

4 February 2005

Vol. 18 – No. 5

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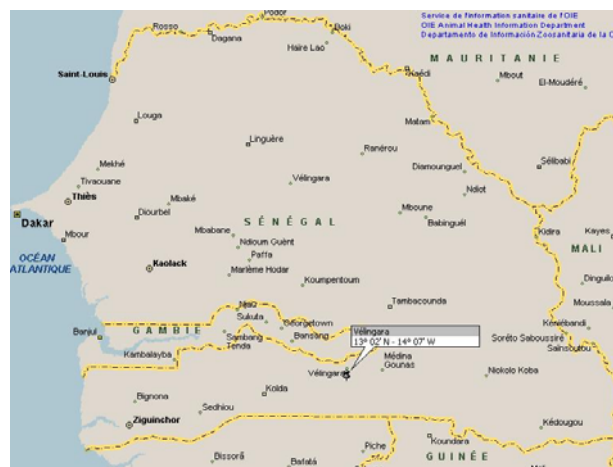
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LUMPY SKIN DISEASE IN SENEGAL

(Date of previous outbreak of lumpy skin disease in Senegal reported to the OIE: January 2004).

Extract from the monthly report of Senegal for December 2004, received from Dr Abdoulaye Bouna Niang, Delegate of Senegal to the OIE:

Location	No. of outbreaks in December 2004
Velingara (13° 02' N – 14° 07' W)	1



Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	...	5	0	0	0

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: the Director of the Directorate of Livestock of Senegal has been requested to provide further information on the outbreak.

**EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM/GREAT BRITAIN
Isolation of the virus from an imported horse**

Information received on 27 January 2005 from Dr Debby Reynolds, Director General for Animal Health and Welfare, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London:

Report date: 27 January 2005.

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

Precise identification of agent: European-related strain of equine arteritis virus.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 15 December 2004.

Date of start of the event: 18 October 2004.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude
Suffolk	Newmarket	pre-export quarantine premises	Gazeley	52° 14' 52" N	00° 31' 11" E

Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
		susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
18 Oct. 2004	equ	18	1*	0	0	0

* without clinical signs

Description of affected population:

A five-year-old Friesian stallion, imported from the Netherlands.

A number of other horses destined for Australia and New Zealand were present on the same quarantine premises. During transport from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom, the horse shared the same transport vehicle with other horses that entered pre-export quarantine for onward transport to Australia and New Zealand and with one horse destined for a non-quarantine premises in the United Kingdom.

Before entering the approved pre-export quarantine premises, the horse was rested overnight in a non-quarantine premises that was not under official supervision.

As part of the pre-export requirements of the intended country of destination, New Zealand, the stallion was subjected, on the quarantine premises, to a serological test (virus neutralisation test) for equine viral arteritis (EVA). This serological test was positive. Subsequent laboratory examination of semen collected from the seropositive stallion confirmed that the animal was an EVA virus carrier. Clinical signs of the disease were not reported.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Veterinary Laboratories Agency, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey	- ORF7 RT-PCRs ⁽¹⁾ . - Confirmation of cytopathic effect in cell culture by immunoperoxidase staining.	15 Dec. 2004	Cytopathic effect was seen on first passage on RK-13 cell cultures. The cell culture fluid also gave a positive PCR result.

Origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive. The infection was detected shortly after the animal was imported into the United Kingdom. On the basis of the serological test results, the horse may have been infected shortly before transport to the United Kingdom.

Control measure undertaken:

- Quarantine.
- Breeding restrictions were immediately imposed on the stallion in the United Kingdom. The animal was re-exported to the Netherlands on 3 January 2005.

Treatment of infected animal: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

- All contact animals were traced. Three contact animals residing in the United Kingdom have now tested EVA-negative. All other in-contact animals in quarantine were exported to Australia and New Zealand. The investigation is now complete and there has been no evidence of any onward spread within the United Kingdom.
- The authorities of Australia and New Zealand were notified and no feedback has been received to indicate spread of infection to other horses exported from the same pre-export quarantine.
- The last outbreak of EVA in the United Kingdom/Great Britain reported to the OIE occurred in 1997.
- The United Kingdom industry has an Industry Code of Practice for EVA.

Final report: yes.

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

(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

*

* *

BLUETONGUE IN SPAIN
Follow-up report No. 6

Translation of information received on 28 January 2005 from Dr Arnaldo Cabello Navarro, Deputy Director General of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Madrid:

End of previous report period: 9 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [50], 374, dated 10 December 2004).

End of this report period: 27 January 2005.

Precise identification of agent: bluetongue virus serotype 4.

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
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Alcalá de los Gazules	25 Oct. 2004	cap	502	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Alcalá de los Gazules	23 Dec. 2004	bov	129	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Arcos de la Frontera	18 Oct. 2004	o/c	470	9	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Arcos de la Frontera	8 Nov. 2004	ovi	140	11	1	1	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Arcos de la Frontera	11 Nov. 2004	bov + ovi	208	13	2	2	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Arcos de la Frontera	21 Nov. 2004	ovi	40	6	1	1	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Barbate de Franco	23 Dec. 2004	bov	143	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Benaocaz	23 Dec. 2004	bov	317	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Chiclana de la Frontera	8 Nov. 2004	bov	128	128	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Conil de la Frontera	8 Nov. 2004	ovi	39	45	1	1	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	El Bosque	11 Nov. 2004	o/c + bov	391	20	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	El Bosque	11 Nov. 2004	ovi	12	6	1	1	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	El Bosque	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	22	10	2	2	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Medina-Sidonia	26 Oct. 2004	ovi	66	26	11	11	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Prado del Rey	11 Nov. 2004	ovi	28	33	4	4	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Puerto Real	15 Nov. 2004	o/c	280	5	1	1	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Puerto Real	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	340	2	0	0	0
Andalusia	Cádiz	farm	Utrique	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	188	12	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Almonte	29 Oct. 2004	ovi	714	8	2	2	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Almonte	9 Nov. 2004	ovi	448	32	2	5	3
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Almonte	9 Nov. 2004	o/c	455	14	3	3	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Aroche	5 Nov. 2004	bov	47	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Aroche	19 Nov. 2004	bov + ovi	1,633	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Aroche	23 Nov. 2004	ovi + bov	70	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Aroche	23 Nov. 2004	bov	21	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Aroche	23 Nov. 2004	ovi	63	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Ayamonte	11 Nov. 2004	bov	2	0	0	0	0

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
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Beas	21 Dec. 2004	bov	76	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Beas	23 Dec. 2004	bov	16	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Cumbres Mayores	23 Nov. 2004	bov	33	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Hinojos	10 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,010	1	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Lucena del Puerto	5 Nov. 2004	o/c	185	1	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Niebla	8 Nov. 2004	o/c	900	4	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Rociana del Condado	22 Nov. 2004	ovi	604	3	1	0	1
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	San Juan del Puerto	23 Dec. 2004	ovi	233	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Valverde del Camino	30 Nov. 2004	bov	85	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Valverde del Camino	21 Dec. 2004	bov	42	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Valverde del Camino	23 Dec. 2004	bov	5	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Villablanca	12 Nov. 2004	ovi	30	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Zufre	17 Nov. 2004	bov	21	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Zufre	19 Nov. 2004	bov	198	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Zufre	19 Nov. 2004	bov	88	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Algatocin	9 Nov. 2004	bov + o/c	185	3	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Algatocin	18 Nov. 2004	o/c	17	4	2	2	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Alhaurin de la Torre	9 Nov. 2004	ovi	157	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Alhaurin de la Torre	19 Nov. 2004	cap	178	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Alhaurin de la Torre	23 Nov. 2004	ovi	5	3	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Almargen	11 Nov. 2004	bov	26	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Alozaina	28 Oct. 2004	ovi	34	2	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Ardales	19 Oct. 2004	ovi	1,000	13	3	14	11
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Benarraba	10 Nov. 2004	ovi	52	6	2	2	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Benarraba	12 Nov. 2004	ovi	215	3	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Benarraba	17 Nov. 2004	ovi	74	30	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Casara-bonela	27 Oct. 2004	ovi	250	23	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Casara-bonela	27 Oct. 2004	cap + ovi	54	5	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Casara-bonela	3 Nov. 2004	ovi	70	6	0	8	8
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	23 Oct. 2004	ovi. cap	20	7	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	26 Oct. 2004	ovi	24	12	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	26 Oct. 2004	ovi	62	30	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	30 Oct. 2004	ovi	20	12	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	30 Oct. 2004	bov + o/c	288	12	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	31 Oct. 2004	ovi	38	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	2 Nov. 2004	o/c	270	120	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Coin	5 Nov. 2004	ovi	800	70	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Colmenar	12 Nov. 2004	cap	44	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Cortes de la Frontera	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	14	10	4	4	8

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
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Cortes de la Frontera	16 Nov. 2004	ovi	51	15	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	3 Nov. 2004	ovi	63	6	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	4 Nov. 2004	ovi	34	5	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	4 Nov. 2004	ovi	19	9	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	8 Nov. 2004	bov + o/c	171	7	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	10 Nov. 2004	ovi	38	10	2	2	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	11 Nov. 2004	o/c + bov	117	4	1	1	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	85	13	1	1	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Gaucin	17 Nov. 2004	ovi	22	6	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Málaga	15 Oct. 2004	bov	76	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Málaga	4 Nov. 2004	bov	65	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Málaga	9 Nov. 2004	ovi	600	2	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Málaga	10 Nov. 2004	bov	23	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Málaga	19 Nov. 2004	bov	98	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Málaga	26 Nov. 2004	ovi	241	38	2	0	2
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Mijas	11 Nov. 2004	bov	70	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Mijas	12 Nov. 2004	bov	20	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Pizarra	22 Oct. 2004	ovi	3	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Teba	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	384	2	1	1	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Teba	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	380	2	1	1	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Tolox	25 Oct. 2004	ovi	45	2	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Tolox	25 Oct. 2004	ovi	224	30	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Torrox	23 Nov. 2004	ovi	160	34	4	4	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Velez-Málaga	12 Nov. 2004	o/c	610	41	11	11	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Velez-Málaga	22 Nov. 2004	cap	10	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Yunquera	3 Nov. 2004	ovi	60	1	0	1	1
Andalusia	Málaga	farm	Yunquera	3 Nov. 2004	ovi	265	6	0	6	6
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Aznalcazar	17 Nov. 2004	bov	54	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Coria del Río	29 Nov. 2004	bov	104	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Coripe	15 Nov. 2004	ovi	320	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Gerena	1 Dec. 2004	bov	110	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Las Cabezas de San Juan	9 Nov. 2004	bov	120	120	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Lebrija	9 Nov. 2004	bov	30	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Mairena del Alcor	21 Dec. 2004	bov	87	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Moron de la Frontera	23 Nov. 2004	o/c + bov	1,012	0	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Moron de la Frontera	23 Nov. 2004	bov + cap	293	0	0	0	0
Ceuta	Ceuta	farm	Ceuta	5 Nov. 2004	ovi	148	4	0	0	4
Ceuta	Ceuta	farm	Ceuta	14 Nov. 2004	ovi	75	1	0	0	1
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Badajoz	22 Oct. 2004	bov	2,206	0	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Badajoz	17 Nov. 2004	bov	42	0	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Badajoz	17 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,390	54	13	13	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Badajoz	17 Nov. 2004	ovi	2,347	124	34	34	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Badajoz	19 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,740	90	20	20	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Badajoz	23 Nov. 2004	ovi	3,270	3	0	0	0

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
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Olivenza	10 Nov. 2004	bov	788	0	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Olivenza	10 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,258	10	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Olivenza	17 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,028	44	2	2	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Olivenza	17 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,420	50	7	7	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Cáceres	10 Nov. 2004	ovi	1,270	0	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Valdemorales	10 Nov. 2004	bov	42	0	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Central Veterinary Laboratory, Algete	- ELISA ⁽¹⁾ for antibody detection; - RT-PCR ⁽²⁾ .	various	positive

Source of outbreaks: vectors.

Control measures undertaken:

- control of arthropods;
- partial stamping out;
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning;
- vaccination.

Vaccination in response to the outbreaks:

First administrative division	Species	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
Andalusia	bov	328,258	serotype 4 monovalent live attenuated virus vaccine
Extremadura	ovi	426,246	serotype 4 monovalent live attenuated virus vaccine

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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

DETECTION OF THE BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY AGENT IN THE CAPRINE SPECIES IN FRANCE
Confirmation (final report)

SEE *DISEASE INFORMATION*, **17** (47), 343, DATED 19 NOVEMBER 2004

Translation of information received on 4 February 2005 from Dr Isabelle Chmitelin, Delegate of France to the OIE:

Report date: 1 February 2005.

Reason for immediate notification: evidence of a change in the epidemiology of a listed disease.

Precise identification of agent: pathological prion protein responsible for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Date of confirmation of the event: 28 January 2005.

Date of start of the event: 19 November 2002.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: 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
Rhône-Alpes region	Ardèche department	farm	Plats	19 Nov. 2002	cap	580	1	0	580	0

Description of affected population: one caprine BSE case was detected in a dairy goat herd with approximately 300 adult animals.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
AFSSA ⁽¹⁾ , Lyon	cap	- western blot, - bioassay, - histopathological examination.	11 Jan. 2005	positive
CEA ⁽²⁾ , Saclay and Fontenay-aux-Roses	cap	- western blot, - ELISA ⁽⁴⁾ .	11 Jan. 2005	positive
INRA ⁽³⁾ , Tours and Jouy-en-Josas	cap	- western blot, - bioassay, - histopathological examination.	11 Jan. 2005	positive
Veterinary Schools, Toulouse and Paris	cap	- western blot, - bioassay, - histopathological examination.	11 Jan. 2005	positive

The case was confirmed on 28 January 2005 by VLA Weybridge⁽⁵⁾, European Union Reference Laboratory for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies and OIE Reference Laboratory for BSE.

Origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measure applied: stamping out.

(1) AFSSA: *Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments* (French Agency for Food Safety)

(2) CEA: *Commissariat à l'énergie atomique* (French Atomic Energy Agency)

(3) INRA: *Institut national de la recherche agronomique* (French National Institute for Agricultural Research)

(4) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(5) Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge, New Haw, United Kingdom

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: the report from the Reference Laboratory is available on the internet, at the following address: http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/food/biosafety/bse/crl_statement_tse_goats_28-01-05_en.pdf

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN RUSSIA
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 28 January and 3 February 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

End of previous report period: 27 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [4], 37, dated 28 January 2005).

End of this report period: 1 February 2005.

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

Date of start of the event: 27 December 2004.

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
Moscow region	Domodedovo district	farm	garden fellowship "Mayak"	around 10 Jan. 2005	sui	70*	...	12	22	...
Komi republic	Pechora district	farm	village of Puteets	unknown	sui	approx. 60*	approx. 20	approx. 20	19	...

* pigs of different ages

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:

- Outbreak in Domodedovo: typical backyard farm.
- Outbreak in Pechora: typical backyard farm. Vaccination status: none of the animals born on the farm was vaccinated. All animals introduced into the farm were vaccinated 2 to 3 years ago and have no disease signs.

Diagnosis:

- Outbreak in Domodedovo: clinical (laboratory diagnosis is in progress).
- Outbreak in Pechora: clinical, post-mortem and laboratory diagnosis (see below).

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
- Institute for Animal Health, Vladimir; - All-Russian Research Institute for Veterinary Virology and Microbiology, Pokrov.	direct immunofluorescence	26 Jan. 2005	positive
	PCR (polymerase chain reaction) analysis and partial sequencing	26 Jan. 2005	positive
	virus isolation in cell culture	29 Jan. 2005	positive

Source of outbreaks:

- Outbreak in Domodedovo: there is a suspicion that the source of infection was the same as that referred to in the immediate notification report about the outbreak in Suzdal district. The suspected source may be meat-and-bone meal (illegally imported or made in Russia) contaminated with the virus.
- Outbreak in Pechora: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- stamping out (Pechora outbreak);
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening (Pechora outbreak);
- zoning;
- vaccination.

B. To be undertaken:

- partial stamping out (Domodedovo outbreak);
- screening (Domodedovo outbreak).

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

Location	Species	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
5-km quarantine zone around Domodedovo outbreak	sui	55	live freeze-dried monovalent vaccine using CS strain
Pechora district	sui	400	live freeze-dried monovalent vaccine against classical swine fever with strain LK_VNIIIVV&M

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

- The distance between the outbreak in Suzdal and the outbreak in Domodedovo is approximately 220 km.
- The Pechora outbreak is thought to have resulted from the farm owner's having infringed veterinary legislation. The owner has refused to cooperate with the veterinary authorities in their efforts to establish the details of the outbreak. For this reason, the date of the start of the outbreak has not yet been precisely determined, though it is assumed that pig losses at the farm began after 20 January 2005. Quarantine and sanitary measures were applied when the disease was first suspected, on 27 January 2005.

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RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN CUBA
Additional information

SEE *DISEASE INFORMATION*, **18** (4), 34, DATED 28 JANUARY 2005

Translation of information received on 2 February 2005 from Dr Emerio F. Serrano Ramírez, Director General of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agriculture, Havana:

Date of first confirmation of the event: 24 December 2004.

Date of start of the event: 22 December 2004.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical, epidemiological, post-mortem (macro- and microscopy) and laboratory.

Details of outbreaks:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks					
					susceptible	cases*	deaths*	destroyed	slaughtered	
Havana	San José de Las Lajas	farm	22 Dec. 2004	lep	17	6	6	11	0	
Havana	San José de Las Lajas	farm	30 Dec. 2004	lep	13,271	2,015	2,015	8,588	2,668	
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	farm	22 Dec. 2004	lep	28	28	28	0	0	
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	farm	22 Dec. 2004	lep	82	25	25	44	13	
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	farm	26 Dec. 2004	lep	10	2	2	8	0	
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	farm	26 Dec. 2004	lep	68	58	58	10	0	
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	farm	28 Dec. 2004	lep	123	62	62	61	0	
Havana City	Arroyo Naranjo	farm	28 Dec. 2004	lep	70	6	6	16	48	
Havana City	Boyerros	farm	30 Dec. 2004	lep	24	6	6	18	0	
Havana City	Cotorro	farm	24 Dec. 2004	lep	35	5	5	30	0	
Havana City	Cotorro	farm	24 Dec. 2004	lep	9	6	6	1	2	
Havana City	Diez de Octubre	farm	23 Dec. 2004	lep	29	11	11	18	0	
Havana City	Diez de Octubre	farm	27 Dec. 2004	lep	130	3	3	22	105	
Havana City	Guanabacoa	farm	30 Dec. 2004	lep	84	13	13	71	0	
Havana City	Guanabacoa	farm	30 Dec. 2004	lep	54	10	10	44	0	
Havana City	La Habana del Este	farm	27 Dec. 2004	lep	15	9	9	6	0	
Havana City	La Lisa	farm	29 Dec. 2004	lep	30	4	4	26	0	
Havana City	Playa	farm	29 Dec. 2004	lep	55	3	3	24	28	
Havana City	San Miguel	farm	22 Dec. 2004	lep	55	48	48	0	7	
Havana City	San Miguel	farm	22 Dec. 2004	lep	101	36	36	32	33	
Havana City	San Miguel	farm	23 Dec. 2004	lep	160	6	6	154	0	
*adult rabbits				Total	lep	14,450	2,362	2,362	9,184	2,904

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Result
National Epizootiology and Diagnosis Centre	haemagglutination test using human erythrocytes type O+	24 Dec. 2004	positive

Source of outbreaks: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

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. Out of 12,088 animals killed, 9,184 animals were destroyed by incineration and burial, and 2,904 healthy rabbits were salvaged under supervision by the Veterinary Inspection Service and following the appropriate meat processing.

A disease emergency was declared in the provinces of Havana City and Havana and a ban was declared on the movement of rabbits in these provinces. 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.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

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**VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA IN TURKEY
in June and July 2004 (additional information)**

SEE DISEASE INFORMATION, **17** (35), 242, DATED 27 AUGUST 2004, AND **17** (36), 248, DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 2004

Information received on 3 February 2005 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia was observed in the region of Alaçati (Çesme), Izmir province, in European sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*), while the same disease was observed in turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) in the region of Yomra, Trabzon province.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 43**

Information received on 3 February 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 27 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [4], 39, dated 28 January 2005).

End of this report period: 3 February 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
NakhonPathom province	Kamphaeng Saen district	village	Village No.10	25 Jan. 2005	avi
NongKhai province	Tha Bo district	village	Village No.10	30 Jan. 2005	avi	250	204	204	46	0
NongKhai province	Si Chiang Mai district	village	Village No. 4	31 Jan. 2005	avi	47	20	20	27	0

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

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.

VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS IN BELIZE
Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)

Information received on 3 February 2005 from Dr Victor Gongora, Director of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Belmopan:

End of previous report period: 16 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [51], 387, dated 17 December 2004).

End of this report period: 3 February 2005.

Vaccination was carried out in affected villages and in villages within a 15-km radius of confirmed cases. A statutory instrument was prepared to provide legal basis for control measures.

Total number of animals in the outbreak (final data):

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
equ	3,000	14	5	0	0

The last case reported was on 31 December 2004. The outbreak is considered closed as of 3 February 2005.

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