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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Follow-up report No. 2 (final report)

Information received on 2 April 2004 from Dr Peter Fernandez, Associate Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Washington, DC:

End of previous report period: 2 March 2004 (see *Disease Information*, 17 [10], 72, dated 5 March 2004).

End of this report period: 1 April 2004.

The strain of avian influenza (H5N2) detected in 1 non-commercial flock and 2 live bird markets (LBMs) in Gonzales County, Texas, has been completely eradicated. This flock, which supplied birds to the LBMs in the Houston metropolitan area, as well as birds in all the LBMs, were depopulated. All affected premises have been cleaned and disinfected.

Although genetic sequencing of the virus showed it to be consistent with one of the OIE definitions for high pathogenicity, chicken inoculation studies were consistent with a low pathogenic strain. Based on the genetic sequencing, however, measures were immediately taken to ensure the rapid and complete eradication of the virus.

Extensive surveillance has been conducted in three zones. The three zones include an affected zone (8-km radius), a surveillance zone (16-km radius) and a buffer zone (50-km radius) around the index flock. Serological as well as cloacal and tracheal samples (for virus isolation) were collected from all flocks (both non-commercial and commercial) within the 8-km affected zone and the 16-km surveillance zone. In addition, blood samples were also collected from all commercial flocks, and cloacal and tracheal samples were collected from non-commercial flocks within 1.5 km of each commercial flock within the buffer zone. This targeted surveillance has not detected any further evidence of the virus.

Working with the State of Texas, APHIS has also engaged in outreach and education activities to provide information on the detection and prevention of avian influenza and on biosecurity issues to veterinarians, feed and trade facilities, the Texas Poultry Federation, owners of non-commercial flocks, and individuals associated with LBMs.

With the successful eradication of the virus, the State hold orders on the index premises and on commercial and non-commercial flocks in the 8-km zone around the index flock were released. The virus has been completely stamped out, and in accordance with Article 2.1.14.3., paragraph 1, of the 2003 edition of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, there are no further infected zones.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CANADA
Follow-up report No. 3

FOLLOW-UP REPORT NO. 6 ON AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CANADA

Information received on 5 April 2004 from Dr Brian Evans, Executive Director, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Ottawa:

End of previous report period: 25 March 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [14], 98, dated 2 April 2004).

End of this report period: 4 April 2004.

There is a total of 18 infected (influenza A) commercial premises identified to date:

- 12 in the 'high-risk region';
- 4 in the 'surveillance region';
- 2 outside the 'surveillance region' but within the *control area*.

In addition, 3 backyard flocks have also tested positive in the 'high-risk region'.

A third premises outside the 'surveillance region' is also under quarantine for suspicion of infection.

Tracing on all infected premises is under way.

Control measures:

Movement restrictions in British Columbia's Fraser Valley apply to a *control area* which encompasses an approximate 5-km 'high-risk region' and an approximate 10-km 'surveillance region' surrounding it. The risk levels vary within each of these three areas and movement restrictions are adjusted correspondingly. Road blocks and disinfection stations have been established to secure the 'high-risk region' (see below a map of the region and a description of the *control area*).

All flocks in the 'high-risk region' have been ordered destroyed. The birds from farms considered non-infected are disposed of by rendering. All birds from farms confirmed infected are being incinerated. In total, over 365,000 birds will have been destroyed when the task is completed.

To assist in the control of the spread of the disease, all flocks in the *control area* testing positive for avian influenza will now be depopulated rather than waiting for confirmation of the H7 strain.

The six flocks confirmed infected outside the 'high-risk region' (four premises in the 'surveillance region' and two premises outside the 'surveillance region' but within the *control area*) have been quarantined. A third flock outside the 'surveillance region' is also under quarantine for suspicion of infection. Typing and pathogenicity indices are pending. Depopulation and disposal efforts are under way. Infected premises in the 'high-risk region' were not individually quarantined as the whole region itself is technically under quarantine.

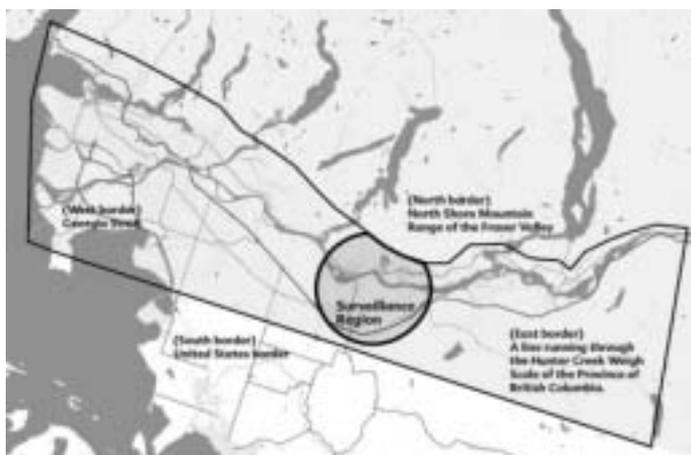
An Emergency Operations Centre was quickly established in British Columbia to deal with the response operations. A National Emergency Coordination Centre is in place at the CFIA headquarters, in Ottawa, to deal with policies, national communications and various aspects of national importance.

The CFIA is working closely with the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada⁽¹⁾, Health Canada⁽²⁾, the British Columbia Provincial Emergency Program, stakeholder groups and other provincial and municipal emergency representatives to control and monitor all aspects of the situation.

(1) www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca

(2) www.hc-sc.gc.ca

*Additional information on the control area, extracted from
www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/disemala/avflu/notavie.shtml*



The control area is bordered in the north by the North Shore Mountain Range of the Fraser River, in the south by the border with the United States of America, in the west by the Georgia Strait, and in the east by a line running North-South through the Hunter Creek weigh scale of the province of British Columbia. The specified control area does not include either Vancouver Island or the Okanagan Valley, but includes the Greater Vancouver Area.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CANADA Follow-up report No. 4

FOLLOW-UP REPORT NO. 7 ON AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CANADA

Information received on 7 April 2004 from Dr Brian Evans, Executive Director, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Ottawa:

End of previous report period: 4 April 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [15], 104, dated 9 April 2004).

End of this report period: 6 April 2004.

On 5 April 2004, in an effort to eradicate avian influenza, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and Minister responsible for the CFIA announced the depopulation of all commercial poultry flocks and other backyard birds in the *control area* established on 11 March in British Columbia's Fraser Valley. Approximately 19 million birds will be destroyed. Poultry from non-infected flocks will be allowed to be processed under full inspection in registered establishments and made available for sale. All farm owners whose birds are ordered destroyed will be compensated under the Health of Animals Act⁽¹⁾.

The boundaries of the 'high-risk region' and the 'surveillance region' are being re-evaluated.

Two more farms were confirmed positive on 6 April, which brings the total to 20 infected commercial premises: 13 in the 'high-risk region', 5 in the 'surveillance region' and 2 outside the 'surveillance region' but inside the *control area*.

Updates are available on the CFIA website at www.inspection.gc.ca

(1) <http://lois.justice.gc.ca/en/H-3.3/63034.html>

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN INDONESIA
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 6 April 2004 from Dr Sofjan Sudarjat, Director General of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, Jakarta:

End of previous report period: 24 February 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [10], 73, dated 5 March 2004).

End of this report period: 25 March 2004.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Central Java Province	1 district
Bali Province	2 districts

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: layers, broilers, Arabian chickens, native chickens, ducks, small turtle-doves and quails.

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>
avi	800,000

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:

- Disease Investigation Centre Region IV, Yogyakarta;
- Disease Investigation Centre Region VI, Denpasar.

B. Diagnostic tests used:

- haemagglutination inhibition test;
- pathogenicity test.

C. Causal agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type A, subtype H5N1.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: under investigation.

B. Mode of spread: movement of live poultry, poultry products and by-products, egg trays and equipment.

Control measures during reporting period:

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- vaccination;
- zoning.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ZAMBIA
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 8 April 2004 from Dr M.P.C. Mangani, Deputy Director, Department of Research and Specialist Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Lusaka:

End of previous report period: 26 February 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [10], 68, dated 5 March 2004).

End of this report period: 29 March 2004.

New outbreak:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Northern Province, Nakonde district, central veterinary camp	1

Note: In addition, Mwenzo Veterinary Camp had cases earlier in February 2004.

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: the affected herds are in the central part of Nakonde district bordering Tanzania. The disease has affected all age groups.

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>
bov	494	79	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratory: samples sent to a laboratory in South Africa.

B. Diagnostic tests:

- slide agglutination test;
- complement fixation test.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: the disease is suspected to have originated from Mwenzo Veterinary Camp, which had cases earlier in the month of February.

B. Mode of spread: direct contact with illegally moved animals.

Control measures during reporting period: the area is under quarantine and surveillance has been intensified.

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CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA IN ZAMBIA in Southern Province

EMERGENCY REPORT

Information received on 8 April 2004 from Dr M.P.C. Mangani, Deputy Director, Department of Research and Specialist Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Lusaka:

Date of the report: 29 March 2004.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 19 March 2004.

Estimated date of primary infection: 10 March 2004.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Southern Province, Kazungula district, Bombwe veterinary camp (16° 98826' S – 25° 2593' E)	1



Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	4,000	4	2	...	2

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratory: Central Veterinary Research Institute Laboratory.

B. Diagnostic tests:

- slide agglutination test;
- complement fixation test.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: the disease has spread eastwards from Sesheke district, Western Province.

B. Mode of spread: direct contact with illegally moved animals.

Control measures: the area is under quarantine and surveillance has been intensified.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 10

Information received on 9 April 2004 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 2 April 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [14], 100, dated 2 April 2004).

End of this report period: 9 April 2004.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Chonburi Province, Pangthong District, Nong Tumlung Subdistrict	1
Khonkaen Province, Muang District, None Ton Subdistrict	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: layer hens.

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
avi	11,326	...

Diagnosis: both outbreaks were detected thanks to the intensive clinical surveillance. Laboratory results confirmed the diagnosis.

- A. Laboratories where diagnosis was confirmed:** Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centers (in Chonburi and Khonkaen), DLD.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** virus isolation, haemagglutination and haemagglutination inhibition tests.
- C. Causal agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type A, sub-type H5.

Epidemiology: both outbreaks were detected in provinces where outbreaks have already been reported.

Control measures during reporting period: stamping out was applied to the 11,326 layers based on matching clinical criteria.

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