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INFECTIOUS SALMON ANAEMIA IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Follow-up report No. 1

Text of an e-mail received on 3 May 2001 from Dr Alfonso Torres, Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC:

End of previous report period: 16 March 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [12], 65, dated 23 March 2001).

End of this report period: 3 May 2001.

The first outbreak (mentioned in the emergency report) of infectious salmon anaemia was confirmed on 16 April 2001. Since the initial report, two additional detections have been made. Confirmation on these two outbreaks is pending.

New outbreaks (confirmation pending):

| Location | No. of outbreaks |
|--|------------------|
| Birch Point, Cobscook Bay, State of Maine (within 4 miles of the first outbreak) | 1 |
| Booth Marine site, Lubec, State of Maine | 1 |

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks (confirmation pending):

| species | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
|---------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| salmon | 150,000 | ... | ... | ... | 11,500 |
| salmon | 78,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Microtechnologies Inc., Richmond, Maine (for provisional diagnosis of first and subsequent outbreaks). National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), Ames, Iowa (for confirming the initial outbreak).
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** virus isolation in SHK⁽¹⁾ and CHSE⁽²⁾ cells; indirect fluorescent antibody test; RT-PCR⁽³⁾. At Birch Point, 10 fish were culture positive.

Control measures during reporting period:

Some depopulation at Birch Point has begun. Both sites will be completely harvested and allowed to remain fallow for some time afterwards.

Biosecurity measures have been implemented at all sites, and strict disinfection protocols are in place. Isolation of affected cages, daily removal of dead fish, and burial in a landfill, are being done.

- (1) SHK: salmon head kidney.
- (2) CHSE: chinook salmon embryo.
- (3) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase – polymerase chain reaction.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN
Follow-up report No. 10**

Summary of data received up to 4 May 2001 from Dr J.M. Scudamore, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London:

End of previous report period: 1 May 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [18], 108, dated 4 May 2001).

End of this report period: 3 May 2001.

Number of new outbreaks: 18.

Total number of outbreaks confirmed since the beginning of the epizootic: 1,543.

Total number of animals slaughtered and destroyed (or awaiting destruction) in the outbreaks confirmed since the beginning of the epizootic:

| <i>species</i> | <i>number</i> |
|----------------|---------------|
| bov | 423,000 |
| ovi | 1,893,000 |
| cap | 2,000 |
| sui | 112,000 |

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

Text of a fax received on 5 May 2001 from Dr Sultan Al-Khalaf, Deputy Director General, The Public Authority for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF), Safat:

End of previous report period: 21 April 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [17], 93, dated 27 April 2001).

End of this report period: 30 April 2001.

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) at Kabd, which was reported on 21 April 2001, has run its full course. Five more calves in the herd contracted the disease, raising the total number affected to 30, one of which died.

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

| <i>species</i> | <i>susceptible</i> | <i>cases</i> | <i>deaths</i> | <i>destroyed</i> | <i>slaughtered</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| bov | 66 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Source of agent / origin of infection: the source of infection is suspected to be sheep on the farm into which the susceptible calves were introduced, and the mode of transmission may therefore be contact with sheep.

Three new outbreaks of FMD at Kabd were detected through surveillance for the disease. In addition, an outbreak was found at Wafra through epidemiological investigations (tracing forward).

New outbreaks:

| Location | No. of outbreaks |
|----------|------------------|
| Kabd | 3 |
| Wafra | 1 |

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

| <i>species</i> | <i>susceptible</i> | <i>cases</i> | <i>deaths</i> | <i>destroyed</i> | <i>slaughtered</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| bov | 78 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Mode of spread: two calves were sold to a stockowner at Wafra by the owner of the herd in the first outbreak at Kabd. These calves could have been incubating the disease when they were sold and developed the disease on 21 April 2001.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ARGENTINA
Follow-up report No. 8

Translation of a fax received on 7 May 2001 from Dr Bernardo Gabriel Cane, President, National Service for Agrifood Health and Quality (SENASA), Secretariat for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food, Buenos Aires:

End of previous report period: 28 April 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [18], 103, dated 4 May 2001).

End of this report period: 5 May 2001.

During the week from 29 April to 5 May 2001, a total of 87 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease were confirmed clinically and by laboratory tests in cattle in various districts and departments in provinces of Argentina.

The total number of outbreaks registered up to 5 May 2001 was 566.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ISRAEL
Follow-up report No. 2 (lifting of restriction measures)

Extract from an e-mail received on 8 May 2001 from Dr Oded Nir, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit Dagan:

End of previous report period: 13 March 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [11], 57, dated 16 March 2001).

End of this report period: 6 May 2001.

The last occurrence of Newcastle disease was on 11 April 2001 in Acre district. Official veterinarians have examined all poultry flocks within a radius of 3 km of the outbreak and no new clinical signs of the disease were observed, nor reported elsewhere in Israel.

All restrictions on the farm and in the area concerned have now been lifted.

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RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN CUBA
Follow-up report No. 3

Translation of an extract from an e-mail received on 8 May 2001 from Dr Emerio F. Serrano Ramírez, Director General of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agriculture, Havana:

End of previous report period: 28 March 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [14], 73, dated 6 April 2001).

End of this report period: 8 May 2001.

New outbreaks:

| Location | No. of outbreaks |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Havana province | 1 |
| Matanzas province | 4 |

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: backyard animals.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

| species | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
|---------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| lep | 1,677 | 413 | 413 | 715 | 549 |

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL

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

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of an e-mail received on 9 May 2001 from Dr Paulo Lourenço da Silva, Director, Department of Animal Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply, Brasilia:

Report date: 8 May 2001.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 8 May 2001.

Estimated date of first infection: 5 May 2001.

Outbreaks:

| Location | No. of outbreaks |
|---|------------------|
| district of Santana do Livramento, State of Rio Grande do Sul (30° 8' S – 55° 6' W), near the border with Uruguay | 1 holding |

Description of affected population: the sick animals were more than 36 months old.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

| species | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
|---------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| bov | 661 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... |
| ovi | 736 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Laboratory of Animal Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply, Recife, Pernambuco.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).
- C. **Causal agent:** FMD virus type A.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** investigations under way.
- B. **Mode of spread:** investigations under way.

Control measures: in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina – which constituted the zone free from FMD–, vaccination had been suspended since May 2000. Strategic vaccination has now been authorised in 25 districts in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, at the borders with Argentina and Uruguay.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN URUGUAY
Follow-up report No. 3

Translation of an e-mail received on 10 May 2001 from Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti, Ministry of Animal Production, Agriculture and Fisheries, Montevideo:

End of previous report period: 3 May 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [18], 104, dated 4 May 2001).

End of this report period: 9 May 2001.

Two hundred and forty-seven new outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD) have been confirmed.

Location of the outbreaks (see Map 1):

| Department | No. of new outbreaks (3–9 May 2001) | Total no. of outbreaks (23 April – 9 May 2001) |
|----------------|--|---|
| Artigas | 5 | 6 |
| Canelones | 4 | 6 |
| Cerro Largo | 2 | 2 |
| Colonia | 55 | 94 |
| Durazno | 11 | 13 |
| Flores | 17 | 19 |
| Florida | 5 | 7 |
| Lavalleja | 1 | 1 |
| Paysandú | 12 | 15 |
| Río Negro | 25 | 36 |
| Rivera | 2 | 3 |
| Rocha | 7 | 7 |
| Salto | 11 | 12 |
| San José | 5 | 11 |
| Soriano | 73 | 103 |
| Tacuarembó | 10 | 10 |
| Treinta y Tres | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 247 | 348 |

Description of affected population in the outbreaks registered from 3 to 9 May 2001: the overall attack rate is 1.1% in cattle. There have been no cases of the disease in sheep or pigs.

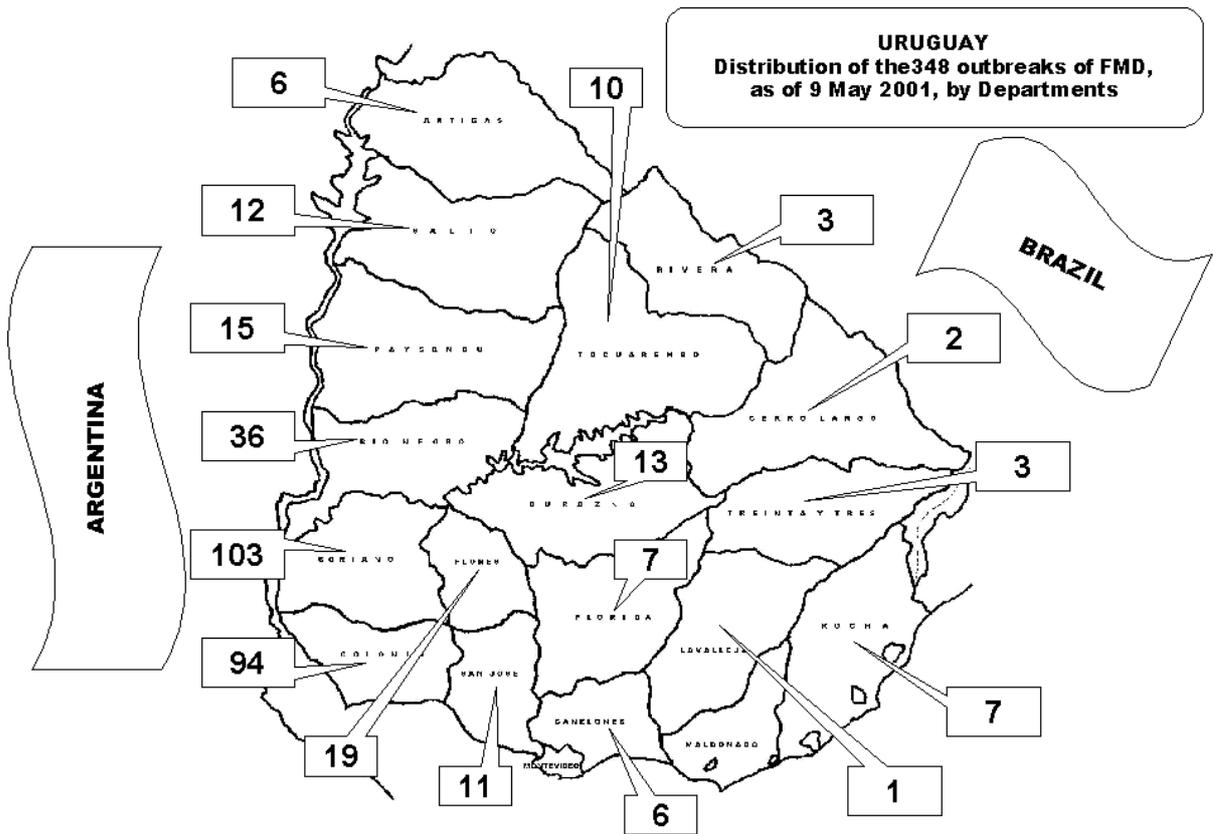
Total number of animals in the outbreaks registered from 3 to 9 May 2001:

| species | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
|---------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| bov | 245,456 | 2,689 | ... | ... | ... |
| ovi | 174,064 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| sui | 875 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |

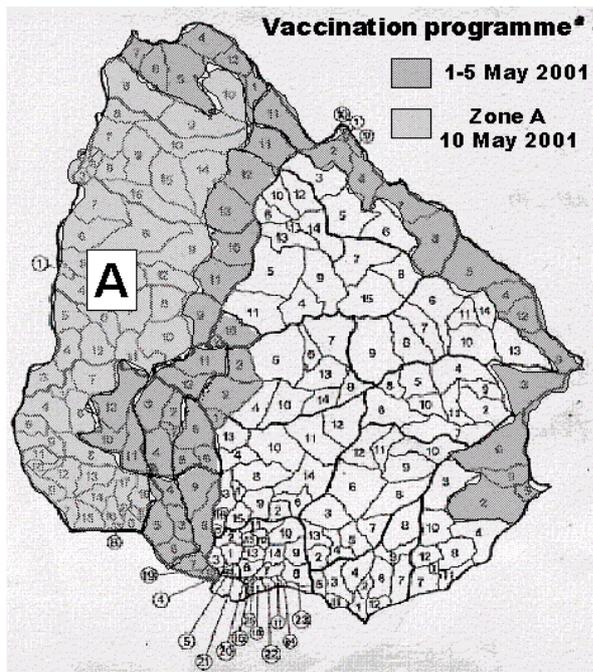
Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** characterisation of the antigen was carried out by the PANAFTOSA⁽¹⁾ laboratory.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** complement fixation test (CF 50%) and polyclonal sera.

Map 1



Map 2



- C. **Causal agent:** close similarity to FMD virus subtype A₂₄. In order to complete the investigations into the agent, samples are being sent to the OIE World Reference Laboratory for foot and mouth disease (Pirbright, United Kingdom) and the laboratory of Plum Island (United States of America).

Control measures during reporting period:

- As from 8 May 2001, the movement of non vaccinated susceptible animals for immediate slaughter has been authorised in cases of strict necessity, to meet exceptional local consumption requirements in some departments.
- The definitive data for animals destroyed as a result of implementation of the stamping-out policy up to 30 May 2001 (when this measure was suspended) are as follows: 5,088 bovines, 1,511 sheep and 333 pigs. Fomites (contaminated objects, etc.) were also destroyed. Compensation totalling 1,844,144 USD has been paid.
- The vaccination strategy around the outbreaks and in dairy cattle is continuing. Mass vaccination of cattle in the administrative districts (*secciones policiales*) bordering Brazil has been initiated; mass primary vaccination is carried out according to the vaccination programme (see Map 2).
- Strict measures for the control of outbreaks, disinfection and confinement are being maintained.

(1) PANAFTOSA: Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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