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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ARGENTINA  
Follow-up report No. 6**

*Translation of an extract from an e-mail received on 15 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:** 7 September 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [36], 157, dated 15 September 2000).

**End of this report period:** 15 September 2000.

Monitoring and inspection have been completed in the establishments which received shipments of cattle from the affected province (Formosa) between 1 June and 5 August 2000: samples were taken from 16,679 bovines from 352 establishments and all the serological tests gave negative results.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL**  
**Follow-up report No. 2**

*Translation of extracts from an e-mail received on 15 September 2000 from Dr Hamilton Ricardo Farias, Director, Department of Animal Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Supply, Brasilia:*

**End of previous report period:** 31 August 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [35], 153, dated 8 September 2000).

**End of this report period:** 14 September 2000.

***New outbreaks:***

Location	No. of outbreaks
Joia municipality, State of Rio Grande do Sul	5 holdings
Augusto Pestana municipality, State of Rio Grande do Sul	1 holding
São Miguel das Missões municipality, State of Rio Grande do Sul	1 holding

***Epidemiology:***

- A total of 21 holdings, all of them localised in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, have been found to be infected and are considered as "outbreaks": 18 in the municipality of Joia, and 1 each in the municipalities of Augusto Pestana, Eugênio de Castro and São Miguel das Missões. As of this date there have been no other suspicions of vesicular disease in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.
- A suspicion of vesicular disease was reported in the State of Santa Catarina, but laboratory examination gave negative results.
- Investigations into the origin of the outbreaks are still under way. A serological survey is also being implemented throughout the area.

***Control measures during reporting period:***

- The emergency and surveillance zone has been extended to the municipalities of Coronel Barros and Ijuí.
- Animals were slaughtered and their carcasses rendered on 33 properties, including the 21 where outbreaks are considered to have taken place and 12 where stamping out was considered appropriate. To date, 2,756 bovines, 887 pigs, 195 sheep and 2 goats have been destroyed.
- The ban on vaccination against foot and mouth disease in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina has not been lifted.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
**Clinical cases within the free area**

*(Date of last outbreak previously reported within the free area: 1957).*

**EMERGENCY REPORT**

*Text of an e-mail received on 17 September 2000 from Dr Emily Mmamakgaba Mogajane, Chief Director, Agricultural Production, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:*

**Report date:** 17 September 2000.

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

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 12 September 2000.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 7 September 2000.

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
district of Camperdown, Kwazulu-Natal province (29° 45' S - 30° 32' E)	1 farm

**Description of affected population:** pigs.

**Total number of animals in the outbreak:**

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	6	0	0	6	0
ovi	5	0	0	5	0
cap	10	0	0	10	0
sui	726	247	83	643	0

**Diagnosis:** a suspicion of viral disease was raised after pigs on the farm showed vesicular lesions in the mouth and on the feet. Samples were immediately collected for laboratory investigations.

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Exotic Diseases Section.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** liquid phase blocking ELISA<sup>(1)</sup>, 3ABC ELISA, virus neutralisation test, PCR<sup>(2)</sup>, virus isolation on primary pig kidney cells (results of virus isolation awaited).
- C. Causal agent:** virus type O.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** investigations immediately carried out revealed that swill was illegally obtained from a visiting shipping carrier at Durban harbour and fed to the pigs.
- B. Mode of spread:** ingestion of swill and spread by contact within the affected piggery.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** this is the first occurrence of foot and mouth disease virus type O in South Africa. Intensive investigations already under way indicate that there has been no further spread of the infection to other properties. Therefore, the outbreak can be regarded as an isolated incident and confined to one farm only.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

- Stamping out was immediately carried out and completed on 17 September. Carcasses were buried. The premises are in the process of being disinfected and will be cordoned off with security wire to prevent any access to the depopulated area.
- The farm and all surrounding farms within a 10-km-radius zone have been placed under strict quarantine restrictions, including road blocks and a prohibition on movement. Intensive short-interval inspections of all surrounding farms within the zone have already commenced and will be maintained for at least the next 30 days.
- A further 20-km-radius surveillance zone has been declared around the 10 km restriction zone with intensive zoosanitary measures instituted, including movement control and intensive inspections on all premises.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction.

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN NAMIBIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 2 (confirmation of diagnosis)**

*Text of an e-mail received on 18 September 2000 from Dr John J.H. Shaw, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, Windhoek:*

**End of previous report period:** 31 August 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [34], 149, dated 1 September 2000).

**End of this report period:** 18 September 2000.

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Botswana Vaccine Institute.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** complement fixation test.
- C. Causal agent:** virus type SAT 1.

**Epidemiology:** no secondary spread was detected. The outbreak is therefore considered to be localised.

**Control measures during reporting period:** about 30,000 cattle around the focus of infection have been vaccinated with trivalent (SAT 1, 2, 3) vaccine. Vaccination in the rest of the district is still in progress.

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**RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN SAUDI ARABIA**  
**Suspicion**

EMERGENCY REPORT

*Text of a fax received on 19 September 2000 from Dr Omar A. Hashem, Director of Animal Quarantine, Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Riyadh:*

**Report date:** 19 September 2000.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical.

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Jazan area, in the south-western corner of the country	1

**Epidemiology:**

- Cases in humans have been confirmed, some of which were fatal.
- The existence of the virus in animals is still under investigation, but clinical signs and cases of abortion have been observed.

**Control measures:**

- The affected area has been placed under quarantine, while the neighbouring areas have been declared buffer zones, from which animal movements are prohibited.
- The affected area is being sprayed with insecticides, with particular attention being given to animals, animal houses (air and ground), ponds and other mosquito breeding areas.

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**RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN YEMEN**  
**Suspicion**

**EMERGENCY REPORT**

*Text of an e-mail received on 21 September 2000 from Dr Hassan Al Fosail, Director General of Animal Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Sana'a:*

**Report date:** 21 September 2000.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical.

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Wadi More, Tehama, Al Hudaydah governorate	1

**Note:** presence in the affected region of rain, mosquitoes and surface water.

**Epidemiology:**

- Clinical signs in animals are: abortion at different stages of pregnancy in 95% of pregnant sheep and goats; death of lambs and calves; death in aborting animals (mortality rate is about 5%).
- There have also been some deaths in humans who have been in contact with the animals.

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