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### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ZIMBABWE Follow-up report No. 2 (confirmation)

*Information received on 14 June 2002 from Dr Stuart K. Hargreaves, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Harare:*

**End of previous report period:** 5 June 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [23], 90, dated 7 June 2002).

**End of this report period:** 14 June 2002.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) within a herd of cattle at Lutope 5 diptank in the Kana Communal Area, Gokwe South district in the Midlands province (18° 33' S – 28° 5' E), has now been confirmed.

#### **Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute in South Africa.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** typing ELISA<sup>(1)</sup>; virus isolation (PKC<sup>(2)</sup>); PCR<sup>(3)</sup> and sequencing.
- C. Causal agent:** virus type SAT2.

**Epidemiology:** as for follow-up report No. 1.

**Control measures during reporting period:** as for follow-up report No. 1.

**Website:** for further details visit the website at <http://www.africaonline.co.zw/vet>

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

(2) PKC: porcine kidney cells.

(3) PCR: polymerase chain reaction.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**  
**Follow-up report No. 3**

Information received on 14 June 2002 from Dr Hee-Woo Lee, Director, Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Seoul:

**End of previous report period:** 7 June 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [23], 92, dated 7 June 2002).

**End of this report period:** 14 June 2002.

**New outbreaks:**

Location			No. of outbreaks	Species code	No. of susceptible animals	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of animals destroyed
Province	District	Locality						
Kyonggi	Anseong	Iljuk	2	bov	78	1	0	78
				sui	5,429	13	9	5,420

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service, Anyang, Kyonggi.
- B. Diagnostic methods used:** clinical inspection; serological and virological testing.
- C. Causal agent:** foot and mouth disease virus serotype O.

**Epidemiology:** one of the outbreaks was reported on 10 June in a pig holding which is about 58 km away from the first infected holding in Anseong, and the other outbreak was reported on the same day in a cattle herd which is 2.8 km away from the first infected holding in Anseong.

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** under investigation.
- B. Mode of spread:** under investigation.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** there are no in-contact livestock farms within a 500m-radius of the infected farms.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

- movement control, cleaning and disinfection were maintained;
- all the pigs and cattle in the affected farms were destroyed;
- pre-emptive slaughter of 5,265 pigs, 16 goats, 95 Korean native cattle and 124 dairy cattle from 8 livestock farms within a 500-m-radius of the infected farms was carried out;
- screening;
- vaccination prohibited;
- zoning.

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**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN COSTA RICA**  
**Detection of specific antibodies**

*(Date of previous reported outbreak:* October 1997).

**EMERGENCY REPORT**

*Translation of information received on 15 and 19 June 2002 from Dr Victor Hugo Sancho Vargas, Director for Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Production, San José:*

**Final report date:** 18 June 2002.

Animals serologically positive for classical swine fever (CSF) infection were detected on 13 June 2002.

The detection of seropositive pigs was part of the active epidemiological surveillance programme implemented in the northern border area of Costa Rica<sup>(1)</sup>.

The animals involved had been illegally introduced from a neighbouring country. They were identified as such because one had a tag used to identify swine vaccinated against CSF in a neighbouring country and the other had a puncture in its ear, indicating possible CSF vaccination.

***Location of the backyard swine farms with suspected CSF infection***

Outbreak	Province	Canton	District	Township	Co-ordinates
No. 1	Guanacaste	La Cruz	Santa Cecilia	Santa Elena	11° 10' N – 85° 41' W
No. 2	Guanacaste	La Cruz	Santa Cecilia	Piedras Azules	11° 06' N – 85° 27' W

***Total number of animals in the suspect farms:***

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
sui	136	0*	0	2**	0

\* No clinical cases were registered.

\*\* A post-mortem examination was performed on each of the suspected animals. The other animals were not slaughtered as the presence of the disease in the country has not been confirmed.

***Diagnosis:***

- A. *Laboratory where diagnosis was made:*** Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Production.
- B. *Diagnostic tests used:*** enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The two suspect swine underwent post-mortem examination; no macroscopic signs of CSF were found. Serum and tissue (tonsils, liver, spleen, ileum, etc.) samples were taken.

***Source of agent / origin of infection:*** animals introduced illegally into the country.

***Control measures:*** quarantine of the affected farms; screening. Vaccination is prohibited.

No clinical signs or lesions indicative of CSF have been found. However, if CSF were to be confirmed, Costa Rica would resort to a stamping-out policy.

(1) See OIE *Bulletin*, vol. 110, No. 4, p 369.

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN LUXEMBOURG**  
**Follow-up report No. 5**

*Translation of information received on 17 June 2002 from Dr Arthur Besch, Director of the Veterinary Services Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Luxembourg:*

**End of previous report period:** 6 June 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [23], 87, dated 7 June 2002).

**End of this report period:** 17 June 2002.

**New outbreaks:**

Registration No.	Location
2002/07	Burmerange district, Remich canton (south-eastern part of the country)
2002/08	Munsbach locality, in the central-eastern part of the country

**a. Outbreak 2002/07:**

Breeding farm comprising 40 sows and 140 piglets.

The farm had been in contact with the outbreak reported in Hoscheid locality (see *Disease Information*, **15** [23], 87, dated 7 June 2002).

Sampling carried out on 12 June 2002 led to this detection. Diagnosis was confirmed on 14 June.

Stamping out will be applied as soon as possible.

The protection and surveillance zones overlap a part of the neighbouring French territory.

**b. Outbreak 2002/08:**

Fattening farm comprising 650 pigs.

Sampling carried out at the abattoir on 12 June 2002 led to this detection. Diagnosis was confirmed on 14 June.

Epidemiological investigations are under way.

Stamping out was applied during the night from 13 to 14 June 2002.

The surveillance zone slightly overlaps a part of the neighbouring German territory.

Note by the OIE Central Bureau: These are the 7th and 8th outbreaks of classical swine fever reported in Luxembourg since the emergency report dated 18 February 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [8], 21, dated 22 February 2002). As from now, any further cases reported to the OIE will no longer be notified in the weekly publication *Disease Information* but will be recorded in the OIE database, available on the OIE website through the "Handistatus" interface, at the following address: [http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en\\_bdd.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en_bdd.htm)

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**AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHILE**  
**Follow-up report No. 2**

*Translation of information received on 18 June 2002 from Dr Hernan Rojas Olavarria, Director, Department of Animal Protection, Department of Agriculture and Animal Production (SAG), Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago:*

**End of previous report period:** 5 June 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [24], 95, dated 14 June 2002).

**End of this report period:** 17 June 2002.

**a. Avian influenza situation in the Province of San Antonio, 5th Region (Valparaiso)**

Surveillance activities were performed following the detection of low pathogenic avian influenza infection in a farm in the Province of San Antonio, 5th Region (33° 41' 45,6" S – 71° 01' 36,9" W). As a result, a second farm (breeding turkeys) was detected, belonging to the same company and located 4 km from the first farm, with increased mortality and positive serology to avian influenza by agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID).

The turkey farm was quarantined, and the buildings were depopulated. The remaining population of the farm is under surveillance.

From cloacal and tracheal swabs taken from diseased birds, the SAG laboratory isolated the avian influenza virus and confirmed viral type A through an ELISA test<sup>(1)</sup>.

Pathogenicity tests are being carried out in the same laboratory, and the strain has been sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory in Ames (United States of America) for typing.

As indicated in previous reports, on the first farm (breeding hens) a virus typed as H7N3 was isolated, with serological reactions to the same serotype. Furthermore, on the same farm, serotyping revealed serological reactions to serotype H9N2.

*Description of detected avian influenza outbreaks*

Outbreak	Type	Location	Population	Deaths	Slaughtered
No. 1	Breeding hens	San Antonio district, 5th Region (Valparaiso)	540,000	75,000	465,000
No. 2	Breeding turkeys	San Antonio district, 5th Region (Valparaiso)	51,870	1,240	18,536

**b. Serological detection of avian influenza in a farm in the 6th Region (O'Higgins)**

Follow-up Report No. 1, dated 5 June 2002, mentioned positive serological detection in a small number of birds in two buildings, in a grandparent breeding farm located in the town of Rancagua, 6th Region, by routine sampling for export certification, on 20 May 2002, through AGID. Both buildings were immediately re-checked to rule out non-specific reactions, on 24 May. Sero-positivity was confirmed by ELISA, although the number of reactors remained low.

The farm was quarantined, and all the company's farms were subjected to surveillance and sampling, as a result of which positive serology was detected in other farms.

To date, no signs of infection or alteration of bioproduction parameters have been found. It has not been possible to isolate the virus in farms with positive serology. Research is under way to determine the origin of the serological reactions.

On the basis of preliminary findings, the most likely explanation is the use of biologicals contaminated by the avian influenza antigen. This hypothesis is being tested intensively, and samples have been sent to reference laboratories in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and biological tests are being performed in the SAG's main laboratory.

Serum samples have been sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory in Ames, United States of America, for serotype determination. Results indicate a serological reaction to serotype H5N2.

**c. Epidemiological investigations**

Intensive epidemiological investigations are under way to determine, in one farm, the origin of the infection and, in the other, cases of positive serology. However, despite the great amount of data accumulated, we have no explanation for the simultaneous appearance of three different types of the avian influenza virus, in a bird population enjoying a high level of biosafety, and probably negative prior to 10 May.

Results so far indicate that there is probably no epidemiological relation between the avian influenza infection in the 5th Region, and the cases of positive serology in the 6th Region.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SENEGAL**

An outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Senegal is mentioned in the monthly report of this country for April 2002, received at the OIE Headquarters from Dr Abdoulaye Bouna Niang, Director of Animal Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Dakar.

As this is the first outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Senegal to be reported to the OIE since March 1993, Dr Niang has been requested to provide a detailed report, to be published in *Disease Information* as soon as it is received.

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## BLUETONGUE IN BRAZIL

(*Date of previous reported outbreak:* April 2001).

Extract from the monthly report of Brazil for February 2002, received from Dr Denise Euclides Mariano da Costa, Director, Department of Animal Protection (DDA), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Brasilia:

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks in February 2002</i>
State of Parana	1

*Total number of animals in the outbreak:*

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
cap	70	...	13	...	...

*Note by the OIE Central Bureau:* Dr Mariano da Costa has been requested to provide a detailed report which will be published in *Disease Information* as soon as it is received.

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## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN VENEZUELA

According to the monthly reports on the animal health situation in Venezuela for April and May 2002, and to a report relating to the first week of June 2002, which were received at the OIE Headquarters from Dr Nancy Medina de Lopez, Director of the Autonomous Service of Agricultural Health (SASA), Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Caracas, outbreaks of Newcastle disease due to the velogenic strain of the virus were reported in the States of Trujillo and Zulia.

As this is the first outbreak of Newcastle disease in Venezuela to be reported to the OIE since August 1999, Dr Medina de Lopez has been requested to provide a detailed report, to be published in *Disease Information* as soon as it is received.

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## CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN CROATIA

(*Date of previous reported outbreak*: July 1999).

### EMERGENCY REPORT

Information received on 21 June 2002 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

**Report date**: 20 June 2002.

**Nature of diagnosis**: clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident**: 19 June 2002.

**Estimated date of first infection**: 12 June 2002.

### Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Rajić village, Novska municipality, Sisačko-Moslavačka county	1 holding

**Description of affected population**: small private holding for fattening.

### Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	21	10	7	14	0

**Diagnostic tests used**: ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay).

**Source of agent / origin of infection**: the source of infection has not been identified so far. Investigations are under way. Strong suspicion on wild boar.

**Control measures**: stamping out and all the other necessary sanitary measures.

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