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DISEASE INFORMATION

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Contents

RINDERPEST IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
The Delegate declares the western zone "provisionally free from rinderpest"

Translation of a communication received on 13 December 2000 from Dr Raphaël Ngaye-Yankoisset, Director General, National Animal Production Development Agency (ANDE), Bangui:

Report date: 7 December 2000.

Since 1984, the year in which the last rinderpest epizootic in the Central African Republic came to an end, no cases of the disease have been reported anywhere in the country. Since that date, an annual vaccination campaign, using a bivalent rinderpest/contagious bovine pleuropneumonia vaccine, has been conducted throughout the country within the framework of the PARC project[1].

In 1998, an epidemiological surveillance network staffed by 42 officers was set up. These network officers work in close collaboration with other ANDE personnel (heads of the livestock sectors and heads of veterinary offices) working in the field.

In addition, two technicians trained in immunological testing are currently working in the serological surveillance section at the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Bangui. They carry out serological monitoring after the vaccination campaigns and test the samples submitted by staff in the field in the event of suspected cases.

An analysis of the risk of rinderpest being reintroduced into the country has just been carried out. The results of this study identify East Africa, where foci of rinderpest persist, as the most likely source of danger for the Central African Republic.

Following consultation between the Central African Republic, Chad and Sudan, and taking into account the above information, it was decided:

- to create an official sanitary cordon to link up with the cordon already existing in Chad and Sudan (Order No. 054/MPMR/CAB/2000);
- to halt vaccination in the western zone of the country, and declare this zone "provisionally free from rinderpest", with effect from 31 February 2000 (date on which the last rinderpest vaccination campaign was completed).

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES
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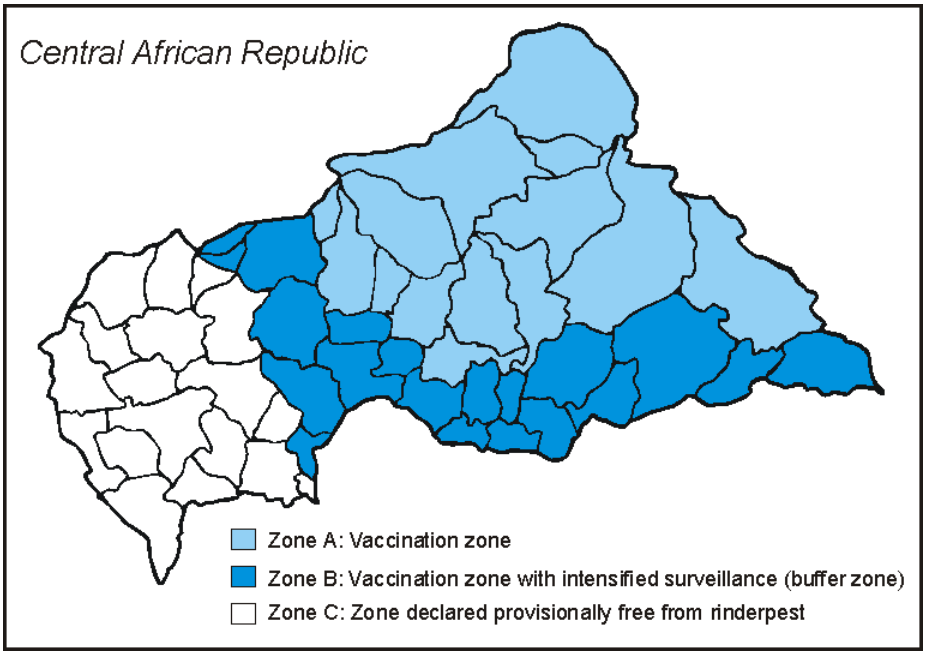
With effect from 7 December 2000, the Central African Republic is divided into three zones:



Zone A: control zone (vaccination zone)

- Sub-prefectures involved:
  - in the east: Bakala, Bambari, Bria, Djéma, Ippy, Ouadda, Yalinga.
  - in the centre: Bamingui, Birao, Kabo, Kaga-bandoro, Mbrès, Ndélé, Ouanda-Djallé.
- Activities to be conducted in this zone:
  Continued vaccination of all bovines and epidemiological surveillance.

Zone B: buffer zone (vaccination zone with intensified surveillance)

- Sub-prefectures involved:
  - in the east: Alindao, Bakouma, Bangassou, Gambo, Kémbé, Kouango, Grimari, Mboki, Mingala, Mobaye, Obo, Ouango, Rafai, Zémio.
  - in the centre: Batangafo, Bimbo, Bouca, Bouguila, Damara, Dékoa, Markounda, Nana-Bakassa, Sibut.
- Activities to be conducted in this zone:
  Continued vaccination of all bovines and epidemiological surveillance.
  All animals passing through Zone C (zone where vaccination has been halted) must be clinically examined by the Veterinary Services to prevent the entry of animals with rinderpest. 'Network auxiliaries' are working with livestock technicians to help them with their duties.

Zone C: zone declared "provisionally free from rinderpest" (where vaccination is now prohibited)

- Sub-prefectures involved:
  - in the centre: Boali, Boda, Boganangone, Boganda, Bossangoa, Bossembélé, Mbaïki, Mongoumba, Yaloké.
  - in the west: Amadagaza, Baboua, Bambio, Baoro, Berbérati, Bocaranga, Bouar, Bozoum, Carnot, Dédémokouba, Gamboula, Koui, Ngaoudaye, Nola, Paoua.
- Activities to be conducted in this zone:
  In this zone, vaccination against rinderpest has been halted. Any use of vaccine to control rinderpest is strictly prohibited whatever the animal species, except after a ministerial decision to set up an emergency procedure.
  Clinical and serological surveillance is being intensified.

(1) PARC: Pan African Rinderpest Campaign.

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

Translation of the summary of two e-mails received on 15 and 21 December 2000 from Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti, Ministry of Animal Production, Agriculture and Fisheries, Montevideo:

End of previous report period: 30 November 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [47], 219, dated 1 December 2000).
End of this report period: 21 December 2000.

Placing of sentinel animals in the cleanout zone

Sentinel animals (100 bovines aged less than two years and 10 piglets that are free from antibodies against foot and mouth disease virus) have been in place since 7 December 2000.

These animals are clinically inspected daily with their temperature recorded.

Blood samples were taken from these animals after a period of seven days and the diagnostic tests carried out gave negative results in all cases.

On 20 December, 14 days having elapsed since the placing of sentinel animals, blood samples were taken and the diagnostic tests carried out gave negative results for all these animals.

Control measures

The control posts within the cleanout zone are being maintained.

Controls are being maintained within the departments as well as at the borders between departments.

Restrictions on animal movements within Artigas department are being maintained, as well as the ban on the exit of susceptible animals and their products to other departments of the country.

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RINDERPEST IN PAKISTAN
Follow-up report No. 3

Text of an e-mail received on 16 December 2000 from Mr Rafaqat Hussain Raja, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Islamabad:

End of previous report period: 23 November 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [46], 214, dated 24 November 2000).
End of this report period: 16 December 2000.

The results of the clinical and serological screening carried out in South Karachi and peripheral zones confirmed the absence of rinderpest disease in the area.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA
Virus SAT 1 (Follow-up report No. 2)

Text of an e-mail received on 18 December 2000 from Dr Emily Mmamakgaba Mogajane, Chief Director, Agricultural Production, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

End of previous report period: 11 December 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [49], 229, dated 15 December 2000).
End of this report period: 18 December 2000.

The foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak in a feedlot ("Arendsfontein") in the Middelburg District of Mpumalanga Province, which was reported on 30 November 2000, is still contained on the feedlot where it was detected and has not spread to any other property. It appears as if the vaccine administered from 1–3 December 2000 has succeeded in establishing sufficient immunity to limit the development of further clinical cases.

Following the virus sequencing results indicating that the SAT 1 virus involved is similar to the SAT 1 virus in the southern Kruger National Park (KNP), inspections and sero-surveillance in the area under suspicion were intensified.

Blood samples from two properties, Turfbult and Castilhopolis, tested serologically positive on 15 December, while epithelium samples from 4 out of 225 cattle tested positive for SAT 1 at the Thambokulu dipping tank.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Turfbult farm (25º 28' 18"S – 31º 52' 10" E)	1
Castilhopolis farm (25º 35' 23" S – 31º 58' 07" E)	1
Thambokulu dipping tank (25º 57' 25" S – 31º 53' 24" E)	1

All these farms had already been placed under quarantine on 30 November 2000.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

species	***susceptible***	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
bov	1,301	15	0	0	0

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: suspected contact with infected buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) and/or impala (*Aepyceros melampus*). Serum and probang samples of 45 impala in the control area adjoining the southern KNP were taken on 15 December and submitted to the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute.

B. Mode of spread: under investigation. The area situated in the triangle of the borders between South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland is within the routine FMD surveillance area. The mode of introduction is still being investigated but it is suspected that cattle were sourced from this area and sent to the feedlot at Arendsfontein.

Control measures:

- All cattle within the feedlot at Arendsfontein farm will receive a booster vaccination with the trivalent SAT vaccine as from 18 December 2000.
- All cattle and small stock in the new affected area will be vaccinated as from 18 December with the trivalent SAT vaccine.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN
Follow-up report No. 6

Summary of an e-mail received on 18 December 2000 from Dr J.M. Scudamore, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London:

End of previous report period: 7 November 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [44], 203, dated 10 November 2000).
End of this report period: 18 December 2000.

A total of 16 outbreaks of classical swine fever have been confirmed in Great Britain since 4 August 2000. The last outbreak was confirmed on 3 November; no outbreaks have been confirmed since that date.

All the controls required under Council Directive 80/217/EEC have been complied with, in particular the compulsory depopulation of infected holdings and the imposition of 3-km protection and 10-km surveillance zones around each outbreak.

In the absence of further outbreaks of disease and the clinical and serological examinations of pig herds in the protection and surveillance zones required by the above-mentioned Directive having been carried out, all controls in Great Britain have been lifted with the exception of the single 3-km protection zone established around the last outbreak, SF 2000/16, in Norfolk:

Outbreak No.	Location	Date of confirmation	Date of lifting of controls	
			10-km surveillance zone	3-km protection zone
SF 00/01	Suffolk	8 Aug. 00	27 Nov. 00	...
SF 00/02	Norfolk	9 Aug. 00	28 Oct. 00	28 Oct. 00
SF 00/03	Essex	9 Aug. 00	22 Sept. 00	22 Sept. 00
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12 Aug. 00	15 Nov. 00	15 Nov. 00
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12 Aug. 00	15 Dec. 00	18 Dec. 00
SF 00/06	Norfolk	4 Sept. 00	15 Dec. 00	18 Dec. 00
SF 00/07	Suffolk	5 Sept. 00	27 Nov. 00	14 Dec. 00
SF 00/08	Suffolk	6 Sept. 00	27 Nov. 00	14 Dec. 00
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10 Sept. 00	27 Nov. 00	14 Dec. 00
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10 Sept. 00	26 Nov. 00	26 Nov. 00
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12 Sept. 00	26 Nov. 00	26 Nov. 00
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13 Sept. 00	15 Nov. 00	15 Nov. 00
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17 Sept. 00	15 Dec. 00	18 Dec. 00
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26 Sept. 00	15 Dec. 00	18 Dec. 00
SF 00/15	Norfolk	4 Oct. 00	26 Nov. 00	26 Nov. 00
SF 00/16	Norfolk	3 Nov. 00	15 Dec. 00	

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SWAZILAND
Virus SAT 1 in imported animals (Follow-up report No. 2)

Text of a fax received on 19 December 2000 from Dr Robert S. Thwala, Director of Veterinary and Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mbabane:

End of previous report period: 6 December 2000 (see *Disease Information*, **13** [49], 227, dated 15 December 2000).
End of this report period: 13 December 2000.

Quarantine and active surveillance measures are being maintained.

The first mouthing of all 7,174 cattle in the Manzini/Matsapha quarantine zone was completed with no detection of any signs of foot and mouth disease (FMD).

The Manzini abattoir was reopened but for animals within the "guard areas" only.

All FMD check points securing the "guard areas" continue to operate with the necessary vigilance.

The SMI abattoir has been sanitized for the third time under strict veterinary supervision.

Quarantine measures at the abattoir are still maintained with the necessary vigilance.

The ban on the importation of cloven-hoofed animals and their products from the affected provinces of South Africa is still in force.

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SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE IN ITALY

(***Date of last previously reported outbreak:*** April 2000).

EMERGENCY REPORT

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

Report date: 21 December 2000.

Date of suspected outbreak: 27 November 2000.
Date of confirmation of diagnosis: 13 December 2000.

Registration No. of the outbreak	Location
04/2000	Poggio Marino district, Naples (Napoli) province, Campania region

Description of affected population: dealer's premises.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
sui	27	...	0	27*	0

* on 19 December 2000

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

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN GERMANY

EMERGENCY REPORT

Summary of three e-mails received on 21 and 22 December 2000 from Prof. Dr Werner Zwingmann, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn:

Report date: 22 December 2000.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.
Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 17 December 2000.

New outbreaks:

Registration No. of the outbreak	Location
02/2000	Oberallgäu
03/2000	Cham
04/2000	Weilheim-Schongau

Description of affected population: breeding farms.

Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
bov	322	3	0	322	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made: Federal Research Centre for Virus Diseases of Animals, Tübingen.

B. Diagnostic tests used: immunoblotting.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: not yet known; investigations are ongoing.

B. Mode of spread: unknown.

Control measures:

- The killed animals will be destroyed in a rendering plant.
- Tracing of animal movements into and out of the infected holdings.

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NEW WORLD SCREWWORM (*COCHLIOMYIA HOMINIVORAX*) IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in an imported cat

EMERGENCY REPORT

Summary of an e-mail received on 21 December 2000 from Dr Alfonso Torres, Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, Riverdale, MD:

Report date: 20 December 2000.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and entomological.
Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 14 December 2000.
Estimated date of infestation: 8 December 2000.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Dade county, State of Florida	1

Description of affected population: a pet cat. No domestic livestock are involved.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
fel	1	1	0	0	0

A United States military employee and pet cat traveled from a Caribbean country to the United States. In the Caribbean country a veterinarian had treated an abcess on the right rear foot of the cat for five consecutive days with ivermectin before departure. Throughout the treatment, the veterinarian removed several dead larvae from the wound, which was healing over.

Once the owner arrived in Dade county, Florida, he brought the cat to a private practitioner where one larva was removed from the partially healed abscess. The practitioner shipped the larva to the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) on 18 December 2000.

A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made: National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa (19 December 2000).
B. Diagnostic tests used: microscopy by entomologist.
C. Causal agent: a mature *Cochliomyia hominivorax* larva in the third instar stage.

Epidemiology: no spread known to have occurred.

Control measures during reporting period:
- quarantine and movement control inside country;
- the animal was treated with ivermectin.

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