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DISEASE INFORMATION

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BLUETONGUE IN MOROCCO

(***Disease never reported before in Morocco***).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of information received on 17 September 2004 from Dr Hamid Benazzou, Head, Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Rabat:

Date of the report: 16 September 2004.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.
Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 3 September 2004.
Estimated date of primary infection: 28 August 2004.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Ifrane province*	11
Kenitra province, Lalla Mimouna and Chouafaa rural districts	2
Khemisset province*	11
Khouribga province*	4
Total	28

* Rural districts involved: Ain Leuh (Ifrane province), Ghoualem and Ezhiliga (Khemisset province), Gnadiz and Beni Ikhlef (Khouribga province).

Description of affected population: only sheep have been affected.

Number of animals in the outbreaks:

Location of the outbreaks	***species***	***susceptible***	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Ifrane	ovi	1,122	119	0	0	0
	cap	253	0	0	0	0
	bov	12	0	0	0	0
Kenitra	ovi	449	46	0	0	0
Khemisset	ovi	2,165	190	57	0	0
Khouribga	ovi	850	28	24	0	0
	cap	41	0	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made: Regional Test-and-Research Veterinary Laboratories in Fes and Casablanca, and Biopharma Laboratory, Rabat.

B. Diagnostic tests used:

- serological test: competitive ELISA(1);
- virological test: serogrouping PCR(2).

Virus isolation and serotyping are in progress.

Source of agent / origin of infection: unknown.

Control measures:

- control of arthropods;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN BELIZE
Additional information

EMERGENCY REPORT - CONTD (SEE *DISEASE INFORMATION*, **17** [38], 261)

Information received on 17 September 2004 from Dr Victor Gongora, Director of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Belmopan:

Date of the report: 17 September 2004.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.
Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 15 July 2004.
Estimated date of primary infection: 13 July 2004.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Orange Walk district (in the northern part of the country)	1

Description of affected population: range zebu cow-calf ranch in forested area.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
bov	116	1	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

A. ***Laboratory where diagnosis was made:*** Laboratory of vesicular disease diagnosis (LADIVES[1]), Tocumen, Panama.
B. ***Diagnostic tests used:*** complement fixation test.
C. ***Causal agent:*** vesicular stomatitis virus type New Jersey.

Epidemiology:

A. ***Source of agent / origin of infection:*** unknown.
B. ***Other epidemiological details:***
   - Vesicular stomatitis is enzootic in Belize and is characterised by sporadic occurrence and periodic epizootics. The last major outbreak was in January 1997. It is felt that Belize along with the Yucatan peninsula and northern Guatemala is an area of low occurrence of vesicular stomatitis due to ecological factors particular to the area.
   - The disease has always been reported in the central and southern parts of the country. This is the first report of vesicular stomatitis in the northern part of Belize and is due to improved surveillance.

Control measures:

- quarantine;
- screening.

(1) LADIVES: *Laboratorio de diagnóstico de vesiculares*

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GERMANY
in wild boar

(***Date of previous outbreak of classical swine fever in Germany reported to the OIE:*** January 2004 [in wild boar]).

Extract from the monthly report of Germany for August 2004, received from Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, Head, Animal Health Division, Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture, Bonn:

Location	*No. of outbreaks in August 2004*
Rhineland-Palatinate *Land*, Pirmasens district	1

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
fau	...	1	1	...	...

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SHEEP POX AND GOAT POX IN BURKINA FASO
in June 2004

(***Date of previous outbreak of sheep pox and goat pox in Burkina Faso reported to the OIE:*** July 2003).

Extract from the monthly report of Burkina Faso for June 2004, received from Dr Zacharie Compaore, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ouagadougou:

Location	***No. of outbreaks in June 2004***
Bam province, Bourzanga district	1

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	***susceptible***	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
cap	250	190	50	...	...

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

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Follow-up report No. 5 (final report)

Information received on 21 September 2004 from Dr Chang-Seob Kim, Chief Veterinary Officer, Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Gwacheon:

End of previous report period: 19 July 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [30], 205, dated 23 July 2004).
End of this report period: 21 September 2004.

The Republic of Korea had been free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) until a first suspected case was reported on 10 December 2003. The case was reported at a parent stock farm for broilers, which was located in Eumsung county, Chungbuk province, and the farm was immediately placed under movement restrictions. Laboratory tests confirmed the outbreak of HPAI on 12 December 2003 at the National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service (NVRQS).

In cases where HPAI was confirmed on a chicken farm, all chickens and ducks in the infected farm and in neighbouring farms within a 3-km radius were culled and buried. However, when HPAI was confirmed on a duck farm, only ducks were culled and buried. Animals epidemiologically linked and found to be at high risk were also culled as a precautionary measure. Eggs were buried on the premises. In addition, feed and contaminated materials were incinerated.

Up to 20 March 2004, a total of 19 farms were confirmed as having been infected with HPAI virus. No further outbreaks occurred after that date (see details in *Disease Information*, **17** [30], 205, dated 23 July 2004).

All previously infected premises were restocked with sentinel animals. None of the sentinel birds showed clinical signs of HPAI. The final serological testing of sentinel birds was conducted on 13 July 2004. All the results were favourable.

In accordance with Article 2.7.12.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*[1], the Republic of Korea considers itself free from HPAI as from 21 September 2004.

(1) Available on the web at www.oie.int/eng/normes/MCode/en_chapitre_2.7.12.htm

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN VIETNAM
Follow-up report No. 8

Information received on 22 September 2004 from Dr Bui Quang Anh, Director, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi:

End of previous report period: 19 July 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [30], 206, dated 23 July 2004).
End of this report period: 22 September 2004.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Hanoi City	1
Hà Tây	1
Can Thơ City	1
Ba Ria Vung Tau	1
Long An	1
Trà Vinh	1
Ben Tre	1
Hai Dương	1
Quang Tri	1
Total	9

Details of the new outbreaks:

	First occurrence	***species***	***No. of animals***				
			susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Hanoi	27 Aug. 2004	avi	242	...	47	195	0
Hà Tây	29 Aug. 2004	avi	330	...	38	292	0
Can Thơ	17 June 2004	avi	8,049	...	1,540	6,509	0
Ba Ria Vung Tau	6 July 2004	avi	1,400	...	120	1,280	0
Long An	18 July 2004	avi	8,400	...	1,850	6,550	0
Trà Vinh	8 July 2004	avi	9,000	...	1,965	7,035	0
Ben Tre	10 July 2004	avi	400	...	85	315	0
Hai Dương	22 Aug. 2004	avi	2,500	...	200	2,300	0
Quang Tri	22 Aug. 2004	avi	100	...	20	80	0
		Total	30,421	...	5,865	24,556	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:
- Regional Veterinary Center, Ho Chi Minh City;
- National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis.

B. Diagnostic tests used: haemagglutination inhibition test positive on 15 July 2004.

C. Causal agent: avian influenza virus subtype H5.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 25

Information received on 24 September 2004 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 17 September 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [38], 264, dated 17 September 2004).
End of this report period: 24 September 2004.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Ayuthaya province, Bang Pahan district, Putlao subdistrict	1
Chachoengsao province, Ban Pho district, Nongteennoke subdistrict	1
Chachoengsao province, Ratchasan district, Dongnoi subdistrict	1
ChaiyaPhum province, Kangklaw district, Nongkarm subdistrict	1
Chiang Rai province, Mae Sai district, Barndai subdistrict	1
Kalasin province, Khao Wong district, Nongpere subdistrict	1
Khonkaen province, Phu Paman district, Wangswab subdistrict	1
Lop Buri province, Muang district, Barnkoi subdistrict	1
Nakhon Sawan province, Phayuha Khiri district, Yarnmutsee subdistrict	1
Phetcha Bun province, Lom Sak district, Barnklarng subdistrict	1
Phetcha Bun province, Wang Pong district, Wanghin subdistrict	1
Prachin Buri province, Muang district, Tahngam subdistrict	1
Sara Buri province, Saohai district, Barnyang subdistrict	1
Sara Buri province, Saohai district, Maungngam subdistrict	1
Sara Buri province, Saohai district, Salarethai subdistrict	1
Suphan Buri province, Bang Pla Ma district, Barnleam subdistrict	1
Suphan Buri province, Bang Pla Ma district, Pikordin subdistrict	1
Suphan Buri province, Bang Pla Ma district, Waddao subdistrict	1
Suphan Buri province, Nong Yasai district, Jangngam subdistrict	1
Suphan Buri province, Nong Yasai district, Nongkarm subdistrict	1
Uthai Thani province, Muang district, Tungyai subdistrict	1
Total	21

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

Total number of animals in the new outbreaks:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
avi	# 18,432	...	...	# 18,432	0

Incomplete total

Causal agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type A subtype H5.

Control measures:

- stamping out;
- quarantine of the affected farms;
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning;
- screening.

Vaccination remains prohibited.

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

Information received on 22 September 2004 from Dr Sen Sovann, Deputy Director, Department of Animal Health and Production (DAHP), Phnom Penh:

End of previous report period: 26 July 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [31], 219, dated 30 July 2004).
End of this report period: 22 September 2004.

New outbreak:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Kandal province, Kean Svay district, Veal Sbove commune, Veal Sbove village	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: broiler farm.

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	*susceptible*	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
avi	4,560	4,200	4,200	360	0

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:
- National Animal Health and Production Investigation Centre (NAHPIC);
- Pasteur Institute of Cambodia.

B. Diagnostic tests used: RT-PCR(1) (20 September 2004).

C. Causal agent: avian influenza A virus subtype H5N1.

Control measures during reporting period:

- stamping out;
- disinfection and quarantine of the infected farm;
- control of animal movements.

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

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