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### KOI HERPESVIRUS DISEASE IN SINGAPORE

#### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 23 September 2005 from Dr Chua Sin Bin, Chief Executive Officer, Agri-food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of Singapore:

**Report date:** 23 September 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** emerging disease or pathogenic agent with findings that are of epidemiological significance to other countries.

**Precise identification of agent:** koi herpesvirus.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 22 September 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 22 September 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** advanced laboratory tests.

#### Details of occurrence:

First administrative division	Date of start of the occurrence	Species	Number of animals in the occurrence				
			susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Singapore	22 Sept 2005	pis	30	1	0	30	0

**Description of affected population:** koi carp imported as a trial batch of 30 fish from a new source.

**Diagnosis:** the entire batch was submitted to the laboratory for PCR<sup>(1)</sup> testing for koi herpesvirus.

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Animal and Plant Health Laboratory Division, AVA	PCR <sup>(1)</sup>	22 Sept 2005	positive

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** legal movement.

**Control measures:**

**A. Undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- tracing back;
- surveillance within containment and/or buffer zone.

**B. To be undertaken:** surveillance outside containment and/or buffer zone.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Other details/comments:** the entire batch of affected fish was destroyed. Investigations revealed that there was no mixing with other susceptible species.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN KAZAKHSTAN  
Follow-up report No. 2 (final report)**

*Translation of information received on 23 September 2005 from Dr Asilbek A. Kozhumratov, Director, Veterinary Control Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Astana:*

**End of previous report period:** 9 August 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [32], 258, dated 12 August 2005).

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

By Decision No. 259/5 of 1 August 2005, quarantine was imposed in the affected zone and zones at risk, disinfection measures were applied, awareness-raising was conducted, and compensation was paid by the Government to the owners of destroyed birds.

By Decision No. 318/6 of 8 September 2005 of the local Authorities, quarantine was lifted in the affected area.

No new cases of diseased birds have been reported in Kazakhstan.

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**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Follow-up report No. 18**

Information received on 28 September 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:** 20 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [38], 313, dated 23 September 2005).

**End of this report period:** 28 September 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	Alamosa	f	Alamosa	16 Sept 2005	equ	3	0	0	0	0
					bov	58	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Delta	10 Sept 2005	equ	5	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Delta	f	Paonia	9 Sept 2005	equ	2	0	0	0	0
					bov	9	1	0	0	0
Montana	Carbon	f	Roberts	14 Sept 2005	equ	2	2	0	0	0
					cap	2	0	0	0	0
Montana	Stillwater	f	Columbus	28 Aug 2005	equ	7	4	0	0	0
Wyoming	Big Horn	f	Greybull	8 Sept 2005	equ	7	1	0	0	0
					bov	40	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Big Horn	f	Hyattville	8 Sept 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0
					bov	28	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Kinnear	10 Sept 2005	bov	90	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Kinnear	10 Sept 2005	bov	27	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Riverton	15 Sept 2005	equ	4	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Lingle	12 Sept 2005	equ	8	1	0	0	0
					bov	480	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	11 Sept 2005	equ	11	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	13 Sept 2005	equ	2	0	0	0	0
					bov	51	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Hot Spring	f	Thermopolis	9 Sept 2005	equ	12	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Park	f	Meeteetse	13 Sept 2005	equ	12	4	0	0	0
					cap	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Platte	f	Guernsey	13 Sept 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
					bov	29	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Platte	f	Hartville	12 Sept 2005	equ	3	0	0	0	0
					bov	10	2	0	0	0
					cap	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Sublette	f	Boulder	10 Sept 2005	equ	7	1	0	0	0
					bov	100	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Sublette	f	Pinedale	21 Aug 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Washakie	f	Worland	26 Aug 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0

f = farm

**Diagnosis:**

<b>Laboratories where diagnosis was made</b>	<b>Species examined</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Results</b>
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa	equ	virus isolation	20-21 Sept 2005	positive for virus type New Jersey
	equ	complement fixation test	24 Sept 2005	positive
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, New York	bov	complement fixation test	24 Sept 2005	positive
	bov	virus isolation	25 Sept 2005	positive for virus type New Jersey

**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<sup>(1)</sup>, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico<sup>(1)</sup>, Texas<sup>(1)</sup>, 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, in Arizona since June 2005 and in New Mexico since August 2005.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SOUTH AFRICA  
Follow-up report no. 6 (final report)**

*Information received on 15 and 28 September 2005 from Dr Botlhe Modisane, Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:*

**End of previous report period:** 3 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 145, dated 10 June 2005).

**End of this report period:** 28 September 2005.

The results of a countrywide, follow-up survey clearly demonstrate the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)-free status of the whole of South Africa. All test results from ostriches, commercial chickens and non-commercial chickens were negative for both the H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza virus.

A stamping-out policy was followed and 26,454 ostriches were culled. The last culling and disinfection operations were done on 9 December 2004.

The control and eradication campaigns conducted after July 2004, in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces and on one farm in the Northern Cape Province, were successful in eradicating any possibly circulating avian influenza virus and successfully prevented the spread of the infection to other parts of the country.

All ostriches on exposed properties in the Eastern Cape Province were culled. All exposed slaughter ostriches in the Western Cape and Northern Cape Provinces had been slaughtered by August 2005. Potentially exposed breeder birds have been put under permanent movement restriction and the

Western Cape Province results from the new crop of slaughter birds less than 10 months of age clearly demonstrate the complete absence of HPAI virus circulation since October 2004.

Based on the above and in accordance with Article 2.7.12.4. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*<sup>(1)</sup>, South Africa considers itself free from HPAI and lifts all movement and trade restrictions for all poultry, including ostriches.

(1) Available on the web at [www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en\\_chapitre\\_2.7.12.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_chapitre_2.7.12.htm)

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### CAPRINE AND OVINE BRUCELLOSIS (*BRUCELLA MELITENSIS*) IN CROATIA Follow-up report No. 2 (final report)

Information received on 29 September 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

**End of previous report period:** 1 June 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [23], 143, dated 10 June 2005).

**End of this report period:** 29 September 2005.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 19 May 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of new outbreak:**

First administrative division (County)	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
Dubrovnik (Dubrovacko-Neretvanska)	Metkovic	farm	Jerkovac	11 September 2005	ovi	28*	2	0	2	0

\* 25 ewes, 2 rams and 1 lamb

**Diagnosis:** within the framework of regular surveillance of the disease, 8 blood samples (6 ewes and 2 rams) from one sheep flock composed of 28 animals were tested. Two animals (1 ram and 1 ewe) tested positive for *Brucella melitensis*.

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Result
Croatian Veterinary Institute, Zagreb	ovi	- rose bengal test; - ELISA <sup>(1)</sup> ; - complement fixation test.	13 Sept 2005	positive

**Control measures undertaken:**

- Positive animals were destroyed;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:** other sheep from the affected flock (1 ram, 24 ewes and 1 lamb) are subject to further testing for *B. melitensis*.

**Final report:** yes.

**Continuing notification using the six-monthly report:** yes.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND Follow-up report No. 70

Information received on 30 September 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

**End of previous report period:** 22 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [38], 316, dated 23 September 2005).

**End of this report period:** 29 September 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 (province)	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
Kampaengphet	Tritreung, Mueng	village	village No. 11	28 Sept 2005	avi	5	1	1	4	0
Kampaengphet	Tritreung, Mueng	village	village No. 11	28 Sept 2005	avi	100	83	83	17	0
Kampaengphet	Tritreung, Mueng	village	village No. 14	28 Sept 2005	avi	35	33	30	5	0

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** native chickens raised in backyards or free ranging with minimal biosecurity.

**Diagnosis:**

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

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

Thailand has been conducting the current nationwide surveillance since 1 July 2005.

In this third wave to date, there have been 42 confirmed outbreaks in 5 provinces, since the second wave of HPAI re-occurrence that occurred from 3 July 2004 to 12 April 2005:

<b>Affected province</b>	<b>No. of outbreaks</b>
Ayudhaya	1
Chainat	1
Kampaengphet	16
Saraburi	5
Suphanburi	19

The five affected provinces are in the Central Poultry Zone of Thailand (see details and map in *Disease Information*, **18** [35], 290-291, dated 2 September 2005).

All cases involved either free-range poultry or poultry raised in farms with traditional husbandry practices with poor sanitation and insufficient biosecurity.

<b>Affected population</b>	<b>No. of outbreaks</b>
native poultry	33
quail	3
fighting cocks	2
laying hens	1
laying ducks	1
broilers	2

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