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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GERMANY Follow-up report No. 3

Information received on 18 March 2002 from Prof. Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn:

End of previous report period: 19 February 2002 (see *Disease Information*, 15 [8], 20, dated 22 February 2002).

End of this report period: 14 March 2002.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Bitburg-Prüm district, Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz) Land	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: holding for fattening.

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	1,187	...	17	1,170	0

Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Rhineland-Palatinate Veterinary Research Service, Koblenz.
- B. **Diagnostic tests used:** direct immunofluorescence, ELISA⁽¹⁾ for antibody/antigen detection, virus isolation.

Epidemiology:

- A. **Source of agent / origin of infection:** not yet known. Investigations are under way.
- B. **Mode of spread:** unknown.
- C. **Other epidemiological details:** the affected holding is located in an area where classical swine fever is known to occur in wild boar.

Control measures:

- The remaining animals were slaughtered and will be destroyed in rendering plants.
- Prohibition on movements of animals of susceptible species around the infected holding.
- Tracing of animal movements into and out of the infected holding.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

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

Information received on 18 March from Dr Motshudi V. Raborokgwe, Director of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone:

End of previous report period: 27 February 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [10], 27, dated 8 March 2002).

End of this report period: 18 March 2002.

Epidemiology: there have been no fresh outbreaks or cases of foot and mouth disease (FMD) since the last report. The disease is still limited to the infected zone.

Diagnostic: the isolate was genetically sequenced at Botswana Vaccine Institute, Gaborone (OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD) and confirmed by the Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, Surrey, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD), as very closely related to the SAT 2 isolate that caused the outbreak in 2001 in a neighbouring country.

Measures taken:

a. Area demarcation

Definition of the infected and surveillance zones remains the same.

b. Surveillance

Clinical surveillance in the immediate surveillance zone has been carried out twice at an interval of two weeks and no FMD lesions were detected. Serological results for the first sero-sampling in the immediate surveillance zone are FMD negative. Surveillance in the remainder of Veterinary Disease Control Zones Nos. 6, 3c and 7 is nearing completion, with a total of 220,000 cattle inspected and no FMD lesions found, and 27,200 serum samples collected from a statistically derived sample of crushes for testing.

c. Vaccination

Starting from 28 February 2002, the cattle remaining in the infected zone were revaccinated (booster) with a trivalent SAT 1,2,3 vaccine in order to limit disease spread. Almost all the remaining cattle in the infected zone have been vaccinated. The next booster vaccination, which is in four months time, may not be necessary as it is hoped to destroy all cattle in the infected zone.

d. Stamping out

Mass destruction has started and 5,994 cattle have already been destroyed.

e. Quarantine and movement restriction

The measures mentioned in the previous report are still in force.

f. Biosecurity

The measures mentioned in the previous report are still in force.

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