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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN COLOMBIA Follow-up report No. 1

Translation of information received on 18 March 2005 from Dr Juan Alcides Santaella Gutiérrez, General Manager, Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA), Bogota:

End of previous report period: 9 March 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [10], 82, dated 11 March 2005).

End of this report period: 17 March 2005.

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

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

Date of start of the event: 25 February 2005.

There have been no further cases of animals presenting clinical signs of FMD on the affected farm. All the animals on the farm have undergone serological testing: ELISA 3ABC-EITB⁽¹⁾ for cattle and immunodiffusion for sheep and goats. Three cattle and one sheep tested positive. They were killed and destroyed by incineration.

Details of outbreak (updated):

Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
		susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
25 Feb. 2005	bov	41*	1	0	7	0
	o/c	39**	0	0	1	0

* The updated figure includes 5 heifers (2 between two and three years old, and 3 more than three years old), belonging to private owners and not the University, which were in the reproduction clinic (embryo transplant, insemination) when the outbreak began and were therefore covered by the quarantine measures imposed on the farm.

** The updated figure includes 8 small ruminants born since the previous report.

Strict disinfection and quarantine measures are in force.

In the perifocal zone, covering a 10-kilometre radius, a second round of clinical inspections was carried out on 49 farms with a total of 1,040 cattle, 190 pigs, 50 sheep and 7 goats. No clinical signs of FMD were detected.

(1) EITB :enzyme-linked immunoelectrotransfer blot

**INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS/INFECTIOUS PUSTULAR VULVOVAGINITIS
IN SWITZERLAND
Serological finding**

(*Date of previous outbreak of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis in Switzerland reported to the OIE:* June 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 22 March 2005 from Dr Hans Wyss, Director of the Federal Veterinary Office, Bern:

Report date: 22 March 2005.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 15 March 2005.

Date of start of the event: 11 March 2005.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
			susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Appenzell Innerrhoden Canton	farm	bov	75	1	0	0	2

Description of affected population: dairy production and breeding cattle.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Institute for Clinical Microbiology and Immunology (IKMI ⁽¹⁾), St-Gallen	ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)	11 March 2005	2 doubtful positives
Institute for Veterinary Virology, University of Zurich (national reference laboratory)	virus neutralisation	15 March 2005	1 positive, 1 negative

Origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

- quarantine;
- screening;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Other details/comments: the outbreak was detected as part of the national screening programme for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis. Epidemiological investigations are in progress.

(1) IKMI: Institut für Klinische Mikrobiologie und Immunologie

VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN BELIZE
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 23 March 2005 from Dr Victor Gongora, Director of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Belmopan:

End of previous report period: 14 February 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [7], 61, dated 18 February 2005).

End of this report period: 22 March 2005.

Precise identification of agent: vesicular stomatitis virus type New Jersey.

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

Date of start of the event: 5 February 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical 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 outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Cayo	Branchmouth	village	17 Feb. 2005	bov	35	7	0	0	0
				equ	8	0	0	0	0
Cayo	Central Farm	farm	18 Feb. 2005	bov	42	1	0	0	0
				equ	3	0	0	0	0
Cayo	Cristo Rey	farm	27 Feb. 2005	equ	7	1	0	0	0
Cayo	Ontario	farm	23 Feb. 2005	equ	10	1	0	0	0
Cayo	Santa Familia	farm	23 Feb. 2005	bov	4	2	0	0	0
Cayo	Santa Martha	farm	25 Feb. 2005	bov	16	3	0	0	0
Cayo	Selena	farm	14 Feb. 2005	bov	58	1	0	0	0
Cayo	Unitedville	farm	14 Feb. 2005	bov	14	1	0	0	0
Cayo	Upper Barton Creek	farm	16 Feb. 2005	equ	4	2	0	0	0
				bov	6	0	0	0	0
				sui	35	0	0	0	0
Stann Creek	Kendall	farm	16 Feb. 2005	equ	40	2	0	0	0
				bov	800	0	0	0	0

Description of affected population: disease reported as mostly mouth lesions in adult cattle (beef and dairy) and horses.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Laboratory for vesicular disease diagnosis (LADIVES ⁽¹⁾), Tocumen, Panama	bov + equ	- DAS-ELISA ⁽²⁾ for the detection of FMD, vesicular stomatitis and swine vesicular disease; - virus isolation in VERO ⁽³⁾ cells.	17 Feb. 2005 25 Feb. 2005 4 March 2005	positive for New Jersey serotype

Source of outbreaks: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken: quarantine and movement control inside the country.

Treatment of affected animals: yes (farmers and horse owners treat animals by separating affected animals from unaffected animals and using a citrus mouthwash on mouth lesions).

Other details/comments:

- In the January to March 1997 outbreak, 74 cattle, 162 sheep and 63 horses were reported affected in 69 farms. This current outbreak does not appear to be as extensive as in 1997.
- Public awareness campaign in place to encourage reporting of disease.

(1) LADIVES: *Laboratorio de diagnóstico de vesiculares*

(2) DAS-ELISA: double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(3) VERO: African green monkey kidney cell line

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN HONG KONG, SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Virus type Asia 1**

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 23 March 2005 from the Director of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Hong Kong:

Report date: 23 March 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: 9 March 2005.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Sheung Shui, New Territories	1

Description of affected population: cattle in lairage in slaughterhouse.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	560	16	0	0	560
sui	7,147	0	0	0	7,147
cap	120	0	0	0	120

Diagnosis: on 9 March 2005, 16 cattle were reported to have lesions typical of foot and mouth disease (FMD). Lesions were photographed and epithelial samples were submitted for virological examination.

A. Laboratories where diagnosis was made:

- Tai Lung Veterinary Laboratory, AFCD Veterinary Laboratory Division;
- Institute for Animal Health, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD).

B. Diagnostic tests used:

- indirect sandwich ELISA⁽¹⁾ for antigen detection for FMD viruses of serotypes O, A and Asia 1 and swine vesicular disease virus supplied by the Institute for Animal Health (tests conducted on epithelial samples);
- virus genome detection by RT-PCR⁽²⁾ tests conducted at the Institute for Animal Health (tests conducted on epithelial samples);
- cell culture and serotyping conducted at the Institute for Animal Health.

Epidemiology:

A. Source of agent / origin of infection: unconfirmed at this stage, investigations are continuing.

B. Other epidemiological details:

- Surveillance and testing of local pig herds have revealed the presence of FMD virus serotype O, which is endemic in Hong Kong and for which there is in place a vaccination programme, but no evidence of serotype Asia 1 had been found till now.
- There is only one cattle farm in Hong Kong.

C. Causal agent: FMD virus serotype Asia 1.

Control measures:

- All susceptible animals in the lairage were slaughtered.
- The slaughterhouse was disinfected.
- Relevant veterinary authorities were notified.
- Local pig farms are under regular surveillance and biosecurity has been increased.
- The single cattle farm in Hong Kong has been placed under close surveillance.
- Serological surveillance of stray cattle and buffaloes has been increased.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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

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