



## Contents

Rinderpest in Sudan: the Delegate declares the extension of the zone of the country provisionally free from the disease	31
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis in Austria	33
Classical swine fever in Slovenia: suspected in wild boar (detection of specific antibodies)	34
Classical swine fever in Luxembourg: follow-up report No. 2 (situation stable)	34

### RINDERPEST IN SUDAN

#### The Delegate declares the extension of the zone of the country provisionally free from the disease

*Information received on 8 March 2002 from Dr Ahmed Mustafa Hassan, Undersecretary, Federal Ministry of Animal Resources, Khartoum:*

**End of previous report period:** 25 October 1999 (see *Disease Information*, **12** [43], 155, dated 5 November 1999).

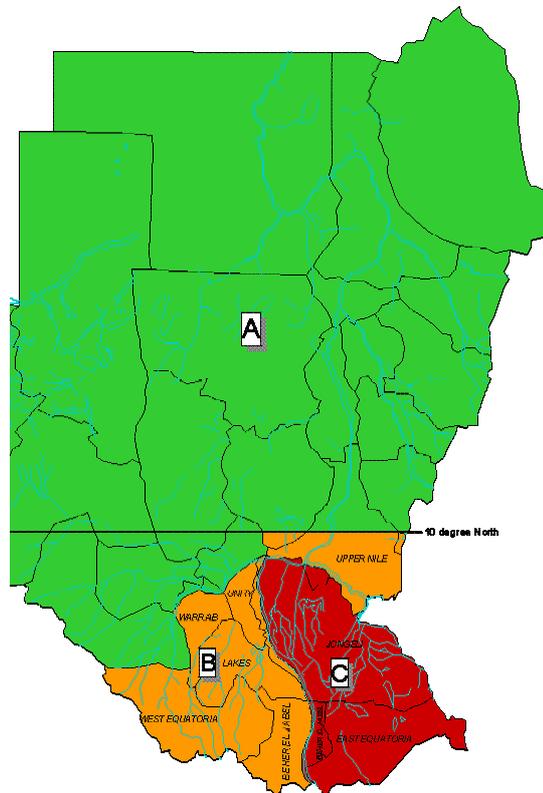
**End of this report period:** 26 February 2002.

Sudan demonstrated its commitment to rinderpest eradication in 1999 by submitting to the OIE a formal declaration of provisional freedom from rinderpest for a zone including the northern part of the country (former Zone A) (see *Disease Information*, **12** [38], 138, dated 1 October 1999). The Sudanese authorities wished to proceed quickly to a status of rinderpest freedom for the whole country. The government of Sudan requested assistance from the FAO<sup>(1)</sup> under its technical cooperation programme to strengthen surveillance and control of rinderpest.

The FAO implemented a project which was assigned to the western part of the country and the transitional zone (former Zone B). The aim of the project has been to assist the government of Sudan to reorientate its rinderpest control services towards defining and eliminating areas of rinderpest persistence in order to strengthen the capability to detect rapidly any spread of the disease and take immediate action to eliminate it. The programme is also targeted to the establishment of a routine and sustained system of active disease surveillance supported by trained staff and an enhanced laboratory diagnostic capacity.

The results of active disease surveillance have resulted in modifications being made to the previous strategy and a redefinition of zones for the purpose of rinderpest eradication. The zones, which are clearly indicated on the map, are defined as follows:

- Zone A: the "provisionally free zone". All the country except for the "infected zone" and the "surveillance zone".



- Zone B: the "surveillance zone". Part of Jonglei state west of the Nile River; Upper Nile state south of 10° N and north of the Sobat River; Unity and Warab states south of the Bahr al-Gazal and Jur Rivers; Lakes, Western Equatoria, and part of Bahr al-Jebel state west of the Nile River.
- Zone C: the "infected zone". Eastern Equatoria; Bahr al-Jebel state east of the Nile River; part of Jonglei state east of the Nile River; Upper Nile state south of the Sobat River.

By the end of December 2001 all rinderpest vaccination ceased in Zones A and B and a routine and sustained system of active disease surveillance is now in place. An intensive programme of rinderpest vaccination is being undertaken using a community participation approach in Zone C which is suspected of maintaining the disease. Mass vaccination in Zone C will cease by the end of June 2002.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2.1.4.4. and the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.1. of the *International Animal Health Code* the above-specified zone (Zone A) is declared provisionally free of rinderpest with effect from 1 January 2002.

(1) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

## INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS IN AUSTRIA

(*Date of last previously reported outbreak:* 2001).

### EMERGENCY REPORT

Information received on 8 March 2002 from Dr Peter Weber, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Social Security and Generations, Vienna:

**Report date:** 8 March 2002.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 28 February 2002.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 18 February 2002.

### Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Braunau, Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	1 fish farm

### Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
pis	70 tons	...	...	...	...

### Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** University of Veterinary Medicine, Institute for Hydrobiology, Ichthyology and Apidology.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** direct immunofluorescence test; cell culture.

### Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown, investigations are under way.
- B. **Mode of spread:** under investigation.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** all fish will be slaughtered.

**Control measures:** measures under the control of the Official Veterinary.

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**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN SLOVENIA**  
**Suspected in wild boar (detection of specific antibodies)**

EMERGENCY REPORT

*Information received on 11 March 2002 from Dr Zoran Kovac, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ljubljana:*

**Report date:** 11 March 2002.

On 7 March 2002, the National Veterinary Institute notified the Veterinary Administration of Slovenia that 3 samples, out of 14 samples taken within the framework of regular monitoring, reacted positively to an ELISA<sup>(1)</sup> test for detection of antibodies against classical swine fever virus.

Due to this finding, epidemiological investigations are under way and all shot wild boars are being tested in order to obtain more accurate data.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

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**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN LUXEMBOURG**  
**Follow-up report No. 2 (situation stable)**

*Translation of information received on 12 March 2002 from Dr Arthur Besch, Director of the Administration of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Luxembourg:*

**End of previous report period:** 24 February 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [9], 24, dated 1 March 2002).

**End of this report period:** 12 March 2002.

Preventive slaughter was applied to a pig farm (404 pigs) where clinical signs highly suggestive of classical swine fever had been observed in mid-February. The initial serological results were highly inconclusive. The results of confirmation tests carried out at the VAR<sup>(1)</sup> reference laboratory in Brussels (Belgium) proved to be negative, as did the results of sampling carried out at the time of stamping out.

Conclusion: to date, the classical swine fever epidemic in Luxembourg has produced only 3 confirmed outbreaks.

(1) VAR: Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre.

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