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### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA in wild birds

**(Date of previous outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the People's Republic of China reported to the OIE:** June 2004 [in poultry]).

#### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 21 May 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

**Report date:** 21 May 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

**Date of initial detection of animal health incident:** 4 May 2005.

**Estimated date of primary infection:** 15 April 2005.

#### Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Qinghai province, Gangcha county, Quanji town, Niannaisuoma village (in the central part of the country)	1

**Description of affected population:** migratory birds, including bar-headed geese (*Anser indicus*), great black-headed gulls (*Larus ichthyaetus*), brown-headed gulls (*Larus brunnicephalus*), ruddy shelducks (*Tadorna ferruginea*) and great cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

#### Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
fau	...	...	519	0	0

#### Diagnosis:

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** National Avian Influenza Reference Laboratory (Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences).
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** RT-PCR<sup>(1)</sup> and intravenous pathogenicity index test (18 May 2005).
- C. Causal agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type H5N1.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** under investigation.
- B. Mode of spread:** migratory birds.
- C. Other epidemiological details:** the site is an important rendezvous of migratory birds on one of their Asia–Europe routes.

**Control measures:**

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

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

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\* \*

**CAPRINE AND OVINE BRUCELLOSIS (*BRUCELLA MELITENSIS*) IN CROATIA**

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 20 and 24 May 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

**Report date:** 24 May 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory (19 May 2005).

**Outbreaks:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Split (Splitsko-Dalmatinska) county, Vinjani Gornji village (in the eastern part of the country)	1

**Total number of animals in the outbreak:**

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
ovi	8*	7**	0	8	0

\* ewes; \*\* serologically positive animals

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** Croatian Veterinary Institute, Zagreb.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:**
  - rose bengal test;
  - complement fixation test.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** the affected sheep flock (8 ewes) was illegally imported about two weeks ago from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- B. Other epidemiological details:**
  - The owner of the illegally imported flock has another sheep flock (34 ewes, 5 lambs and 2 rams) which is kept approximately 200 metres from the location where the infected flock was kept.
  - Tracing of all probable contact flocks has been officially implemented in order to determine if other flocks are to be included in the screening.
  - The veterinary authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been informed of the situation.

**Control measures:**

- stamping out;
- screening;
- strict movement restrictions are in place in the affected farm and in all the units of the farm that are not located in the same place;
- movement control inside the country.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN INDONESIA  
Follow-up report No. 8 (infection detected in pigs)**

*Information received on 23 May 2005 from Prof. H.R. Wasito, Director General of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, Jakarta:*

**End of previous report period:** 6 April 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [14], 102, dated 8 April 2005).

**End of this report period:** 23 May 2005.

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

Three surveys were conducted in Tangerang district, Banten province, using purposive and pooled sampling. A total of 187 samples were taken during the surveys.

- The first survey was conducted on 23 February 2005 in a farm in Babat village, Legok subdistrict, where 5 out of 10 nasal swabs were positive and the subtype involved was identified as H5N1.
- As a follow-up, the second survey was conducted on 14 April 2005 in Rancaiyuh village, Panongan subdistrict, where 6 out of 10 nasal swabs taken from 31 pigs over 5 months old were positive for H5N1.
- The third survey was on 26 April 2005 in Babat village, Legok subdistrict, where 1 out of 6 nasal swabs taken from 6 pigs over 1 year old was positive for H5N1.

Not a single pig has shown clinical signs of avian influenza.

**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 outbreaks				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Jawa Barat <sup>(1)</sup>	Banten province	village	Legok subdistrict	24 Feb. 2005	sui	897	6*	0	0	...
Jawa Barat <sup>(1)</sup>	Banten province	village	Panongan subdistrict	14 April 2005	sui	823	6*	0	0	...

(1) West Java

\* infected animals without clinical signs

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Faculty of medicine, Airlangga University	sui	RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup>	7 March 2005	H5N1
Research Institute for Veterinary Science, Bogor	sui	agar-gel precipitation test, RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> and sequencing analysis	28 April 2005	H5N1
Disease Investigation Centre Region I-VII	sui	haemagglutination inhibition test	2 May 2005	H5N1

Further investigations have been made in seven provinces (Central Java, West Java, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Bali, Riau and North Sumatra). The results of the serological testing of 250 samples (sera and swabs) were all negative.

**Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:** these pig farms are adjacent to backyard chicken farms. The infection in pigs was due to contamination with chicken manure.

**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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**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Follow-up report No. 3**

Information received on 23 May 2005 from Dr Peter Fernandez, Associate Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Washington, DC:

**End of previous report period:** 15 May 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [20], 128, dated 20 May 2005).

**End of this report period:** 22 May 2005.

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

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 27 April 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 16 April 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

**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 outbreaks				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
State of Arizona	Maricopa County	farm	Covercreek	8 May 2005	equ	3	1	0	0	0
					cap	1	0	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Maricopa County	farm	Tolleson	11 May 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Yavapai County	farm	Camp Verde	4 May 2005	equ	15	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Yavapai County	farm	Camp Verde	4 May 2005	equ	5	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Yavapai County	farm	Dewey	10 May 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
State of Texas	Travis County	farm	Spicewood	12 May 2005	equ	11	2	0	0	0

**Description of affected population:** horses maintained as hobby or companion animals on privately owned premises.

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	complement fixation test	21 May 2005	positive

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive (vectors?).

**Control measures undertaken:**

- control of arthropods;
- quarantine;
- on-going surveillance activities are being performed by APHIS Veterinary Services and New Mexico, Texas and Arizona State Departments of Agriculture personnel.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

Information received on 26 May 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

**End of previous report period:** 13 May 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [19], 125, dated 13 May 2005).

**End of this report period:** 26 May 2005.

**New outbreaks:**

Location	Affected population	Date of initial detection of lesions/clinical signs	Date of laboratory testing results
Beijing municipality, Yanqing county	cows	5 May 2005	25 May 2005
Hebei province, Sanhe city	beef cattle	no clinical signs	25 May 2005
Xinjiang Autonomous Region, Hebuke-saier county	"yellow cattle"	18 May 2005	26 May 2005

**Number of animals in the new outbreaks:**

Location of the outbreak	species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Yanqing	bov	2,464	252	0	2,464	0
Sanhe	bov	512	0*	0	512	0
Hebuke-saier	bov	308	75	0	308	0

\* The virus was identified in a serum sample during routine surveillance, but no clinical signs were observed.

**Diagnosis:**

- A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made:** national reference laboratory for foot and mouth disease, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.
- B. Diagnostic tests used:** liquid-phase blocking ELISA<sup>(1)</sup> and RT-PCR<sup>(2)</sup>.
- C. Causal agent:** foot and mouth disease virus type Asia 1.

**Epidemiology:**

- A. Source of agent / origin of infection:** under investigation.
- B. Mode of spread:** under investigation.

**Control measures during reporting period:**

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

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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

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