to 1992. The disease situation was reviewed by a joint FAO/EU⁽¹⁾ mission in 1994. This mission suggested the need for a short-term containment, subsequently approved for implementation under the FAO-funded Technical Cooperation Programme TCP/SRL/4554. This project was designed to contain rinderpest in the NEP and to strengthen rinderpest control nation-wide, laying the foundation for progress towards eradication within the context of the OIE guidelines.

The conditions stipulated in sub-sections 3. a) ii), 3. a) iii) and 3. a) iv) of the recommended standards for epidemiological surveillance systems for rinderpest (see *International Animal Health Code*, Appendix 4.5.1.1.) cannot be strictly observed in NEP due to the ongoing civil war. Intensive surveillance was conducted in NEP for six months (from April to September 1999) and DAP&H is confident that the existing veterinary service—through 31 Government Veterinary Offices (GVO)—would have detected any outbreak of disease if it occurred. Therefore DAP&H feels confident that no clinical case of rinderpest has occurred since February 1994.

A sero-surveillance programme has commenced in NEP and has already been conducted in the rest of the country.

The requirements laid down by the OIE in order to justify the declaration of provisional freedom from disease have already been fulfilled in seven provinces, namely North-Central, North-Western, Central, Western, Uva, Sabaragamuwa and South, as indicated below:

- The last clinical case in these zones was detected in November 1992.
- There are 163 GVO in these zones, each manned by a qualified veterinarian and three to six Livestock Development Instructors. Furthermore, these areas are supported by five Veterinary Investigation Centres in monitoring the health situation.
- The field veterinarians in the above areas investigate all clinical cases with ocular/nasal discharges, diarrhoea and deaths.
- Rinderpest is a notifiable disease in Sri Lanka. The field veterinarians report the occurrence of any notifiable disease in a Preliminary Report format, followed by a weekly disease return to the Division of Animal Health at the DAP&H. Furthermore, information on the animal disease situation is submitted by the field veterinarians in the monthly progress report to the DAP&H. This data from the field is compiled into a monthly disease situation report at the Division of Animal Health and circulated within the country. The Director of the DAP&H reports the disease situation to the OIE in the monthly animal health status report.
- Sri Lanka, being an island, does not have international borders. Moreover, the health requirements stipulated for importation of bovines and goats into the country do not permit the importation of these animals from countries infected with rinderpest.
- Vaccination against rinderpest in these provinces has been stopped since March 1993. From December 1998, vaccination in NEP ceased.

Sri Lanka now declares itself "provisionally free" from rinderpest.

(1) FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; EU: European Union.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 1

Text of a fax received on 17 November 1999 from Dr Kenichi Matsubara, Director of Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:

End of previous report period: 25 October 1999 (see *Disease Information*, 12 [42], 152, dated 29 October 1999).

End of this report period: 16 November 1999.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Sawara City, Chiba Prefecture	2
Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: chickens in hobby flocks.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
372	256	185	187	0

Diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Livestock Hygiene Service Centres in Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** pathological test and haemagglutination inhibition test.

Epidemiology: one of the hobby flocks in Sawara City is suspected to be the source of infection for the two other outbreaks, since it was confirmed that the owners of the two hobby flocks purchased chickens from the flock in question at a hobby chicken market held on 3 November 1999. Other related farms are under observation.

Control measures during reporting period: stamping out, followed by disinfection of the infected premises.

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN PORTUGAL

(*Date of last previously reported outbreak:* August 1993).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of a fax received on 17 November 1999 from Dr Rui Marques Leitão, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, Lisbon:

Report date: 17 November 1999.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 5 November 1999.

Estimated date of first infection: 3 November 1999.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Aldeia dos Fernandes (37° 34' N – 8° 10' W), Alentejo region (in the southern part of the country)	1 farm

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	44	7	6	38	0

Diagnosis: laboratory confirmation (virus isolation) on 15 November 1999.

Control measures during reporting period: slaughter, and destruction *in situ* by burying, of all pigs present on the farm.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GERMANY
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 3

Text of a fax received on 18 November 1999 from Dr Werner Zwingmann, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn:

End of previous report period: 19 August 1999 (see *Disease Information*, 12 [32], 119, dated 20 August 1999).

End of this report period: 18 November 1999.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Bitburg-Prüm district, Trier province, Rhineland-Palatinate (<i>Rheinland-Pfalz Land</i> , in the western part of the country)	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: holding for breeding.

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	569	30	0	569	0

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** State Department for Veterinary Research, Coblenz⁽¹⁾.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** virus isolation.

Source of agent / origin of infection: investigations under way.

Control measures during reporting period:

- the animals have been slaughtered and will be destroyed in rendering plants;
- ban on movements of animals of susceptible species in an area around the infected holding;
- tracing of animal movements into and out of the infected holding.

(1) *Staatliches Veterinäruntersuchungsamt Koblenz.*

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