ISSN 1012-5329

DISEASE INFORMATION

19 August 2005 Vol. 18 – No. 33

Contents

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BOTSWANA
Suspected outbreak

(***Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Botswana reported to the OIE:*** January 2003).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 15 August 2005 from Dr Musa Fanikiso, Director of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone:

Report date: 15 August 2005.

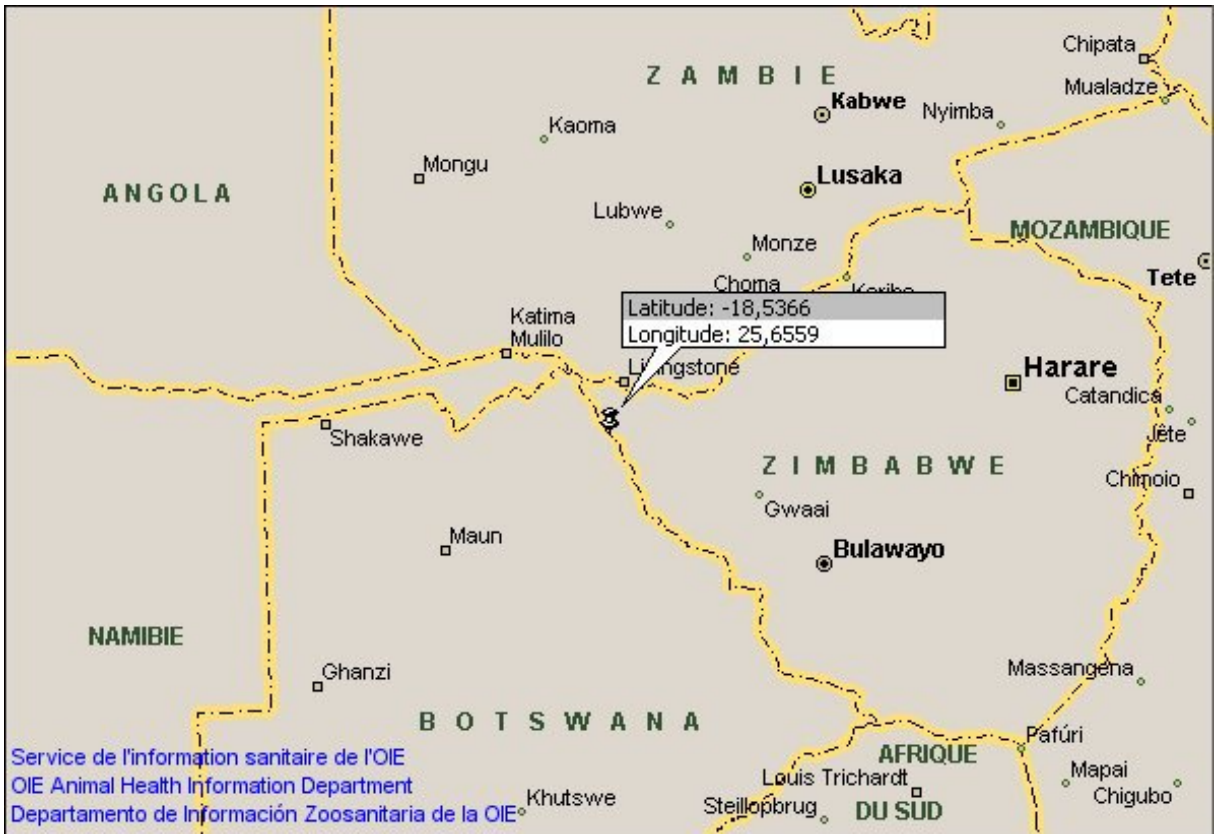
There is a suspected outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in Pandamatenga crush in Kasane district in the North Western administrative region. There are currently 29 suspected cases in 7 kraals (holdings). The population at risk is 1,300 cattle (800 in communal and 500 in fenced farm areas).

Details of suspected outbreak:

First administrative division	*Lower administrative division*	*Type of epidemio-logical unit*	*Name of the location*	*Latitude*	*Longitude*
North Western region	Kasane district	village	Pandamatenga	18º 32.196' S	25º 39.540' E

Date of start of the event	*Species*	*Number of animals in the suspected outbreak*				
		susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
5 August 2005	bov	1,300	29	0	0	0

Description of affected population: only cattle, especially adult cattle, are showing clinical signs.



Diagnosis:

Departmental teams conducting routine annual FMD vaccination and surveillance in the area detected the disease. Affected cattle are presenting varying lesions in the mouth and feet, which range from erosions to ulcers of varying severity. Oral lesions are predominantly ulcers/erosions on the tongue and dental pad, peeling of the dorsal tongue epithelium, with halitosis in severe cases. Foot lesions included interdigital ulcers and coronary separation.

The Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI) is currently processing samples for confirmation and virus characterisation.

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: contact with infected wild animals at grazing/watering (but these are speculations since the laboratory has not yet confirmed the disease).

Control measures: the FMD Contingency Plan of Botswana is being used to streamline operations accordingly. Laboratory confirmation and virus characterisation are awaited to further guide the control strategy.

A. Control measures undertaken:

- Animals showing clinical signs are separated from the rest of the herd and put into a quarantine facility, which has been established by the Department in the area.
- Biosecurity measures have been introduced in strategic areas.
- Movement restriction. Departmental staff, reinforced by members of the Botswana Police and Defence Force, have blockaded the Pandamatenga extension area.

B. Control measures to be undertaken, should the need arise:

- Partial stamping out. Clinically sick animals/herds may be destroyed to reduce spread of disease.
- Emergency vaccination. So far, vaccination is routine and not a control strategy for this disease outbreak. The department maintains an FMD vaccine bank of 250,000 doses which is on stand-by and waiting to be used should the need arise.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Other details/comments:

- The suspected outbreak is in an FMD controlled area; therefore, the occurrence of an outbreak in this area does not affect the FMD status and beef trade of Botswana. Cattle in this area occasionally mix with African buffalo and are routinely vaccinated with a trivalent FMD SAT 1, 2 and 3 vaccine three times a year. Cattle (all livestock) in the area are and have always been isolated from others in the rest of the country by big game reserves in the north-west of Botswana and veterinary fences. Animals and their products have never been allowed out of the area, and are only used in the area (i.e. these animals and their products are not used either for national or for international trade).
- Surveillance has started in areas outside the infected zone in order to determine whether there has been any spread of the disease. Sampling materials and manpower resources are being sent to Kasane District to facilitate the operation.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM/GREAT BRITAIN
Follow-up report No. 3

Information received on 19 August 2005 from Dr Debby Reynolds, Director General for Animal Health and Welfare, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London:

End of previous report period: 5 August 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [32], 252, dated 12 August 2005).
End of this report period: 18 August 2005.

There has only been one confirmed outbreak with no evidence of lateral spread of disease. Surveillance is continuing. For further information, see below (Additional information report dated 10 August 2005).

Newcastle disease in the United Kingdom/Great Britain
Additional information

Information received on 12 August 2005 from Dr Debby Reynolds, Director General for Animal Health and Welfare, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London:

Report date: 10 August 2005.

1. Background

Newcastle disease (ND) was confirmed on 15 July 2005 in pheasants at a game establishment in Surrey. Approximately 11,700 8- to 9-week-old pheasants were brought on to the infected holding in four consignments during the period from 21 June to 5 July for rearing to release for shooting in the autumn.

The infected premises was an 800-hectare game establishment in Surrey, in south-east England. This area is not an intensive agricultural area and stock densities of all species are low.

In populating the infected holding for the autumn shoot, two consignments were imported from France on 21 and 23 June, together with one consignment from a premises in Hampshire on 28 June 2005. A further consignment of 2,700 birds from France arrived on 5 July, but from the estimated window of the initial infection (see below) these birds do not appear to be epidemiologically important.

2. Chronology of events up to and including the confirmation of Newcastle disease

Date	Sequence of events on farm and the clinical investigation
21 June 2005	3,500 young pheasants arrive on the premises from France.
23 June 2005	2,500 young pheasants arrive on the premises from France.
28 June 2005	3,000 young pheasants arrive on the premises from Hampshire.
30 June 2005	Some pheasants reported with diarrhoea – treated by the private veterinarian for *Hexamita.*
4 July 2005	Some birds now showing ataxia, head and wing droop and some with opacity of the eye.
5 July 2005	2,700 young pheasants arrive on the premises from France (not thought to be significant in the epidemiology of the disease).
5 July 2005	Private veterinarian investigates and *post-mortem* examination did not reveal any gross pathology. Samples sent to local Veterinary Investigation Centre (VLA[(1)]).
9-10 July 2005	Mortality in one pen at 3% and half that in two other pens.
11 July 2005	Suspicion of ND reported by VLA and investigated by the State Veterinary Service. Premises placed under statutory restrictions using the Disease of Poultry (England) Order 2003.
14 July 2005	A haemagglutinating agent isolated and confirmed as ND virus.
15 July 2005	ND **confirmed** on the basis of molecular sequencing of the cleavage site. OIE and European Union (EU) notified. Contingency plan activated. National and local disease control centres established. Order made to create infected area.

3. Laboratory diagnosis of infection

Virological testing was carried out at the VLA Laboratory, Weybridge. Material from carcases and cloacal swabs were submitted for virological examination by inoculation into both embryonated fowl eggs and cell culture. After 3 days, a haemagglutinating virus was isolated and confirmed (using conventional haemagglutination inhibition test) as avian paramyxovirus type 1 (Newcastle disease virus, NDV).

The disease was initially confirmed on the basis of genotype. Genetic analyses of the primary virus isolate revealed an amino acid sequence motif of RRQRRF in the cleavage site (C-terminus of the F protein) of the fusion gene. This presence of multiple basic amino acids plus phenylalanine (F) at residue 117 is consistent with virulent NDV as defined by the OIE. Furthermore, preliminary phylogenetic analyses revealed the virus to be most similar to an isolate of virulent NDV obtained from a subclinical incident of ND virus infection in turkeys in Finland in 2004. These viruses all belong to lineage 5b and have been shown to be present in wild birds and poultry within Europe over the last decade.

Subsequently, pathogenicity testing using the primary virus isolate in the intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test in day-old-chicks showed that the virus had an ICPI of 1.26, consistent with the EU and OIE definition of virulent NDV.

4. Measures taken

Movement control and surveillance measures were implemented immediately in accordance with EU Council Directive 92/66/EEC. A protection zone of approximately 4.6 km radius and a surveillance zone surrounding the protection zone (extending the total area of restrictions to a radius of approximately 10 km) were put in place on 15 July. Culling of birds on the infected premises was started on 18 July and completed on 23 July, followed by disinfection of the site.

5. Control of intra-Community trade and exports

In relation to birds and poultry products as defined in Article 2.7.13.4. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, on confirmation of the disease on 15 July, the United Kingdom suspended intra-Community trade in live birds, hatching eggs and poultry products originating from the area under

restrictions, in accordance with EU rules. The European Commission confirmed that no further safeguard measures were necessary and trade in susceptible commodities from areas not under restriction continues as normal.

As an initial precautionary measure, all export health certificates for live birds and susceptible commodities to non-EU countries were temporarily suspended. On 18 July, instructions were issued to allow the release of export certificates for susceptible commodities originating from outside the area under restrictions depending on the requirements of destination countries.

6. Epidemiological investigations into the source of the outbreak

Based on the observed clinical signs and an incubation period with a range of 3 to 10 days, the earliest date of infection was 16 June and the latest infection date was 27 June.

Clinical signs associated with mortality were first observed on 4 July. Clinical signs were first observed in those pens that had been populated with birds from the consignment which arrived from a premises in the Loire-Atlantique *departement* of France on 23 June 2005.

The occurrence of disease in the imported birds was notified to the French Veterinary Authorities. As a result of their investigations of the source farm in Loire-Atlantique, ND was confirmed by the French authorities on 27 July on the basis of PCR[(2)] findings. The virus was of the same lineage (5b) as the United Kingdom isolate. No other birds had been exported to the United Kingdom from this holding.

Apart from the pheasants there were no other movements on to the establishment to trace. No evidence was found in the source flock in Hampshire or in the other French farms that supplied pheasants.

7. Epidemiological investigations to identify spread from the infected premises

No live birds had been moved off the infected premises since the earliest estimated date of infection. Movements of vehicles and personnel from the premises were investigated and found not to pose a risk of disease spread.

8. Surveillance in the area under official restrictions

The available demographic data and the Agricultural Census, together with local knowledge and patrolling within the protection zone, identified 113 premises which might have contained poultry. Of these, it was subsequently confirmed that 53 had no poultry. Sixty premises, excluding the infected premises, were found to maintain poultry. Of these 60 premises with poultry, 16 had less than 10 poultry and 51 (85%) had 50 or less poultry. Only one commercial poultry premises is present in the area. This is a turkey broiler enterprise comprising 3,700 turkeys. Otherwise the larger enterprises included a further estate with 6,000 pheasants situated to the south-east of the infected premises and one premises with mixed species with more than a thousand birds to the north-east of the infected premises.

All 60 premises have been visited at least once to conduct clinical examinations of the resident poultry. No clinical signs of NDV infection have been observed.

Active surveillance and virological sampling within the protection zone was targeted at premises with the largest poultry populations and those nearest to the infected premises. Twenty-eight premises were sampled and the results of virological tests on these premises were negative.

9. Report cases (passive surveillance)

The level of passive surveillance activity for ND, particularly in game birds, has increased throughout the country. In the current situation, reports of suspected disease are expected to continue at a higher than normal level for some time. However, no further outbreaks of the disease have been confirmed as a result of this passive surveillance. This serves to strengthen the conclusion that there is no evidence of spread of the disease from the outbreak in Surrey or of further incursions of the disease into the United Kingdom.

10. Summary

The epidemiological investigations indicate that the infected holding was the initial infected premises. Immediate action was taken on confirmation of the disease to cull susceptible birds on the infected premises and to impose movement and trade controls in the surrounding area. The

premises was epidemiologically isolated in that there have been no movements of livestock off the premises. In addition, the personnel and vehicle tracings, which are of low risk, did not reveal any transmission within or outside the protection zone. Active surveillance, including targeted virological sampling, has not provided any indication of spread of infection outside the infected premises. There is no evidence to date of more widespread dissemination of infection throughout the United Kingdom from the results of the report cases. The results of epidemiological investigations reported by the veterinary authorities of France indicate that there were no other possible sources of infection from France. Control measures will remain in place for at least 30 days after completion of disinfection of the infected premises, as required under EU Council Directive 92/66/EEC.

Further detailed information on the disease outbreak is available at www.defra.gov.uk

(1) VLA: Veterinary Laboratories Agency
(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 13

Information received on 12 and 16 August 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: 31 July 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [31], 233, dated 5 August 2005).
End of this report period: 14 August 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 *(State)*	***Lower administrative division*** *(County)*	***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***
Colorado	Archuleta	f	Pagosa Springs	30 July 2005	equ	4	2	0	0	0
					bov	2	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Austin	1 Aug 2005	bov	14	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Cedaredge	21 July 2005	equ	3	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Cedaredge	25 July 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Delta	25 July 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Eckert	19 July 2005	equ	5	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Eckert	8 Aug 2005	bov	25	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Hotchkiss	26 July 2005	equ	6	2	0	0	0
Colorado	Hinsdale	f	Springs	27 July 2005	equ	12	2	0	0	0
					bov	123	0	0	0	0

First administrative division *(State)*	***Lower administrative division*** *(County)*	***Type of epide-miolo-gical unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Spe-cies***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
						susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaugh-tered***
Colorado	La Plata	f	Bayfield	1 Aug 2005	equ	5	1	0	0	0
					bov	2	0	0	0	0
Colorado	La Plata	f	Mancos	14July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Larimer	f	Laporte	8 Aug 2005	equ	3	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Mesa	f	Fruita	9 Aug 2005	bov	45	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Moffat	f	Craig	22 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Montezuma	f	Cortez	14 July 2005	equ	7	0	0	0	0
					bov	17	2	0	0	0
Colorado	Montezuma	f	Mancos	23 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Montrose	f	Loathe	1 Aug 2005	bov	75	2	0	0	0
Colorado	Montrose	f	Montrose	22 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Rio Blanco	f	Rangely	19 July 2005	bov	6	1	0	0	0
Montana	Yellowstone	f	Laurel	29 July 2005	equ	5	4	0	0	0
New Mexico	Taos	f	Arroyo Seco	25 July 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0
Utah	Carbon	f	East Carbon	22 July 2005	equ	2	2	0	0	0
					bov	50	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Altonah	27 July 2005	equ	19	3	0	0	0
					bov	100	0	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Arcadia	2 Aug 2005	bov	100	1	0	0	0
					sui	4	0	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Bluebell	18 July 2005	equ	5	1	0	0	0
					ovi	26	0	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Duchesne	22 July 2005	equ	222	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Myton	21 July 2005	bov	34	6	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Myton	21 July 2005	bov	140	4	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Myton	22 July 2005	bov	20	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Myton	22 July 2005	equ	25	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Myton	31 July 2005	equ	2	0	0	0	0
					bov	20	3	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Neola	1 Aug 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Roosevelt	23 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Roosevelt	23 July 2005	equ	25	0	0	0	0
					bov	46	2	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Roosevelt	1 Aug 2005	equ	6	2	0	0	0
Utah	Emery	f	Cleveland	29 July 2005	equ	30	1	0	0	0
					bov	6	0	0	0	0
Utah	Emery	f	Elmo	27 July 2005	equ	7	2	0	0	0
Utah	Grand	f	Moab	22 July 2005	bov	16	2	0	0	0
Utah	Grand	f	Moab	25 July 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Utah	Grand	f	Moab	26 July 2005	equ	3	3	0	0	0
Utah	Grand	f	Moab	28 July 2005	equ	5	2	0	0	0

First administrative division *(State)*	***Lower administrative division*** *(County)*	***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***
Utah	Grand	f	Valley	24 July 2005	equ	14	2	0	0	0
Utah	San Juan	f	Moab	21 July 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Utah	Sevier	f	Redmond	29 July 2005	equ	5	0	0	0	0
					bov	22	2	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Jensen	31 July 2005	bov	10	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Lapoint	20 July 2005	equ	1	8	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vemal	27 July 2005	equ	5	2	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vemal	30 July 2005	bov	18	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vemal	3 Aug 2005	equ	3	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	13 July 2005	equ	13	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	15 July 2005	equ	6	2	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	18 July 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	18 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	20 July 2005	equ	8	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	20 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	20 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	21 July 2005	equ	15	1	0	0	0
					bov	7	0	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	21 July 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	22 July 2005	equ	15	1	0	0	0
					bov	7	0	0	0	0
Utah	Uintah	f	Vernal	23 July 2005	equ	16	3	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	7 Aug 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Sublette	f	Boulder	2 Aug 2005	equ	27	0	0	0	0
					bov	247	1	0	0	0

f = farm

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Dates***	***Results***
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	virus isolation	1 and 4 August 2005	positive
		complement fixation test	6 and 13 August 2005	
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, New York	bov	virus isolation	5 and 11 August 2005	
		complement fixation test	6 and 13 August 2005	

Source of outbreaks 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[(1)], Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Texas[(1)], Utah and Wyoming State Departments of Agriculture personnel.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

(1) Note: no new vesicular stomatitis-positive premises have been reported in Texas since May 2005 and in Arizona since June 2005.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 64

Information received on 19 August 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 11 August 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [32], 250, dated 12 August 2005).
End of this report period: 18 August 2005.

No new outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza were reported during the week under report.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN SOUTH AFRICA
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 16 August 2005 from Dr Botlhe Modisane, Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

End of previous report period: 26 July 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [30], 220, dated 29 July 2005).
End of this report period: 15 August 2005.

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 new outbreak:

First administrative division *(province)*	***Lower administrative division***	***Type of epidemio-logical unit***	***Name of the location***	***Latitude***	***Longitude***
Eastern Cape	Mnquma	village	Qolora-on-Sea	32º 38' 00'' S	28º 25' 00'' E

Date of start of the outbreak	***Species***	***Number of animals in the outbreak***				
		susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
July 2005	sui	11	...	9	...	0

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: free-ranging pigs.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Pretoria	ELISA(1) for classical swine fever antigen detection	5 August 2005	positive

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

Control measures undertaken:

- The affected area was put under quarantine on 5 August 2005.
- Stamping out will be applied to all pigs in the affected area in order to prevent spread of the disease.
- Disinfection of infected premises.
- Movement control inside the country.
- A countrywide survey is being conducted to determine the health status of pigs.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Other details/comments: there are no commercial pig enterprises in the affected area.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN MONGOLIA

(***Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Mongolia reported to the OIE:*** February 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 18 August 2005 from Dr Ravdan Sanjaatogtokh, Director, State Veterinary Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ulaanbaatar:

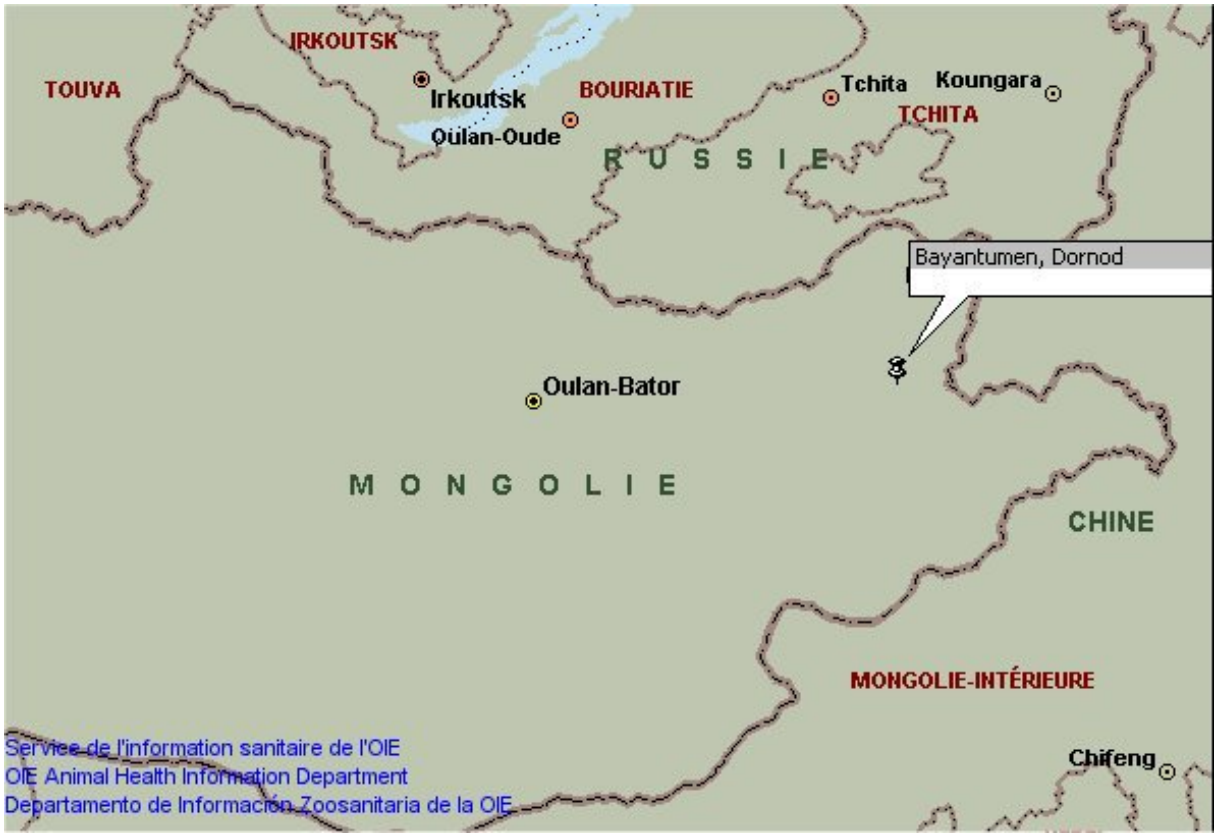
Report date: 18 August 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Date of initial detection of animal health incident: an emergency report was received from the field on 12 August 2005. Laboratory diagnosis was made on 17 August.

Outbreaks:

Location	No. of outbreaks
Dornod province, Bayantumen county, in the eastern part of the country	1



Total number of animals in the outbreak:

species	***susceptible***	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
bov	118	118	...	...	...

Diagnosis:

A. Laboratory where diagnosis was made: State Central Veterinary Laboratory, Ulaanbaatar.

B. Diagnostic tests used:

- RT-PCR[(1)];

- complement fixation test;
- non structural protein ELISA(2).

C. Causal agent: foot and mouth disease virus serotype A.

Control measures:

- quarantine;
- stamping out;
- movement control;
- zoning;
- disinfection.

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

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN MONGOLIA
in migratory birds (follow-up report No. 1)

Information received on 18 August 2005 from Dr Ravdan Sanjaatogtokh, Director, State Veterinary Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ulaanbaatar:

End of previous report period: 10 August 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [32], 253, dated 12 August 2005).
End of this report period: 18 August 2005.

Suspicious samples were sent on 15 August 2005 to the OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza at Hokkaido University, Japan. The following test results were received on 17 August 2005:

Sample reference	Bird species	Location	Influenza A virus subtype identified
No. 1	bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*)	Erhel lake, Huvsgel province	H5
No. 3	whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*)	Erhel lake, Huvsgel province	H5
No. 4	whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*)	Erhel lake, Huvsgel province	H5

Analysis of samples is still in progress.

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ISSN 1012-5329

Disease Information on the Web:
www.oie.int/eng/info/hebdo/a_info.htm