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RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Date of previous outbreak of rabbit haemorrhagic disease in the United States of America reported to the OIE: 2001).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 13 June 2005 from Dr Peter Fernandez, Associate Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Washington, DC:

Report date: 13 June 2005.

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

Precise identification of agent: calicivirus.

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

Date of start of the event: 27 May 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of the outbreak:

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
Indiana State	Vanderburgh county	farm	Evansville	27 May 2005	lep	200	96	96	104	0

Description of affected population: the premises is a private residence that maintains and sells rabbits to private citizens as a food source for their pet snakes. Occasionally a rabbit may be sold as a pet to the general public.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island Animal Disease Center, New York	- antigen ELISA ⁽¹⁾ ; - electron microscopy; - PCR ⁽²⁾ .	7 June 2005	positive

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

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- stamping out;
- quarantine;

B. To be undertaken: disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Other details/comments:

- A Foreign Animal Disease investigation was initiated on 3 June 2005 on a premises that raises rabbits primarily for sale to reptile owners as a food source for their pet snakes. Approximately 40 rabbits had died during the 10 days prior to the investigation.
- The owner had recently purchased several rabbits at a "flea-market" in Kentucky and introduced them into the herd.
- An epidemiological investigation has begun in Kentucky. There have been no additional reports of illness in either Indiana or Kentucky.
- The affected area is being cleaned and disinfected following humane disposal of all the rabbits on the premises.
- APHIS, Veterinary Services, the Indiana Board of animal Health and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture are working together to address this situation.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 6**

Information received on 14 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: 6 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 150, dated 10 June 2005).

End of this report period: 14 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 outbreak:

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	Navajo County	farm	Snowflake	26 May 2005	equ	12	1	0	0	0

Description of affected population: horses located on a single farm.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	complement fixation test	11 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.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN PAKISTAN
THE DELEGATE DECLARES HIS COUNTRY FREE FROM THIS DISEASE**

Information received on 15 June 2005 from Mr Razaqat Hussain Raja, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Islamabad:

Date of report: 27 May 2005.

As reported in *Disease Information*, **17** (14), 101, dated 2 April 2004, the outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) that occurred in and were confined to poultry estates in Karachi district were successfully eradicated in full accordance with Article 2.7.12.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2004 Edition).

More than six months have elapsed since the detection and eradication of the virus strain and no further cases of avian influenza have been observed/reported.

As a result, Pakistan has now met the prescribed OIE guidelines to be recognised as a country free of HPAI in accordance with Article 2.7.12.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN RUSSIA
Virus type Asia 1**

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 15 June 2005 from Dr Evgeny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

Report date: 14 June 2005.

Reason for immediate notification: first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen associated with a listed disease in a country or zone/compartment.

Precise identification of agent: foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype Asia 1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 12 June 2005.

Date of start of the event: 6 June 2005.

Clinical disease: yes.

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

Details of outbreak:

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
Amur region (Amurskaya oblast')	Svobodnenskiy	farm	Busse	6 June 2005	bov	...	2	0	2	...

Description of affected population: small, village-type farm.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Institute for Animal Health, Vladimir	bov	- complement fixation test; - ELISA ⁽¹⁾ ; - PCR ⁽²⁾ .	12 June 2005	positive

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive. Suspected introduction by illegal movement of animal products from a neighbouring country.

Control measures to be undertaken:

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

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

- The animal population of the village includes a total of approximately 120 cattle, 25 small ruminants and 20 pigs.
- The affected village is situated 20 km from the closest village on Russian territory and 300 m from the border with the People's Republic of China.
- FMD caused by virus serotype Asia 1 has never been detected in Russia before.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ISRAEL

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

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 16 June 2005 from Dr Moshe Chaimovitz, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit-Dagan:

Report date: 14 June 2005.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 3 May 2005.

Date of start of the event: 3 May 2005.

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

Details of outbreak:

First 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
Petach-Tiqwa district	farm	Newe-Yamin	3 May 2005	avi	20	1	1	19	0

Description of affected population: backyard mixed hobby birds.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
- Hadera regional poultry disease laboratory; - Kimron Veterinary Institute.	- haemagglutination inhibition test; - virus isolation by egg inoculation; - intracerebral pathogenicity index test (ICPI: 1.83).	6 June 2005	positive

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

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out (8 May 2005);
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

Species	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
poultry	all flocks within a radius of 10 km	live virus vaccine (VH strain) by spray
pigeons	all pigeons within a radius of 10 km	inactivated virus vaccine (VH strain)

In Israel, Newcastle vaccination is compulsory. Immediate booster-vaccination orders were issued to the owners of all poultry holdings and holdings with other avian species within a radius of 10 km around the outbreak.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments: all poultry holdings within a radius of 3 km of the outbreak were checked serologically and/or clinically for Newcastle disease. There were no indications of infection on any of these farms.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 58

Information received on 16 June 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 9 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 156, dated 10 June 2005).

End of this report period: 16 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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EQUINE INFLUENZA IN TUNISIA

(Date of previous outbreak of equine influenza in Tunisia reported to the OIE: 1998).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 16 June 2005 from Prof. Malek Zrelli, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, Tunis:

Report date: 16 June 2005.

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

Precise identification of agent: equine-2 influenza virus (H3N8).

Date of first confirmation of the event: 14 June 2005.

Date of start of the event: 30 May 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	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Manouba	Ksar Said	farm	Ksar Said	30 May 2005	equ	13	4	0	0	0

Description of affected population: stable, comprising 13 purebred Arab and English thoroughbred racehorses, totally isolated and without contact with other stables or farms in the vicinity.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
French Agency for Food Safety (AFSSA ⁽¹⁾), Maisons-Alfort, France	equ	- ELISA ⁽²⁾ ; - complement fixation test.	14 June 2005	positive
		haemagglutination inhibition test	15 June 2005	positive

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive. Incorrectly vaccinated animals.

Control measures undertaken:

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

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

First administrative division	Species	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
Manouba	equ	...	inactivated vaccine, with adjuvant

Treatment of affected animals: yes (antibiotics, antipyretics and vitamin C).

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

- Controlled, limited outbreak.
- Information note sent to regional Veterinary Services, with centres where horses are gathered (training and racing centres, horse farms and stud farms) being placed under surveillance.
- Awareness campaign to ensure that horse owners and breeders respect the equine influenza vaccination protocol.
- Launching of booster vaccination for racehorses and sports horses.

(1) AFSSA: French Agency for Food Safety.

(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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