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

Information received on 31 June 2003 from Dr Giuma Hallul, Director of the Animal Health Department, General Popular Committee of Animal Resources, Tripoli:

End of previous report period: 25 June 2003 (see *Disease Information*, **16** [26], 153, dated 27 June 2003).

End of this report period: 30 June 2003.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Sabrata	1
Al-Harsha (Az Zawiyah)	1
Terfas (Az Zawiyah)	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	16	11	0	16	0

Diagnosis: see previous report.

Epidemiology: see previous report.

Control measures during reporting period: see previous report.

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CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIOSIS IN AUSTRALIA
Suspected cases in red kangaroos

EMERGENCY REPORT

Information received on 1 July 2003 from Dr Gardner Murray, Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia (AFFA), Canberra:

Report date: 18 June 2003.

The purpose of this report is to advise of the presumptive diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniosis in red kangaroos (*Macropus rufus*) in the Northern Territory and of the appropriate actions taken to investigate this matter to reach a definitive diagnosis. If confirmed, this would represent the first diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniosis in a native-born Australian animal.

An investigation into the cause of granulomatous dermatitis in a group of four red kangaroos has been undertaken at the Territory Wildlife Park in the Northern Territory. We have preliminary data from this investigation to indicate the diagnosis of a species of *Leishmania* in these animals. Red kangaroos are not native to the area and are zoo exhibits. There have been some cases of human leishmaniosis in recent immigrants to Australia, in soldiers returning from combat zones where *Leishmania* species are endemic, and from domestic animals imported to Australia.

Histological examinations conducted at the Australian Registry of Wildlife Health, Taronga Zoo, Sydney, and preliminary culture results conducted at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, are consistent with an organism of the genus *Leishmania*. Samples of tissue from the affected animals were also sent to the Institute of Parasitology, University of Zurich, Switzerland, to confirm this diagnosis with PCR⁽¹⁾ tests. However at this point, laboratory tests have been unable to determine the species involved.

It has been determined that additional cultures are required in order to conduct isoenzyme studies to determine the species of *Leishmania* involved. Identifying the species will allow us to better understand the ecology of the parasite and the parasite's impact on human health and animal health in the region.

Further details of this investigation will be provided in due course, as results become available.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction.

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RINDERPEST IN QATAR
The delegate declares provisionally free from the disease

Information received on 1 July 2003 from Dr Majid Rashid Al-Kuwari, Assistant Director of Animal Health Affairs, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture, Doha:

Report date: 1 July 2003.

Considering that:

1. The last clinical case of rinderpest in Qatar was in 1987.
2. Qatar has an effective Veterinary Service that monitors the animal health situation.
3. All rumours of rinderpest-like disease have been reported and investigated.
4. There is an effective reporting system from the field, via the district veterinary officers, to the central veterinary authority; the central veterinary authority then reports to the OIE.
5. There is a reliable system of border controls to prevent the introduction of the infection.
6. Vaccination against rinderpest ceased in May 2003; routine passive disease surveillance is now in place for the whole country.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2.1.4.4. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code**, and the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.1., the Delegate of Qatar hereby declares the country provisionally free from rinderpest, with effect from 1 July 2003.

* Up to and including the 11th edition, this Code was entitled *International Animal Health Code (mammals, bees and birds)*.

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Follow-up report No. 4

Translation of information received on 3 July 2003 from Dr Mabela N'Lemba, Director Head of Department, Directorate for Animal Production and Health (DPSA), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Kinshasa:

End of previous report period: 1 June 2003 (see *Disease Information*, **16** [24], 142, dated 13 June 2003).

End of this report period: 25 June 2003.

Within the framework of the development of activities of the National Epidemiological Surveillance Network (RENES⁽¹⁾) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the reports for April and May 2003 submitted by the network agent based in Western Kasai refer to the occurrence of an outbreak of swine fever located between 7° S - 20° E and 7° S - 21° E.



National experts from the PACE⁽²⁾ Programme are due to visit the region to take the necessary measures.

Sampling and laboratory tests are in progress to try to confirm the disease.

(1) RENES: Réseau National d'Epidémiologie

(2) PACE: Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics

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

Information received on 3 July 2003 from Dr Peter Fernandez, Associate Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Washington, DC:

End of previous report period: 16 June 2003 (see *Disease Information*, **16** [25], 146, dated 20 June 2003).

End of this report period: 3 July 2003.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Prince Cove, Cobscook Bay, State of Maine	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreak:

This is the second outbreak of infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) virus in Maine in 2003. The first infected cage has been completely depopulated and the remainder of the site continues to test negative. Following the first incidence of ISA in Maine, reported to the OIE on 16 June 2003, the USDA accelerated surveillance in Cobscook Bay. On 25 June 2003, lethargic fish were observed and reported by the attending veterinarian. The lethargic fish were included in surveillance testing samples. All samples taken from other cages at the site tested negative.

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
pis	23,500	1 cage	...	0	23,500

Diagnosis:

A. *Laboratory where diagnosis was made:* MicroTechnologies Inc., Richmond, Maine.

B. *Diagnostic tests used:* indirect fluorescent antibody test and RT-PCR⁽¹⁾ (positive results were obtained on 27 June 2003).

Epidemiology: see previous report.

Control measures during reporting period:

- The cage is scheduled to be depopulated no later than 4 July 2003.
- Quarantine and movement control inside the country.
- Stamping out.

(1) RT-PCR: reverse transcription – polymerase chain reaction.

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