

## Contents

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Newcastle disease in Israel: follow-up report No. 1  | 375 |
| Newcastle disease in Israel: follow-up report No. 2 (final report)   | 377 |
| Rinderpest in Uzbekistan: the Delegate declares his country 'provisionally free from rinderpest'   | 378 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Croatia   | 378 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Croatia: follow-up report No. 1   | 380 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Croatia: follow-up report No. 2   | 381 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Turkey: follow-up report No. 2  | 382 |
| Newcastle disease in Denmark   | 383 |
| Newcastle disease in France  | 384 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Romania: follow-up report No. 4   | 386 |
| American foulbrood in Chile  | 387 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in the People's Republic of China: follow-up report No. 4  | 388 |
| Foot and mouth disease in Brazil: follow-up report No. 4   | 389 |
| Foot and mouth disease in Brazil: follow-up report No. 5   | 390 |
| Foot and mouth disease in Brazil: follow-up report No. 6   | 392 |
| Vesicular stomatitis in the United States of America: follow-up report No. 22  | 393 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Thailand: follow-up report No. 74   | 394 |
| Miscellaneous: Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus detected in an import quarantine unit in the United Kingdom   | 396 |
| Miscellaneous: Following detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus in an import quarantine unit in the United Kingdom, Taipei China reiterates that it is free of avian influenza | 397 |

### NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ISRAEL Follow-up report No. 1

*Information received on 11 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:** 9 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [41], 342, dated 14 October 2005).

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

**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 new outbreak:**

| First administrative division (region) | 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 |
| HaDarom                                | Beer-Sheva                    | village                      | Segev-Shalom         | 1 Oct. 2005                   | avi     | 2,000                             | ...   | 1,550  | 450       | 0           |

**Description of affected population in the new outbreak:** a broiler flock.

**Diagnosis:**

| Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed | Diagnostic tests used                              | Date         | Results  |
|--|--|--------------|----------|
| Beer-Tuvia regional poultry disease laboratory     | pathogen isolation by egg inoculation              | 9 Oct. 2005  | positive |
| Kimron Veterinary Institute                        | polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on allantoic fluid | 10 Oct. 2005 | positive |
|  | intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test      | in progress* | pending* |

\* [see Follow-up report No. 2, dated 26 October 2005]

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

- stamping out (the flock was destroyed on 10 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.

**Other details/comments:** there are no poultry holdings within a radius of 3 km around the outbreak.

**Final report:** no.

\*  
\* \*

**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ISRAEL**  
**Follow-up report No. 2 (final report)**

*Information received on 27 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:** 11 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [43], 375, dated 28 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 26 October 2005.

No further suspected cases have been reported.

The outbreaks in Ramot Hashavim, Petach-Tiqva district, and Segev-Shalom, Beer-Sheva district, are considered closed.

Protection measures and movement restrictions have been lifted.

All poultry holdings in the villages within a radius of 3 km (surveillance zone) of the outbreaks were checked serologically and/or clinically and were found to be negative for Newcastle disease.

No cases were detected in any poultry or in any other avian species within a radius of 10 km, namely the area in which an immediate booster vaccination was performed.

On 19 October 2005, the intracerebral pathogenicity index tests performed at Kimron Veterinary Institute gave the following results for the isolated viruses:

- Outbreak in Ramot Hashavim, Petach-Tiqva district: 1.80.
- Outbreak in Segev-Shalom, Beer-Sheva district: 1.81.

\*  
\* \*

## **RINDERPEST IN UZBEKISTAN: THE DELEGATE DECLARES HIS COUNTRY 'PROVISIONALLY FREE FROM RINDERPEST'**

*Information received on 20 October 2005 from Dr Tulegen Omarovich Omarov, Head of the Main State Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Tashkent:*

**Report date:** 14 October 2005.

Rinderpest last occurred in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1928.

From the 1970s until 1998, cattle in Angor, Muzrabad, Djarkurgan and Termez districts of Surkhandarya province, which borders Afghanistan, were routinely vaccinated against rinderpest; between 90,000 and 100,000 cattle per year were vaccinated. Vaccination ceased in 1998 and has not been used since.

During the period 1996-1998, veterinary specialists of Uzbekistan took part in seminars within the framework of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme under the guidance of the FAO<sup>(1)</sup> and the IAEA<sup>(2)</sup>. Sero-monitoring of rinderpest was carried out in accordance with this programme in 1998. More than 16,531 blood samples were examined by ELISA<sup>(3)</sup> at the Veterinary Laboratory of the Republic. The results of the examinations for rinderpest were negative. The Main State Veterinary Department operates a surveillance system that would rapidly detect any incursion of rinderpest.

In view of the fact that rinderpest has been absent since 1928 and that vaccination against the disease ceased in 1998, and in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 3.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, the Delegate declares the whole of the territory of Uzbekistan 'provisionally free from rinderpest'.

(1) FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(2) IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

(3) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

\*  
\* \*

## **HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CROATIA**

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

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

*Information received on 21 October 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:*

**Report date:** 21 October 2005.

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

**Precise identification of agent:** [see Follow-up report No. 2].

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

**Date of start of the event:** 19 October 2005.

**Clinical disease:** yes.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of outbreak:**

| <b>First administrative division</b><br>(County) | <b>Lower administrative division</b><br>(municipality) | <b>Type of epidemiological unit</b> | <b>Name of the location</b> | <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> |
| Viroviticko-Podravska                            | Zdenci   | village                             | 'Grudnjak'                  | fau            | approx. 1,500*                           | 15           | 15            | 0                | 0                  |

\* swans

About 1,500 swans arrived on 19 October 2005 at the location of the fresh water fish farm 'Grudnjak' in Zdenci municipality. Fifteen swans died but only 6 of them were available for laboratory testing.

The bird deaths were notified by a farm worker to the veterinary inspector of the county. Organ samples were taken and submitted on 19 October to the Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute. Laboratory procedures started as soon as the samples arrived at the laboratory. On the afternoon of 21 October, avian influenza virus subtype H5 was isolated from the samples.

**Diagnosis:**

| <b>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</b>   | <b>Birds examined</b> | <b>Diagnostic tests used</b>       | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Results</b>                |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute (national reference laboratory for diseases of poultry) | swans                 | virus isolation in chicken embryos | 21 Oct. 2005 | positive for virus subtype H5 |
|   |                       | haemagglutination inhibition test  | 21 Oct. 2005 | positive                      |

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** seasonal migration of wild birds – swans.

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

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

**B. To be undertaken:**

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- stamping out.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Final report:** no.

\*  
\* \*

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CROATIA  
Follow-up report No. 1**

Information received on 26 October 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

**End of previous report period:** 21 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [43], 378, dated 28 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 24 October 2005.

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

**Date of start of the event:** 19 October 2005.

**Clinical disease:** yes.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of new outbreak:**

| First administrative division (County) | Lower administrative division (municipality) | 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 |
| Osjecko-baranjska                      | Nasice                                       | village                      | 'Ribnjak 1905'       | 21 Oct. 2005                  | fau     | 244                               | ...   | 15*    | ...       | 0           |

\* swans

Fifteen swans were found dead between 22 and 24 October 2005 on the fish farm 'Ribnjak 1905', in Nasice municipality. On 22 October, two dead swans were sent to the Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute. On 24 October they were found to be positive for avian influenza virus subtype H5.

On 23 October, in the same location, cloacal swabs were taken from 7 additional dead swans and from 4 hunted wild birds (3 shorebirds and 1 cormorant). Laboratory testing of these samples is on-going.

**Diagnosis:**

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed  | Birds examined | Diagnostic tests used              | Date         | Results                       |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute (national reference laboratory for diseases of poultry) | swans          | virus isolation in chicken embryos | 24 Oct. 2005 | positive for virus subtype H5 |
|   |                | haemagglutination inhibition test  | 24 Oct. 2005 | positive                      |

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** seasonal migration of wild birds – swans.

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

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

**B. To be undertaken:**

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- stamping out.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Final report:** no.

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CROATIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 2**

Information received on 27 October 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

**End of previous report period:** 24 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [43], 380, dated 28 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 27 October 2005.

**Updated information about the examination of samples taken from dead swans on the territory of Zdenci municipality<sup>(1)</sup>**

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

**Diagnosis:**

| <b>Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed</b>   | <b>Outbreak</b>     | <b>Birds examined</b> | <b>Diagnostic tests used</b>       | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Results</b>                                 |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute (national reference laboratory for diseases of poultry) | Zdenci municipality | swans                 | virus isolation in chicken embryos | 21 Oct. 2005 | positive for virus subtype H5                  |
|   |                     |                       | haemagglutination inhibition test  | 21 Oct. 2005 | positive                                       |
| VLA Weybridge (United Kingdom) (OIE Reference Laboratory)   | Zdenci municipality | swans                 | RT-PCR <sup>(2)</sup>              | 26 Oct. 2005 | positive for virus subtype H5N1 <sup>(a)</sup> |

- (a) Extract from the preliminary results report from VLA Weybridge (26 October 2005): "Conventional amino acid sequencing at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin (HA) has revealed multi basic amino acid sequences of 'PQGERRRKKRGLF' which is consistent with highly pathogenic avian influenza. Molecular phylogeny based on a short fragment (300 base pairs) of HA1 indicates that the HA gene of all the four samples has a 99.7% identity with A/Great Black Headed Gull/Qinqhai/2/05, 99.3% identity with the Turkish virus and 99.1% identity with the Romanian virus".

**Final report:** no.

(1) See Immediate notification report dated 21 October 2005

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

\*  
\* \*

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN TURKEY**  
**Follow-up report No. 2**

*Information received on 21 October 2005 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control (GDPC), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:*

**End of previous report period:** 13 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [41], 338, dated 14 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 20 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.

**Control measures:**

Based on the initial test results from the national reference laboratory (Bornova Veterinary Control and Research Institute), the local Veterinary Service quarantined the affected holding on 6 October 2005. At that moment, 1,700 of the 1,800 birds had died. It was decided to cull immediately the 100 remaining live (and mainly sick) birds. All carcasses were buried that same day with lime in two pits within the grounds of the farm.

In addition, the local Crisis Centre ordered the culling of:

- the 2,684 free-range turkeys located about 1 km from the outbreak (direct contact);
- backyard poultry in the protection zone (within a 3-km radius).

All culling was performed by gassing with CO<sub>2</sub> in bins. It started on 8 October and was concluded on 16 October 2005.

The backyard poultry were mainly kept in the village of Kiziksa. They were collected by the staff of the local Crisis Centre and killed and buried in five pits next to the waste site on the outskirts of the village. A total of 10,147 backyard poultry were culled. All poultry were in good condition and no clinical problems were detected during the culling.

In the surveillance zone, a surveillance programme was put into place for all poultry farms. All commercial and backyard flocks are clinically controlled every two days.

Hunting of wild birds is forbidden throughout the country.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

Further information about avian influenza is available on the GDPC website ([www.kkgm.gov.tr](http://www.kkgm.gov.tr)).

**Final report:** no.

\*  
\* \*

## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN DENMARK

**(Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Denmark reported to the OIE:** August 2002).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 21 October 2005 from Dr Preben Willeberg, Chief Veterinary Officer, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Søborg:

**Report date:** 21 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:** 21 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 14 October 2005.

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

### Details of outbreak:

| First administrative division    | Lower administrative division | Type of epidemiological unit | Name of the location | Latitude    | Longitude  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Southern Jutland (Sønderjylland) | Broager                       | farm                         | Broager              | 54° 51.43 N | 9° 39.19 E |

| Species | Number of animals in the outbreak |        |        |           |             |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
|         | susceptible                       | cases  | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| avi     | 41,000                            | 41,000 | 0      | 41,000    | 0           |

**Description of affected population:** hens for hatching egg production.

### Diagnosis:

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed  | Diagnostic tests used | Date         | Results                            |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research | PCR <sup>(1)</sup>    | 19 Oct. 2005 | positive (paramyxovirus 1)         |
|   | sequencing analysis   | 21 Oct. 2005 | positive (highly pathogenic virus) |

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

### Control measures

#### A. Undertaken:

- stamping out (in progress);
- in accordance with European Union legislation, a 3-km-radius protection zone and a 10-km-radius surveillance zone have been established around the infected farm;
- within the zones, poultry cannot be moved without permission from the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration.

#### B. To be undertaken:

disinfection of infected premises.

**Vaccination prohibited:** no.

**Final report:** no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN FRANCE

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

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 21 October 2005 from Dr Monique Eloit, Deputy Director General, General Directorate for Food (DGAL), Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Rural Affairs, Paris:

**Report date:** 21 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:** avian paramyxovirus type 1, pigeon variant; the intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) is 1.61.

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

**Date of start of the event:** 20 September 2005.

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

### **Details of outbreak:**

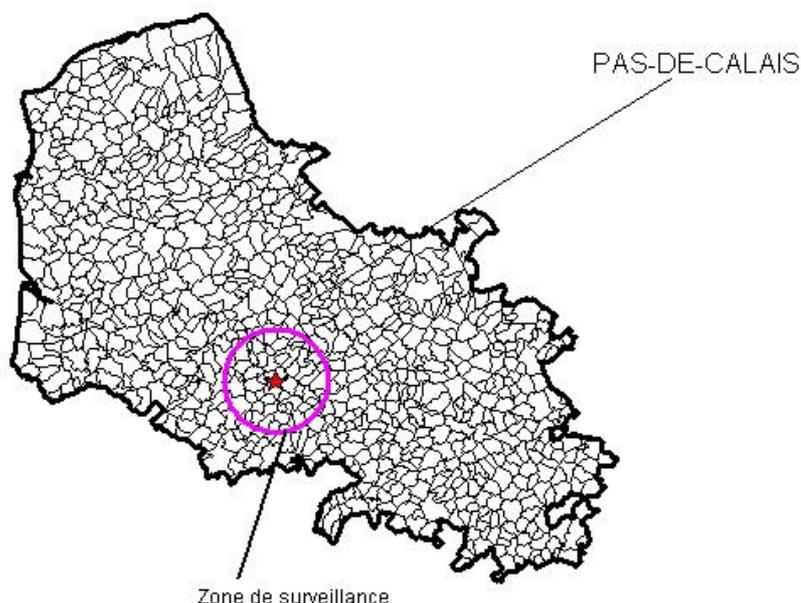
| First administrative division<br>(department) | Lower administrative division<br>(municipality) | Type of epidemiological unit | Species | Number of animals in the outbreak |       |        |           |             |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
|   |   |                              |         | susceptible                       | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Pas-de-Calais                                 | Siracourt                                       | farm                         | avi     | 1,500*                            | ...   | 300    | 1,200     | 0           |

\* pheasants

Location of Pas-de-Calais department



*Location of the outbreak and the surveillance zone*



**Description of affected population:** the outbreak occurred in a farm into which a single flock of 6-week-old pheasants (1,500) is introduced annually to be reared for 12 weeks before being released for hunting purposes.

**Diagnosis:**

| <b>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</b>          | <b>Diagnostic tests used</b>       | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Results</b> |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| AFSSA <sup>(1)</sup> , Ploufragan, national reference laboratory | - virus isolation;<br>- ICPI test. | 21 Oct. 2005 | ICPI=1.61      |

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** considering the date of introduction of the flock (9 July 2005) and the date of the clinical onset (20 September 2005), the most likely hypothesis at present is contamination by wildlife (presence of pigeons in the local environment).

**Control measures undertaken:**

- the birds in the outbreak were slaughtered on 17 October 2005 without waiting for the definitive ICPI results;
- quarantine; as the clinical signs appeared before the end of the pheasants' rearing period, the farm was placed under surveillance and none of the animals left the farm;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises.

All poultry farms located within the 10-km quarantine zone around the outbreak have been identified and placed under surveillance. All movement of poultry out of this zone is prohibited.

Veterinary inspections of poultry farms within the 3-km protection zone around the outbreak will also be carried out.

**Other details/comments:** the first results of investigations in the vicinity of the outbreak indicate the absence of clinical signs in the neighbouring farms.

**Final report:** no.

(1) AFSSA: Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments (French Agency for Food Safety)

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 4**

Information received on 22 October 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

**End of previous report period:** 20 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [42], 357, dated 21 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 22 October 2005.

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

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

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

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of new outbreak:**

| First administrative division (County) | Lower administrative division (district) | 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 |
| Vaslui                                 | Fălciu                                   | village                      | in the vicinity of the village of Fălciu | 21 Oct. 2005                  | fau     | ...                               | 1*    | 1      | ...       | ...         |

\* heron

**Description of affected population in the new outbreak:** a heron was found dead in an unpopulated area, at a distance of about 700 m from Prut River, close to the international border with Moldavia; the heron may have belonged to a flock of migratory birds.

**Diagnosis:**

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed  | Animals examined | Diagnostic tests used | Date         | Results                       |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory for avian influenza) | 1 heron          | virus isolation       | 21 Oct. 2005 | positive for virus subtype H5 |

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

**Final report:** no.

\*  
\* \*

## AMERICAN FOULBROOD IN CHILE

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 22 October 2005 from Dr Hernan Rojas Olavarria, Head, Department of Animal Protection, Department of Agriculture and Animal Production (SAG), Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago:

**Report date:** 21 October 2005.

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

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

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 20 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 15 October 2005.

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

#### Details of outbreak:

| <b>First administrative division</b> | <b>Lower administrative division</b> | <b>Type of epidemiological unit</b> | <b>Name of the location</b> | <b>Latitude</b>  | <b>Longitude</b>   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| VII Region                           | San Antonio, municipality of Molina  | apiary                              | sector Rinconada            | 35° 6' 7.2584" S | 71° 23' 27.4353" 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> |
| api            | 57*                                      | 30           | 0             | 0                | 0                  |

\* hives

#### Diagnosis:

| <b>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</b>  | <b>Diagnostic tests used</b> | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Results</b> |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Department of Laboratories and Plant and Animal Quarantine Stations, Lo Aguirre, Santiago de Chile (official SAG laboratory) | PCR <sup>(1)</sup>           | 19 Oct. 2005 | 20 Oct. 2005   |

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

#### Control measures

##### A. Undertaken:

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- investigations into the origin of the outbreak;
- delineation of a focal zone and a perifocal zone;
- identification of apiaries located in the focal and perifocal zones;
- sampling in apiaries located in the focal zone;
- inspection of apiaries considered as contacts;
- investigations into possible links with other regions in the country.

##### B. To be undertaken:

- stamping out;
- zoning.

**Other details/comments:**

American foulbrood is also present in the province of Copiapó (III Region), approximately 1,000 km to the north of the present outbreak. In the province of Copiapó the disease is subject to an eradication programme, which includes the culling of all colonies in the province and their restocking under the supervision of the SAG, the quarantining of all the restocked apiaries and a system of periodic official clinical inspections, including sampling for laboratory purposes.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

\*  
\* \*

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Follow-up report No. 4**

*Information received on 24 and 25 October 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:*

**End of previous report period:** 19 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [42], 367, dated 21 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 25 October 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H5.

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

**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 |
| AnHui province                | Tianchang municipality        | village                      | Liangying            | 20 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 2,100                              | 550   | 550    | 1,550     | 0           |
| Hunan province                | Xiangtan county               | village                      | Wantang              | 22 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 687                                | 545   | 545    | 142       | 0           |

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

- Outbreak in Liangying, AnHui province: chickens and geese.
- Outbreak in Wantang, Hunan province: chickens and ducks.

**Diagnosis:**

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed   | Diagnostic tests used   | Date                | Results                      |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin (national reference laboratory for avian influenza) | - haemagglutination inhibition test;<br>- RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> . | 24 and 25 Oct. 2005 | positive                     |
|  | intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) test                       | 24 and 25 Oct. 2005 | positive (highly pathogenic) |

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

- stamping out applied to the entire affected poultry flocks; in addition, killing and destruction of 43,186 birds in the area around the outbreak in Liangying, Anhui province, and of 2,345 birds in the area around the outbreak in Wantang, Hunan province;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments;
- dipping/spraying.

**Vaccination in response to the outbreaks:**

| <b>First administrative division</b> | <b>Total number of birds vaccinated</b> | <b>Details of the vaccine</b>                       |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| AnHui province                       | 140,000                                 | monovalent inactivated vaccine against subtype H5N2 |
| Hunan province                       | 43,750                                  |   |

**Final report:** no.

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

\*  
\* \*

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL**  
**Follow-up report No. 4**

*Translation of information received on 26 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:** 20 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [42], 360, dated 21 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 25 October 2005.

On 22 October 2005, the four disease outbreaks in Japorã district and the outbreak in Mundo Novo district (State of Mato Grosso do Sul)<sup>(1)</sup>, suspected of being foot and mouth disease (FMD) on the basis of clinical and epidemiological observations, tested positive for FMD virus serotype O by indirect sandwich ELISA<sup>(2)</sup> (on epithelium) performed at the National Agricultural Defence Laboratory (LANAGRO-PA), Belém (Pará).

**Final report:** no.

(1) see Follow-up report No. 3 dated 20 October 2005

(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

\*  
\* \*

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL Follow-up report No. 5

Translation of information received on 22 and 26 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:** 25 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [43], 389, dated 28 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 25 October 2005.

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

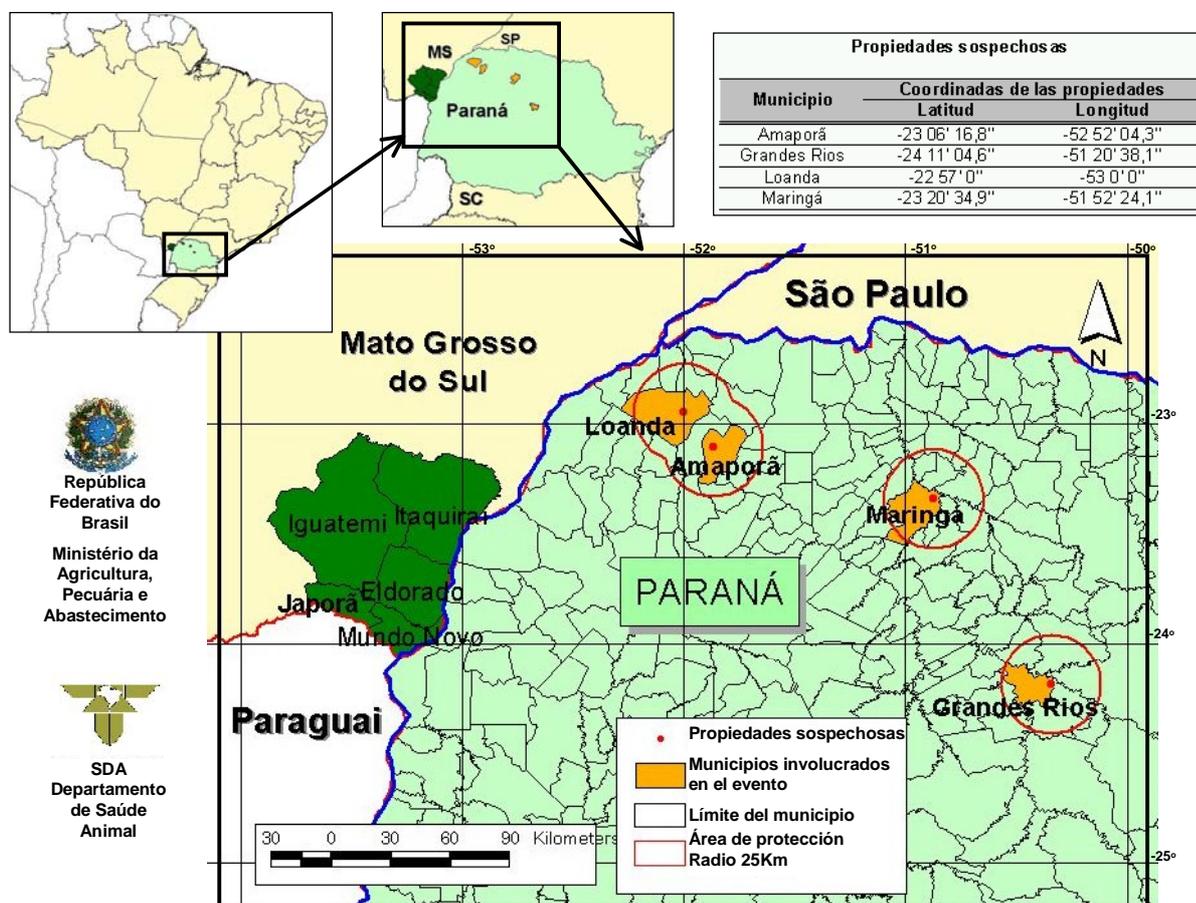
**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 8 October 2005.

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

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

### Details of new outbreaks (suspected):

| First administrative division (State) | Lower administrative division (municipality) | Type of epidemiological unit | Date of start of the event | Species | Number of animals in the (suspected) outbreaks |       |        |           |             |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
|                                       |  |                              |                            |         | susceptible                                    | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Paraná                                | Amaporã                                      | farm                         | ...                        | bov     | 1,731  | 4     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Paraná                                | Grandes Rios                                 | farm                         | ...                        | bov     | 829  | 3     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Paraná                                | Maringá                                      | farm                         | ...                        | bov     | 499  | 5     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Paraná                                | Loanda                                       | farm                         | 18 Oct. 2005               | bov     | 1,112  | 9     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                            | ovi     | 137  | 0     | 0      | 0         | 0           |



**Description of affected populations:** Nelore breed fattening cattle. Twenty animals aged between 12 and 14 months and one animal aged over 36 months have shown clinical signs of a vesicular disease.

The farms were first inspected on 18 October 2005 and it was found from the registers that all the animals were vaccinated.

**Diagnosis:** these clinical suspicions are based on clinical signs suggestive of a vesicular disease. Samples have been taken in all four farms and sent to the National Agricultural Defence Laboratory (LANAGRO-PA), Belém, Pará.

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning.

**B. To be undertaken:**

- stamping out;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

**Other details/comments:**

The suspect herds referred to in this report have in common the fact that they all received animals that had been purchased at auction at Londrina (State of Paraná) on 4 October. The epidemiological investigation established a link between the sick animals and other animals originating from Eldorado (State of Mato Grosso do Sul), a district where two outbreaks of FMD due to virus serotype O had previously been reported<sup>(1)</sup>. The other farms that received animals purchased at the auction sales at Londrina have been placed under surveillance. The animals on these farms do not currently present any clinical signs of a vesicular disease.

**Final report:** no.

(1) See the Immediate notification report and Follow-up reports Nos. 1 and 2

\*  
\* \*

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL**  
**Follow-up report No. 6**

Translation of information received on 26 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:** 25 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [43], 390, dated 28 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 25 October 2005.

**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 new outbreak:**

| First administrative division (State) | Lower administrative division (municipality) | Type of epidemiological unit | Date of start of the outbreak | Species | Number of animals in the outbreak |       |        |           |             |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
|                                       |  |                              |                               |         | susceptible                       | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Mato Grosso do Sul                    | Eldorado                                     | farm                         | 12 Oct. 2005                  | bov     | 24                                | 3     | 0      | 24        | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                               | sui     | 41                                | 0     | 0      | 41        | 0           |

The owner of the affected farm notified the official Veterinary Service of the outbreak on 19 October 2005.

**Description of affected population:** fattening cattle. There have been no reports of suspected cases in species other than bovines.

**Diagnosis:**

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed                   | Species examined | Diagnostic tests used                                     | Date         | Results  |
|--|------------------|---|--------------|----------|
| National Agricultural Defence Laboratory (LANAGRO-PA), Belém, Pará | bov              | indirect sandwich ELISA <sup>(1)</sup> (using epithelium) | 22 Oct. 2005 | positive |

**Source of outbreak:** unknown or inconclusive (investigations in progress).

**A. Undertaken:**

- stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning.

**B. To be undertaken:** disinfection.

**Final report:** no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 22**

Information received on 26 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:** 16 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [42], 362, dated 21 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 23 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                | 1 Oct. 2005                   | bov     | 55                                 | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Colorado                              | Mesa                                   | f                            | Grand Junction       | 5 Oct. 2005                   | equ     | 1                                  | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Colorado                              | Montezuma                              | f                            | Cortez               | 5 Oct. 2005                   | equ     | 6                                  | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Idaho                                 | Caribou                                | f                            | Grace                | 9 Oct. 2005                   | equ     | 9                                  | 4     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Montana                               | Big Horn                               | f                            | St. Xavier           | 6 Oct. 2005                   | equ     | 2                                  | 0     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                      |                               | bov     | 27                                 | 4     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                      |                               | ovi     | 37                                 | 0     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                      |                               | cap     | 1                                  | 0     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Utah                                  | Summit                                 | f                            | Oakley               | 8 Oct. 2005                   | equ     | 5                                  | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                      |                               | bov     | 12                                 | 0     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Wyoming                               | Big Horn                               | f                            | Hyattville           | 24 Sep. 2005                  | equ     | 15                                 | 0     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
|                                       |  |                              |                      |                               | bov     | 300                                | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Wyoming                               | Campbell                               | f                            | Gillette             | 10 Oct. 2005                  | equ     | 4                                  | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Wyoming                               | Carbon                                 | f                            | Encampment           | 5 Oct. 2005                   | bov     | 50                                 | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0           |
| Wyoming                               | Fremont                                | f                            | Pavillion            | 9 Oct. 2005                   | equ     | 4                                  | 3     | 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          | 14 October 2005 | positive (virus type New Jersey) |
|   | equ              | complement fixation test | 22 October 2005 | positive                         |
| Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, New York | bov              | virus isolation          | 14 October 2005 | positive (virus type New Jersey) |
|   | bov              | complement fixation test | 22 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.

\*  
\* \*

### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND Follow-up report No. 74

Information received on 25 October 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

**End of previous report period:** 20 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [42], 369, dated 21 October 2005).

**End of this report period:** 25 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 |
| KanchanaBuri                             | DonJehDee, PhaNomTuan         | village                      | village No. 5        | 24 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 49                                 | 2     | 2      | 47        | 0           |
| KanchanaBuri                             | PraTan, TahMaKa               | village                      | village No. 4        | 24 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 48                                 | 3     | 3      | 45        | 0           |
| NakhonPathom                             | TapLuang, Muang               | village                      | village No. 7        | 21 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 23,250                             | 2,500 | 2,500  | 20,750    | 0           |
| NonthaBuri                               | KlongKoi, PakKret             | village                      | village No. 9        | 20 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 400                                | 120   | 120    | 280       | 0           |
| NonthaBuri                               | PiMoIRat, BangBuaThong        | village                      | village No. 3        | 23 Oct. 2005                  | avi     | 42                                 | 40    | 40     | 2         | 0           |

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** the outbreak in NakhonPathom was a quail farm for egg production; the other outbreaks involved native chickens.

**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;<br>- haemagglutination test;<br>- pathogen isolation by egg inoculation;<br>- 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 64 confirmed outbreaks in eight 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            | 25                      |
| KanchanaBuri             | 6                       |
| NakhonPathom             | 4                       |
| NonthaBuri               | 2                       |
| Saraburi                 | 5                       |
| SuphanBuri               | 20                      |

The eight 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             | 47                      |
| quail                      | 6                       |
| broilers                   | 4                       |
| fighting cocks             | 4                       |
| laying ducks               | 2                       |
| laying hens                | 1                       |

**Final report:** no.

**MISCELLANEOUS: HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS  
DETECTED IN AN IMPORT QUARANTINE UNIT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

*Information received on 24 October 2005 from Dr Debby Reynolds, Director General for Animal Health and Welfare, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London:*

**Report date:** 24 October 2005.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza serotype H5N1 has been detected in a quarantine establishment in Essex, England.

The quarantine is approved under European Commission Decision 2000/666/EC and consists of a single biosecure unit.

Two consignments of birds were sharing the unit. The first was a consignment of 148 psittacines imported from Surinam on 16 September 2005. The second was a mixed consignment of non-psittacines imported from Taipei China on 26 September 2005. The birds were housed in a number of separate but adjacent pens in the same airspace.

Sentinel chickens were also present in the unit during the quarantine period.

There were a number of deaths during the quarantine period. Two carcasses from the Surinam consignment were examined post-mortem; virological tests at the VLA<sup>(1)</sup> Weybridge (European Union Reference Laboratory) were negative.

Two further dead birds were submitted for examination on 14 October. A pooled sample was submitted for virology. On 21 October a virus was found of serotype H5. On 23 October this was confirmed as H5N1. The closest match is a strain identified in ducks in the People's Republic of China earlier this year. It is not so similar to the strains from Romania and Turkey. It is not a strain that the VLA has seen before.

Our working hypothesis is that an infection in the birds from Surinam is likely to have arisen in the quarantine system, most likely in the facility in Essex where the Surinam birds shared airspace with the birds from Taipei China.

All the remaining birds in the quarantine unit were humanely killed on 21 October and the carcasses sent for incineration. The quarantine building is being cleansed and disinfected.

Movements on and off the premises have been investigated and no evidence of disease spread has been found. No live birds were removed from the quarantine unit during the quarantine period.

Further investigations are continuing, including virological examination of birds which died or were killed, including the sentinel chickens.

This incident occurred in an officially approved quarantine unit and there is no indication that biosecurity has been breached. The United Kingdom therefore remains free from avian influenza.

(1) VLA: Veterinary Laboratories Agency, United Kingdom

**MISCELLANEOUS: FOLLOWING DETECTION OF HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS  
IN AN IMPORT QUARANTINE UNIT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
TAIPEI CHINA REITERATES THAT IT IS FREE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA**

*Information received on 26 October 2005 from Dr Tien-Jye Chang, Dean, Department of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taipei:*

**Report date:** 26 October 2005.

The Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) said that Taipei China is free from avian influenza. The 185 birds exported from Taipei China to the United Kingdom on 27 September 2005 were healthy and in compliance with the quarantine requirement of the United Kingdom.

Upon receipt of the news release from DEFRA<sup>(1)</sup>, saying that H5N1 avian influenza virus was found in a parrot from Surinam in the quarantine facility where the birds shared airspace with birds from Taipei China, BAPHIQ dispatched animal health inspection officers on 22 October 2005 to the farm of origin to examine the health status of the birds. All birds on the farm were healthy. Throat and cloacal swabs from the birds on the farm were sampled and tested for avian influenza on 25 October 2005. The RT-PCR tests for H5N1 gave negative results. This indicates that the H5N1 virus isolated from the Surinam parrot by the United Kingdom in a quarantine facility is unrelated to the birds exported from Taipei China.

BAPHIQ reiterates that Taipei China is free of avian influenza.

(1) DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom

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

\*  
\* \*

All OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) publications are protected by international copyright law. Extracts may be copied, reproduced, translated, adapted or published in journals, documents, books, electronic media and any other medium destined for the public, for information, educational or commercial purposes, provided prior written permission has been granted by the OIE.

The designations and denominations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the OIE concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.

The views expressed in signed articles are solely the responsibility of the authors. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by the OIE in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.