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RINDERPEST IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES THE DELEGATE DECLARES HIS COUNTRY 'PROVISIONALLY FREE FROM RINDERPEST'

Information received on 5 October 2005 from Dr Khalfan Abdulaziz Alsuwaidi, Director General of Animal Wealth Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Dubai:

Report date: 2 October 2005.

The country has fulfilled the conditions stated in Appendix 3.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* for declaring itself provisionally free from rinderpest.

1. The last case of rinderpest was in 1995.
2. No clinical cases have been detected in the last nine years.
3. There is a sound animal disease reporting system, both from the field to the Animal Wealth Department and to the OIE.
4. There is an effective system for preventing the introduction of the infection by controlling importation conditions and quarantines.
5. The Animal Wealth Department is monitoring the animal health status and will investigate, by field and laboratory methods, all the clinical evidence suggestive of rinderpest.
6. All rumours of rinderpest-like clinical disease will be reported and investigated.
7. All vaccination against rinderpest ceased by 1 October 2005.

Therefore, and in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 3.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, the Delegate declares the United Arab Emirates 'provisionally free from rinderpest', with effect from 1 October 2005.

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VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 19

Information received on 6 October 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: 25 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [39], 321, dated 30 September 2005).

End of this report period: 2 October 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	Delta	f	Delta	5 Sep 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Mesa	f	Collbran	19 Sep 2005	bov	30	1	0	0	0
Idaho	Bear Lake	f	Montpelier	16 Sep 2005	equ	14	2	0	0	0
					bov	360	0	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Roosevelt	9 Sep 2005	equ	7	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Bighorn	f	Greybull	21 Sep 2005	equ	5	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Bighorn	f	Shell	21 Sep 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Carbon	f	Riverside	21 Sep 2005	equ	3	1	0	0	0
					bov	6	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Converse	f	Douglas	19 Sep 2005	equ	350	2	0	0	0
					bov	2,000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Converse	f	Douglas	13 Sep 2005	equ	4	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Crowheart	12 Sep 2005	equ	9	1	0	0	0
					bov	50	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Dubois	23 Sep 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Pavillion	24 Sep 2005	equ	4	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	16 Sep 2005	equ	1	0	0	0	0
					bov	40	3	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	17 Sep 2005	equ	4	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	21 Sep 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Platte	f	Guernsey	15 Sep 2005	equ	2	0	0	0	0
					bov	4	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Platte	f	Hartville	15 Sep 2005	equ	2	2	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	complement fixation test	28 Sept 2005	positive
	equ	virus isolation	1 October 2005	positive (virus type New Jersey)
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, New York	bov	complement fixation test	1 October 2005	positive

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, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico⁽¹⁾, 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, in Arizona since June 2005 and in New Mexico since August 2005.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND
Follow-up report No. 71

Information received on 7 October 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 29 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [39], 324, dated 30 September 2005).

End of this report period: 6 October 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	ThepNiMit, BungSamakkee	village	village No. 8	28 Sept 2005	avi	1,330	1	0	1,330	0
Kampaengphet	KonTee, Muang	village	village No. 7	30 Sept 2005	avi	22	2	2	20	0
Nakhonpathom	ProngMaDua, Muang	village	village No. 1	5 Oct. 2005	avi	42,000	14,325	14,325	27,675	0
Nakhonpathom	KokPraCheeDee, NaKhonChaiSi	village	village No. 3	5 Oct. 2005	avi	16,000	8,870	8,870	7,130	0

Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:

- Outbreak of Kampaengphet, village No. 8: laying ducks (raised according to traditional Thai methods).
- Outbreak of Kampaengphet, village No. 7: fighting cocks (backyard).
- Outbreak of Nakhonpathom: quail for egg production (in traditional farms where minimal biosecurity was usually practised).

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 46 confirmed outbreaks in 6 provinces, since the second wave of HPAI re-occurrence that occurred from 3 July 2004 to 12 April 2005:

Affected province	No. of outbreaks
Ayudhaya	1
Chainat	1
Kampaengphet	18
Nakhonpathom	2
Saraburi	5
Suphanburi	19

The six 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.

Affected population	No. of outbreaks
native poultry	33
quail	5
fighting cocks	3
laying ducks	2
broilers	2
laying hens	1

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