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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ARGENTINA
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 4

Translation of extracts from two e-mails received on 31 August and 8 September 2000 from Dr Oscar Alejandro Bruni, President of the National Service of Agrifood Health and Quality (SENASA), Secretariat for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food, Buenos Aires:

End of previous report period: 25 August 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [34], 145, dated 1 September 2000).

End of this report period: 31 August 2000.

Characteristics of the isolated virus

Comparative studies of the virus isolated from one of the bovines that had entered the country illegally and the type A Argentinean isolates obtained between 1981 and 1994 and some South American isolates, show the following:

- the isolate is distant genetically from the Argentinean isolates;
- the isolate differs antigenically from the A Arg./81 and A Arg./87 strains and is more similar to the A₂₄ strain.

The examination of the phylogenetic relationships is incomplete due to lack of data on isolates in the countries of the region over the past few years.

Follow-up and control measures

As of the date of this report, samples have been taken from 10,100 bovines from 197 establishments which received shipments of cattle from the affected province (Formosa) between 1 June and 5 August. All the test results were negative.

In regard to the mass serological survey being carried out throughout the whole country in order to verify the sanitary situation, 6,082 samples have been taken from 5,963 bovines, 63 pigs, 42 sheep and 14 goats. In these cases, too, all the test results were negative.

Resolution No. 1133 has been extended by Resolution No. 1246 and will remain in effect until 17 September 2000. This resolution prohibits the moving of livestock to winter pasture and suspends all livestock auctions and fairs throughout the country.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN HONDURAS

(Date of last previously reported outbreak: May 2000).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of a fax received on 31 August 2000 from Dr Francisco Rodas Chavarria, Deputy Director, Animal Health, National Agricultural Health Service, Secretariat for Agriculture and Animal Production, Tegucigalpa:

Report date: 28 August 2000.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 11 August 2000.

Estimated date of first infection: 25 July 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
El Paraiso	1
Comayagua	1
Francisco Morazan	1

Description of affected population: layers and backyard birds.

Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
avi	84,200	18,488	8,988	9,500	0

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Honduran Medico-Veterinary Investigations Institute. Samples were also sent to the laboratory in Ames, Iowa (United States of America). The results are pending.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** viral isolation test in 9-to-11-day-old embryos. Death occurred in the following times: 48, 81.6 and 86 hours.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** the affected production units are located in areas previously affected by the disease (see *Disease Information*, **13** [23], 90, dated 16 June 2000) and where active and constant epidemiological surveillance and control measures are in force. Consequently, these outbreaks are considered secondary.
- B. **Mode of spread:** it is probable that the spread of the disease is due to infected equipment brought to the two production units in Paraiso and Comayagua and negligence in terms of biosecurity measures. The outbreak in Francisco Morazan was caused by the purchase of birds from the affected unit in Comayagua during the incubation period of the disease. Investigations are continuing.

Control measures during reporting period:

- the affected premises are under quarantine and all relevant sanitary measures are being applied: depopulation, reinforcement of biosecurity measures, internal movement restrictions;
- partial stamping out (all the affected animals were slaughtered), monitoring and vaccination.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 2

Translation of an e-mail received on 31 August 2000 from Dr Hamilton Ricardo Farias, Director, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Supply, Brasilia:

End of previous report period: 23 August 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [33], 138, dated 25 August 2000).

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Joia municipality, State of Rio Grande do Sul	9
Eugenio de Castro municipality, State of Rio Grande do Sul	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: animals on small-holdings (5 to 10 hectares) used for dairy production or subsistence farming neighbouring the four previously affected properties.

Epidemiology: the origin of the outbreaks has not yet been established. Investigations are still underway. There are indications that the disease is not spreading because lesions that are in the process of healing are now being found. A serological survey is also being implemented throughout the area.

Control measures during reporting period:

- A general state of alert has been declared throughout the country and all movements of susceptible animals out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul are being traced. As of this date there have been no reports of suspected vesicular disease in the State of Rio Grande do Sul or elsewhere in the country.
- In addition to the municipality of Joia, emergency and surveillance zones have also been implemented in all the surrounding municipalities (i.e Augusto Pestana, Boa Vista do Cadeado, Eugenio de Castro, Entre Ijuis, Jari, Sao Miguel das Missoes and Tupancireta). The limit of the zone is more than 30 kilometres from any outbreak.
- All livestock movement into and out of the emergency and surveillance zones has been prohibited and shipments from the State of Rio Grande do Sul to the rest of the country are being restricted.
- Animals were slaughtered and their carcasses rendered on 20 properties, including the 14 where outbreaks are considered to have taken place and others where stamping out was considered appropriate. To date, 465 bovines, 101 pigs, 44 sheep and 2 goats have been destroyed.
- All the properties under official control are being cleaned and disinfected and a period of depopulation is being implemented.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN
Follow-up report

FOLLOW-UP REPORT No. 2

Text of an e-mail received on 4 September 2000 from Dr J.M. Scudamore, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), London:

End of previous report period: 25 August 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [34], 144, dated 1 September 2000).

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Norfolk county	1

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	1,037

Epidemiology: suspicion of disease was reported by a MAFF veterinary officer in the course of a visit to the holding on 31 August. Blood and tissue samples were taken from the pigs and submitted to the Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge, for laboratory examination that day. The holding was immediately placed under official veterinary control.

The holding lies approximately 3.3 km from classical swine fever case SF 00/05 and lies within the 10-km surveillance zone established around that holding on 12 August.

Investigations are underway to identify the source of infection. Preliminary findings suggest there may be personnel and vehicle links with cases SF 00/04 and SF 00/05.

Diagnosis: the results of laboratory tests were received on 4 September and the presence of disease was confirmed that day.

Control measures during reporting period: in accordance with the procedures foreseen in Council Directive 80/217/EEC, 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones have been established around the infected holding.

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MAEDI-VISNA IN CHILE

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of a fax received on 6 September 2000 from Dr Hernan Rojas Olavarria, Head, Department of Animal Protection, Department of Agriculture and Livestock Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago:

A Latxa-breed sheep that shows signs indicating the presence of maedi-visna has been reported on a farm in the Xth region of the country. The disease has never before been recorded in Chile. Examinations conducted at the Austral University in Chile provided a diagnosis based on clinical signs and pathological findings.

Using available information, an epidemiological survey was carried out, concentrating on the farms to which the Latxa-breed animals, imported in 1995, had been sent and the sheep which had been in contact with the imported animals. This survey covered 76 farms in the IInd, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, Xth and XIIth regions as well as the Metropolitan Region.

A total of 1,739 samples have been analysed. The results indicate that of a total of 76 farms examined, 8 (10.5%) show positive reactions to the official diagnostic test for maedi-visna: 5 farms in the VIIth region and 3 in the Xth region; a total of 103 sheep showed positive reactions (5.9%).

Description of affected population: The affected animals are sheep of a dairy breed (Latxa), imported into the country in 1995, and their offspring. The animals belong to small flocks of dairy sheep used for the production of cheese. On one farm, an indigenous breed of sheep (austral), in contact with the Latxa breed, was affected.

Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Weybridge Laboratory (United Kingdom).
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** ELISA⁽¹⁾.

Epidemiology:

Source of agent / origin of infection: animals imported from a European country.

Control measures during reporting period:

- quarantine and movement restrictions imposed on the farms under examination;
- on affected farms, a control programme, including the slaughtering of all positively reacting animals and their offspring, has been initiated;
- free, infected and surveillance zones for the disease have been set up in accordance with the standards, procedures and legal dispositions established by the official health authorities.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN COLOMBIA

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of an e-mail received on 6 September 2000 from Dr Luz Alba Cruz de Urbina, Sub-Director of Prevention and Control, Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA), Bogota:

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 27 August 2000.

Diagnosis confirmation date: 31 August 2000.

Estimated date of first infection: between 10 and 18 August 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Vereda El Almacigo, Necocli municipality, department of Antioquia (8° 34' 48" N - 76° 45' W)	1

Comments: the last outbreak in the zone was reported in 1997. The Gulf of Uraba acts as a natural barrier, separating the outbreak zone from the disease-free zone without vaccination in Colombia, which has been recognised by the OIE. Furthermore, the outbreak is not situated in the protection zone surrounding the disease-free zone.

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 ⁽¹⁾	502	20	0	0	0
sui ⁽²⁾	4	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ 77 < 1 year, 144 females aged 1-2 years, 143 females older than 2 years, 134 males aged 1-2 years, 4 males older than 2 years

⁽²⁾ 3 young animals and 1 adult

Description of affected population: traditional breeding farm with zebus and crossedbreed animals.

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** National Laboratory for Vesicular Diseases, ICA, Bogota.
- B. **Causal agent:** virus type O.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** investigations under way.
- B. **Mode of spread:** investigations under way.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** initial epidemiological surveillance was conducted in the surrounding area and included approximately 20,000 bovines on 115 farms; the farms are inspected every two days.

Control measures during reporting period:

- quarantine imposed on Necocli municipality in accordance with internal decision No. 386 of 29 August 2000, which provides for restricting movement of vehicles and persons, carefully disinfecting vehicles and persons, isolating affected animals or those suspected of being infected, slaughtering affected animals and possible contact animals, prohibiting the entry and exit of persons, vehicles or animals into or out of the zone in question, and carrying out vaccination of susceptible animals;
- immediate vaccination of 20,000 bovines present on the 115 farms located in the area surrounding the outbreak;
- vaccination of the 45,000 bovines present in the Necocli municipality;
- setting up of three control and disinfection posts in strategic locations to guarantee compliance with the quarantine measures;
- placing of an official on the affected farm to implement and supervise the measures foreseen in the contingency plan;
- ordering the slaughter and burial of infected animals and in-contact animals;
- ordering the slaughter of pigs present in the surrounding area;
- epidemiological investigation to determine the origin of the infection;
- epidemiological surveillance to track possible spread of infection;
- preparation and distribution of printed material to inform livestock producers and the general public of the measures taken.

Note from the OIE Central Bureau: this outbreak occurred in the zone in which Colombia wishes to establish an "FMD free zone with vaccination" (see *World Animal Health in 1999*, pages 10 and 69).

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