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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ZAMBIA

(Date of last previously reported outbreak: August 1999).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of an e-mail received on 17 March 2000 from Dr M.P.C. Mangani, Director of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Lusaka:

Report date: 6 March 2000.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 2 March 2000.

Estimated date of first infection: 21 February 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Mpulungu, Northern Province (31° 30' E - 9° 24' S)	1

Description of affected population: the affected herds are located 10 km from the border.

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	39	20	0	0	0

Diagnosis: samples have been sent to Botswana Vaccine Institute (Gaborone, Botswana) to confirm the disease by serology.

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** suspected to have originated from a neighbouring country.
- B. Mode of spread:** movement of trade cattle.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** surrounding areas may be infected. Surveillance has been intensified. Vaccination to be implemented soon.

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CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA IN ZAMBIA

(Date of last previously reported outbreak: March 1999).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Text of an e-mail received on 17 March 2000 from Dr M.P.C. Mangani, Director of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Lusaka:

Report date: 14 March 2000.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 9 March 2000.

Estimated date of first infection: 18 February 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Nakonde, Northern Province, (32° 40' E - 9° 20' S)	1

Description of affected population: the affected herds are located on the border with a neighbouring country.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	17	9	7	0	0

Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made: Central Veterinary Research Institute.
- B. Diagnostic tests used: complement fixation test.
- C. Causal agent: *Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*.

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection: suspected to have originated from a neighbouring country.
- B. Mode of spread: movement of trade cattle.
- C. Other epidemiological details: surrounding areas may be infected. Surveillance has been intensified. Vaccination to be implemented soon.

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SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE IN ITALY In Lombardy

(Date of last previously reported outbreak in Lombardy region: February 1999).

Translation of a fax received on 21 mars 2000 from Dr Romano Marabelli, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Public Health, Rome:

Date of suspected outbreak: 3 March 2000

Date of confirmation of diagnosis: 16 March 2000

Registration No. of the outbreak	Location
01/2000	Moglia district, Mantua (Mantova) province, Lombardy region
02/2000	San Benedetto Po district, Mantua (Mantova) province, Lombardy region

Description of affected population: transit piggery.

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>
sui	23	...	0	23*	0

* on 17 March 2000

Control measures during reporting period: control measures provided for under National and European regulations.

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AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS IN SOUTH AFRICA Invalidation of diagnosis

Text of a fax received on 23 March 2000 from Dr Emily Mogajane, Program Manager, Agricultural Production, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

Report date: 9 March 2000.

Follow-up tests conducted by the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OIE Reference Laboratory) and the Onderstepoort Equine Research Centre gave negative results for African horse sickness (AHS) for both the horse that died and the two in-contact horses (see *Disease Information*, **13** [7], 23, dated 25 February 2000).

Repeated antigen capture ELISA performed on the affected horse, as well as on the two in-contact horses, were negative for AHS. No AHS virus could be isolated either after inoculation and two passages through mice or in BHK⁽¹⁾ monolayer tissue cultures. Both non-vaccinated, in-contact horses have been asymptomatic for AHS and have shown no rise in antibody titres after numerous follow-up serum samples tested with complement fixation tests.

Insofar as all the above-mentioned tests were negative for AHS virus and antibodies, and as there have been no clinical cases of AHS within the surrounding horse population, one can consider that this was not an outbreak of AHS. The initial diagnosis of AHS is considered to have been due to a non-specific ELISA test.

Therefore, the AHS-free and surveillance zone status of the Western Cape province has not been jeopardised, and this AHS surveillance zone has been free from the disease since 17 May 1999. Movement control for all horses, mules, donkeys and zebras to, from and within the district of Malmesbury in the Western Cape Province was lifted on Wednesday, 15 March 2000.

(1) BHK: baby hamster kidney.

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