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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 20 June 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

End of previous report period: 26 May 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [21], 140, dated 27 May 2005).

End of this report period: 20 June 2005.

New outbreak:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Xinjiang (Sinkiang) autonomous region, Bayinggele (Ba-Yin-Guo-Le) district, Weili city	1

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: beef cattle.

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	261	40	0	261	0

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⁽¹⁾ and RT-PCR⁽²⁾ (19 June 2005).
- 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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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 20 June 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

End of previous report period: 8 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 155, dated 10 June 2005).

End of this report period: 20 June 2005.

New outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Xinjiang (Sinkiang) autonomous region, Changji district, Changji city	1

Total number of animals in the new outbreak:

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
avi	180*	128	63	117	0

* 120 geese and 60 ducks

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 (20 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.

Control measures:

- quarantine;
- stamping out (in addition 1,373 birds around the outbreak were destroyed);
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning;
- vaccination.

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

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ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS IN SWITZERLAND
Serological finding

(**Date of previous outbreak of enzootic bovine leukosis in Switzerland reported to the OIE:** April 1996).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 20 June 2005 from Dr Hans Wyss, Director of the Federal Veterinary Office, Bern:

Report date: 20 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: 25 May 2005.

Date of start of the event: 17 May 2005.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory diagnosis as part of a national screening programme for enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL).

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
canton of Zurich	Dielsdorf district	farm	...	bov	42	1*	0	1*	0

* 5-year-old dairy cow; no clinical/pathological signs

Description of affected population: dairy production and breeding.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Institute of Virology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, Veterinary Medicine, University of Zurich	ELISA ⁽¹⁾	17 May 2005	1 suspicious
Institute of Veterinary Virology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Bern (national reference laboratory for EBL)	ELISA, ELISA-Ab gp51	25 May 2005	1 positive
		30 May 2005	1 suspicious
Institute of Virology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, Veterinary Medicine, University of Zurich	pathological examination	30 May 2005	negative

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

Control measures undertaken:

- Quarantine. The farm has been banned from moving animals. Contact of quarantined animals with other animals is strictly forbidden. The ban cannot be removed until all the cattle on the affected farm have tested negative on two different occasions at an interval of at least 90 days.
- Disinfection of premises.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Conclusions:

For the following reasons it is questionable whether the cow in question represented a real EBL case:

- a. The pathological examination (macroscopic and microscopic) revealed no findings to indicate a potential presence of EBL.
- b. The third serological test done with a blood sample taken immediately before destruction of the cow in question yielded a doubtful result, exactly as the first serological examination had done.
- c. The epidemiological situation is not typical of EBL. The animal concerned was the only animal, out of 42, that tested positive for EBL.

The national reference laboratory for EBL (Institute of Veterinary Virology, University of Bern) considers that the positive serology result might have been a false positive result.

Nevertheless, to be on the safe side, the case was treated as a real outbreak, in accordance with the relevant Swiss legislation, and all precautionary measures were taken, including quarantine and disease notification to the OIE.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 7**

Information received on 20 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: 12 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [24], 159, dated 17 June 2005).

End of this report period: 19 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: 16 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	Graham County	farm	Safford	3 June 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Maricopa County	farm	Tolleson	19 May 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
State of Arizona	Maricopa County	farm	Wittman	4 May 2005	equ	12	1	0	0	0
State of Utah	Davis County	farm	Bountiful	14 June 2005	equ	18	1	0	0	0
State of Utah	Garfield County	farm	Boulder	31 May 2005	equ	11	1	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	complement fixation test	18 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 Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Utah State Departments of Agriculture personnel.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

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BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN AUSTRIA

(Date of previous outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in Austria reported to the OIE: 2001).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 22 June 2005 from Prof. Dr Ulrich Herzog, Chief Veterinary Officer, Federal Ministry for Health and Women, Vienna:

Report date: 22 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: 15 June 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Vorarlberg federal province	Bregenz district	farm	Riezlern	bov	8	1	1	7	0

Description of affected population: small farm with 8 cattle and 2 pigs. The farm is not a member of a breeding association; there was never any purchase of animals. No live animals have ever been sold; all cattle to be slaughtered were taken directly to the slaughterhouse.

The affected cow had ear tag number AT 138 752 583. It was born on 31 March 1994 at the farm and was found dead on 26 May 2005.

The most recently born offspring of the affected cow (calf AT 583 539 672, born on 24 January 2005) was slaughtered on 26 April 2005. Two offspring of the affected cow were still on the farm when the farm was quarantined (cow AT 777 654 242, born in 2002, and female calf AT 079 944 747, born in 2003, on pasture).

Feed: concentrated feed, whole meal, beet. Since 2002, controls of feeding stuff providers are carried out every year in spring on the occasion of farm audits. The feeding ban was met completely. Before 1995, concentrated feed was imported from Germany.

Diagnosis:

The affected cow was well-fed and delivered approximately 9 litres of milk per day. During the period prior to its death it showed movement disorders, with no improvement after claw trimming. The head was held in a low position but there were no disturbances in excretion or behaviour. The owner ascribed the movement disorders to the age of the cow and did not consult a veterinarian.

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Health and Women was informed of the suspicion of BSE by the German Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture on 17 June 2005. The affected cow had been delivered to a rendering plant in Germany. Samples for BSE testing were taken in Germany. Due to the fact that the first rapid test was positive, the sample was sent to the German National Reference Laboratory in the isle of Riems on 16 June.

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Bavarian Department for Health and Food Safety ⁽¹⁾ , Oberschleißheim, Germany	rapid test	15 June 2005	positive (twice)
Friedrich-Loeffler Institute, Riems, Germany	immunohistochemistry	21 June 2005	positive

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

Control measures:

- Immediate quarantine based on suspicion; the animals were brought back from pasture.
- Culling of all cattle on the farm, sampling.

Other details/comments: a previous BSE case in Austria was detected in December 2001 in Lower Austria federal province (see *Disease Information*, **14** [50], 289, dated 14 December 2001, and **15** [10], 28, dated 8 March 2002).

(1) Bayerisches Landesamt für Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit, Dienststelle Oberschleißheim

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