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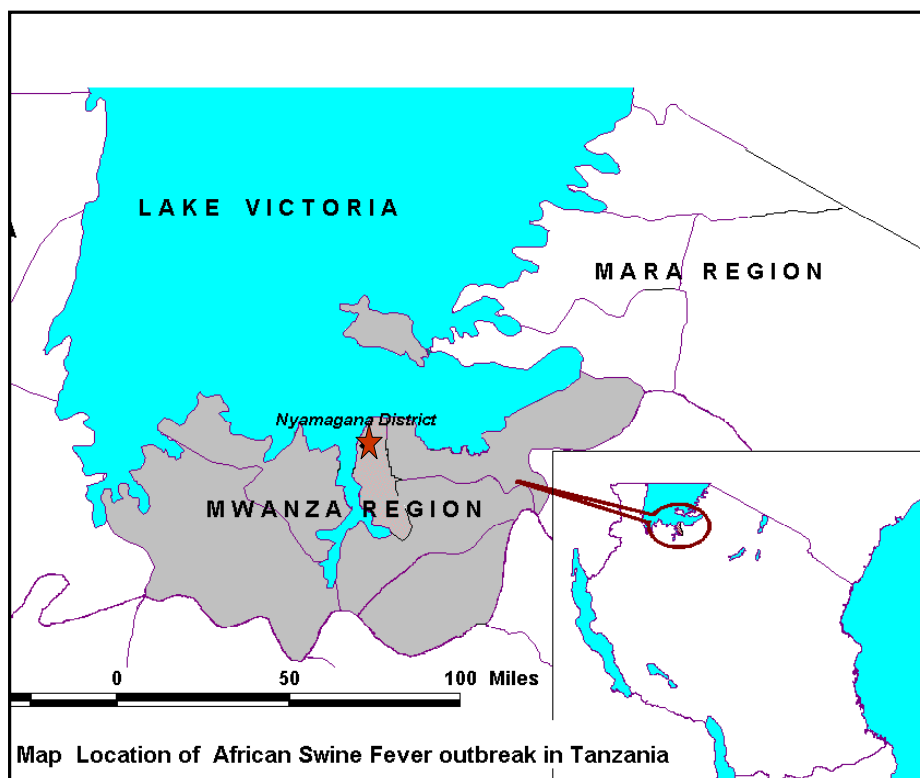
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN TANZANIA Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 21 January 2005 from Dr Barnos W.S. Kimaryo, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, Dar es Salaam:

End of previous report period: 18 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [3], 25, dated 21 January 2005).

End of this report period: 20 January 2005.

Map location of African swine fever outbreak in Tanzania:



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

Control measures during reporting period:

- Pig producers with affected pens have slaughtered their pigs, destroyed some of them, and disinfected the pig premises.
- More intensive active surveillance has been instituted to verify the extent and severity of this outbreak in the affected and adjoining areas and to monitor progress of the disease situation.
- Nyamagana district has been put under quarantine. All movement of pigs and pig products into or out of the affected area has been banned.
- Public awareness campaigns urging people to refrain from facilitating further spread of the disease have started.
- Veterinary staff and Government administrators throughout the country have been put on the alert to look out for signs of this disease and report promptly.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN FINLAND
Follow-up report No. 3 (final report)

Information received on 24 January 2005 from Dr Riitta Heinonen, Deputy Director General, Veterinary and Food Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Helsinki:

End of previous report period: 2 September 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [36], 251, dated 3 September 2004).

End of this report period: 24 January 2005.

There have been no further outbreaks of Newcastle disease.

All birds on the infected holding, 12,000 turkeys in total, were killed and completely destroyed on 22 July 2004.

Three hundred sentinel chickens were placed at the holding in October 2004 and were tested for Newcastle disease in November 2004, with negative results.

Since six months have now elapsed since stamping-out measures were applied to the affected holding, Finland should now be considered as free from Newcastle disease under the terms of Article 2.7.13.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2004 edition).

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN BULGARIA
Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)

Information received on 24 January 2004 from Dr Nikola T. Belev, Delegate of Bulgaria to the OIE:

End of previous report period: 23 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [52], 393, dated 24 December 2004).

End of this report period: 24 January 2005.

As per the requirements of Directive 92/66/EEC of the Council of the European Communities and the requirements of Chapter 2.7.13. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2004 edition), the National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria took all the necessary measures to limit and eradicate the Newcastle disease outbreak found in the village of Ridino (Radino), district Djebel (Dzhebel), Kardjali region (see *Disease Information*, **17** [52], 393, dated 24 December 2004).

In compliance with the Law on Veterinary Activities and the regulation on prevention and control of Newcastle disease, which has been harmonised with European Council Directive 92/66/EEC, and with the aim of limiting and eradicating the disease, the National Veterinary Service, on receipt of notification of the suspected presence of the disease on 15 December 2004, undertook the following measures:

- On 16 December 2004 (prior to receiving laboratory confirmation of the disease), all poultry reared in the village (246 hens, 29 cocks, 55 pigeons and 33 turkeys) were killed and buried in accordance with stamping-out measures.
- On 21 December 2004, following the results of the laboratory tests, the disease was notified at the national level by an Ordinance of the Director General of the National Veterinary Service and, at the international level, to OIE Member Countries and European Union Member States.
- Disinfection procedures have been carried out in all the farmyards and premises for poultry rearing and the roads in the outbreak area since the poultry were culled.
- Between 16 and 29 December 2004, ring vaccination was carried out within a 13-km radius of the outbreak (prevention and control zone). A total of 21,320 birds were vaccinated in 57 towns and villages of three districts of the region of Kardjali using La Sota live vaccine produced in France.
- For the purpose of serological surveillance for the disease, arrangements were made for the examination of blood samples taken from poultry farmed in the localities situated at a distance of between 2 km and 10 km beyond the border of the controlled area. A total of 1,545 samples from 33 towns and villages were taken and tested during the period from 26 December 2004 to 2 January 2005. All the samples gave negative results for Newcastle disease virus antibodies.
- No new cases of Newcastle disease have been reported on the territory of the region of Kardjali or elsewhere in the country.

Under the terms of Article 2.7.13.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* there is no longer a Newcastle disease infected zone in Bulgaria.

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RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN CUBA

(**Date of previous outbreak of rabbit haemorrhagic disease in Cuba reported to the OIE:** 2001).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 25 January 2005 from Dr Emerio F. Serrano Ramírez, Director General of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agriculture, Havana:

Report date: 21 January 2005.

Reason for immediate notification: re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country, zone/compartiment.

Date of start of the event: early December 2004.

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

Number of outbreaks that occurred in December 2004: 21.

Location of the outbreaks:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Latitude	Longitude
Havana	San José de Las Lajas	22° 57' 41" N	82° 09' 04" W
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	23° 02' 11" N	82° 22' 12" W
Havana City	Boyeros		
Havana City	Cotorro	23° 01' 57" N	82° 15' 38" W
Havana City	Diez de Octubre		
Havana City	Guanabacoa	23° 07' 26" N	82° 18' 01" W
Havana City	La Habana del Este	23° 09' 21" N	82° 19' 33" W
Havana City	La Lisa	23° 04' 00" N	82° 25' 60" W
Havana City	Playa	23° 06' 00" N	82° 27' 00" W
Havana City	San Miguel del Padrón	23° 04' 60" N	82° 19' 00" W

Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
lep	14,450	2,362	2,362	9,184	2,904

Diagnosis: when a sudden high mortality rate occurred and when the first cases of adult rabbits (alive or dead) were received in early December 2004 with a known clinical history, clinical examinations were carried out as well as epidemiological and laboratory research (anatomopathological examinations and haemagglutination test with human erythrocytes), which led to a positive diagnosis for rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

Control and surveillance measures adopted to date:

- A disease emergency was declared in the provinces of Havana City and Havana, and a disease alert including extreme vigilance measures was issued in the rest of the country.
- Epidemiological surveillance and information campaigns were stepped up nation-wide.
- A ban was declared on the movement of rabbits in and around the outbreaks.
- Stringent measures were applied in and around the outbreaks and the necessary sanitary measures were adopted, both to prevent the disease from spreading and to protect major rabbit production centres in the country.

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

ANTHRAX IN PERU
Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)

Information received on 26 January 2005 from Dr Oscar Dominguez Falcon, Director General for Animal Health, National Animal Health Service (SENASA), Ministry of Agriculture, Lima:

End of previous report period: 11 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [2], 16, dated 14 January 2005).

End of this report period: 26 January 2005.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 11 January 2005.

Date of start of the event: 27 December 2004.

The anthrax outbreak was detected on 3 January 2005 following reports from the hospital of Tacna of persons presenting cutaneous anthrax contracted after having handled dead animals. On 6 January, samples were taken from another animal that had died in the same area. Laboratory results were obtained on 11 January.

According to the epidemiological investigations carried out, the first case occurred on 27 December 2004.

The disease is thought to have resulted from unvaccinated susceptible animals being exposed to the bacillus on recently ploughed land in an area where cases of anthrax had been observed in past years.

No new outbreaks of anthrax have been reported since 6 January 2005.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

<i>First administrative division</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Total number of vaccinated animals</i>	<i>Details of the vaccine</i>
Tacna department	bov	5,215	attenuated live virus vaccine
	ovi	925	attenuated live virus vaccine
	cap	335	attenuated live virus vaccine
	sui	32	attenuated live virus vaccine
	equ	11	attenuated live virus vaccine

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN CYPRUS
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 27 January 2005 from Dr Phedias Loucaides, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Nicosia:

End of previous report period: 19 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [3], 27, dated 21 January 2005).

End of this report period: 26 January 2005.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 26 November 2004.

Date of start of the event: 29 September 2004.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Source of outbreak: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

- partial stamping out;
- movement control inside the country;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

During the period from 5 to 18 January 2005, a vaccination campaign took place all over the south-western part of the island. It covered all avian species including pet cage birds.

Location	Type of birds vaccinated	Details of the vaccine
the south-western part of the island	broilers	La Sota (live)
	broiler breeders	La Sota, B1, Clone 30
	layers	La Sota, B1, Clone 30
	partridges	La Sota (live)
	pheasants	B1 (live)
	ostriches	Newcavac (inactivated)
	cage birds	La Sota (live)

During this period, three new suspected outbreaks were reported, including:

- one flock of pigeons in Xylotybou, Ammochostos area;
- 15 pigeons from a pigeon loft in Aghios Dometios, Nicosia area;
- backyard birds (4 peafowl, 2 geese and 1 guineafowl), Larnaka area.

Samples from all these suspected outbreaks are under investigation at the Central Veterinary Laboratories.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Other details/comments: the intensive poultry industry applies regular systematic vaccination against Newcastle disease.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN RUSSIA

(Date of previous outbreak of classical swine fever in Russia reported to the OIE: September 2003).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 27 January 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

Report date: 27 January 2005.

Reason for immediate notification: re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country.

Precise identification of agent: according to the phylogenetic analysis of the virus involved the isolated strain ('Bogolubovo-2005') is suspected to belong to group 2, a group that has not previously been detected on the territory of the Russian Federation. Investigations into the properties of the isolated strain are continuing. The pathogenicity of the strain for pigs will be investigated.

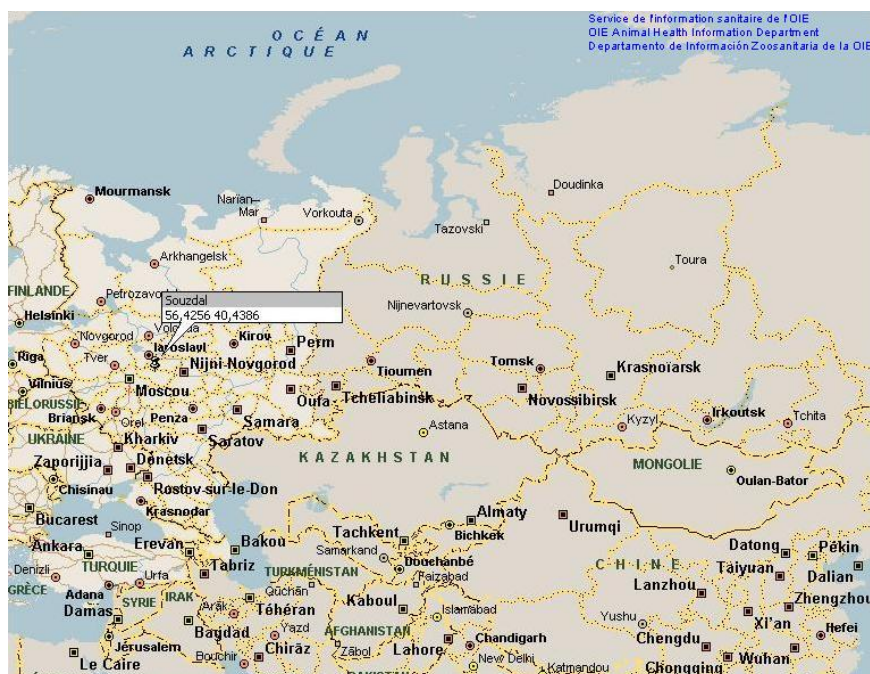
Date of first confirmation of the event: 17 January 2005.

Date of start of the event: 27 December 2004.

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

Details of outbreak:

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 outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Vladimir region	Suzdal district	farm	Novoe Selo village	27 Dec. 2004	sui	300	...	160	140	0



Description of affected population: herd of pigs aged between three and five months in a small, village-type farm. The animals had been vaccinated against classical swine fever but it is thought likely that either the vaccine was not active or the wrong vaccination protocol was used.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Institute for Animal Health, Vladimir	direct immunofluorescence	18 Jan. 2005	positive
	PCR (polymerase chain reaction) analysis and partial sequencing	20 Jan. 2005	positive
	virus isolation in cell culture	23 Jan. 2005	positive

Source of outbreak: unknown or inconclusive. There is evidence that increased mortality may have been caused by incorrect feeding. For this reason the pathogenicity of the strain will be investigated.

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out;
- quarantine;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

First administrative division	Species	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
Vladimir region	sui	2,008	live freeze-dried monovalent vaccine against classical swine fever with strain LK_VNIIIVV&M

Treatment of affected animals: no.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 42

Information received on 27 January 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 20 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [3], 29, dated 21 January 2005).

End of this report period: 27 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 outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
PhitsanuLok province	Muang district	village	Village No. 4	15 Jan. 2005	avi	18	10	10	8	0
Rayong province	Bang Chang district	village	Village No. 5	19 Jan. 2005	avi	30	23	23	7	0

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: native chickens and ducks.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Results
National Institute of Animal Health and seven Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centers	- agar-gel precipitation test; - haemagglutination test; - haemagglutination inhibition test; - pathogen isolation by egg inoculation; - intracerebral pathogenicity index test.	positive

Control measures undertaken:

- 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: these outbreaks are part of the highly pathogenic avian influenza epizootic affecting the country since the re-occurrence of the disease on 3 July 2004.

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