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### CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN NICARAGUA

**(Date of previous outbreak of classical swine fever in Nicaragua reported to the OIE:** June 2004).

#### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 24 June 2005 from Dr Omar García Corrales, Director of Animal Health, Directorate General for Animal and Plant Health and Protection (DGPSA<sup>(1)</sup>), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Production and Forestry, Managua:

**Report date:** 24 June 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** re-occurrence of a listed disease in a country.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 21 June 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 13 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
Granada department	Nandaime district	farm	Casa de Piedra	sui	385	105	75	...	...

**Description of affected population:** the outbreak involves a farm and two pigs that had left the farm and were kept at a distance of 500 m.



**Diagnosis:**

<i>Laboratory where diagnosis was made</i>	<i>Diagnostic tests used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
Central DGPSA Laboratory	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	21 June 2005	positive
	polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	21 June 2005	positive (23 June 2005)

**Source of outbreak:** unknown.

**Control measures:**

- quarantine;
- zoning;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises.

**Vaccination in response to the outbreak:**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Total number of vaccinated animals</i>	<i>Details of the vaccine</i>
Granada department, Nandaime district, communities of Cuatro Esquinas, Quinta Catalina, Santa Fé, Jonathan González, Nandaime, Breña I & II and San Caralampio	in progress	live virus vaccine PAV-250

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

(1) Dirección General de Protección y Sanidad Agropecuaria

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN VIETNAM**  
**Follow-up report No. 14**

Information received on 27 June 2005 from Dr Bui Quang Anh, Director, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi:

**End of previous report period:** 22 February 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [9], 73, dated 4 March 2005).

**End of this report period:** 27 June 2005.

**Precise identification of agent :** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type H5.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 6 January 2004.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical, post mortem 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 outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Ben Tre	Chau Thanh	village	An Khanh	10 June 2005	avi	6,700	...	6,000	700	0

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used
Regional Veterinary Center, Ho Chi Minh City	PCR (polymerase chain reaction)

**Source of new outbreak:** unknown or inconclusive.

**Control measures**

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

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

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## AVIAN INFLUENZA IN JAPAN

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 27 June 2005 from Dr Hirofumi Kugita, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:

**Report date:** 27 June 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) virus type H5N2.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 26 June 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 24 June 2005.

**Clinical disease:** yes.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

### Details of outbreak:

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
Ibaraki prefecture	Mitsukaido city	farm	24 June 2005	avi	25,000	...	...	...	...





**Diagnosis:** from April 2005, fowls in the affected premises showed a decrease in laying rate and a slight increase in the mortality rate. Subsequently, several tests for specific bacteriological and viral diseases were conducted in a private laboratory. The laboratory detected the possibility of AI virus infection, and notified the relevant veterinary authority on 24 June. National reference laboratories, National Institute of Animal Health, identified LPNAI virus (H5N2) on 26 June.

<b>Laboratory where diagnosis was made</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
National Institute of Animal Health	virus isolation	26 June 2005	positive

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive (contact with wild birds ?).

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- movement control of live birds including fowls on farms within a radius of 5 km;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises.

**B. To be undertaken:**

- stamping out (all chickens within the affected premises are going to be destroyed);
- on-site investigations on farms within a 5-km radius of the affected farm.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: Changes in the obligations of the OIE Member Countries to notify avian influenza ("notifiable avian influenza"), as adopted during the 73rd OIE General Session in May 2005, will enter into effect in January 2006. The OIE Animal Health Information Department publishes the information above because of the importance of monitoring the disease situation in South-East Asia.

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**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**  
**Follow-up report No. 3**

Information received on 27 June 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

**End of previous report period:** 20 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [25], 165, dated 24 June 2005).

**End of this report period:** 24 June 2005.

**New outbreak:**

Location	No. of outbreaks
Hebei province, Yanqing county, Beijing city	1

**Description of affected population in the new outbreak:** cows.

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

species	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	263	4	0	263	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<sup>(1)</sup> and RT-PCR<sup>(2)</sup> (23 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



## BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**(Date of previous case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the United States of America reported to the OIE:** December 2003 [in an imported animal]).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 27 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:** 27 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:** 23 December 2004.

**Date of start of the event:** November 2004.

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

**Description of affected population:** the affected cow was born before the United States instituted a ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban, which was placed in August 1997. The USDA has initiated an investigation to determine the animal's herd of origin.

### **Diagnosis:**

This particular animal was identified for testing because, as a non-ambulatory animal, it was considered to be at higher risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The initial rapid screening test on the animal in November 2004 yielded an inconclusive result – this triggered the USDA to conduct the internationally accepted confirmatory immunohistochemical (IHC) test. The IHC test was negative, and thus the animal was considered negative.

As a result of an internal review by the USDA's Office of Inspector General (OIG), the OIG recommended that additional tests (using Western blot techniques) be conducted on the three samples that had yielded inconclusive results, but had tested negative on the confirmatory IHC test.

Two of these samples were further confirmed negative, but one sample yielded a positive result using the Western blot technique. This sample was also sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory for BSE in Weybridge, United Kingdom, where the Western blot test and an additional IHC test also yielded a positive result.

<b>Laboratories where diagnosis was made</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa	rapid screening test	November 2004	inconclusive
	immunohistochemistry	November 2004	negative
	Western blot	June 2005	positive
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom	- immunohistochemistry - Western blot	June 2005	positive

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

**Control measures:** as a non-ambulatory or "downer" animal, the cow had been prohibited from entering the human food supply. The carcass of the animal was incinerated.

### **Other details/comments:**

- The first detection of BSE in the United States was made in December 2003<sup>(1)</sup>. The animal was determined and shown to have been imported from Canada<sup>(2)</sup>. This case confirms a second detection in the United States.

- Given the variation in test results for this case, the USDA has changed its testing protocol. If another BSE rapid screening test results in inconclusive findings, the United States will run both the IHC and the Western blot confirmatory tests.

(1) See *Disease Information*, **16** (52), 280, dated 26 December 2003, and **17** (1), 1, dated 2 January 2004  
 (2) See *Disease Information*, **17** (2), 3, dated 9 January 2004

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### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN INDONESIA Follow-up report No. 9

*Information received on 27 June 2005 from Prof. H.R. Wasito, Director General of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, Jakarta:*

**End of previous report period:** 23 May 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [21], 137, dated 27 May 2005).

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

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

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

**Details of new outbreaks:**

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division (district)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of location (subdistrict)	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Jambi	Batang Hari	f/v*	Bajubang	7 March 2005	avi	39,840	895	895	0	...
Jambi	Batang Hari	f/v*	Muara Bulian	7 March 2005	avi	902,700	2,650	2,650	0	...
Jambi	Batang Hari	f/v*	Pamayung	7 March 2005	avi	425,930	637	637	0	...
Jambi	Jambi	f/v*	Jambi Selatan	21 Mar. 2005	avi	1,928,200	580	580	0	...
Jambi	Jambi	f/v*	Jambi Timur	21 Mar. 2005	avi	774,500	161	161	0	...
Jambi	Jambi	f/v*	Kota Baru	21 Mar. 2005	avi	1,265,500	355	355	0	...
Jambi	Jambi	f/v*	Telanaipura	21 Mar. 2005	avi	547,680	675	675	0	...
Kalimantan Timur <sup>(2)</sup>	Tenggarong	village	Tenggarong	April 2005	avi	3,000	2,000	2,000	0	...
Sumatera Utara <sup>(1)</sup>	Simalungun	village	Ujung Padang	4 May 2005	avi	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,500	...

\* f/v: farm/village

(1) Sumatera Utara: North Sumatra

(2) Kalimantan Timur: East Kalimantan

**Description of affected populations:** layers, broilers, ducks, native poultry, fighting cocks.

**Diagnosis:**

<b>Laboratories where diagnosis was made</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
Disease Investigation Centre, Region V; Research Institute for Veterinary Science, Bogor	- haemagglutination test; - plate agglutination test; - agar-gel immunodiffusion test; - intravenous pathogenicity index test.	16 April 2005	positive
Disease Investigation Centre, Region I; Research Institute for Veterinary Science, Bogor	- haemagglutination test; - plate agglutination test; - agar-gel immunodiffusion test; - intravenous pathogenicity index test.	2 June 2005	positive
Disease Investigation Centre, Region II; Research Institute for Veterinary Science, Bogor	haemagglutination inhibition test	3 June 2005	positive

**Source of outbreaks:**

- introduction of new animals/animal products;
- illegal movement of animals.

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

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

**B. To be undertaken:**

- partial stamping out;
- vaccination.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

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**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Follow-up report No. 8**

Information received on 28 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:** 19 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [25], 169, dated 24 June 2005).

**End of this report period:** 26 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	Navajo County	farm	Taylor	13 June 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
State of New Mexico	Socorro County	farm	Socorro	13 June 2005	bov	25	1	0	0	0

**Description of affected population:** 1 horse maintained as a hobby or backyard horse; 1 bovine on a cow-calf ranch.

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	complement fixation test	25 June 2005	positive
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, New York	bov	complement fixation test	22 June 2005	positive
		virus isolation	24 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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**EPIZOOTIC HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS IN FINLAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)**

Information received on 30 June 2005 from Dr Riitta Heinonen, Deputy Director General, Veterinary and Food Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Helsinki:

**End of previous report period:** 4 November 2002 (see *Disease Information*, **15** [45], 232, dated 8 November 2002).

**End of this report period:** 30 June 2005.

**Precise identification of agent :** European sheatfish virus.

**Host species:** European sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 1 November 2002.

**Date of start of the event:** 19 April 2002.

**Location (reminder):**

<b>First administrative division</b>	<b>Lower administrative division</b>	<b>Type of epidemiological unit</b>	<b>Name of the location</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
province of Southern Finland	...	closed farm	Imatra	60° 12' 00" N	28° 49' 00" E

**Description of affected population (reminder):** the disease was diagnosed in imported sheatfish.

**Details of occurrence (updated data):**

<b>Date of start of the occurrence</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of animals in the outbreak</b>				
		<b>susceptible</b>	<b>cases</b>	<b>deaths</b>	<b>destroyed</b>	<b>slaughtered</b>
19 April 2002	pis	2,600	50	50	0	2,550

**Diagnosis:**

<b>Laboratories where diagnosis was made</b>	<b>Species examined</b>	<b>Number of animals examined</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
- National Veterinary and Food Research Institute - European Union Reference Laboratory in Denmark	sheatfish	29	- anatomo-pathological examination; - virus isolation in cell culture; - PCR (polymerase chain reaction).	1 Nov. 2002	positive

**Source of occurrence:** introduction of new live aquatic animals.

**Control measures undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- tracing back;
- official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste;
- decontamination of premises/disinfection;
- within-country movement controls.

The last sheatfish were slaughtered for human consumption on 27 June 2003 and other fish species at the farm at the end of January 2005.

Farm was empty and disinfected in February-April 2005. The farm has been stocked by new fish (not sheatfish) and they have been tested for viral diseases and found to be negative.

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN RUSSIA**  
**Virus type Asia 1 (follow-up report No. 1)**

Information received on 30 June 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

**End of previous report period:** 14 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [24], 160, dated 17 June 2005).

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

**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 (updated data):**

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
Amur region (Amurskaya oblast')	Svobodnyy district (Svobodnenskiy rayon)	farm	Busse village	bov	213	42	0	213	0

**Description of affected population:** smallholding type. The susceptible animal population of the village comprises a total of 171 cattle (including 61 dairy cows), 37 small ruminants and 9 pigs. All animals were destroyed.

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

**Control measures to be undertaken:**

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

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 59**

*Information received on 1 July 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:*

**End of previous report period:** 16 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [24], 163, dated 17 June 2005).

**End of this report period:** 30 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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