

## Contents

Scrapie in Slovenia	189
Bluetongue in Namibia	190
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Thailand: follow-up report No. 19	191
Foot and mouth disease in South Africa: virus type SAT 2 in the FMD controlled area (follow-up report No. 1)	192
Newcastle disease in Senegal: follow-up report No. 1	194
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Vietnam: follow-up report No. 6	194
Newcastle disease in Thailand	195
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Japan: follow-up report No. 5 (final report)	196
Newcastle disease in Turkey: additional information	197
Spring viraemia of carp in the United States of America: follow-up report No. 1	198
White spot disease in the United States of America: follow-up report No. 1	199

## SCRAPIE IN SLOVENIA

*(Disease never reported before in Slovenia).*

### EMERGENCY REPORT

Information received on 9 July 2004 from Dr Simona Salamon, Acting Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Ljubljana:

**Date of the report:** 9 July 2004.

A case of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy was laboratory diagnosed in a ewe from a farm where there were 18 other sheep.

### Diagnosis:

**A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** National Veterinary Institute, Ljubljana. The sample has also been sent to the European Union Reference Laboratory.

**B. Diagnostic tests used:**

- rapid tests;
- histopathological examination;
- immunohistochemical examination.

**Epidemiology:** detailed epizootiological investigations are in progress.

### Control measures:

- ban on movements;
- stamping out to be carried out.

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### BLUETONGUE IN NAMIBIA

(Date of previous outbreak of bluetongue in Namibia reported to the OIE: April 2002).

Extract from the monthly report of Namibia for June 2004, received from Dr Archibald George Norval, Acting Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, Windhoek:

Location	No. of outbreaks in June 2004
Grootfontein, Schwarzfelde 180 (19° 56' S – 18° 03' E)	1



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

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
ovi	590	3	0	0	0

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: the Delegate of Namibia has not provided any information on the status of this disease in Namibia in May 2004.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 19**

*Information received on 9, 13 and 14 July 2004 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:*

**End of previous report period:** 7 July 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [28], 183, dated 9 July 2004).

**End of this report period:** 13 July 2004.

**New outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Arngthong province, Sarmko district, Paomaung subdistrict	1
Bangkok province, Donmuang district, Sikan subdistrict, village No. 5	1
Bangkok province, Klong Samwa district, Bang Chan subdistrict, village No. 11	1
Bangkok province, Lat Krabang district, Lat Krabang subdistrict, village No. 3	1
Bangkok province, Nongjok district, Koke-Phade subdistrict, village No. 4	1
Bangkok province, Tawee Wattana district, Tawee Wattana subdistrict, village No. 2	1
Chiang Rai province, Muang district, Doi-Hang subdistrict, village No. 7	1
Kamphaeng-Phet province, Khanu Woralaksaburi district, Wang Hamhae subdistrict, village No. 4	1
Khonkaen province, Nampong district, Tah Kratium subdistrict, village No. 8	1
Lopburi province, Muang district, Ngiewrai subdistrict, village No. 5	1
Nakorn Sawan province, Kokepra district, Hard-Sung subdistrict	1
Phatum Thani province, Lardlumkoaw district, Boangean subdistrict	1
Phatum Thani province, Lardlumkoaw district, Namai subdistrict	1
Phatum Thani province, Nong-Sair district, Bung-Gasarm subdistrict	1
Phatum Thani province, Thunyaburi district, Bung-Namrak subdistrict, village No. 2	1
Phetcha Bun province, Sithep district, Na-Sanun subdistrict	1
Phichit province, Pho-Thale district, Ban Noi subdistrict	1
Saraburi province, Ban-Mor district, Bang-Kamode subdistrict, village No. 2	1
Saraburi province, Muang district, Koke-Sahwang subdistrict, village No. 7	1
Sukhothai province, Sawankhalok district, Klong-Yang subdistrict, village No. 4	1
Sukhothai province, Sawankhalok district, Klong-Yang subdistrict, village No. 5	1
Sukhothai province, Sawankhalok district, Klong-Yang subdistrict, village No. 6	1
Sukhothai province, Sawankhalok district, Pakum-Kho subdistrict, village No. 11	1
Sukhothai province, Si Sachanalai district, Dong-Khu subdistrict, village No. 2	1
Supanburi province, Sriprajun district, Moddang subdistrict	1
Uttaradit province, Lap-Lae district, Chai-Jumphon subdistrict, village No. 6	1
	26

Note: the outbreaks in the above list that have been reported in the provinces of Bangkok, Khonkaen, Phetcha Bun and Phichit have not yet been laboratory confirmed.

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** layers, native chickens, broilers, ducks, geese.

**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	...	...	...	# 32,846	0

# Incomplete total (the number of birds destroyed in five of the outbreaks reported in the previous table are not yet available)

**Control measures:** see previous reports.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
**Virus type SAT 2 in the FMD controlled area (follow-up report No. 1)**

*Information received on 9 July 2004 from Dr Emily Mmamakgaba Mogajane, Assistant Director General, National Regulatory Services, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:*

**End of previous report period:** 1 July 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [27], 179, dated 2 July 2004, and **17** [28], 185, dated 9 July 2004).

**End of this report period:** 9 July 2004.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) was initially detected on 26 June 2004 in two diptank areas to the west of Letaba Ranch and immediately south of Letaba River, which flows from west to east into Letaba Ranch, in the Buffer Zone of the FMD Controlled Area (see *Disease Information*, **17** [27], 179, dated 2 July 2004, and **17** [28], 185, dated 9 July 2004).

Regular inspections and vaccination of susceptible animals in the outbreak area commenced immediately. Strict movement control of all cloven-hoofed animals and their products was instituted by means of road blocks in the whole of the surrounding area with a complete embargo on movements from the affected area of the Buffer Zone.

During the subsequent intensive surveillance of cattle in the whole area during the following week, none of the communal diptank epidemiological units and farms in the immediate vicinity to the west, north and south of the primary focus showed any evidence of disease on clinical inspection.

On 2 July 2004, a few animals with suspect lesions were seen at two isolated diptanks in the Surveillance Zone of the FMD Controlled Area, approximately 10 km to the north of Letaba River. Virus isolated from these lesions was confirmed as FMD virus type SAT 2. No movements of cattle were reported between the two affected areas. In addition, during inspections on 5 and 6 July, another six diptank areas in a 5- to 10-km radius around the initial infection north of Letaba River were found to be infected, with fresh lesions. No lesions had been seen in the previously unvaccinated cattle at these six diptank areas in the Surveillance Zone during the previous week. The infection in the second area could thus represent either a second outbreak caused by contact of cattle with the same group of buffalo suspected to be responsible for the outbreak south of Letaba River, or it could represent an extension of the outbreak due to mechanical transmission.

The FMD Controlled Area in South Africa is under constant surveillance of cloven-hoofed animals, with regular inspections of all cloven-hoofed animals, twice-yearly vaccination of all cattle in the Buffer Zone and strict movement control of all cloven-hoofed animals and their products in the Buffer and Surveillance Zones. In addition to this strict surveillance regime of cloven-hoofed animals in the FMD Buffer and Surveillance Zones, a high intensity Inspection Area is maintained in the Free Zone bordering the Surveillance Zone as an additional precautionary measure.

Upon detection of the infection, the national and provincial Departments of Agriculture immediately intensified the usual control measures in the whole area.

- The Buffer and Surveillance Zone areas affected by the outbreak have been declared as a *Quarantine Area*, with regular inspection of all cattle, vaccination and a complete embargo on movements of cloven-hoofed animals and their products.

The Quarantine Area comprises an approximately 25-km-wide square block next to the western border of the Kruger National Park and Letaba Ranch encompassing an area from 5 km south to 20 km north of Letaba River.

- Detection of the infection in the Surveillance Zone area adjacent to the FMD Free Zone necessitated additional precautionary measures. A *Surveillance Area* was declared with a 15- to 30-km radius around the Quarantine Area, with regular inspections of cattle throughout the whole area and strict movement control for cloven-hoofed animals and their products.

In the inner portions of the Surveillance Area, cattle are being vaccinated from the perimeter inwards towards the outbreak area. All vaccinated animals are identified for follow-up interventions.

In the outer Surveillance Area, farmers are maintaining double fences around their cloven-hoofed livestock.

Movement controls in the Quarantine and Surveillance Areas instituted in terms of the current outbreak are maintained by regular inspections and maintenance of stock registers, intensive extension activities in the affected communities and combined veterinary, military and police roadblocks around the area.

The portion of the Surveillance Zone affected in the current outbreak encompasses most of the Mopani District Municipality. The Mopani District Municipality also includes a small area of the FMD Free Zone. It has been decided to include this small area in the area to be monitored during this outbreak and this small area has been effectively cordoned off and is excluded from export and trade with regard to cloven-hoofed animals and their products. Although no infection has been detected in the Free Zone, where vaccination is not practised, this measure was taken in order to provide an effective buffer area and safeguard the status of the rest of the FMD Free Zone.

***Summary of disease control measures:***

- Complete ban on the movement of cloven-hoofed animals and their products into, out of and within the Quarantine Area.
- Strict movement control of all cloven-hoofed animals and their products throughout the adjacent Surveillance Area.
- Vaccination of all cattle in the Quarantine Area as well as creation of a ring of vaccinated healthy animals in the adjacent portions of the Surveillance Area.
- Intensified inspections of cloven-hoofed livestock in the whole area.
- The outer Surveillance Area includes a small area of South Africa's FMD Free Zone that has been effectively cordoned off and is excluded from export and trade with regard to cloven-hoofed animals and their products.

***Overview of current disease situation:***

No new infections have been detected since 6 July 2004 and the co-operation of the communities and other structures has been excellent and supportive of the intensified efforts by the national and provincial veterinary authorities to contain the outbreak and prevent any undue effects on the agricultural industry as a whole.

The detection of positive cases in the Buffer Zone and Surveillance Zone of South Africa's FMD Controlled Area does not affect the export status of the OIE-recognised disease-free zone of South Africa.

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**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN SENEGAL**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

SEE ALSO: REPORT FOR APRIL 2004 IN *DISEASE INFORMATION*, **17** (26), 170, DATED 25 JUNE 2004

Extract from the monthly report of Senegal for May 2004, received from Dr Abdoulaye Bouna Niang, Director of Animal Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Dakar:

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks in May 2004</i>
region of Diourbel, department of Diourbel, district of Ndindi (14° 54' N – 16° 12' W)	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>
avi	...	150	40	0	0

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: To date, no information for June 2004 has been received at the OIE Headquarters.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN VIETNAM**  
**Follow-up report No. 6**

Information received on 10 July 2004 from Dr Bui Quang Anh, Director, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi:

**End of previous report period:** 29 June 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [27], 178, dated 2 July 2004).

**End of this report period:** 10 July 2004.

**New outbreak:**

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks</i>
Tiên Giang	1

**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>
avi	4,750	...	385	4,365	0

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Regional Veterinary Center, Ho Chi Minh City.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** haemagglutination inhibition test positive on 3 July 2004.
- C. Causal agent:** avian influenza virus subtype H5.

**Source of agent / origin of infection:** re-occurrence in a previously infected area.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;

- stamping-out policy;
- screening.

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## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THAILAND

(*Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Thailand reported to the OIE: 1996*).

### EMERGENCY REPORT

Information received on 12 July 2004 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

**Date of the report:** 12 July 2004.

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

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 11 July 2004.

**Estimated date of primary infection:** 7 July 2004.

### Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Mukdahan province, Dong-Luang district, Nong-Kane subdistrict, village No. 7 (in the eastern part of the country)	1

### Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
avi	3,204	...	8	3,196*	0

\* 1,983 native chickens, 1,211 ducks and 2 geese

### Diagnosis:

**A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** North-Eastern Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centre (Khon-Kaen province).

**B. Diagnostic tests used:**

- virus isolation by egg inoculation;
- haemagglutination test;
- haemagglutination inhibition test (against Newcastle disease virus antigen);
- intravenous pathogenicity test is in process.

### Epidemiology:

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

**B. Other epidemiological details:** this outbreak was found in an isolated valley far from any other poultry raising establishment. The nearest export farm is more than 100 km away.

### Control measures:

- stamping out (the farm was depopulated within 24 hours upon suspicion of highly pathogenic avian influenza);
- quarantine of the affected farm;
- movement control inside the country.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN JAPAN**  
**Follow-up report No. 5 (final report)**

*Information received on 12 July 2004 from Dr Masako Kurimoto, Director of Animal Health and Animal Products Safety Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:*

**End of previous report period:** 9 March 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [11], 77, dated 12 March 2004).

**End of this report period:** 12 July 2004.

In Japan, an epizootic of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was reported for the first time for seventy-nine years (i.e. since 1925).

The first outbreak of HPAI caused by H5N1 virus was detected in the middle of January 2004 in a commercial flock in Yamaguchi prefecture. The second outbreak occurred in the middle of February in a non-commercial flock (i.e. backyard flock) in Oita prefecture. Both the third outbreak, in late February, and the last outbreak, in early March, occurred in Kyoto prefecture but in different commercial flocks.

All these outbreaks were found to be caused by H5N1 avian influenza virus and inoculation studies showed the virus isolated to be of high pathogenicity.

After the detection of HPAI, the affected flocks were immediately depopulated and all index premises were completely cleaned and disinfected. Furthermore, movement control was strictly carried out within the areas around the index premises.

After the implementation of these control measures, investigations to confirm HPAI free status were conducted, with the combination of examinations for clinical signs, serological testing and virus isolation testing as well as all the necessary epidemiological investigations for all commercial farms located within the movement control area.

As a result of a series of control measures, no new cases of HPAI in poultry have been detected and reported in Japan since the last outbreak on 5 March in Kyoto prefecture.

The control measures (cleaning and disinfection) on the index farm of the last outbreak were completed on 22 March and movement controls relating to the last outbreak were lifted on 13 April.

The outbreaks of HPAI in Japan have been completely controlled and eradicated as a result of the control measures having been implemented immediately and accurately.

**Summary of each outbreak:**

No.	Location (prefecture)	Type of flock	No. of birds in the outbreak	Date of		
				diagnosis	completion of cleaning and disinfection	lifting of movement control
1	Yamaguchi	commercial layer	approx. 35,000	12 Jan. 2004	21 Jan. 2004	19 Feb. 2004
2	Oita	backyard	14	14 Feb. 2004	18 Feb. 2004	11 Mar. 2004
3	Kyoto	commercial layer	approx. 225,000	28 Feb. 2004	22 Mar. 2004	13 Apr. 2004
4	Hyogo	slaughter facility	(poultry shipped from Outbreak No. 3)	1 Mar. 2004	no information	17 Mar. 2004
5	Kyoto (4 km from the index farm of Outbreak No. 3)	commercial broiler	approx. 15,000	5 Mar. 2004	11 Mar. 2004	13 Apr. 2004 (in conjunction with Outbreak No. 3)

## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN TURKEY

### Additional information

SEE ALSO *DISEASE INFORMATION*, **17** (28), 186, DATED 9 JULY 2004

Information received on 13 July 2004 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 25 June 2004.

**Estimated date of primary infection:** 10 June 2004.

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Izmir province, Kemalpaşa district, Bağyurdu village	1



**Description of affected population:** 35-day old broilers.

**Total number of animals in the outbreak (corrected data):**

<i>species</i>	<i>susceptible</i>	<i>cases</i>	<i>deaths</i>	<i>destroyed</i>	<i>slaughtered</i>
avi	7,020	1,710	1,710	5,310	0

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Veterinary Control and Research Institute, Bornova, Izmir.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** virus isolation by embryonated egg inoculation.
- C. Causal agent:** virus strain not characterised. Samples will be sent to an OIE Reference Laboratory for virus characterisation.

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

**Control measures:**

- stamping out was applied; feedstuffs, manure and bedding were destroyed; cleaning and disinfection were applied;
- measures consisting of a cordon, quarantine and a ban on the movement of animals and animal products movement have been strictly carried out in the affected area.

**SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

Information received on 14 July 2004 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:** 10 June 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [24], 156, dated 11 June 2004).

**End of this report period:** 14 July 2004.

**New outbreak:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
State of Missouri, Pike County (in the central part of the country)	1

**Description of affected population in the new outbreak:** the farm consists of six concrete raceways and thirteen earthen ponds. The diseased koi carp were being held in the concrete raceways. Bait fish, game fish and ornamental koi carp are present in the earthen ponds.

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

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
pis	500	...	approx. 70%	...	...

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL).
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** cell culture; polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

**Epidemiology:** the outbreak is associated with a new introduction of ornamental koi carp from Minnesota (in the northern part of the country). Koi carp were shipped from Minnesota to the farm in Missouri using a live hauler. Within two weeks of arrival at the farm in Missouri, the koi carp, which were not eating well, began to die. Investigations are currently under way.

**Control measures:**

- stamping out;
- both the farm in Missouri and the farm in Minnesota are quarantined.

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**WHITE SPOT DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

*Information received on 14 July 2004 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:*** 15 April 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [17], 117, dated 23 April 2004).

***End of this report period:*** 14 July 2004.

The farm has now been completely depopulated and the water has been removed. Cleaning and disinfection have been scheduled and the chlorination of some drainage ditches has begun.

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