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AUJESZKY'S DISEASE IN BOLIVIA

(**Date of previous outbreak of Aujeszky's disease in Bolivia reported to the OIE:** 1999).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 1 July 2005 from Dr Ernesto Salas García, National Head for Animal Health, National Service for Animal and Plant Health and Food Safety (SENASAG), Trinidad:

Report date: 24 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: 5 May 2005.

Date of start of the event: 23 April 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative divisions	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude
Chuquisaca department	Hernando Siles province, Monteagudo district	village	Chuncusla	19° 48' S	64° 00' W

Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
		susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
23 April 2005	sui	4,997*	...	213	0	0

* including 3,000 animals from the intensive breeding farm 'Los Sauces'

Diagnosis: a total of 158 sucking piglets in an intensive breeding farm ('Los Sauces') died within a 15-day period. This high mortality with nervous clinical signs was not notified immediately to the Official Veterinary Service. The veterinarian of the farm 'Los Sauces' sent 19 samples (blood sera) to the Veterinary Diagnosis and Research Laboratory. Nine samples tested positive to ELISA⁽¹⁾ for detection of antibodies against Aujeszky's disease virus.

Seven days later, the Official Veterinary Service of the municipality collected 159 samples (blood sera) from 10 farms located within the outbreak area. Out of these, a total of 28 samples, from a total of 4 farms, gave positive results (i.e. 17.61% of the samples taken and 0.56% of the total sampled population).

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Results
Veterinary Diagnosis and Research Laboratory (LIDIVET ⁽²⁾), Santa Cruz de la Sierra city	sui	ELISA ⁽¹⁾	positive (see details above)

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive (introduction of new animals/animal products?).

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

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

B. To be undertaken: vaccination.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Other details/comments:

- The farm 'Los Sauces' had a population of 3,000 animals, including 30 Belgian Landrace boars, 297 hybrid sows, 1,538 young pigs, and 226 sucking piglets.
- The affected district is characterised by its economic activity focussed on pig production. The pig population in the outbreak area consists of 4,997 animals (representing 2.32% of the pig population in Hernando Siles province, which consists of 215,758 pigs, representing 30.6% of the pig population in Chuquisaca department).

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(2) LIDIVET: *Laboratorio de Investigación y Diagnóstico Veterinario*

EQUINE INFLUENZA IN TUNISIA
Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)

Translation of information received on 4 July 2005 from Professor Malek Zrelli, Director General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, Tunis:

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

End of this report period: 4 July 2005.

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.

The outbreak was controlled. No new cases of the disease or infection have been detected since 30 May 2005.

Surveillance is being maintained for establishments where horses are gathered (training and racing centres, horse farms and stud farms).

Booster vaccination is being applied to race/sport horses that have not been vaccinated for over six months.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

First administrative division	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
Manouba	900	inactivated virus vaccine, with adjuvant

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

Information received on 5 July 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

In follow-up report No. 3 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [26], 178, dated 1 July 2005), location "Hebei province, Yanqing county, Beijing city" should read: "Hebei province, **Zhangjiakou** city".

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN GREECE
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 5 and 6 July 2005 from Dr Vasilios Stylos, Head, Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens:

End of previous report period: 7 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 152, dated 10 June 2005).

End of this report period: 6 July 2005.

Precise identification of agent: paramyxovirus 1, lineage 5d.

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

Date of start of the event: 15 April 2005.

Details of new outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude
Peloponnese region	Messinia prefecture	farm	Pidima Arfarón	37° 08' 00" N	22° 04' 00" E

Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
		susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
19 April 2005	avi	2,600	...	1,360	1,240	...



Description of affected population in the new outbreak: fattening broiler chickens. The infected farm consists of three small houses located on private land. In the holding there were two different age-groups of chickens:

	Group 1	Group 2
Hatching date	24 March 2005	11 April 2005
Vaccination against Newcastle disease	at 1 day and 19 days (spray)	at 1 day (spray), 15 days (eye-drop) and 30 days (eye-drop)
Mortality rate	100%	4.6%

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
national reference laboratory for Newcastle disease	- virus isolation in embryonated fowl eggs; - haemagglutination test; - haemagglutination inhibition test.	13 May 2005	positive
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease)	intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test	4 July 2005	1.8

Source of new outbreak: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

- The infected farm has been officially isolated by decision of the Veterinary Authority of Messinia since 20 April 2005.
- Stamping-out measures and disinfection were applied on 5 July 2005.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

- Since 20 April 2005, the Veterinary Authority of Messinia has been conducting an epidemiological survey throughout the prefecture. The survey has found no evidence of Newcastle disease elsewhere in the area.
- The outbreaks in Malamata Efpalion, Fokida, and Triada Psachna, Evia (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 152, dated 10 June 2005) are considered closed. Repopulation of the farms is planned to take place in August 2005 (in Malamata Efpalion) and September 2005 (in Triada Psachna), according to the statements of the poultry farmers.

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**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 9**

Information received on 5 July 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: 26 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [26], 182, dated 1 July 2005).

End of this report period: 3 July 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.

On 27 June 2005, the State of Texas released the quarantine on the sole vesicular stomatitis-positive premises within its boundaries during the first half of 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [21], 139, dated 27 May 2005). Currently, there are no vesicular stomatitis affected animal populations in Texas.

Two new outbreaks have been reported, one in Arizona and the other in New Mexico.

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 June 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
State of New Mexico	Bernalillo County	farm	Albuquerque	15 June 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0

Description of affected population: hobby or backyard horses.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	complement fixation test	2 July 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.

RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN URUGUAY
Follow-up report No. 2

Translation of information received on 6 July 2005 from Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti, Ministry of Animal Production, Agriculture and Fisheries, Montevideo:

End of previous report period: 11 February 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [7], 65, dated 18 February 2005).

End of this report period: 30 June 2005.

Precise identification of agent: RHDVa variant of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 24 November 2004.

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

Details of new outbreaks (registered between 1 January 2005 and 30 June 2005):

First administrative division (department)	No. of new outbreaks	Type of epidemiological unit	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Canelones	7	...	...	lep	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	1	...	...	lep	...	...	...	...	...
Maldonado	1	...	...	lep	...	...	...	...	...
Montevideo	13	...	...	lep	...	...	...	...	...
Treinta y Tres	6	...	...	lep	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	...	...	lep	4,861	1,589	1,076	1,328	...

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks: all outbreaks occurred in family holdings, except one outbreak in March in a research institute in Canelones Department.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Veterinary Laboratories Division (DILAVE ⁽²⁾)	histopathology	23 June 2005	positive
	haemagglutination test	28 June 2005	titres from 1/160 to 1/1280

Source of new outbreaks: fomites (humans, vehicles, feed, etc.).

Control measures undertaken:

- Slaughter and destruction of both sick and healthy animals present in the affected establishments under the supervision of the official service.
- Disinfection of premises and equipment.
- Disinsectisation by fumigation.
- Control of rodents and birds.
- Burning and burying of dead rabbits, skins and faeces, feedstuffs.
- Recommendations were issued aimed at preventing gatherings of rabbit producers and related persons.
- Vaccination was started in adjacent establishments, neighbouring establishments and establishments where the disease has not been reported but which are situated in an area at risk. A total of 35,760 vaccine doses were distributed during the first half of 2005. The vaccine used is an inactivated virus vaccine with oil adjuvant destined for subcutaneous administration. It was imported from Spain. Vaccine is provided free of charge by the official Veterinary Services, with the assistance of other public or private institutions.
- Creation of the register of commercial rabbit breeding establishments and their health accreditation.

- Control of movements and certification chain (from farm to farm and from farm to slaughter):
 - a. It is compulsory for all movements of live rabbits within the national territory to be accompanied by a Health Certificate issued by an accredited private veterinarian and valid for 48 hours. Such movements require the prior authorisation of the Zonal or Local Livestock Services in the area where the establishment of dispatch is located. Authorisation is granted by stamping the Health Certificate issued by the veterinarian accredited by the corresponding Livestock Service.
 - b. In the case of movements of animals destined for slaughter in export-approved establishments, the corresponding Local or Zonal Livestock Service must append the duplicate of the private health certificate to the official certificate. The animals being moved must have been vaccinated against rabbit haemorrhagic disease at least 15 days prior to being moved. The Animal Health Division (DSA⁽²⁾) may authorise movements without vaccination where such movements involve no risk of spreading disease.

(1) DILAVE: *División Laboratorios Veterinarios*

(2) DSA: *División Sanidad Animal*

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN NICARAGUA **Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)**

Translation of information received on 6 July 2005 from Dr Omar García Corrales, Director of Animal Health, Directorate General for Animal and Plant Health and Protection (DGPSA⁽¹⁾), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Production and Forestry, Managua:

End of previous report period: 24 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [26], 173, dated 1 July 2005).

End of this report period: 30 June 2005.

The event is closed as regards surveillance and vaccination. Vaccination was applied to the susceptible animal population within a 7-km radius around the outbreak.

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RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)

Information received on 7 July 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: 13 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [24], 157, dated 17 June 2005).

End of this report period: 7 July 2005.

The outbreak of rabbit haemorrhagic disease was contained to the private premises in Vanderburgh County, Indiana.

As indicated in the immediate notification report, all of the rabbits on the affected premises were euthanised and properly disposed of. Subsequently, the premises were cleaned and disinfected.

An epidemiological investigation was completed in Indiana and Kentucky by APHIS, Veterinary Services, the Indiana Board of Animal Health and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. All sales of rabbits based on owner information were traced and the rabbits tested or confirmed as source of reptile food.

All investigations related to this incident were considered closed as of 23 June 2005. They did not reveal a possible origin of the infection.

Veterinary Services will continue to investigate reports of suspected rabbit haemorrhagic disease as part of the foreign animal disease surveillance programme.

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MISCELLANEOUS: PIG DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Information received on 6 July 2005 from Dr Gardner Murray, Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia (AFFA), Canberra:

Report date: 6 July 2005.

Investigations are currently being undertaken by state veterinary authorities into incidents potentially involving the disease “post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome” (PMWS) at two Australian piggeries, one in South Australia and one in New South Wales (NSW). These herds are subject to movement controls.

In one herd, the initial reason for suspicion of PMWS was the detection of suggestive histopathology from samples submitted from a weaner pig with jaundice.

In the other herd, suspicious histopathological changes were detected in samples submitted as part of an investigation into low levels of weaner mortality and ill-thrift.

Investigations to date have disclosed no link between the two herds under investigation.

Further investigation is required before PMWS can be diagnosed or ruled out. Findings will be assessed against criteria described in the international scientific literature for the diagnosis of this disease syndrome.

PMWS has not previously been reported in Australia. PMWS is considered to be caused by a factor or a number of factors working in conjunction with a virus, porcine circovirus type 2 (PCV2). PCV2 is known to have been present in the Australian pig herd for some time.

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