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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PHILIPPINES

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 8 and 12 July 2005 from Dr José Q. Molina, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Department of Agriculture, Quezon City:

Report date: 12 July 2005.

Precise identification of agent: low pathogenic H5 avian influenza virus. Samples were sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, for confirmation of the specific strain involved.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 7 July 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
Bulacan province	Calumpit city	farm	avi	280*	...	0	280*	0

* 230 native ducks, 20 native chickens and 30 two-day-old chicks

Description of affected population: smallholder (backyard) farm. The infection was detected in ducks only, with no clinical signs of disease and no deaths.

Diagnosis: the infection in ducks was detected during routine testing using haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test and was confirmed on 7 July 2005 using RT-PCR⁽¹⁾. All the chickens in the same farm tested negative to the HI test.

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
The Philippine Animal Health Centre, BAI, Quezon City	- ELISA ⁽²⁾ ; - agar gel precipitation test; - haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test.	...	HI test positive for H5 virus
Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Department of Health, Alabang, Metro Manila	RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾	7 July 2005	positive

Control measures:

- all ducks and chickens in the affected farm were culled and the farm was cleaned and disinfected;
- a 3-km-radius quarantine zone was imposed around the affected farm, prohibiting movement of live poultry within, into and out of the zone;
- surveillance and testing of all poultry flocks in nearby areas are being maintained.

Other details/comments: no disease incidence or abnormally high mortality were reported in poultry in the area or in adjoining towns.

- (1) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase – polymerase chain reaction
(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: Changes in the obligations of OIE Member Countries to notify avian influenza (“notifiable avian influenza”), as adopted during the 73rd OIE General Session in May 2005, will come into effect on 1 January 2006. The OIE Animal Health Information Department is publishing the above report because of the importance of monitoring the disease situation in South-East Asia.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 60 (new outbreaks)

Information received on 9 July 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 30 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [26], 185, dated 1 July 2005).

End of this report period: 8 July 2005.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 23 January 2004.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical, post-mortem 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
SuphanBuri province	YanYao, SarmChoog	village	village No. 5	5 July 2005	avi	70	3	3	67	...
SuphanBuri province	SarmChoog, SarmChoog	village	village No. 1	5 July 2005	avi	90	40	40	50	...
SuphanBuri province	BanKhong, UThong	village	village No. 8	5 July 2005	avi	12	7	7	5	...
SuphanBuri province	YanYao, SarmChoog	village	village No. 9	6 July 2005	avi	10	3	3	7	...
SuphanBuri province	BanPoh, Muang	village	village No. 2	7 July 2005	avi	44	22	22	22	...

Description of affected populations in the new outbreaks: native poultry and fighting cocks in villages. The biosecurity is minimal.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Results
National Institute of Animal Health, DLD	- agar-gel precipitation test; - haemagglutination test; - pathogen isolation by egg inoculation; - intracerebral pathogenicity index test.	positive

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

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Other details/comments: the case findings resulted from the second nationwide active surveillance campaign, being conducted from 1 to 31 July 2005. The purpose of this surveillance is to evaluate the

present status of highly pathogenic avian influenza after the second wave of outbreaks (between 3 July 2004 and 12 April 2005)⁽¹⁾.

(1) The last outbreaks reported previously were published in *Disease Information*, **18** [16], 109, dated 22 April 2005.

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VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Follow-up report No. 10

Information received on 11 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: 3 July 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [27], 192, dated 8 July 2005).

End of this report period: 10 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.

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 Colorado*	Delta County	farm	Delta	28 June 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
State of New Mexico	Socorro County	farm	San Antonio	29 June 2005	bov	9	1	0	0	0
State of New Mexico	Socorro County	farm	San Antonio	29 June 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0
State of New Mexico	Santa Fe County	farm	Santa Fe	21 June 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
State of New Mexico	Sandoval County	farm	Palacitas	25 June 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
State of Utah	San Juan County	farm	Mexican Hat	24 June 2005	bov	15	1	0	0	0
State of Utah	Uintah County	farm	Fort Duchesne	24 June 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0

* On 5 July 2005, the laboratory confirmed the first case of vesicular stomatitis in Colorado in 2005.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	- virus isolation; - competitive ELISA ⁽¹⁾ .	5 July 2005	positive
	equ, bov	complement fixation test	9 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, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Utah State Departments of Agriculture personnel.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Date of previous outbreak of classical swine fever in South Africa reported to the OIE: 1918).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 12 July 2005 from Dr Botlhe Modisane, Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

Report date: 12 July 2005.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 8 July 2005.

Date of start of the event: 13 June 2005.

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	Latitude	Longitude
Western Cape province	Worcester	farm	Buffelskraal	33° 26' 13" S	19° 41' 50" E
Western Cape province	Worcester	farm	Bonne Esperance	33° 27' 58" S	19° 41' 11" E

Species	Total number of animals in the outbreaks				
	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
sui	6,500	1,110	1,110	#1,048	0

incomplete data

Description of affected population: pigs of the Landrace breed.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Pretoria	ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)	8 July 2005	positive



Samples are being submitted to the OIE Reference Laboratories in Weybridge (United Kingdom) and Hanover (Germany) for virus typing.

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

Control measures undertaken:

- quarantine;
- stamping out;
 - a. Buffelskraal: stamping out of all pigs started on 8 July 2005 and was completed on 10 July 2005. Pigs were buried in trenches and covered with lime;
 - b. Bonne Esperance: stamping out started on 12 July 2005;
- no exports of pigs and pig products are allowed from the infected area;
- movement control inside the country;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

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