

## Contents

Foot and mouth disease in Zimbabwe: follow-up report No. 3	119
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Senegal: invalidation	120
Classical swine fever in Ukraine: in wild boar (results of the epidemiological investigation)	121
Classical swine fever in Moldavia	121

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

Information received on 9 July 2002 from Dr Stuart K. Hargreaves, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Harare:

**End of previous report period:** 14 June 2002 (see *Disease Information*, 15 [25], 99, dated 21 June 2002).

**End of this report period:** 9 July 2002.

#### New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Zhombe Communal Area, Kwekwe district, Midlands Province	3

#### Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:

Suspected clinical foot and mouth disease (FMD) has been detected within a herd of 2,153 cattle at Totororo diptank, Zhombe Communal Area in Kwekwe district, Midlands province (29° 28'E ; 18° 30'S). Totororo diptank is approximately 70 km east of Lutope 5 diptank. However, both Lutope 5 and Totororo are in adjacent Communal Areas in the Midlands province.

Infection was detected during intensified surveillance put in place since the outbreak at Lutope 5 diptank reported on 5 June 2002. Investigations are in progress at two other diptanks in the Zhombe Communal Area, namely: Don Juan and Somalala.

#### Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	2,153	22	0	0	0

#### Diagnosis:

- A. **Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** epithelia have been collected and submitted for analysis to the Botswana Vaccine Institute (OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD), Botswana, and to the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, South Africa.
- B. **Causal agent:** unknown. SAT2 virus is suspected.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** illegal movement, possibly by motor transport of cattle from the previously affected Lutope 5 area, may be the source of infection.
- B. Mode of spread:** direct contact and aerosol transmission at dipping or watering points.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** there is extensive movement of cattle across adjacent Communal Areas mainly as a result of the prevailing drought.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

- a. Quarantine**  
Kwekwe and Kadoma districts have been added to the areas under quarantine since August 2001.
- b. Zoning**
- c. Vaccination**  
Vaccination coverage will now include areas at risk in the Kwekwe district in the Midlands province as well as adjacent areas in Kadoma district in Mashonaland West province.
- d. Surveillance**  
All livestock in the quarantine areas are under regular and intensive surveillance.

**Web site:** for further details visit the web site at <http://www.africaonline.co.zw/vet>

\*  
\* \*

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SENEGAL**  
**Invalidation**

In a message received on 10 July 2002, Dr Abdoulaye Bouna Niang, Director of Animal Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Dakar, informed that an error was made in the monthly animal health status report for Senegal for April 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [25], 104, dated 21 June 2002), and that the disease in question was in fact Newcastle disease and not highly pathogenic avian influenza.

\*  
\* \*

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN UKRAINE  
in wild boar (results of the epidemiological investigation)**

*Translation of information received on 11 July 2002 from Dr Petr I. Verbytskyi, Head, State Department for Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agricultural Policy, Kiev:*

**End of previous report period:** 28 August 2001 (see *Disease Information*, **14** [36], 207, dated 7 September 2001).

**End of this report period:** 11 July 2002.

In order to study the epidemiological situation in the forested zone of Trachtemirivskae regional landscape park after detection of cases of classical swine fever (CSF) in wild boar and to demonstrate possible CSF virus circulation among them, a series of diagnostic and laboratory tests was conducted on six wild boars shot in different parts of the park.

**Diagnosis:**

**A. Laboratories where tests were made:**

- Tcherkassy State Zonal Specialised Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine
- The CSF Scientific Research Center of the Institute for Veterinary Medicine of the Ukrainian Academy of Agrarian Sciences.

**B. Diagnostic tests used:** direct immunofluorescence, ELISA <sup>(1)</sup>, cell culture.

**C. Laboratory results:** all the tests were negative.

**Control measures:**

On the basis of the obtained results, all the restrictions have been lifted.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

\*  
\* \*

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN MOLDAVIA**

*(Date of previous reported outbreak:* August 1998).

**EMERGENCY REPORT**

*Translation of information received on 11 July 2002 from Dr Efim Renita, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Kishinev:*

**Report date:** 10 July 2002.

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

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 5 July 2002.

**Estimated date of first infection:** 1 July 2002.

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Zaim village, Causeni sector, Tighina district (in the eastern part of the country)	1

**Description of affected population:** piglets aged 2 to 4 months and pigs aged over 4 months.

**Total number of animals in the outbreak:**

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	660	24	17	5	2

On 25 June 2002, a day of exceptionally hot weather, routine vaccination against classical swine fever (CSF) was carried out in a private pig-breeding farm at Zaim locality (Causeni municipality, Tighina district); 225 pigs were vaccinated, comprising 6 boars, 13 young sows, 36 fattening pigs, 109 pigs aged over 4 months and 61 piglets aged 2 to 4 months.

Three days later (on 28 June) some of the vaccinated animals (especially among the animals aged 2 to 4 months and those aged over 4 months) presented complications, such as: anorexia, staggering, vomiting and in certain cases pyrexia of up to 41-42°C.

After antibiotic treatment the situation appeared to return to normal, apart from the persistence of anorexia. On 1 July, one of the group of piglets aged 2 to 4 months died, and on 2 July three others in the same age group also died. Samples taken from the latter animals were sent to the Moldavian national veterinary diagnostic centre. The results of tests for CSF were negative.

On 3 July, five other animals died. Their cadavers did not show any pathological signs. The samples were examined in the district laboratory. The results were negative.

On 4 July, three other animals from the group aged 2 to 4 months died. Two of the cadavers showed signs consistent with CSF (infarction of the spleen, haemorrhage in the kidneys and bladder). The samples were examined at the national veterinary diagnostic centre and the results were negative.

**Diagnosis:** By 5 July, the situation had practically returned to normal: there were only 12 sick animals in the group aged 2 to 4 months which presented a poor growth rate. Two of them were slaughtered. Samples were collected from the affected organs showing lesions consistent with CSF and were sent to the national veterinary diagnostic centre, which diagnosed CSF.

Between 6 and 8 July, five more animals from the same group died. On 9 July, the five remaining animals were slaughtered and, as in the case of the animals that had died, their cadavers were destroyed by burning.

**A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Moldavian national veterinary diagnostic centre.

**B. Diagnostic tests used:** fluorescent antibody test.

**Epidemiology:**

**A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** the infection may be of vaccinal origin.

**B. Other epidemiological details:** clinical signs have been observed in weak animals presenting a poor growth rate.

**Control measures:**

In the affected farm, all necessary sanitary and quarantine measures have been applied. In the zone at risk, vaccination of all susceptible livestock is being applied and strict veterinary control is being maintained.

- quarantine;
- stamping out;
- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- vaccination.

The situation is now stable. There have been no further deaths or clinical signs in any of the vaccinated or non vaccinated animals.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever by the Central Bureau of the Office International des Epizooties concerning the legal status of any country or territory mentioned, or its authorities, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Unless otherwise stated, material published is derived from declarations made to the Central Bureau by the Veterinary Administrations of the countries and territories mentioned.