

Contents

Vesicular stomatitis in Bolivia	67
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Thailand: follow-up report No. 46	69
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China: in a wild bird (additional information)	70
African swine fever in Tanzania: follow-up report No. 2	71

VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN BOLIVIA

(Date of previous outbreak of vesicular stomatitis in Bolivia reported to the OIE: February 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 22 February 2005 from Dr Ernesto Salas García, National Head for Animal Health, National Service for Animal and Plant Health and Food Safety (SENASAG), Trinidad:

Report date: 22 February 2005.

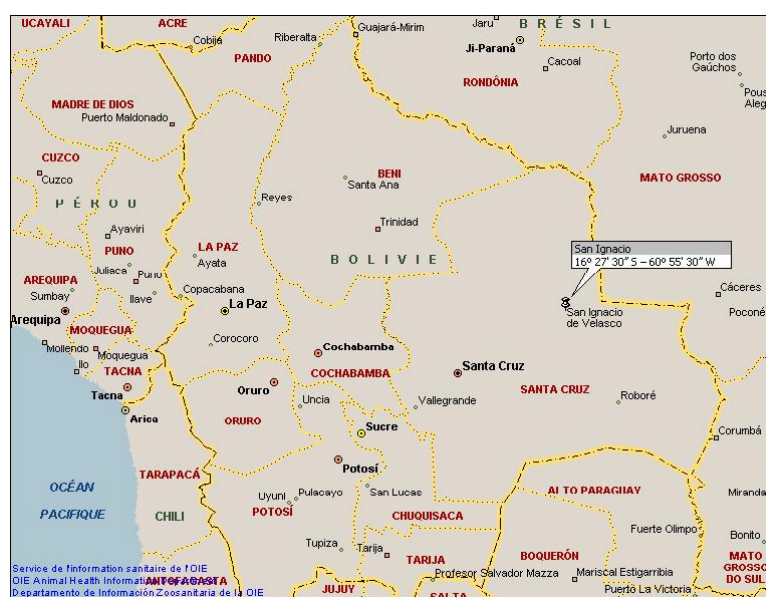
Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 17 February 2005.

Estimated date of primary infection: 10 February 2005.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Santa Cruz de la Sierra department, San Ignacio de Velasco province, San Ignacio municipality (16° 27' 30" S – 60° 55' 30" W)	1



Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	1,000*	0	0	0	0
equ	20	5	0	0	0

* cattle for meat production

Diagnosis: five equids showed excessive salivation and mouth vesicles.

A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made: Veterinary Diagnosis and Research Laboratory (LIDIVET⁽¹⁾), Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

B. Diagnostic tests used: typing sandwich ELISA⁽²⁾.

C. Causal agent: vesicular stomatitis virus serotype Indiana.

Source of agent / origin of infection: equids that came from neighbouring provinces and from the Brazilian 'Pantanal' border zone using community trails.

Possible causes of the outbreak are the constant movement of animals into the area, the proliferation of insects during the rainy season and the large amount of surface water in this low-lying area.

Control measures:

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning.

(1) LIDIVET: *Laboratorio de Investigación y Diagnóstico Veterinario*

(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 46

Information received on 24 February 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 17 February 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [7], 64, dated 18 February 2005).

End of this report period: 24 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
NakhonRatchaSima province	Khon Buri district	village	Chae	15 Feb. 2005	avi	...	...	...	...	...
NakhonSawan province	Phayuha Khiri district	village	Yan Matsi	11 Feb. 2005	avi	16	...	...	16	0
Phichit province	Sak Lek minor district	village	Sak Lek	15 Feb. 2005	avi	70	20	20	50	0
PhitsanuLok province	Bang Krathum district	village	Noen Kum	11 Feb. 2005	avi	...	...	...	...	...
PhitsanuLok province	Bang Krathum district	village	Wat Ta Yom	11 Feb. 2005	avi	...	...	...	...	...
PhitsanuLok province	Phrom Piram district	village	Dong Prakhram	11 Feb. 2005	avi	...	...	...	...	...
PhitsanuLok province	Wang Thong district	village	Tha Muen Ram	10 Feb. 2005	avi	...	...	...	...	...
SuphanBuri province	U Thong district	village	Sa Yaisom	18 Feb. 2005	avi	47	35	35	12	0
Uttaradit province	Tron district	village	Wang Daeng	17 Feb. 2005	avi	...	...	...	...	...

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: native chickens, 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.
- Since the beginning of February 2005, the DLD has been conducting active surveillance nationwide.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN HONG KONG, SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
in a wild bird (additional information)**

Information received on 24 February 2005 from the Director of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Hong Kong:

Report date: 24 February 2005.

Below is a follow-up report of the genetic analysis of the H5N1 virus isolated from an individual Chinese pond heron reported on 14 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [2], 18, dated 14 January 2005). The genetic analysis was conducted by the Department of Microbiology, the University of Hong Kong.

The isolate was confirmed as highly pathogenic H5N1 virus by PCR⁽¹⁾ and sequencing results. It is very closely related to the H5N1 viruses isolated from individual dead grey herons in Hong Kong in November and December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [2], 18, dated 14 January 2005). These viruses are all similar, in their outer coat genes (HA and NA), to the viruses isolated from geese and an egret in Penfold Park in December 2002 (called 'Z⁺' genotype), but the recent viruses are recombinants with four internal genes (M, PA, PB1 and PB2) different from the Z⁺ genotype.

This virus is not the same as the H5N1 virus that infected family members in Fujian in 2003, nor is it the same as the virus causing human fatalities in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam, or highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks in poultry in the East and South-East Asian regions in 2004.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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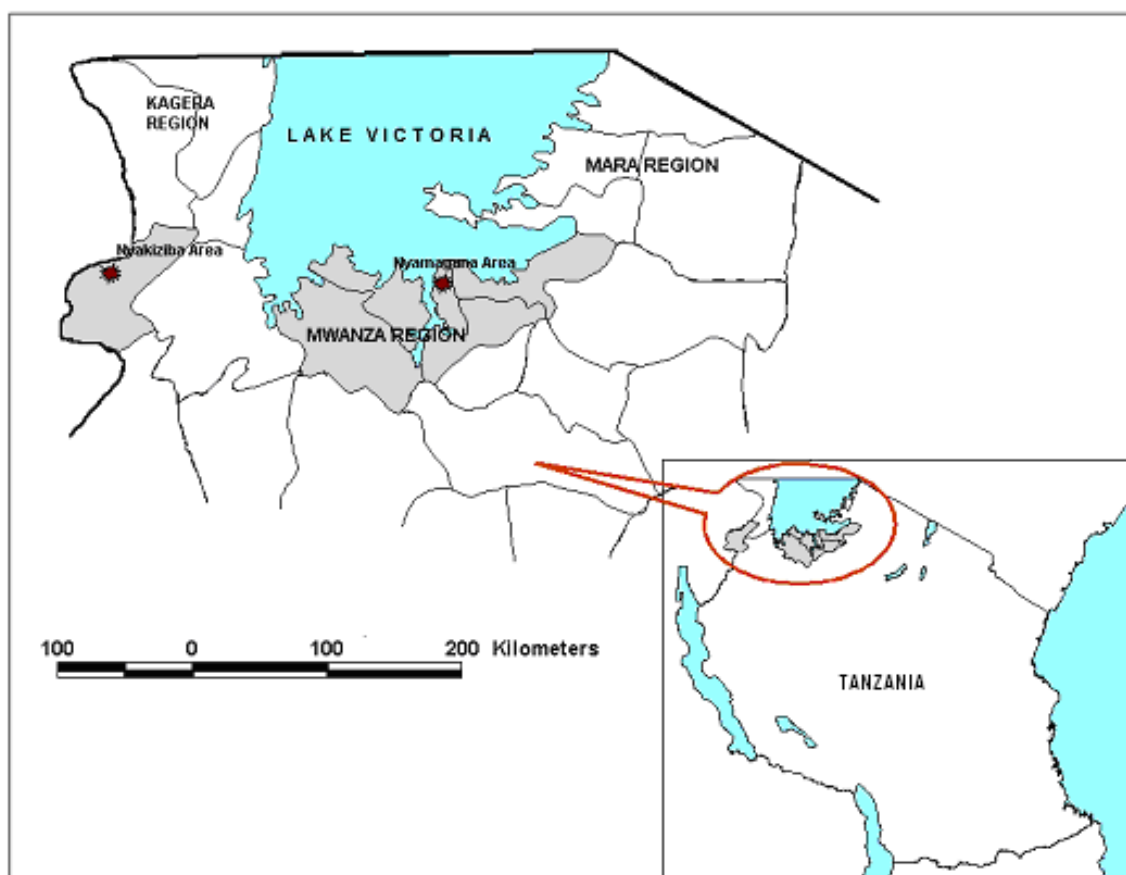
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN TANZANIA
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 25 February 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: 20 January 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [4], 31, dated 28 January 2005).

End of this report period: 24 February 2005.

A new outbreak of African swine fever in Tanzania was detected on 10 February 2005. It is located in Kagera region on the western side of Lake Victoria, at 2° 24' S – 30° 45' E. The map below shows the location of the two outbreaks that have been reported. This is the first reported occurrence of the disease in these two areas for ten years.



Details of the two outbreaks reported to date:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Mwanza region	Nyamagana district	village	Pamba	sui	5,000	483	337	6	140
Kagera region	Ngara district	village	Nyakiziba	sui	749	18	12	6	56

Source of outbreaks: still under investigation.

Control measures taken:

- Neighbouring countries (Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda), SADC⁽¹⁾ and FAO⁽²⁾ have been notified.

- Pig producers with affected pens have slaughtered their pigs, destroyed some of them, and disinfected the pig premises.
- In the affected areas and adjoining areas, more intensive active surveillance has been instituted to verify the extent and severity of this epizootic and to monitor progress of the disease situation.
- Ngara district has been placed 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 the disease and report promptly.

(1) SADC: Southern African Development Community

(2) FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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