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### PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS IN ISRAEL

*(Date of previous outbreak of peste des petits ruminants in Israel reported to the OIE: July 2003).*

*Extract from the monthly report of Israel for December 2004, received from Dr Moshe Chaimovitz, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit-Dagan:*

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of outbreaks in December 2004</i>
Northern District, Nazareth sub-district, Ilut locality	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>
cap	30	1	1	0	0

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: the Delegate of Israel to the OIE has been requested to provide further information on the outbreak.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 7 (final report)**

*Information received on 3 January 2005 from Dr Hawari Bin Hussein, Director General, Department of Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur:*

**End of previous report period:** 26 November 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [49], 365, dated 3 December 2004).

**End of this report period:** 3 January 2005.

The first ever outbreak of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Peninsular Malaysia was on 17 August 2004. The outbreak occurred in the northern part of the state of Kelantan, which borders Thailand, and involved village chickens. Subsequently, eight more outbreaks occurred and two detections of HPAI virus infection without clinical signs were made in the same state. On 19 November 2004, H5N1 avian influenza virus was detected within the framework of surveillance within a 10-km radius area around the outbreaks. Based on an egg inoculation study, the last avian influenza virus detected (19 November 2004) was of low pathogenicity (see *Disease Information*, **17** [49], 365, dated 3 December 2004).

A stamping-out policy was adopted to eradicate the HPAI infection. All chickens, ducks and birds within a 1-km radius around clinical outbreaks and virus infection foci were culled. The farmers and owners of the chickens, ducks and birds were compensated. The premises and surrounding areas were cleaned and disinfected. The last culling and disinfection were completed on 22 November 2004. No new clinical or infection cases have been detected since that date.

In accordance with Article 2.7.12.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, the state of Kelantan in Peninsular Malaysia is no longer considered an HPAI-infected zone.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN VIETNAM**  
**Follow-up report No. 12**

*Information received on 4 January 2005 from Dr Bui Quang Anh, Director, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi:*

**End of previous report period:** 24 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [52], 395, dated 24 December 2004).

**End of this report period:** 4 January 2005.

**New outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
An Giang	1
Can Tho City	1
Dong Thap	1
Long An	2
Nam Dinh	1
Tien Giang	2
Total	8

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** chickens, ducks, quails.

**Number of animals in the new outbreaks:**

<b>Outbreak locations</b>	<b>species</b>	<b>susceptible</b>	<b>cases</b>	<b>deaths</b>	<b>destroyed</b>	<b>slaughtered</b>
An Giang	avi	...	3,000	41	1,100	...
Can Tho	avi	...	1,481	0	1,481	...
Dong Thap	avi	...	35	20	15	...
Long An	avi	...	1,181	641	540	...
Nam Dinh	avi	...	917	500	417	...
Tien Giang	avi	...	2,414	2,086	328	...
Total	avi	...	9,028	3,288	3,881	...

**Diagnosis:**

**A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:** Regional Veterinary Center, Ho Chi Minh City.

**B. Diagnostic tests used:** haemagglutination inhibition test (31 December 2004).

**C. Causal agent:** avian influenza virus subtype H5.

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

**Control measures:**

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

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 38**

Information received on 4 January 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

**End of previous report period:** 23 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [52], 392, dated 24 December 2004).

**End of this report period:** 30 December 2004.

**New outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
NakhonSawan province, Tha Tako district	2
Phichit province, Muang district	1
PhitsanuLok province, Bang Krathum district	1
PhitsanuLok province, Muang district	1
Suphan Buri province, Muang district	1
Total	6

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** local poultry, laying ducks.

**Number of animals in the new outbreaks:**

Outbreak locations	species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
NakhonSawan	avi	48	...	...	...	0
Phichit	avi	36	...	...	...	0
PhitsanuLok	avi	120	42	42	78	0
Suphan Buri	avi	3,600	...	...	...	0
Total	avi	3,804	...	...	...	0

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:** National Institute of Animal Health and seven Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centers.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** pathogen isolation by egg inoculation; haemagglutination test; haemagglutination inhibition test.
- C. Causal agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type A, subtype H5.

**Control measures:**

- screening;
- quarantine;
- stamping-out policy;
- zoning;
- movement control inside the country.

Vaccination remains prohibited.

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN COLOMBIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 3 (final report)**

*Translation of information received on 4 January 2005 from Dr Juan Alcides Santaella Gutiérrez, General Manager, Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA), Bogota:*

**End of previous report period:** 16 September 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [38], 271, dated 17 September 2004).

**End of this report period:** 4 January 2005.

The foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak that occurred in 2004 in Tibu municipality, Norte de Santander department, has been eradicated.

**Updated information on the causal agent:** analyses for molecular characterisation carried out at the Pan-American Foot and Mouth Disease Center (OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD) indicate that the virus strain is indigenous to the region and is 96% homologous to strain A/Mérida/Venezuela/2003.

**Updated information on epidemiology:**

- In the perifocal area and in the outbreak buffer area, 658 farms have been visited so far, in which 17,780 cattle, 1,414 pigs, 815 sheep and 29 goats have been inspected. Vesicular stomatitis activity has been confirmed in these areas; since August, 27 farms have been found to be affected with vesicular stomatitis virus type New Jersey and one farm with virus type Indiana, using the complement fixation technique.
- In the perifocal and focal area, the animals have been individually identified with official discs, and a serological survey was carried out based on the I-ELISA-3ABC-EITB system and VIAA immunodiffusion test<sup>(1)</sup>, with the aim of determining FMD virus circulation. A total of 261 bovine reactors were detected and slaughtered. Their bones, lymph nodes, head, neck and legs were destroyed by burning while their meat, deboned and free from lymph nodes, was rendered for industrial use. The owners received compensation from the Colombian Government.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; EITB: electroimmunotransfer blot; VIAA: virus infection associated antigen

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**AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN NAMIBIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

Information received on 6 January 2005 from Dr Otto J.B. Huebschle, Acting Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, Windhoek:

**End of previous report period:** 21 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [52], 389, dated 24 December 2004).

**End of this report period:** 5 January 2005.

**New outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Okahandja district, Plot No. 27 (21° 57' S – 16° 56' E)	1 farm

**Description of affected population in the new outbreak:** peri-urban commercial pig herd.

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

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	60*	5	4	56	0

\* 25 adult and sub-adult pigs, and 35 piglets

**Diagnosis:**

**A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:**

- Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL), Windhoek;
- Exotic Diseases Division, Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OVI), South Africa (OIE Reference Laboratory for African swine fever).

**B. Diagnostic tests used:**

- at CVL: clinical and post-mortem examination, histopathology;
- at OVI: virus isolation (positive), PCR<sup>(1)</sup> (positive), ELISA<sup>(2)</sup> (negative).

**Epidemiology:**

**A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** results of virus sequencing will indicate whether this outbreak is related to the outbreak reported on 21 December 2004.

**B. Other epidemiological details:**

- Pig sties not up to recommended standard to prevent contact with wild warthogs.
- African swine fever is considered endemic in the warthog population.

**Control measures:**

After confirmation of the outbreak, the remaining pigs were destroyed on 23 December 2004 and the pig sties were disinfected. The premises will be closed for 30 days and sentinel animals will then be introduced.

Surveillance in the surrounding farms is under way.

African swine fever is a notifiable disease.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 39**

*Information received on 6 January 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:*

**End of previous report period:** 30 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [1], 4, dated 7 January 2005).

**End of this report period:** 6 January 2005.

**Identification of agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H5N1.

**Details of new outbreaks:**

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
NakhonSawan province	Tah-tako district	village	Village No. 1	25/12/2004	avi	60	20	20	40	0
PhitsanuLok province	Bang Krathum district	village	Village No. 11	27/12/2004	avi	6,000	300	300	5,700	0
PhitsanuLok province	Muang district	village	Village No. 6	27/12/2004	avi	100	30	30	70	0
PhitsanuLok province	Muang district	village	Village No. 3	27/12/2004	avi	...	...	...	...	...
PhitsanuLok province	Muang district	village	Village No. 3	29/12/2004	avi	...	...	...	...	...
PhitsanuLok province	Muang district	village	Village No. 1	27/12/2004	avi	19,000	...	...	19,000	...
PhitsanuLok province	Phrom Piram district	village	Village No. 1	29/12/2004	avi	50	42	42	8	0

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** native chickens, fighting cocks, Thai traditionally raised ducks.

**Diagnosis:**

**A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:** National Institute of Animal Health and seven Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centers.

**B. Diagnostic tests used:** agar-gel precipitation test; haemagglutination test; pathogen isolation by egg inoculation; intracerebral pathogenicity index test.

**Control measures:**

- stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:** the outbreaks are part of the highly pathogenic avian influenza epizootic affecting the country since the re-occurrence of the disease on 3 July 2004.

## BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CANADA

### EMERGENCY REPORT

*Information received on 6 January 2005 from Dr Brian Evans, Executive Director, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa:*

***Date of the report:*** 6 January 2005.

On 17 December 2004, a private veterinarian reported a "downer" cow and took samples as part of the surveillance programme for bovine spongiform encephalopathy that focuses on 4Ds: diseased, dying, down and dead animals, at the farm level.

Rapid tests were performed at the provincial TSE<sup>(1)</sup> Laboratory in Edmonton, Alberta, and confirmed by immunohistochemistry at the National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease (NCFAD), Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The carcass was held and did not enter the human or animal food chain.

As a result of an ongoing investigation, the herd of origin has been identified in the province of Alberta and a birth date of 5 October 1996 establishes the birth as prior to the 1997 ruminant feed ban. The cow was resident in the birth herd until 1999 and did not calve in 2004.

Restrictions have been placed on the birth herd pending completion of the tracing of birth cohorts and 2003 progeny.

(1) TSE: transmissible spongiform encephalopathy

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**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 10**

Information received on 6 January 2005 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:** 30 November 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [50], 375, dated 10 December 2004).

**End of this report period:** 6 January 2005.

**New outbreak:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
State of Colorado, Weld county	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>
bov	250	0	0	0	0
equ	12	1	0	0	0

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Plum Island, New York.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** complement fixation test, cELISA<sup>(1)</sup> and virus isolation.
- C. Causal agent:** vesicular stomatitis virus type New Jersey.

**Control measures:**

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

(1) cELISA: competitive ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)

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