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VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN BOLIVIA Follow-up report No. 1

Translation of information received on 7 March 2005 from Dr Ernesto Salas García, National Head for Animal Health, National Service for Animal and Plant Health and Food Safety (SENASAG), Trinidad:

End of previous report period: 22 February 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [8], 67, dated 25 February 2005).

End of this report period: 7 March 2005.

Precise identification of agent: vesicular stomatitis virus serotype Indiana.

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

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of 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
Santa Cruz de la Sierra Department	José Miguel de Velasco Province, San Ignacio de Velasco Municipality	village	San Bartolo	05/02/05	equ	30	6	0	0	0
					bov	50	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz de la Sierra Department	José Miguel de Velasco Province, San Ignacio de Velasco Municipality	farm	La Enviada	25/01/05	equ	8	1	0	0	0
					bov	15	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz de la Sierra Department	José Miguel de Velasco Province, San Ignacio de Velasco Municipality	village	San Vicente de Dorado	15/01/05	equ	52	34	0	0	0
					bov	310	38	0	0	0
Santa Cruz de la Sierra Department	José Miguel de Velasco Province, San Ignacio de Velasco Municipality	village	Comunidad Pasiviqui	15/01/05	equ	11	7	0	0	0
					bov	60	3	0	0	0
Santa Cruz de la Sierra Department	José Miguel de Velasco Province, San Ignacio de Velasco Municipality	farm	Quinta Guayabal	26/01/05	equ	15	2	0	0	0
					bov	60	0	0	0	0

Description of affected population:

- In the two farms, there were dairy cattle of the Criollo breed (17 bull calves, 2 steers, 14 heifers, 37 cows, 3 bulls and 2 oxen), as well as 23 equines, 3 of which were affected.
- In the three villages, the susceptible animal population comprised family-run farms rearing livestock predominantly of the Criollo breed, with an animal population of: 78 bull calves, 57 steers (4 affected), 79 heifers (12 affected), 177 cows (25 affected), 22 bulls and 7 oxen, as well as 93 equines (47 affected).
- In both cases, the animals were not separated into categories since there are no fields. The animals share the same environment, grazing on areas of wasteland with pools of stagnant water.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Veterinary Diagnosis and Research Laboratory (LIDIVET ⁽¹⁾), Santa Cruz de la Sierra.	equids	typing sandwich ELISA ⁽²⁾	15 Feb. 2005	positive

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:

- introduction of new animals/animal products;
- contact with infected animal(s) at grazing/watering;
- vectors;

Control measures:

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning;
- epidemiological screening continues, along with the collection of samples from animals on neighbouring properties.

Other details/comments:

- During the time the disease occurred, there was persistent rainfall, which provided the right conditions for vectors to proliferate (mosquitoes, tabanids, flies, etc.).
- In 2004, the disease occurred during the same rainy period of the year.

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

(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

TAURA SYNDROME IN VENEZUELA

(Disease never reported before).

EMERGENCY REPORT

Translation of information received on 9 March 2005 from Dr Zorelly Acosta Chirinos, Director of the Autonomous Service of Agricultural Health (SASA), Caracas:

Report date: 8 March 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: October 2004.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Zulia State	14
Falcon State	8
Nueva State	4
Total	26

Description of affected population: shrimps.

Total number of animals in the outbreaks:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
cru	2 billion	...	0.7 billion

Diagnosis: mortality was observed in shrimps after they had shown clinical signs: red points in the telson, vacillating swimming, soft carapace in shrimps weighing less than 5 grams.

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, University of Arizona, Tucson, United States of America (OIE Reference Laboratory for Taura syndrome).
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** RT-PCR⁽¹⁾.
- C. Causal agent:** Taura syndrome virus.

Epidemiology:

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** unknown.
- B. Mode of spread:** spread by avian faeces, cannibalism, transport of sick animals.

Control measures:

- movement control inside the country;
- zoning.

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

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 48

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

End of previous report period: 3 March 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [9], 75, dated 4 March 2005).

End of this report period: 10 March 2005.

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

Details of 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	Phrom Phiram district	village	Wong Khong	20 Feb. 2005	avi	32	32	32	0	0
Phitsanulok province	Bang Pla Ma district	village	Bang Yai	1 March 2005	avi	40	5	5	35	0
Phitsanulok province	U Thong district	village	Ban Don	4 March 2005	avi	30	2	2	28	0

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: native chickens.

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.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN INDONESIA
Follow-up report No. 7

Information received on 10 March 2005 from Prof. H.R. Wasito, Director General of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, Jakarta:

End of previous report period: 6 October 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [41], 294, dated 8 October 2005).

End of this report period: 10 March 2005.

Precise identification of agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H5N1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 8 March 2005.

Date of start of the event: 27 February 2005.

Clinical disease: yes.

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

Location of new outbreak: Sulawesi Selatan Province, Wajo and Soppeng districts.

Description of affected populations:

- native poultry raised in the traditional manner;
- broilers and layers raised in intensive farms;

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
- Disease Investigation Centre Maros - Disease Investigation Centre Wates	native chicken layers and broilers	- haemagglutination inhibition test; - pathogenicity test.	8 March 2005	positive

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection: illegal movement of animals from neighbouring countries (imported fighting cocks).

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

B. To be undertaken:

- partial stamping out.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN COLOMBIA

(**Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Colombia reported to the OIE:** August 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 10 March 2005 from Dr Juan Alcides Santaella Gutiérrez, General Manager, Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA), Bogota:

Report date: 9 March 2005.

Reason for immediate notification: re-occurrence of a listed disease in a country, zone/compartiment following a report declaring the outbreak(s) ended.

Precise identification of agent: foot and mouth disease virus serotype A.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 7 March 2005.

Date of start of the event: 25 February 2005.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude
Cundinamarca	Bogota	farm	National University	4° 38' 1" N	74° 5' 21" W

Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
		susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
25 Feb. 2005	bov	36	1	0	4	0
	o/c	31	0	0	0	0

Description of affected population: cattle of Normandy breed located in a University research unit in the urban area of Bogota. These comprised 4 bovines less than 1 year old, 4 heifers between 1 and 2 years old, cows over 2 years old and 3 bulls over 2 years old. The affected bovine belonged to the group of heifers. This group was separated from the other age groups.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Laboratory of Vesicular Diseases, Bogota	bovine	- virus isolation in cell culture; - complement fixation test; - PCR ⁽¹⁾ .	7 March 2005	positive

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- partial stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

- The outbreak was confirmed in the endemic FMD zone of Colombia, specifically in the Department of Cundinamarca. In this area no outbreaks have been confirmed since September 2002 (29 months).
- A perifocal area of 10 km has been defined in which epidemiological surveillance is being carried out, including clinical inspections of all susceptible animals. A buffer zone of 25 kms has been defined around this outbreak in which surveillance actions have been intensified.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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