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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN JAPAN
Restoration of free status without vaccination

Text of an e-mail received on 26 September 2000 from Dr Kenichi Matsubara, Director of Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:

End of previous report period: 9 June 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [22], 88, dated 9 June 2000).

End of this report period: 26 September 2000.

Japan has regained its status as a foot and mouth disease(FMD)-free country in which vaccination is not practised, following outbreaks that were eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter 2.1.1. of the *International Animal Health Code*, i.e.:

- stamping out was applied to eradicate the disease;
- serological surveillance was applied to demonstrate the absence of infected animals;
- three months have elapsed since the last case of foot and mouth disease, which was observed on 11 May 2000.

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Communication dated 26 September 2000 from the OIE Central Bureau

The OIE Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission evaluated documentation concerning the eradication of foot and mouth disease, submitted by the Delegate of Japan, and, in accordance with Resolution No. XVII ("Restoration of recognition of the foot and mouth disease status of Member Countries") adopted by the OIE International Committee during its 65th General Session (May 1997), recognised on 26 September 2000 that Japan has regained its previously recognised FMD-free status.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA
Follow-up report No. 1

Text of an e-mail received on 26 September 2000 from Dr Emily Mmamakgaba Mogajane, Chief Director, Agricultural Production, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

End of previous report period: 17 September 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [37], 164, dated 22 September 2000).

End of this report period: 24 September 2000.

Following the initial detection of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD), intensive active surveillance instituted in the area detected a suspect cow on 21 September 2000 on the adjoining farm. This farm adjoins the original farm where the first outbreak occurred with only a public road separating the two farms. Epithelium samples collected from the suspect cow were confirmed by the Onderstepoort Institute for Epizootic Diseases as positive for FMD virus type O on 22 September. Total stamping out of the cattle herd was immediately instituted and completed on 25 September. On post-mortem examination, a total of five bovines showed mild to moderate clinical lesions.

Samples taken from the pigs on the farm have all been negative thus far but it can be assumed that they could still be in the incubation phase. A decision has been taken that, since the cattle on the farm were depopulated, stamping out of the total pig population of the farm must also be done, and will commence on 26 September.

Total number of animals in the second infected farm:

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
bov	53	6	0	53	0
sui	3,500	0	0	3,500	0

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** an investigation is currently being conducted to establish the origin of the original infection including other possibilities over and above the suspect swill brought onto the original infected farm. Movements of swill, persons and vehicles to and from the farm, preceding the original date of infection, have been investigated with no evidence thus far of any spread of the disease.
- B. Mode of spread:** no swill is or has been fed to the pigs on the second infected farm. It is suspected that the cattle on this farm could have been exposed to the virus due to the close proximity to the original infection.
- C. Other epidemiological details:**
 - An intensive serological survey has been conducted since 18 September 2000 on all farms in the restricted 10-km-radius zone. A total of 168 farms, with 8,049 cattle, 21,762 pigs, 20,694 sheep and 1,320 goats, have been subjected to sero-surveillance and clinical inspection – all with negative results.
 - Movements to and from the original infected farm and the adjoining farm are being investigated. On none of the farms visited and subjected to sero-surveillance could any infection be found.

Control measures during reporting period:

- Stamping out.
- The immediate area around the infection has been cordoned off with the help of the South African Defense Force and South African Police. All public roads into the area have been sealed off with strict movement control and road blocks. Strict bio-safety controls are being maintained together with decontamination of inspectorate personnel within the restricted zone and a total embargo on the movement of all animals and animal products.
- To ensure that no animals or animal products from the immediate surrounding area enter the export trade, a further 16 magisterial districts were declared as a *foot and mouth disease control area* and published in the Government Gazette of 22 September. The 16 districts are: Camperdown, Chatsworth, Durban, Inanda, Kranskop, Lions River, Lower Tugela, Mpumalanga, Ndedwe, New Hanover, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Richmond, Umbumbulu, Umlazi and Umvoti. All movements of

animals and animal products to, from and within these 16 districts will be subject to inspection before movement and the issuing of movement permits.

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WEST NILE FEVER IN FRANCE
Follow-up report No. 1

Translation of a fax received on 27 September 2000 from Dr Isabelle Chmitelin, Head, International Health Coordinating Mission, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Paris:

End of previous report period: 8 September 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [36], 158, dated 15 September 2000).

End of this report period: 22 September 2000.

Summary table of outbreaks:

DEPARTMENT	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CONFIRMED CASES
Gard	Le Cailar	2
	St Laurent d'Aigouze	2
Herault	Beaulieu	1
	Boisseron	1
	Lansargues	7
	Lunel	2
	Marsillargues	2
	Mudaison	1
	St Aunes	1
	St Just	1
	St Nazaire du Pezan	2
	Teyran	1
	Vérargues	1
Total		24

In addition to the confirmed cases, veterinary health officers highlighted a number of clinical suspicions or identified certain previously observed pathologies that could be linked retrospectively to the West Nile virus.

In the Herault department:

- 2 dead horses that could be retrospectively linked with this episode, but for which no laboratory confirmation could be carried out.
- 9 suspicions were not confirmed by the initial analyses conducted; further analyses were carried out on the horses still alive.
- 18 clinically suspect horses. Sampling and analyses are currently in progress.

In the Gard department:

- 1 dead horse that could be retrospectively linked with this episode, but for which no laboratory confirmation could be carried out.
- 2 suspicions were not confirmed by the initial analyses conducted. One animal will be retested to obtain a definitive diagnosis; in the other case, the clinical context allows us to disregard the suspicion.

- 4 clinically suspect horses. Sampling and analyses are currently in progress.

Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Pasteur Institute.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** serological testing.

Epidemiology:

- The maximum distance between the confirmed cases is approximately 25 km (all cases were within a 25 km diameter circle). Mobilisation and an information campaign took place amongst the control services, veterinary health officers and all professionals, and a few suspicions were recorded outside of the "Camargue" area. The sampling and analyses required to confirm or reject these suspicions are currently in progress. To date, all results have been negative.
- To date, the department directorates for health and social security (DDASS) have not confirmed any cases in humans.

Control measures during reporting period:

- The farms concerned were placed under Prefectoral Surveillance Decree and a Department Decree concerning declaration of the infection. Serological screening is being carried out in all establishments located within a radius of 10 km of confirmed outbreaks. The choice of characteristics of this perimeter was made on the advice of the AFSSA – the French agency for food health and safety.
- Mosquito eradication operations were carried out in the Hérault and Gard departments near the outbreaks, on the breeding sites of *Culex modestus* (the most abundant type of mosquito in the area).
- In this context, it was decided to limit the movements of horses in the departments of Bouches-du-Rhône, Gard and Hérault. These measures came immediately into force and remain so until 31 October 2000. They are governed by a Ministerial Decree of 14 February 1977 concerning measures applicable in cases of viral meningo-encephalomyelitis of horses. This text, dated 15 September 2000, was published in the Official Journal of the French Republic of 17 September 2000. It contains the provisions of the European Decision 2000/552/CE of 15 September 2000. In particular, it stipulates the control of movements of horses within a zone constituted by the three above-mentioned departments, as well as of horses leaving the zone. A health certificate for intra-community trade and a complementary certificate must cover any movement. Therefore, for any animal situated within a radius of 50 km of an outbreak of West Nile fever reported during the previous 30 days, the complementary certificate must provide one of the following guarantees:
 - either that the animal has been isolated for 21 days and has been subjected, as from the 17th day following the date of isolation, to a serological test for IgMs for which the result was negative;
 - or that the animal has been subjected, during the 21 days preceding the movement, to two serological tests for IgMs and IgGs for which the respective results were negative (IgM) and positive (IgG).

These health documents also concern horses that pass through these departments. The complementary certificate is not required if the vehicle remains on main roads (motorways and trunk roads) without stopping in transit or if the horses are taken directly to an airport located in one of the three departments.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN
Follow-up report No. 4

Translation of the summary of two faxes received on 26 and 28 September 2000 from Dr J.M. Scudamore, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London:

End of previous report period: 14 September 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [36], 161, dated 15 September 2000).

End of this report period: 26 September 2000.

New outbreaks:

OUTBREAK NO.	LOCATION	NO. OF PIGS PRESENT	NO. OF CASES	NO. OF DEATHS	TYPE OF UNIT
SF 00/13	Denton, Norfolk	4,409	6	1	breeder
SF 00/14	Shelton, Norfolk	1,100	0	0	breeder / fattener

Diagnosis:

- A. *Laboratory where diagnosis was made:*** Veterinary Laboratory Agency, Weybridge.
- B. *Diagnostic tests used:*** RT-PCR (SF 00/13); fluorescent antibody test (SF 00/14); virus isolation.

Epidemiology: to be determined.

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