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CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA IN KENYA

(Date of previous outbreak of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Kenya reported to the OIE: October 2003).

Extract from the monthly reports of Kenya for November and December 2004, received from Dr William K. Toroitich Chong', Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Nairobi:

No. of outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Kenya in November 2004: 1.

No. of new outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Kenya in December 2004: 2.

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: the Delegate of Kenya to the OIE has been requested to provide further information on the outbreaks of November and December 2004.

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BLUETONGUE IN SPAIN Follow-up report No. 6 (correction)

SEE DISEASE INFORMATION, 18 (5), 44, DATED 4 FEBRUARY 2005

Translation of information received on 8 February 2005 from Dr Arnaldo Cabello Navarro, Deputy Director General of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Madrid:

Spain reported that 328,258 head of cattle ('bov') were vaccinated in Andalusia for bluetongue control purposes. In fact, after verification, it appears that the animals involved in the vaccination scheme were sheep ('ovi').

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN CYPRUS
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 8 February 2005 from Dr Phedias Loucaides, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Nicosia:

End of previous report period: 26 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [4], 36, dated 28 January 2005).

End of this report period: 4 February 2005.

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

Date of start of the event: 29 September 2004.

No further suspected cases have been reported since Follow-up report No. 1.

Diagnosis (updated information):

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Central Veterinary Laboratories, Nicosia	pigeon	haemagglutination test	26 Nov. 2004	positive
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease)	pigeon	intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test	14 Jan. 2005	positive (0.825)
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease)	wild partridge*	intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test	26 Jan. 2005	positive (1.15)

* bird shot near Larnaca and tested as part of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN RUSSIA
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 8 February 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

This follow-up concerns the outbreak of classical swine fever which occurred in Domodedovo district (see *Disease Information*, **18** [5], 49, dated 4 February 2005).

End of previous report period: 28 January 2005.

End of this report period: 1 February 2005.

Precise identification of agent: "Domodedovo 2005" strain of CSF virus, which is closely related to the recently reported "Bogolubovo-2005" strain (see *Disease Information*, **18** [4], 37, dated 28 January 2005).

Date of first confirmation of the event: 24 January 2005.

Date of start of the event: 17 January 2005.

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

Diagnosis:

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	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: transport and trade of illegal feed. The suspicion mentioned in Follow-up report No. 1 has been confirmed. The outbreaks in Suzdal and Domodedovo have a common source of infection, namely contaminated meat-and-bone meal produced on the territory of Russia.

Control measures to be undertaken:

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

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 44

Information received on 10 February 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 3 February 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [5], 53, dated 4 February 2005).

End of this report period: 10 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
Phichit province	Sak Lek minor district	village	Sak Lek	1 Feb. 2005	avi	18	9	9	9	0
PhitsanuLok province	Bang Krathum district	village	Wat Ta Yom	1 Feb. 2005	avi	187	89	89	98	0
PhitsanuLok province	Phrom Piram district	village	Phrom Piram	1 Feb. 2005	avi	221	95	95	126	0
PhitsanuLok province	Phrom Piram district	village	Thap Yai	1 Feb. 2005	avi	563	164	164	399	0
PhitsanuLok province	Phrom Piram district	village	Wong Khong	2 Feb. 2005	avi	240	62	62	178	0
PhitsanuLok province	Wat Bot district	village	Tha Ngam	1 Feb. 2005	avi	34	18	18	16	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
PhitsanuLok province	Wat Bot district	village	Tho Thae	2 Feb. 2005	avi	76	7	7	69	0
SuphanBuri province	Song Phinong district	village	Sri Samran	1 Feb. 2005	avi	4,418	895	895	3,523	0
SuphanBuri province	Song Phinong district	village	Bang Plap	2 Feb. 2005	avi	1,018	198	198	820	0
SuphanBuri province	U Thong district	village	Don Kha	1 Feb. 2005	avi	40	2	2	38	0

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: native chickens, 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.
- From the beginning of February, the DLD is conducting active surveillance nationwide.

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