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## Contents

Avian influenza in Romania	333
Avian influenza in Romania: follow-up report No. 1	334
American foulbrood in Norway	335
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Russia: follow-up report No. 3	336
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Turkey	336
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Turkey: follow-up report No. 1	338
Foot and mouth disease in Brazil	339
Foot and mouth disease in Brazil: follow-up report No. 1	341
Newcastle disease in Israel	342
Equine rhinopneumonitis in Israel: follow-up report No. 1	343
Bluetongue in Spain: virus detection (follow-up report No. 1)	345
Equine infectious anaemia in France: follow-up report No. 3	348
Anthrax in Turkmenistan: follow-up report No. 1 (final report)	349
Vesicular stomatitis in the United States of America: follow-up report No. 20	349
High mortality observed in wild birds in Iran	351
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Thailand: follow-up report No. 72	352

## AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 7 October 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

**Report date:** 7 October 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** re-occurrence of a listed disease in a country following a report declaring the outbreak(s) ended (depending on the results of pathogenicity tests).

**Precise identification of agent:** [see Follow-up report No. 1].

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 7 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 4 October 2005.

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

### Details of outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Tulcea County	Ceamurlia-de-Jos	village	Ceamurlia-de-Jos	avi	100*	36	36	64	0

\* 58 laying hens and 42 ducks in a single backyard farm

**Diagnosis:**

<b>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</b>	<b>Birds examined</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	3 ducks and 2 laying hens	- ELISA <sup>(1)</sup> ; - agar gel immunodiffusion.	7 Oct. 2005	positive for ducks

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** contact with wild birds.

**Control measures:**

**A. Undertaken:**

- stamping out;
- movement restriction measures applicable to people and animals;
- screening;
- zoning [see Follow-up report No. 1];
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment;
- dipping/spraying.

**B. To be undertaken:** control of wildlife reservoirs.

**Vaccination prohibited:** no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

Note by the OIE Animal Health Department: the last reported outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Romania was in 1942.

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**AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA  
Follow-up report No. 1**

*Information received on 13 October 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA), Bucharest:*

**End of previous report period:** 7 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [41], 333, dated 14 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 13 October 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** influenza virus type A, subtype H5.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 7 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 4 October 2005.

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

On 7 October 2005, at 14.45 hours, the Romanian Central Veterinary Authority set up a 3-km-radius protection zone and a 10-km radius surveillance zone, and established the number of backyard premises and the number of domestic poultry and other susceptible species in each zone.

On 13 October 2005, at 0.30 hours, the NSVFSA was informed by the Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (notification No. 11787-11809/ 13.10.2005) of the isolation of an avian influenza virus, type H5.

The virus was isolated from samples taken from two hens and a duck in the backyard premises of two inhabitants of Ceamurlia-de-Jos locality, close to Golovita Lake in Tulcea County.

During the morning of 13 October, the NSVFSA decided to send the isolated virus to VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (European Union and OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza).

Up to the morning of 13 October, a total of 4,797 birds (4,009 hens, 318 ducks, 238 geese and 232 turkey hens) from 72 backyard premises (out of a total of 420 backyard premises existing in Ceamurlia-de-Jos) had been killed and their cadavers destroyed by incineration. Culling and incineration procedures for domestic poultry are still in progress and will be completed as soon as possible.

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### AMERICAN FOULBROOD IN NORWAY

(**Date of previous outbreak of American foulbrood in Norway reported to the OIE:** 2003).

#### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 7 October 2005 from Dr Keren Bar-Yaacov, Chief Veterinary Officer, Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Brumunddal:

**Report date:** 7 October 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** re-occurrence of a listed disease in a country following a report declaring the outbreak(s) ended.

**Precise identification of agent:** *Paenibacillus larvae* subsp. *larvae*.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 29 September 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 12 September 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

#### Details of 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
Østfold	Sarpsborg	apiary	Båtstangen	12 Sept. 2005	api	9*	...	...	9*	...
Østfold	Sarpsborg	apiary	Ødegård	15 Sept. 2005	api	4*	...	...	4*	...
Østfold	Råde	apiary	Finnsbekk	15 Sept. 2005	api	4*	...	...	4*	...

\* hives

#### Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Norges veterinærhøgskole, Oslo	- microscopic examination of larvae; - culture.	29 Sept. 2005	positive

**Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:** unknown or not conclusive.

**Control measure undertaken:** stamping out (destruction of all hives).

**Final report:** no.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN RUSSIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 3**

*Translation of information received on 7 October 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:*

**End of previous report period:** 20 August 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [34], 274, dated 26 August 2005).

**End of this report period:** 5 October 2005.

The following is preliminary information.

In Kurgan region, in an industrial poultry farm containing approximately 500,000 hens, clinical signs characteristic of highly pathogenic avian influenza appeared among the poultry.

Samples were collected from affected poultry for laboratory testing.

Quarantine was imposed on the poultry farm.

Without waiting for the results of the laboratory tests, the destruction of poultry has begun at the plant using a bloodless method.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN TURKEY**

**(Disease never reported before in Turkey).**

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

*Information received on 9 and 11 October 2005 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:*

**Report date:** 10 October 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** first occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country.

**Precise identification of agent:** [see Follow-up report No. 1].

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 6 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 1 October 2005.

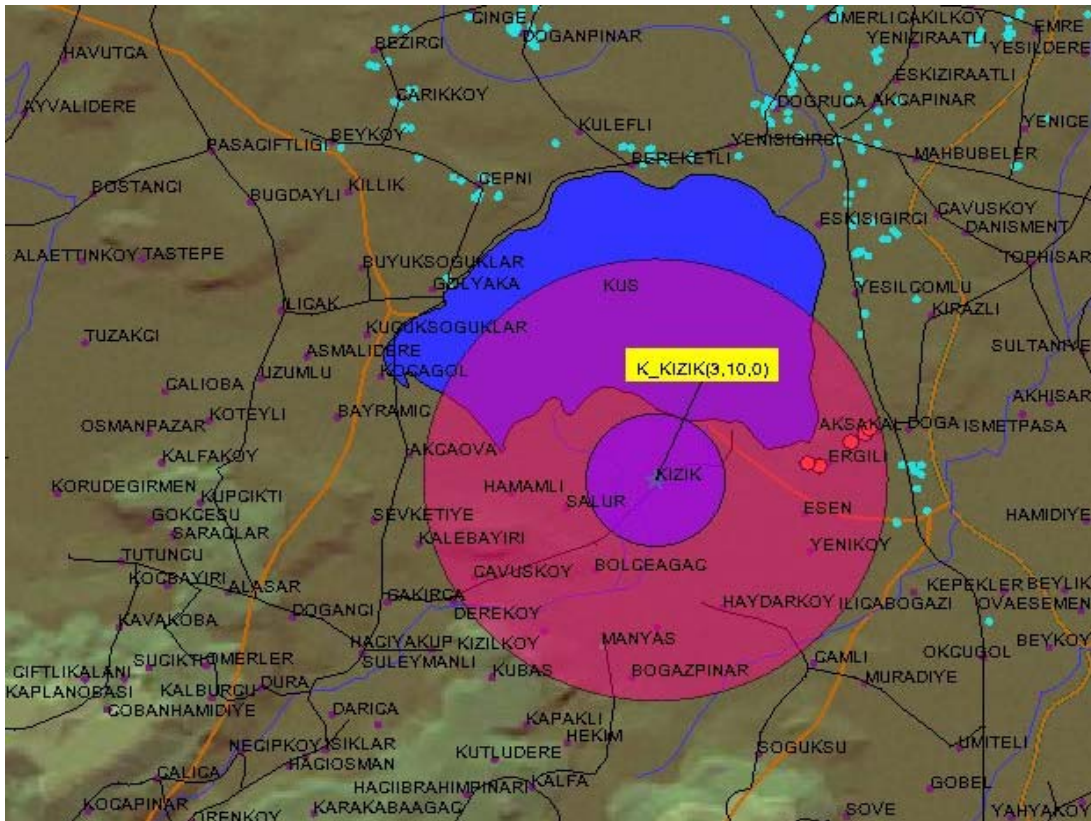
**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory [see details in Follow-up report No. 1].

**Details of outbreak:**

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division (district)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Balikesir	Manyas	farm	Kızıksa	avi	1,800*	1,700	1,700	100	0

\* turkeys aged 4.5 months

The outbreak occurred in a backyard flock kept in a sparsely populated area (military zone) between Kızıksa and Salur villages in Manyas district, Balikesir province. Balikesir is situated in the north-western part of Marmara region.



**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive.

**Control measures undertaken:**

- stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning (a 3-km-radius protection zone and a 10-km-radius surveillance zone have been established around the outbreak);
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

- National and Local Disease Control Centres have been activated.
- In the protection zone, apart from the animals that had died in the outbreak, 2,684 backyard turkeys kept outdoors and 2,200 backyard poultry and other domestic birds (chickens, ducks, pigeons, etc.) were killed and destroyed on 10 October 2005, and their owners compensated. The protection zone contains 7 farms, 2 of which had broiler poultry (a total of 15,907 birds), which were slaughtered and their carcasses stored. The slaughtering was carried out under official veterinary supervision in pre-determined slaughterhouses. The remaining 5 farms did not house poultry.
- In the surveillance zone, poultry farms were identified and surveillance studies have been started.
- Bio-security measures have been increased.
- A special road plan was prepared and has been put in place. Military and police services have also set up roadblocks at the entrance to the region, and are checking all vehicles entering and exiting the protection and surveillance zones.
- A temporary ban has been placed on the export of live poultry and other live birds, eggs and poultry products not subject to heat treatment.
- The sale of all live backyard poultry species in local markets has been prohibited.

- Hunting of wild migratory birds in the region has been prohibited.
- Public awareness is being raised and training sessions are being conducted.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN TURKEY Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 13 October 2005 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

**End of previous report period:** 10 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [41], 336, dated 14 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 13 October 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type A, subtype H5N1.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 6 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 1 October 2005.

**Diagnosis:**

<b>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
Bornova Veterinary Control and Research Institute (national reference laboratory)	rapid test for influenza A	6 Oct. 2005	positive
	ELISA <sup>(1)</sup>	6 Oct. 2005	negative
	inoculation into embryonated chicken eggs	7 Oct. 2005	positive
	haemagglutination inhibition test	7 Oct. 2005	positive for virus subtype H5
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory)	haemagglutination inhibition test	13 Oct. 2005	positive for virus subtype H5N1

**Other details/comments:**

- Surveillance studies have been started for wild migratory water birds.
- A total of 7,626 poultry, backyard turkeys, pigeons and geese have been killed and destroyed, with compensation for their owners.
- All notifications and suspect samples have been investigated.

**Final report:** no.

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## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL

(Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Brazil reported to the OIE: August 2004 [virus type C]).

(Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease virus type O in Brazil reported to the OIE: May 2004).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 9 October 2005 from Dr Jorge Caetano Junior, Director, Department of Animal Protection (DDA), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Brasilia:

**Report date:** 9 October 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.

**Precise identification of agent:** foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype O.

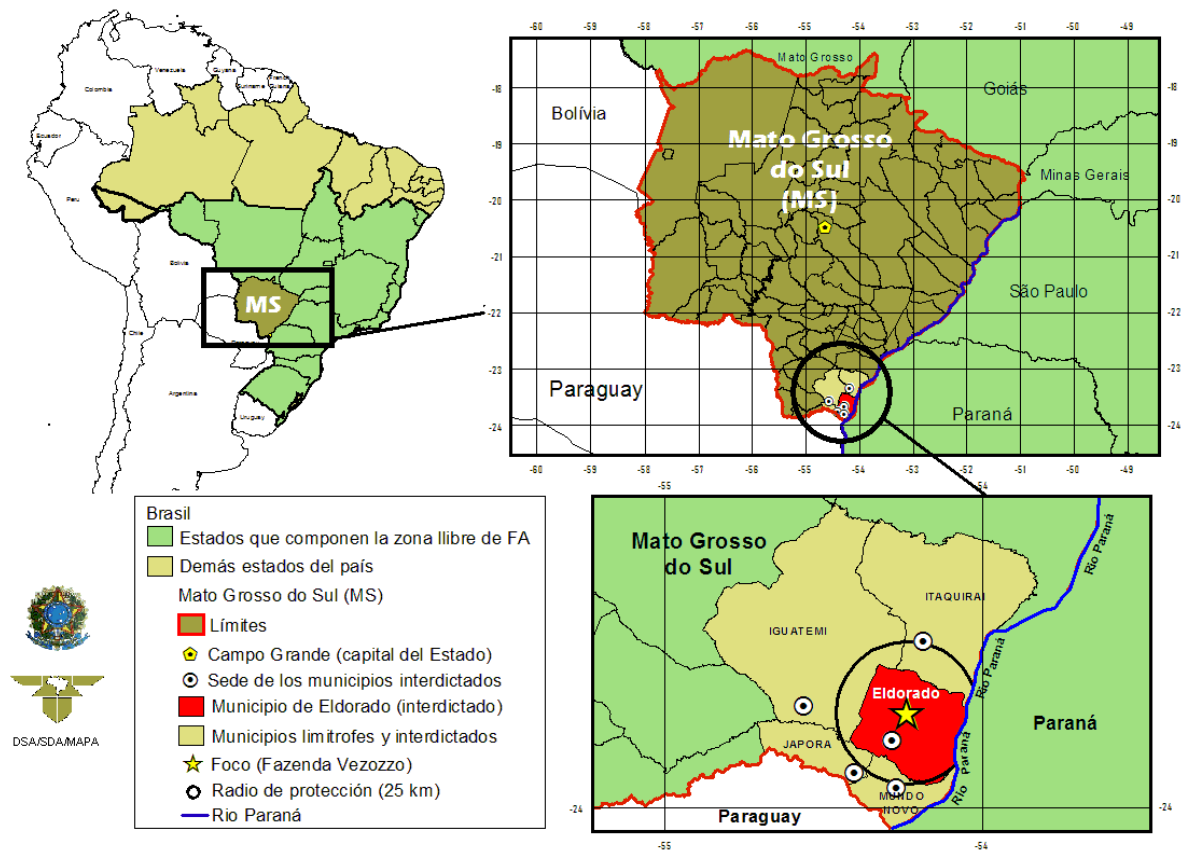
**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 8 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 26 September 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

### Details of outbreak:

First administrative division (State)	Lower administrative division (municipality)	Type of epidemiological unit	Latitude	Longitude
Mato Grosso do Sul	Eldorado	farm	23° 42' 01.4" S	54° 14' 07.07" W



<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of animals in the outbreak</b>				
	<b>susceptible</b>	<b>cases</b>	<b>deaths</b>	<b>destroyed</b>	<b>slaughtered</b>
bov	582	153	0	0	0
sui	8	0	0	0	0

**Description of affected population:** all 153 animals showing clinical signs are mixed breed (3/4 Nelore and 7/8 Limousin) fattening cattle reared at pasture; most of them are between 8 and 12 months old.

**Diagnosis:**

<b>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</b>	<b>Species examined</b>	<b>Diagnostic tests used</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
National Agricultural Defence Laboratory (LANAGRO-PE), Recife, Pernambuco	bov	- indirect sandwich ELISA <sup>(1)</sup> (using epithelium); - EITB <sup>(2)</sup> (using serum).	8 Oct. 2005	positive

Around 5.30 p.m. on 30 September 2005, a suspected outbreak of FMD in a farm in Eldorado municipality was notified to the official veterinary service of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul by the veterinarian assisting the farm.

At 5.30 a.m. on 1 October, the official veterinary service visited the farm and placed it under quarantine. Samples of epithelium and blood were collected for laboratory testing purposes.

The laboratory examination required passages in cell culture. The test results became conclusive on 8 October.

Samples will be submitted to PANAFTOSA<sup>(3)</sup> for virus characterisation purposes.

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive.

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- disinfection of infected premises;
- the municipality of Eldorado and four neighbouring municipalities (Iguatemi, Itaquiraí, Japorã and Mundo Novo) have been placed under quarantine, with checkpoints being set up to prevent any movement outside these districts of animals and products/by-products originating from animals susceptible to FMD;
- a 25-km safety zone has been set up around the outbreak; it consists of three sanitary zones, as follows: an infected zone within a 3-km radius around the outbreak, a 7-km-wide surveillance zone around the infected zone, and a 15-km-wide buffer zone around the surveillance zone;
- 5 holdings located within the infected zone and comprising a total of 8,215 cattle, 200 sheep and 54 pigs were inspected without any other sick animals being found;
- 75 holdings located within the surveillance zone and comprising a total of 27,884 cattle, 1,525 sheep and 276 pigs were inspected without any other sick animals being found;
- movement control inside the country;
- epidemiological survey.

**B. To be undertaken:** stamping out *in situ* (preliminary work has already been undertaken).

The relevant activities in the region involve the use of material and human resources from the State and Federal governments, with assistance from the public forces at fixed checkpoints and mobile teams.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(2) EITB: electroimmunotransfer blot

(3) PANAFTOSA: Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

Translation of information received on 14 October 2005 from Dr Jorge Caetano Junior, Director, Department of Animal Protection (DDA), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Brasilia:

**End of previous report period:** 9 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [41], 339, dated 14 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 13 October 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype 0.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 8 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 26 September 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

**Details of outbreak (updated data):**

Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
	susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
bov	584*	154	0	584	0
sui	8	0	0	8	0

\* includes 2 calves born after 9 October 2005

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive (investigations under way).

**Control measures undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- stamping out (operations for the destruction of all susceptible animals were completed on 12 October 2005);
- disinfection of infected premises;
- the municipality of Eldorado and four neighbouring municipalities (Iguatemi, Itaquiraí, Japorã and Mundo Novo) are being maintained under quarantine, with 13 checkpoints being set up to prevent any movement outside these districts of animals and products/by-products originating from animals susceptible to FMD and intended for sale on national and international markets;
- the 25-km safety zone around the outbreak has been maintained;
- continuous inspection of properties in the safety zone; to date, 296 properties, comprising a total of 52,685 cattle, 1,674 sheep and goats, and 1,438 pigs, have been visited;
- movement control inside the country;
- epidemiological survey ongoing.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Other details/comments:**

Surveillance activities in the safety zone resulted in the detection, on 10 October 2005, of two new suspected outbreaks of a vesicular disease in beef cattle farms:

- One of the farms, in the neighbourhood of the initial outbreak, is in the municipality of Eldorado. It comprises 3,548 cattle, 166 sheep, 34 goats and 2 pigs; among these animals, only 7 cattle, aged between 12 and 24 months, have clinical signs.
- The other farm is in the municipality of Japorã. It comprises 314 cattle, 20 of which have clinical signs of a vesicular disease (19 aged between 12 and 24 months and 1 aged over 24 months).

Samples were taken from the animals in both farms and were sent to the LANAGRO laboratory in Belém, Pará, where they arrived on 12 October.

## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ISRAEL

(**Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Israel reported to the OIE:** July 2005).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 9 October 2005 from Dr Moshe Chaimovitz, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit-Dagan:

**Report date:** 9 October 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:** 26 September 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** unknown.

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

### Details of outbreak:

First administrative division (region)	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
HaMerkaz	Petach-Tiqva	village	Ramot Hashavim	avi	50	10	10	40	0

**Description of affected population:** the outbreak occurred in a backyard flock of poultry.

### Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Tsfat regional poultry disease laboratory	pathogen isolation by egg inoculation	2 Oct. 2005	positive
Kimron Veterinary Institute	polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on swabs	2 Oct. 2005	positive
	intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test	in progress	pending

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive.

### Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out (the flock was destroyed on 2 October 2005);
- movement control inside the country;
- screening (in progress);
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises.

### Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

Species	Total number of animals vaccinated	Details of the vaccine
poultry	all flocks within a radius of 10 km	live virus vaccine (VH strain) by spray; ICPI 0.15

In Israel, vaccination against Newcastle disease is compulsory. Orders were issued to all owners of poultry and other avian species within a radius of 10 km to perform an immediate booster vaccination.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Other details/comments:** all poultry holdings within a radius of 3 km around the outbreak were checked serologically and/or clinically for Newcastle disease, with negative results.

**Final report:** no.

**EQUINE RHINOPNEUMONITIS IN ISRAEL**  
**Follow-up report No. 1**

Information received on 9 October 2005 from Dr Moshe Chaimovitz, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit-Dagan:

**End of previous report period:** 31 July 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [31], 235, dated 5 August 2005).

**End of this report period:** 7 October 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** herpesvirus 1.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 21 July 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 27 June 2005.

**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical 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
HaDarom region	Beer-Sheva	farm	En Habesor	3 July 2005	equ	2	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0
HaMerkaz region	HaSharon	farm	Rishpon	14 Aug 2005	equ	50	4 <sup>(d)</sup>	0	0	0
HaMerkaz region	Petach-Tiqva	farm	Eyal	13 Sept 2005	equ	21	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0
HaMerkaz region	Ramala	village	Bet Dagan	22 June 2005	equ	2	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0
HaMerkaz region	Rehovot	farm	Bet Oved	5 July 2005	equ	30	10 <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	HaSharon	farm	Bet Yehoshua	28 July 2005	equ	15	4 <sup>(d)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Kineret	farm	Sharona	28 Aug 2005	equ	12	4 <sup>(c)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Tsefat	farm	Vered-Hagalil	7 Aug 2005	equ	30	6 <sup>(d)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Yizreel	farm	En Dor	4 Sept 2005	equ	15	3 <sup>(b)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Yizreel	farm	Gazit	5 Sept 2005	equ	8	3 <sup>(b)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Yizreel	farm	Hayogev	3 July 2005	equ	21	10 <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Yizreel	farm	Kefar Yehezqel	19 Sept 2005	equ	10	4 <sup>(c)</sup>	0	0	0
HaTsafon region	Yizreel	farm	Nahalal	4 Aug 2005	equ	20	1 <sup>(d)</sup>	0	0	0
Jerusalem	Jerusalem	farm	Adderet	28 June 2005	equ	4	1 <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0

(a) confirmation by virus isolation

(b) serologically diagnosed

(c) clinically diagnosed

(d) clinically diagnosed and serologically confirmed

**Description of affected population:** horses in riding and breeding stables.

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Dates	Results
Kimron Veterinary Institute, Beit-Dagan	- virus neutralisation test based on seroconversion; - fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation on PK13 cells.	27 June – 30 Sept. 2005	positive

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive.

**Control measures undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- screening.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** no. All horses that their owners wish to move for exhibition and competition purposes are required to be vaccinated. Horses will be permitted to move only one week after the second booster vaccination. All horses in this category have recently been vaccinated for the first time.

**Other details/comments:** in all the stables and localities (outbreaks), apart from Vered-Hagalil, the quarantine has been lifted as no new signs of virus activity have been detected (clinically and serologically).

**Final report:** no.

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**BLUETONGUE IN SPAIN**  
**Virus detection (follow-up report No. 1)**

*Translation of information received on 11 October 2005 from Dr Arnaldo Cabello Navarro, Deputy Director General of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Madrid:*

**End of previous report period:** 22 July 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [30], 213, dated 29 July 2005).

**End of this report period:** 11 October 2005.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 21 July 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 18 July 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** 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
Andalusia	Córdoba	farm	Belmez	29 Sept 2005	bov	26	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Córdoba	farm	Espiel	5 Oct 2005	bov	122	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Córdoba	farm	Hinojosa del Duque	7 Oct 2005	bov	131	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Córdoba	farm	Hornachuelos	29 Sept 2005	bov	225	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Córdoba	farm	Palma del Rio	28 Sept 2005	bov	70	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Alajar	8 Aug 2005	bov	86	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Aroche	3 Aug 2005	bov	109	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Arroyomolinos de León	8 Aug 2005	bov	208	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Cerro de Andevalo	14 Sept 2005	bov	30	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Cortegana	26 Aug 2005	cap	371	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Cortelazor	27 Sept 2005	bov	530	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Fuenteheridos	14 Sept 2005	bov	2	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Gibraleon	8 Sept 2005	bov	170	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Jabugo	3 Aug 2005	bov	281	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Linares de la Sierra	19 Sept 2005	bov	383	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Niebla	8 Aug 2005	bov	180	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Palma del Condado	17 Aug 2005	bov	181	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Puebla de Guzman	18 Aug 2005	bov	229	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	San Bartolomé de la Torre	25 Aug 2005	bov	173	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Valdelarco	8 Aug 2005	bov	409	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Valverde del Camino	14 Sept 2005	bov	10	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Valverde del Camino	3 Aug 2005	bov	115	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Huelva	farm	Zufre	28 Sept 2005	bov	34	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Alanis	6 Sept 2005	bov	54	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Almaden de la Plata	19 Aug 2005	bov	280	...	0	0	0

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
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Castillo de las Guardas	19 Aug 2005	bov	170	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Cazalla de Sierra	6 Sept 2005	bov	439	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Constantina	19 Sept 2005	bov	102	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Constantina	19 Sept 2005	bov	49	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Constantina	1 Sept 2005	bov	172	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	El Castillo de las Guardas	19 Aug 2005	bov	158	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	El Castillo de las Guardas	19 Aug 2005	bov	291	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	El Ronquillo	19 Aug 2005	bov	17	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	El Ronquillo	19 Aug 2005	bov	20	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Gerena	19 Aug 2005	bov	84	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Guillena	19 Aug 2005	bov	161	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Puebla del Río	19 Sept 2005	bov	333	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Villamanrique de la Condesa	27 Sept 2005	bov	138	...	0	0	0
Andalusia	Sevilla	farm	Villanueva del Río y Minas	1 Sept 2005	bov	127	...	0	0	0
Andaluicia	Sevilla	farm	Guillena	19 Aug 2005	bov	54	...	0	0	0
Castilla-La Mancha	Ciudad Real	farm	Chillon	6 Oct 2005	bov	144	...	0	0	0
Castilla-La Mancha	Toledo	farm	Calera y Chozas	20 Sept 2005	bov	297	...	0	0	0
Castilla-León	Avila	farm	Arenas S. Pedro	29 Sept 2005	bov	34	...	0	0	0
Castilla-León	Avila	farm	Candeleda	27 Sept 2005	bov	12	...	0	0	0
Castilla-León	Salamanca	farm	La Albergueria	29 Sept 2005	bov	15	...	0	0	0
Castilla-León	Salamanca	farm	Sotoserrano	29 Sept 2005	ovi	130	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Barcarrota	12 Aug 2005	bov	41	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Cabeza del Buey	29 Sept 2005	bov	57	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Fuente del Maestre	25 Aug 2005	bov	169	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Granja Torrehermosa	27 Sept 2005	bov	25	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Jerez de los Caballeros	4 Aug 2005	bov	65	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Llerena	25 Aug 2005	bov	445	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Manguilla	6 Sept 2005	bov	169	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Mérida	6 Sept 2005	bov	178	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Puebla Alcocer	29 Sept 2005	bov	78	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	San Vicente de Alcántara	18 Aug 2005	bov	354	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Valdelacalzada	30 Aug 2005	bov	121	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Valencia del Ventoso	12 Aug 2005	bov	1395	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Villanueva del Fresno	12 Aug 2005	bov	82	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Badajoz	farm	Zalamea de la Serena	20 Sept 2005	bov	525	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Aldeanueva del Camino	12 Sept 2005	bov	124	...	0	0	0

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
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Belvis de Monroy	20 Sept 2005	bov	26	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Ceclavin	2 Sept 2005	bov	112	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Coria	18 Aug 2005	bov	139	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	El Gordo	27 Sept 2005	bov	1	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Eljas	27 Sept 2005	bov	40	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Jarandilla Vera	29 Sept 2005	bov	12	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Talayuela	29 Aug 2005	bov	539	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Toril	29 Aug 2005	bov	467	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Trujillo	29 Aug 2005	bov	83	...	0	0	0
Extremadura	Cáceres	farm	Zarza la Mayor	2 Sept 2005	bov	280	...	0	0	0

\* **Note:** The statistical sampling method used for epidemiological surveillance does not give the total number of infected animals within the positive farms. No clinical cases were detected.

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Central Veterinary Laboratory, Algete, Madrid	bov/ovi/cap	RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup>	17 July – 6 Oct. 2005	8,895 positive results out of 92,502 tests performed

**Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive; vectors.

**Control measures undertaken:**

- control of arthropods;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** no.

**Final report:** no.

(1) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase – polymerase chain reaction

**EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA IN FRANCE**  
**Follow-up report No. 3**

Translation of information received on 10 October 2005 from Dr Monique Eloit, Deputy Director General, General Directorate for Food (DGAL), Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Rural Affairs, Paris:

**End of previous report period:** 20 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [38], 315, dated 23 September 2005).

**End of this report period:** 10 October 2005.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 1 April 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of outbreak (updated data):**

First administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
				susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Eure-et-Loir department	farm	Barjouville district	equ	23	4	0	3*	0

\* The first three positive animals were euthanised in April-May 2005

**Description of affected population:** the fourth case was detected in the same equestrian centre as the first three cases, in Barjouville district. The horse in question did not present clinical signs of the disease but was found to be serologically positive during tests performed within the context of procedures to eradicate the infection from the equestrian centre. The animal had tested negative to the Coggins' test carried out at the end of June 2005.

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnosis was made	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Study and Research Laboratory for Animal Pathology and Zoonoses (LERPAZ, AFSSA <sup>(1)</sup> ), Maisons-Alfort	Coggins' test	4th case: 3 October 2005	positive

**Origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive. The epidemiological survey is ongoing.

**Control measures**

- A. Undertaken:** under the terms of a by-law, the equestrian centre remains "declared infected" for a minimum period of four months and all movements have been prohibited.
- B. To be undertaken:** the fourth positive horse is due to be euthanised soon.

**Other details/comments:**

The investigations carried out in the vicinity of the infected centre in May and June 2005, in an area conducive to the breeding of insects, did not detect any other infected equids.

The National Reference Laboratory is due to conduct an investigation mission to the equestrian centre in the near future to identify and eliminate any risk factors that could be hindering the eradication of the infection in the centre.

(1) LERPAZ: Laboratoire d'études et de recherches en pathologie animale et zoonoses. AFSSA: Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments (French Agency for Food Safety)



**ANTHRAX IN TURKMENISTAN**  
**Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)**

*Translation of information received on 10 October 2005 from Dr Murad G. Gochmuradov, Director of the Turkmenistan Veterinary Union, Ashgabat:*

**End of previous report period:** 2 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [36], 295, dated 9 September 2005).

**End of this report period:** 10 October 2005.

The last case of anthrax among small ruminants in the Myrabirat Sopyev Farmers' Association was reported on 3 September 2005.

After all the necessary veterinary health measures had been implemented, quarantine was completely released on 20 September 2005.

\*  
\* \*

**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 20**

*Information received on 12 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:** 2 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [40], 328, dated 7 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 9 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	Mesa	f	Collbran	25 Sep 2005	equ	1	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Montezuma	f	Dolores	18 Sep 2005	equ	8	4	0	0	0
Colorado	Ouray	f	Ridgeway	25 Sep 2005	bov	120	1	0	0	0
Montana	Big Horn	f	Hardin	28 Sep 2005	equ	42	2	0	0	0
Montana	Big Horn	f	Lodge Grass	25 Sep 2005	equ	6	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	Scotts Bluff	f	Lyman	29 Sep 2005	bov	61	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	Scotts Bluff	f	Scottsbluff	30 Sep 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0
Utah	Duchesne	f	Fruitland	23 Sep 2005	bov	8	3	0	0	0
Wyoming	Bighorn	f	Burlington	29 Sep 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Bighorn	f	Lowell	21 Sep 2005	equ	3	0	0	0	0
					bov	43	3	0	0	0
Wyoming	Bighorn	f	Lowell	25 Sep 2005	equ	35	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	Converse	f	Glenrock	23 Sep 2005	bov	4	1	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
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Ethete	29 Aug 2005	equ	17	2	0	0	0
					bov	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Pavillion	27 Sep 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Riverton	1 Oct 2005	equ	7	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Fremont	f	Riverton	15 Aug 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	17 Sep 2005	equ	2	1	0	0	0
					bov	160	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	20 Sep 2005	equ	6	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Goshen	f	Torrington	25 Sep 2005	equ	7	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	5 October 2005	positive (virus type New Jersey)
	equ	complement fixation test	7 October 2005	positive
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, New York	bov	complement fixation test	7 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<sup>(1)</sup>, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, 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.

**Final report:** no.

(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.

## HIGH MORTALITY OBSERVED IN WILD BIRDS IN IRAN

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 12 and 13 October 2005 from Dr Mansour Sayari, Head of Iran Veterinary Organization, Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, Tehran:

**Report date:** 12 October 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential.

**Precise identification of agent:** no agent has been identified yet.

**Date of start of the event:** 2 October 2005.

#### Details of outbreak:

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
West Azerbaijan	Poldasht	...	Aras River (bordering Nakhjavan)	fau	...	...	3,673	0	0

**Description of affected population:** wild waterfowl (wild ducks).

**Diagnosis:** no post-mortem lesions are seen in dead birds; weakness and death are the only clinical evidence.

The following tests were done for avian influenza virus subtypes H5, H7 and H9 and all the results were negative.

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Central Veterinary Laboratory of Iran	haemagglutination inhibition (using serum samples)	2 Oct. 2005	negative
	- rapid test for influenza A (using faecal samples); - PCR <sup>(1)</sup> (using tissues).	8 Oct. 2005	negative

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive.

#### Control measures undertaken:

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected areas.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Final report:** no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 72**

Information received on 14 October 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

**End of previous report period:** 6 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [40], 330, dated 7 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 13 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
KamphaengPhet	KlongSomBoon, KlongKlung	village	village No. 5	11 Oct. 2005	avi	40	8	4	36	0
KanchanaBuri	PangTru, PhaNomThuan	village	village No. 9	12 Oct. 2005	avi	149	101	101	48	0
KanchanaBuri	PangTru, PhaNomThuan	village	village No. 18	12 Oct. 2005	avi	34	13	13	21	0
KanchanaBuri	RangWai, PhaNomThuan	village	village No. 9	12 Oct. 2005	avi	30	18	18	12	0
KanchanaBuri	RangWai, PhaNomThuan	village	village No. 13	12 Oct. 2005	avi	24	9	9	15	0
NakhonPathom	LumPhaYa, Muang	village	village No. 9	10 Oct. 2005	avi	1,960	270	270	1,690	0
SuphanBuri	BoSuPhan, SongPhiNong	village	village No. 17	7 Oct. 2005	avi	14,800	2,745	2,745	10,327	0

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:**

- Outbreak in SuphanBuri: broiler chicken farm.
- Outbreak in NakhonPathom: small chicken farm.
- Outbreaks in KamphaengPhet and KanchanaBuri: native poultry.

**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 53 confirmed outbreaks in 7 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
KamphaengPhet	19
KanchanaBuri	4
NakhonPathom	3
Saraburi	5
SuphanBuri	20

The seven 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	38
quail	5
broilers	4
fighting cocks	3
laying ducks	2
laying hens	1

**Final report:** no.

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\* \*

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