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CAPRINE AND OVINE BRUCELLOSIS (*BRUCELLA MELITENSIS*) IN CROATIA Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 3 June 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

End of previous report period: 24 May 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [21], 136, dated 27 May 2005).

End of this report period: 1 June 2005.

The results of testing (rose bengal test, complement fixation test, ELISA⁽¹⁾) of another sheep flock with the same owner (34 ewes, 5 lambs and 2 rams), which is kept approximately 200 metres from the infected flock, proved to be negative for brucellosis. This sheep flock will be tested again in two weeks' time.

Two probable contact herds were identified during the epidemiological investigation and blood samples were taken from both of them for testing (laboratory testing is in progress).

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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**PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYNDROME IN SOUTH AFRICA
Follow-up report No. 1**

Information received on 6 June 2005 from Dr Botlhe Modisane, Acting Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

End of previous report period: 18 June 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [26], 167, dated 25 June 2004).

End of this report period: 3 June 2005.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 17 June 2004.

Date of start of the event: 4 June 2004.

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

Details of new outbreaks:

Province	District	Type of epidemiological unit	Date of start of the outbreaks	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Western Cape	Bellville	farm	Dec. 2004	sui	...	6	...	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	June 2004	sui	...	200	120	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	June 2004	sui	...	80	80	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	June 2004	sui	...	6000	5000	...	800
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	June 2004	sui	...	10	10	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	July 2004	sui	...	1	...	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	July 2004	sui	...	10	10	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	July 2004	sui	...	10	10	...	...
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	Aug. 2004	sui	...	6	...	...	6
Western Cape	Cape Town	farm	Aug. 2004	sui	...	3	...	...	3
Western Cape	Kuilsrivier	farm	June 2004	sui	...	50	50	...	...
Western Cape	Kuilsrivier	farm	June 2004	sui	...	400	300	...	...
Western Cape	Malmesbury	farm	Jan. 2005	sui	...	4	...	...	...
Western Cape	Malmesbury	farm	Jan. 2005	sui	...	1	1	...	7
Western Cape	Malmesbury	farm	March 2005	sui	...	5	...	...	...
Western Cape	Mitchells Plain	farm	Dec. 2004	sui	...	1	...	...	...
Western Cape	Paarl	farm	Dec. 2004	sui	...	3	...	...	...
Western Cape	Paarl	farm	Dec. 2004	sui	...	10	...	...	...
Western Cape	Paarl	farm	Dec. 2004	sui	...	6	...	...	...
Western Cape	Paarl	farm	Dec. 2004	sui	...	7	...	...	...
Western Cape	Vredenburg	farm	Oct. 2004	sui	...	3	...	...	215

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: mainly small-scale piggeries and a few bigger piggeries (a total of 74 properties).

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	ELISA ⁽¹⁾	17 June 2004	positive
Central Institute for Animal Disease Control Lelystad (CIDC-Lelystad), Netherlands	RT-PCR ⁽²⁾	14 July 2004	negative

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

Control measures undertaken:

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

After the first detection of the disease in South Africa, the infected farms were quarantined and stamping out and disinfecting of premises in the Cape Peninsula were undertaken from 17 August 2004 to 17 September 2004. A cursory countrywide survey did not reveal any positive serology.

From December 2004, the disease was detected in new districts of the Cape Peninsula and the same strategy of stamping out and disinfecting premises is being followed.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SOUTH AFRICA
Follow-up report No. 5

Information received on 6 June 2005 Dr Botlhe Modisane, Acting Senior Management of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

End of previous report period: 15 December 2004 (see *Disease Information*, **17** [51], 380, dated 17 December 2004).

End of this report period: 3 June 2005.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 1 December 2004.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Location of the new outbreaks:

First administrative division	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude
Northern Cape Province	Oudam (Kimberley)	24° 26' S	29° 27' E
Western Cape Province	Alfalfahof	33° 29' 03'' S	22° 45' 38'' E
Western Cape Province	Andrieskraal	33° 33' 36'' S	21° 53' 46'' E
Western Cape Province	Assegaaybosch	33° 45' 31'' S	21° 32' 58'' E
Western Cape Province	Baviaanskraans	33° 33' 13'' S	21° 10' 31'' E
Western Cape Province	Beersekraal	33° 22' 34'' S	21° 06' 31'' E
Western Cape Province	Besemkop	33° 30' 42'' S	21° 41' 39'' E
Western Cape Province	Bischoff	33° 37' 54'' S	22° 18' 29'' E
Western Cape Province	Bo Plaas (Homestead)	33° 38' 25'' S	22° 19' 32'' E
Western Cape Province	Boplaas Nootgedacht	33° 38' 19'' S	21° 54' 01'' E

<i>First administrative division</i>	<i>Name of the location</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Western Cape Province	Botteliersfontein	34° 10' 16'' S	21° 37' 43'' E
Western Cape Province	Brandkraal	31° 57' 45'' S	23° 57' 45'' E
Western Cape Province	Broodkas	34° 10' 18'' S	21° 04' 52'' E
Western Cape Province	Buffeljagsfontein	33° 38' 00'' S	21° 52' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Buffeljagsfontein	33° 37' 09'' S	21° 50' 33'' E
Western Cape Province	Buffelsfontein	34° 15' 20'' S	21° 53' 11'' E
Western Cape Province	Chandelier	33° 39' 42'' S	22° 13' 53'' E
Western Cape Province	Coetzeeskraal	32° 00' 03'' S	24° 01' 20'' E
Western Cape Province	Crodini (Ruggens Boerdery)	34° 10' 50'' S	20° 24' 01'' E
Western Cape Province	Dagbreek	34° 15' 17'' S	21° 53' 07'' E
Western Cape Province	Dankbaar	33° 38' 11'' S	21° 56' 22'' E
Western Cape Province	De Fonteine (Fonteine Trust)	34° 04' 19'' S	21° 26' 18'' E
Western Cape Province	Die Wieg	33° 47' 08'' S	22° 20' 02'' E
Western Cape Province	Doornboom	34° 04' 43'' S	20° 59' 38'' E
Western Cape Province	Doomkloof	33° 29' 18'' S	22° 35' 25'' E
Western Cape Province	Erfenis (Karoo Valley Farms)	33° 44' 40'' S	22° 25' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Estoriel	33° 49' 31'' S	22° 34' 51'' E
Western Cape Province	Excelsior	33° 29' 03'' S	22° 42' 25'' E
Western Cape Province	Ezeljacht	33° 49' 02'' S	22° 34' 30'' E
Western Cape Province	Fairview	33° 37' 10'' S	22° 04' 43'' E
Western Cape Province	Fairview	34° 14' 17'' S	21° 53' 45'' E
Western Cape Province	Gamka Oos	33° 34' 07'' S	21° 42' 18'' E
Western Cape Province	Gamka Oos	33° 34' 18'' S	21° 42' 26'' E
Western Cape Province	Gamka-Wes	33° 33' 23'' S	21° 40' 51'' E
Western Cape Province	Ganskraal	33° 47' 05'' S	22° 43' 06,5 E
Western Cape Province	Goedeverwagting	33° 36' 32'' S	21° 41' 16'' E
Western Cape Province	Goedeverwagting	33° 35' 03'' S	21° 43' 10'' E
Western Cape Province	Goedeverwagting	33° 36' 11'' S	21° 42' 53'' E
Western Cape Province	Goedeverwagting	33° 36' 47'' S	21° 41' 22'' E
Western Cape Province	Goggadou	33° 45' 00'' S	22° 20' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Good Hope	32° 48' 00'' S	21° 58' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Grandview	32° 01' 26'' S	24° 04' 08' E
Western Cape Province	Greylands	33° 36' 25'' S	22° 05' 07'' E
Western Cape Province	Grootdoornrivier	33° 47' 52'' S	22° 14' 59'' E
Western Cape Province	Grootfontein	34° 22' 00'' S	21° 25' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Grootrivier (1)	33° 31' 23'' S	21° 06' 19'' E
Western Cape Province	Gwarrievlei	34° 16' 45'' S	20° 51' 17'' E
Western Cape Province	Hartebeesvlakte	33° 29' 44'' S	21° 25' 06'' E
Western Cape Province	Highgate	33° 39' 30'' S	22° 08' 11'' E
Western Cape Province	Holgate	33° 45' 49'' S	22° 36' 18'' E
Western Cape Province	Honingfontein	34° 12' 13'' S	21° 12' 33'' E
Western Cape Province	Hooggenoeg	33° 30' 42'' S	22° 41' 53'' E
Western Cape Province	Hornstras	34° 12' 00'' S	21° 40' 42'' E
Western Cape Province	Hotomskloof (Karoo Valley Farms)	33° 36' 16'' S	22° 15' 31'' E
Western Cape Province	Jakkalsfontein	34° 12' 31'' S	21° 08' 25'' E

<i>First administrative division</i>	<i>Name of the location</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Western Cape Province	Jan Fourieskraal	33° 37' 10'' S	21° 50' 37'' E
Western Cape Province	Jan Fourieskraal	33° 38' 39'' S	21° 50' 13'' E
Western Cape Province	Kamanasie	33° 37' 11'' S	22° 18' 19'' E
Western Cape Province	Kamanatie loop	33° 37' 44'' S	22° 18' 50'' E
Western Cape Province	Kammarooi	33° 35' 40'' S	22° 16' 41'' E
Western Cape Province	Kandelaarsrivier	33° 41' 40'' S	22° 09' 05'' E
Western Cape Province	Kandrift	33° 39' 32'' S	22° 09' 04'' E
Western Cape Province	Kensa	33° 37' 08'' S	22° 05' 33'' E
Western Cape Province	Kleinberg (Elandsberg Boerdery)	34° 10' 43'' S	21° 54' 47'' E
Western Cape Province	Klowekampe	33° 38' 25'' S	22° 19' 32'' E
Western Cape Province	Kluitjieskraal (Ruggens Boerdery)	34° 06' 13'' S	20° 21' 30'' E
Western Cape Province	Koega (Du Toit en Seuns)	34° 05' 36'' S	21° 01' 15'' E
Western Cape Province	Kransrivier	34° 08' 49,6 S	21° 01' 35'' E
Western Cape Province	Kromkloof	33° 45' 02'' S	21° 22' 06'' E
Western Cape Province	Kromkloof	33° 45' 01'' S	21° 19' 21'' E
Western Cape Province	Kruisrivier	33° 26' 00'' S	21° 51' 48'' E
Western Cape Province	Kruisvallei (Big Foot Ostriches)	34° 07' 55'' S	21° 47' 29'' E
Western Cape Province	Langverwacht	34° 15' 17'' S	20° 50' 17'' E
Western Cape Province	Langverwacht	33° 36' 54'' S	21° 54' 14'' E
Western Cape Province	Lategansvlei	33° 31' 51'' S	22° 02' 03'' E
Western Cape Province	Le Mirage	33° 39' 04'' S	22° 04' 30'' E
Western Cape Province	Leeukuil	30° 54' 47'' S	18° 43' 15'' E
Western Cape Province	Limerick	33° 25' 51'' S	21° 53' 27'' E
Western Cape Province	Lushof	33° 28' 28'' S	22° 14' 51'' E
Western Cape Province	Matjiesrivier	33° 24' 25'' S	22° 00' 49'' E
Western Cape Province	Meerlust	34° 18' 32'' S	20° 47' 60'' E
Western Cape Province	Met Lus	33° 37' 50'' S	21° 57' 20'' E
Western Cape Province	Middelplaas	33° 28' 31'' S	22° 15' 03'' E
Western Cape Province	Muldersbank	33° 39' 04'' S	22° 04' 30'' E
Western Cape Province	Nelsdrift	32° 53' 59'' S	21° 58' 04'' E
Western Cape Province	Nelsrivier	33° 31' 15'' S	22° 32' 17'' E
Western Cape Province	Nooitgedacht	33° 40' 04'' S	22° 04' 36'' E
Western Cape Province	Onverwaght (Karoo Valley Farms)	33° 36' 45'' S	22° 13' 51'' E
Western Cape Province	Oudemuragie	34° 11' 37'' S	21° 03' 20'' E
Western Cape Province	Oudemuragie	34° 11' 53'' S	21° 02' 37'' E
Western Cape Province	Paardebont	33° 47' 33'' S	21° 52' 51'' E
Western Cape Province	Parklands (Bato Boerdery)	34° 21' 39'' S	20° 46' 21'' E
Western Cape Province	Plaas 256	34° 07' 19'' S	21° 01' 51'' E
Western Cape Province	Rietvlei	33° 55' 00'' S	21° 28' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Rietvlei	34° 10' 05'' S	22° 00' 45'' E
Western Cape Province	Roodeheuwel	33° 58' 04'' S	22° 17' 24'' E
Western Cape Province	Rooi Krans (Snyberg Boerdery)	33° 28' 07'' S	22° 57' 14'' E
Western Cape Province	Rooiheuwel	33° 36' 54'' S	22° 17' 01'' E
Western Cape Province	Rooiheuwel (Kaapsuid Maatskappy)	33° 37' 02'' S	22° 16' 47'' E
Western Cape Province	Rooiheuwel (Kleinspoort Boerdery)	33° 37' 55'' S	22° 16' 05'' E

First administrative division	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude
Western Cape Province	Rooikloof	33° 35' 06'' S	21° 41' 07'' E
Western Cape Province	Skeiding (Pietie Uys Familie Trust)	34° 04' 00'' S	20° 48' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Skoongesigt	33° 28' 44'' S	22° 47' 23'' E
Western Cape Province	Snymanskraal	34° 10' 38'' S	21° 28' 39'' E
Western Cape Province	Stolsvlakte	33° 36' 53'' S	22° 17' 16'' E
Western Cape Province	Stolsvlakte (Kaapsuid Maatskappy)	33° 35' 55'' S	22° 16' 07'' E
Western Cape Province	Stolsvlakte (Karoo Valley Farms)	33° 36' 16'' S	22° 51' 31'' E
Western Cape Province	Treintjiesrivier	33° 14' 29'' S	21° 58' 09'' E
Western Cape Province	Tuisbes	33° 37' 09'' S	22° 17' 41'' E
Western Cape Province	Vleitjie	34° 16' 11'' S	20° 25' 07'' E
Western Cape Province	Voorbedacht	33° 23' 26'' S	22° 04' 01'' E
Western Cape Province	Vredelus	33° 28' 49'' S	22° 14' 13'' E
Western Cape Province	Vrederus	33° 39' 04'' S	22° 06' 43'' E
Western Cape Province	Waaikraal (Micro Farms)	33° 35' 00'' S	22° 22' 32'' E
Western Cape Province	Wansbek	33° 54' 32'' S	19° 39' 53'' E
Western Cape Province	Warmwater	33° 37' 45'' S	21° 47' 28'' E
Western Cape Province	Welbedacht	33° 36' 44'' S	21° 58' 59'' E
Western Cape Province	Welgeluk (Kaapsuid Maatskappy)	33° 37' 00'' S	22° 12' 00'' E
Western Cape Province	Welgerus (Kwessie)	33° 37' 43'' S	21° 43' 21'' E
Western Cape Province	Welgevonden	33° 32' 44'' S	22° 33' 34'' E
Western Cape Province	West Bank (West Bank Stud)	33° 37' 29'' S	22° 14' 40'' E
Western Cape Province	Westfield	34° 22' 36'' S	20° 49' 43'' E
Western Cape Province	Wilgerivier	33° 34' 38'' S	23° 21' 05'' E
Western Cape Province	Wynandsrivier	33° 37' 16'' S	22° 02' 26'' E
Western Cape Province	Zeekoegat	33° 38' 13'' S	22° 08' 41'' E

Description of affected population: ostriches.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Stellenbosch Veterinary Laboratory	ostrich	haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test	Dec. 2004 to May 2005	positive
Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	ostrich	haemagglutination inhibition test	Dec. 2004 to May 2005	positive
Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	ostrich	PCR ⁽¹⁾	Dec 2004 to May 2005	negative
Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	ostrich	virus isolation	Dec 2004 to May 2005	negative

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

Western Cape Province

Increased serosurveillance on each of the 749 ostrich farms from December 2004 to May 2005 resulted in positive serology in 124 farms in the Province. All epidemiological groups were tested in each ostrich farm and only adult birds (breeder birds and birds for slaughter) tested positive for H5 antibodies. No clinical signs were observed. All virus isolation and PCR tests conducted on all seropositive farms were negative.

The date of the start of the event is unknown as no clinical signs were ever observed. The entire Province was placed under quarantine on 17 February 2005 and strict movement control was put in place. Controlled slaughter of birds on seropositive farms is permitted subject to negative PCR results. No positive PCR results have been found to date. Serosurveillance (HI) and PCR tests are continuing.

Northern Cape Province

An ongoing routine serological survey identified positive samples in ostriches on one farm in the Northern Cape Province. Only samples from adult birds (breeder birds and birds for slaughter) were positive. No clinical signs were observed. Virus isolation and PCR tests were negative. Serological samples from all 36 other ostrich farms in the Northern Cape Province tested negative.

The farm where positive serology was found was placed under quarantine. PCR tests were negative and no virus was isolated. Serosurveillance (HI) and PCR tests are continuing.

Control measures undertaken:

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

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Other details/comments:

- Following the end of the last outbreak reported in Eastern Cap Province (completion of stamping out and disinfection of all seropositive farms) on 13 January 2005, continuing serosurveillance is being done on all ostrich farms in this Province and no positive results have been found to date.
- Ongoing serosurveillance in chickens throughout South Africa continues to yield negative results.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 5

Information received on 6 June 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: 29 May 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [22], 141, dated 3 June 2005).

End of this report period: 6 June 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: 19 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	Tolleson	23 May 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
					bov	2	0	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Maricopa County	farm	Buckeye	24 May 2005	equ	30	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Maricopa County	farm	Avondale	31 May 2005	equ	25	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Pinal County	farm	Globe	22 May 2005	equ	7	1	0	0	0
					bov	180	0	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Yavapai County	farm	Camp Verde	29 April 2005	equ	3	1	0	0	0

Description of affected population: horses located on five unrelated premises.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	complement fixation test	4 June 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.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN GREECE
Follow-up report No. 2 (final report)

Information received on 9 June 2005 from Dr Vasilios Stylos, Head, Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens:

End of previous report period: 25 April 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [17], 114, dated 29 April 2005).

End of this report period: 9 June 2005.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 5 April 2005.

Date of start of the event: 8 March 2005.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Centre of Veterinary Institutions of Thessaloniki - Laboratory of Avian Pathology	avi	virus isolation in embryonated fowl eggs	26 April 2005	positive
		haemagglutination test	26 April 2005	positive
		haemagglutination inhibition test	26 April 2005	positive
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease)	avi	intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test (1.75)	16 May 2005	positive

A few other farms exist in the 10-km-radius surveillance zone around the infected farm. Since 8 March 2005, the Veterinary Authority of Kilikis has been conducting an epidemiological survey throughout the prefecture, thus covering an area far greater than the 10-km-radius zone around the infected farm. The survey has found no evidence of Newcastle disease in the area. Strict vaccination measures have been applied to backyard poultry kept in villages throughout the whole of the prefecture.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN GREECE

(Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Greece reported to the OIE: April 2005).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 7 June 2005 from Dr Vasilios Stylos, Head, Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens:

Report date: 7 June 2005.

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

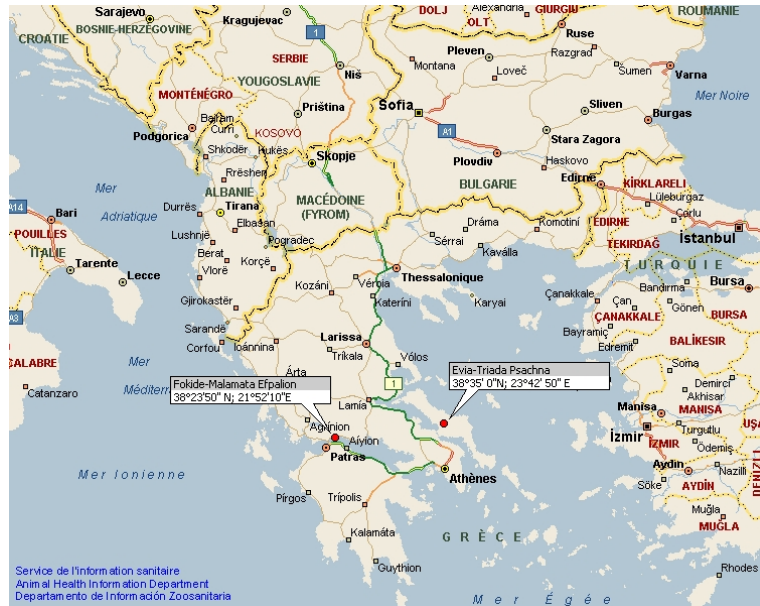
Date of first confirmation of the event: 6 June 2005.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical, post-mortem 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 outbreaks				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Central Greece	Evia	farm	Triada-Psachna	27 April 2005	avi	22,480	...	12,500	9,980	0
Central Greece	Fokida	farm	Malamata-Efpalio	15 April 2005	avi	2,900	...	2,700	200	0



Description of affected population: broilers (fattening broiler chickens raised under a conventional system).

- Outbreak in Triada Psachna: chickens of two different age-groups: a group of 63-day-old chickens and a group of 64-day-old chickens.
- Outbreak in Malamata-Efpalio: chickens of two different age-groups: a group of approximately 50-day-old chickens and a group of 10-day-old chickens.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease).	- virus isolation in embryonated fowl eggs; - haemagglutination test; - haemagglutination inhibition test; - intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test (1.81 for Triada Psachna outbreak and 1.85 for Malamata-Efpalio outbreak).	6 June 2005	positive

Source of outbreak: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

Outbreak in Triada-Psachna:

- The infected farm consists of 2 houses located on private land.
- According to information provided by the owner, these flocks were vaccinated against Newcastle disease using B1 spray at the age of 1 day, again using B1 drinking water at the age of 10 days and again using Clone-30 spray at the age of 20 and 21 days, respectively.
- The infected farm has been officially isolated by decision of the Veterinary Authority of Evia since 28 April 2005 and stamping-out measures were applied on 6 June 2005.
- In addition, since 28 April 2005, the Veterinary Authority of Evia has been conducting an epidemiological survey throughout the prefecture, thus covering an area greater than 10-km radius around the infected farm. The survey has found no evidence of Newcastle disease in the area.
- Strict vaccination measures have been applied to backyard poultry kept in villages throughout the prefecture.

Outbreak in Malamata-Efpalion:

- The infected farm consists of 4 small houses located on private land.
- These flocks were vaccinated against Newcastle disease using B1 Hitchner spray at the age of 1 day.
- The infected farm has been officially isolated by decision of the Veterinary Authority of Fokida since 21 April 2005 and stamping out measures and disinfection were applied on 22 April.
- In addition, since 21 April 2005, the Veterinary Authority of Fokida has been conducting an epidemiological survey around the infected farm and throughout the prefecture. The survey has found no evidence of Newcastle disease in the area.

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**INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS/INFECTIOUS PUSTULAR VULVOVAGINITIS IN
SWITZERLAND
Serological finding (follow-up report No. 1 [final report])**

Information received on 8 June 2005 from Dr Hans Wyss, Director of the Federal Veterinary Office, Bern:

End of previous report period: 22 March 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [12], 88, dated 25 March 2005).

End of this report period: 1 June 2005.

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

Description of affected population: dairy production and breeding and fattening cattle.

Origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive. One could hypothesize that this case was a false positive result, especially since one single positive animal was found in a herd of 75 animals – a rare situation in a naïve population – and as all the investigations in the neighbourhood yielded negative results as well.

Control measures undertaken:

- 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 (IBR).

Initially, 2 animals showed doubtfully positive ELISA results. One of them was confirmed positive using the virus neutralisation test and the other was negative using the same test. These two animals were slaughtered. All cattle remaining on the farm (n=73) were tested with an ELISA: 71 were negative, 2 were doubtfully positive. The latter 2 cattle were tested again in the national reference laboratory by ELISA and virus neutralisation test and found to be negative. The farm is still banned from moving animals.

Animal movements on and off the farm since 2004 were traced without gaps. Three animals left the farm after 1 January 2004:

- One animal was exported. IBR serology performed within the scope of the export procedure gave a negative result.
- Another animal was sold and moved to a farm in the canton of Appenzell Ausserroden. This animal and all other animals on the farm aged over 24 months tested negative.
- The last animal was sold and moved to a farm in the canton of St-Gallen. This animal tested negative.

All cattle remaining on the farm (n=73) were tested with an ELISA again one month after slaughter of the positive animal. All 73 animals were negative, whereupon the ban of movement was removed. It could not be elucidated how the positive cow became infected.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Date of previous outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the People's Republic of China reported to the OIE: May 2005 [in wild birds]).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 8 June 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

Report date: 8 June 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Xinjiang autonomous region, Tacheng district, Tacheng city	1

Description of affected population: geese.

Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
avi	2,177	1,042	460	1,717	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⁽¹⁾ and intravenous pathogenicity index test (7 June 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 index farm is a backyard farm.

Control measures:

- quarantine;
- stamping out (in addition 11,740 birds located around the outbreak were destroyed);
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning;
- vaccination.

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

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 57

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

End of previous report period: 2 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [22], 142, dated 3 June 2005).

End of this report period: 9 June 2005.

No new outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza have been reported.

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: the last reported outbreaks were published in *Disease Information*, **18** [16], 109, dated 22 April 2005.

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