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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN EGYPT

(Date of last previously reported outbreak: December 1997).

Extract from the monthly report of Egypt for June 2000, received on 1 September 2000 from Dr Hassan Abdel Aziz Aidaros, Chairman of the General Organization for Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo:

Report period: June 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Fayoum governorate	8

Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
bov	670	6
ovi	250	2

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ARGENTINA Follow-up report No. 5

Translation of an extract from an e-mail received on 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: 31 August 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [35], 151, dated 8 September 2000).

End of this report period: 7 September 2000.

In the farms situated in the surveillance zones, continuous clinical inspection of cattle is carried out as well as intensive serological surveillance.

Due to the negative results of repeated inspections and tests carried out in the farms, the area of the surveillance zones in the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes was reduced in compliance with Resolution No. 1249.

Furthermore, movements of animals susceptible to foot and mouth disease are due to be gradually resumed, as from 18 September 2000.

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WEST NILE FEVER IN FRANCE

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of a fax received on 8 September 2000 from Dr Isabelle Chmitelin, Head, International Health Coordinating Mission, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Paris:

Report date: 8 September 2000.

On 24 and 28 August 2000, two horses belonging to two different owners, both in the same district in the department of Hérault (Languedoc-Roussillon region, in the South of France) exhibited clinical signs, namely a disturbed sense of balance leading to paralysis of the hindquarters. They were euthanised on 1 September and 30 August 2000, respectively.

Diagnosis:

Serological tests were positive for West Nile disease. For one of the horses these serological results were confirmed by PCR⁽¹⁾ on 8 September.

Epidemiology:

Two other horses from the same geographical area (a few square kilometres) presented the same clinical signs and were euthanised on 8 September. Blood tests will be carried out to disprove or confirm the diagnosis.

According to the preliminary results of the epidemiological survey currently under way, the affected horses were born in this region. While several cases of West Nile encephalitis were reported in this area during the period 1960-1970, no further cases had been diagnosed until now.

To date, no case of human contamination has been identified.

Actions taken: health regulation measures have been implemented in the outbreak areas in accordance with French law. In particular, the disinsectization of the properties involved is planned.

In addition to these statutory measures, it has been decided to:

- carry out a serological survey on horses in the suspected area and adjoining areas;
- undertake research and analysis on the vectors and potential reservoirs of the virus;
- carry out disinsectization of an extended area around the premises where the outbreaks took place;
- issue warnings and information messages to veterinarians, doctors, administrative bodies and the general public.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA
Viral activity detected in the control area

EMERGENCY REPORT

Summary of an e-mail received on 11 September 2000 from Dr Emily Mmamakgaba Mogajane, Chief Director, Agricultural Production, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

Report date: 11 September 2000.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Suspected viral activity of foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus was detected from routine serological surveillance results on 29 August 2000 from the farm "Grietjie 6" (24° 06' S - 31° 00' E), within the FMD enzootic zone of the FMD-control area, adjoining the Kruger National Park (approximately 15 km from the Kruger National Park fence).

No active clinical evidence of disease was detected during the investigation. According to sero-epidemiological evidence, the active infection has ended (clinical end-point is considered to be 1 September 2000).

Number of animals at this facility: 67 adult buffalo cows, 26 buffalo calves and 25 Jersey cows used as foster mothers.

Diagnosis: detailed investigations were immediately conducted on the premises on 1 and 2 September 2000, which included serological and tissue sampling of the buffalo calves and Jersey foster mothers at the quarantine facility (tracheal and nasal swabs).

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Exotic Diseases Section (results received on 8 September 2000). Further sampling will be done on 14 September in collaboration with the Onderstepoort Institute.
- B. Causal agent:** FMD virus serotype SAT 1.

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** the origin of the viral activity is uncertain but is under investigation.
- B. Other epidemiological details:**
 - The farm "Grietjie 6" is participating in an experimental project that aims to breed disease-free buffalo calves from FMD- and corridor disease-infected buffalo cows. Buffalo calves are taken away from the infected buffalo cows immediately at birth. They receive Jersey cow colostrum and are placed with Jersey cattle acting as foster mothers. The group of buffalo cows and the group of buffalo calves with foster mothers are isolated in separate double electrified fenced quarantine facilities with strict biosafety precautions maintained between the two facilities on the farm. Both the buffalo calves and their Jersey foster mothers are subjected to rigorous disease testing during this quarantine. When the youngest buffalo calf in the group is about one month old, all buffalo calves and Jersey foster mothers in the calf-rearing facility undergo serological testing for FMD (types SAT 1, 2 and 3) and corridor disease (indirect fluorescent antibody test, blood smear and PCR-DNA probe⁽¹⁾). These tests are then repeated four weeks later and the Jersey cows and buffalo calves are then moved off the property (under official supervision) to another quarantine facility outside the FMD control area. Here, they are quarantined under strict biosecure conditions for a further six weeks and are tested once again for FMD and corridor disease (using the tests described above) and bovine brucellosis. If all animals are disease-free on all three tests, only then are they declared disease-free buffaloes.
 - The property ("Grietjie 6") has been under strict quarantine since the start of this disease-free buffalo calf breeding project, and has a strictly controlled double electrified fenced quarantine facility for the rearing of these disease-free buffalo. The facility is a strictly controlled "box within a box" quarantine facility.
 - All surrounding farms (both cattle and game) have been investigated, and trace-backs of all the Jersey cows has been performed. All cattle on these surrounding farms and on the properties of origin of the Jersey cows have been sampled for FMD virus and results are awaited. No evidence of clinical infection/lesions were found in these animals.

Control measures during reporting period:

- Zoosanitary measures immediately being enforced include strict movement control to and from the affected premises and adjoining properties, a detailed epidemiological investigation, inspection and monitoring of adjoining farms.
- There is an embargo on all movement of cloven-hoofed animals within a 30-km radius of the affected farm ("Grietjie 6").
- The clinical end-point of the outbreak is considered to be 1 September 2000. At the end of September, after further sampling has been conducted on the farm for sero-epidemiological surveillance, all the Jersey cows (foster mothers) will be slaughtered under official supervision (modified stamping-out method). The buffalo calves will be translocated (under official supervision) to a farm adjacent to the Kruger National Park, within the FMD-enzootic zone, to join other buffalo of similar disease status.

Note: The farm "Grietjie 6" is within the FMD enzootic zone in the FMD control area of the Northern Province. This outbreak in no way changes South Africa's FMD-free zone status, and exports of animals and animal products from the FMD free zone are not affected.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction; DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN COLOMBIA
Follow-up report No. 1**

Translation of an e-mail received on 14 September 2000 from Dr Luz Alba Cruz de Urbina, Sub-Director of Prevention and Control, Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA), Bogota:

End of previous report period: 4 September 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [35], 155, dated 8 September 2000).

End of this report period: 11 September 2000.

Total number of animals in the outbreak (final data):

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
bov ⁽¹⁾	601	20	0	64	0
sui ⁽²⁾	4	0	0	4	0

(1) 106 < 1 year, 153 females aged 1-2 years, 201 females older than 2 years, 137 males aged 1-2 years, 4 males older than 2 years.

(2) 3 young animals and 1 adult.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: the origin of infection has not been established; investigations are under way. A serological survey is being carried out in the affected holding; serological surveys are due to be conducted throughout the zone.

B. Other epidemiological details: continuous epidemiological surveillance around the outbreak (i.e. in 115 holdings containing approximately 20,000 cattle) has found no evidence of any spread of the disease from the primary outbreak.

Control measures during reporting period:

- All 20 bovines showing clinical signs and 44 in-contact animals were slaughtered and their carcasses buried. All 4 pigs were considered a potential risk of spread and were slaughtered.
- The fields involved in the outbreak were cleaned and disinfected.

- All movements of susceptible animals linked with the affected holding have been investigated and traced.
- Sera from 41 of the 64 bovines slaughtered were tested to evaluate antibody titres and any viral activity.
- A total of 45,000 bovines were vaccinated in Necocli district.

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BLUETONGUE IN TURKEY

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

Extract from the monthly report of Turkey for August 2000, received on 14 September 2000 from Dr Hüseyin Sungur, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

Report period: August 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Izmir	2

Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
ovi	601	22	8

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN Follow-up report No. 3

Extract from an e-mail received on 15 September 2000 from Dr J.M. Scudamore, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London:

End of previous report period: 4 September 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [35], 154, dated 8 September 2000).

End of this report period: 14 September 2000.

Classical swine fever (CSF) has now been confirmed on 12 premises in Great Britain: 1 in Essex, 6 in Suffolk and 5 in Norfolk. It should be noted that there have been no cases of CSF confirmed in Essex since 9 August 2000.

New outbreaks:

Outbreak No.	Location	Confirmation	Primary / Secondary	Link	No. of pigs	Type of unit
SF 00/07	Suffolk	5 Sept. 2000	Secondary	SF 00/01	3,411	Breeder
SF 00/08	Suffolk	6 Sept. 2000	Secondary	SF 00/07	4,500	Rearer / Fattener
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10 Sept. 2000	Secondary	SF 00/01	966	Breeder
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10 Sept. 2000	Secondary	SF 00/07	2,340	Rearer
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12 Sept. 2000	Secondary	SF 00/07	1,748	Breeder / Rearer
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13 Sept. 2000	Secondary	SF 00/04	480	Fattener

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:

- SF 00/07 is part of the same integrated breeding/production company as SF 00/01 - SF 00/05, lay in the 3-km protection zone established around SF 00/01 and was contiguous to it.
- SF 00/08 was also in the 3-km protection zone established around SF 00/01 and was contiguous to SF 00/07.
- SF 00/09 was also in the 3-km protection zone established around SF 00/01 and was contiguous to SF 00/01.
- SF 00/10 received weaned pigs from SF 00/07.
- SF 00/11 received breeding pigs from SF 00/07.
- SF 00/12 is within 1-km from SF 00/04.

Diagnosis: virological investigations completed to date indicate that the CSF virus (genotype 2.1) involved in all the outbreaks is identical.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: the origin of the virus and its route of introduction have not been established with complete certainty. However, epidemiological investigations strongly suggest that infection was not introduced to the primary case (SF 00/02) through the introduction of infected pigs, contact with feral pigs, contaminated vehicles or personnel, discharges of effluent or contaminated vaccines/biological products. It appears more likely that infection was introduced through contaminated pig meat contained in edible products discarded by people who used public footpaths that ran adjacent to outdoor paddocks containing dry sows on holding SF 00/02.

B. Mode of spread: epidemiological investigations indicated that infection spread from SF 00/02 to four rearing premises (SF 00/01, SF 00/03, SF 00/04 and SF 00/05) through the movement of infected weaned pigs.

Investigations into the origins of the subsequent CSF outbreaks suggest that infection spread from SF 00/01 to two contiguous outdoor pig units, SF 00/07 and SF 00/09. From SF 00/07, infection may have spread to a contiguous holding (SF 00/08) and through the movement of pigs to two holdings, SF 00/10 and SF 00/11. A further two outbreaks (SF 00/06 and SF 00/12) have occurred in pig units owned by haulage operators. Investigations into the origins of infection on these two premises are under way.

Control measures during reporting period: in accordance with the measures provided for in European Council Directive 80/217/EEC, 3-km protection and 10-km surveillance zones have been established around each of the holdings where CSF has been confirmed. Arrangements have been or are being made to have all the pigs on the infected holdings killed and their carcasses destroyed by rendering.

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