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

*Information received on 29 November 2005 from Prof. Jozef Bires, Director General, State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA), Bratislava:*

**End of previous report period:** 2 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [44], 410, dated 4 November 2005).

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

**Precise identification of agent:** avian paramyxovirus 1 (APMV1), pigeon variant.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 26 October 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 5 October 2005.

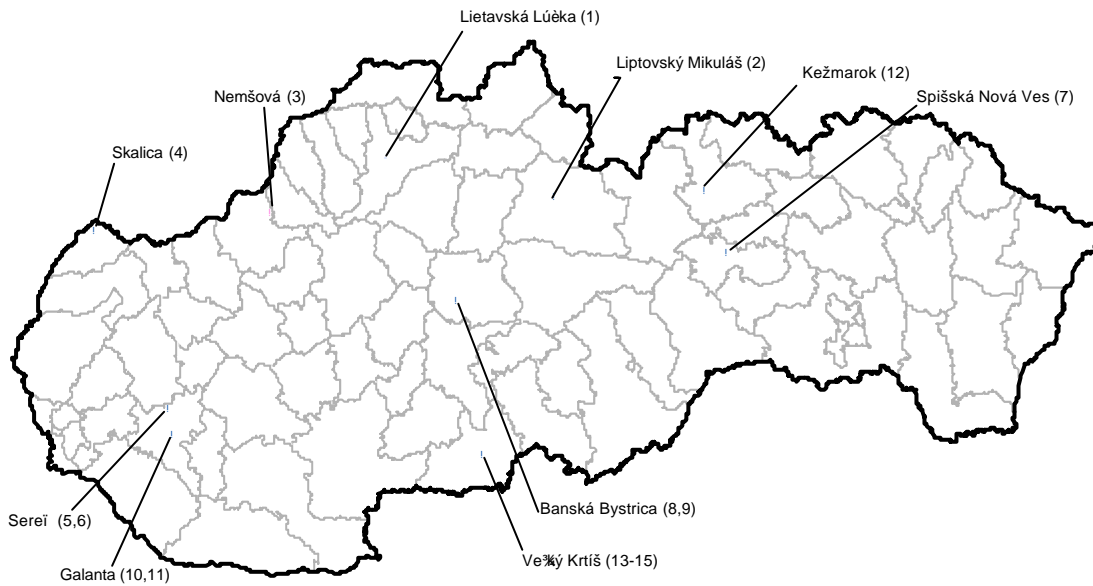
**Nature of diagnosis:** clinical and laboratory.

**Description of affected populations:**

- The first outbreak (see Immediate notification report) was reported in racing pigeons.
- The new cases were confirmed in stray pigeons and one turtledove.

**Details of new outbreaks and causative virus:**

<i>First administrative division (region)</i>	<i>Lower administrative division (district)</i>	<i>Name of the location</i>	<i>Date of sampling</i>	<i>Date of confirmation</i>	<i>Amino acid motif at cleavage site</i>	<i>Host</i>
Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica	3 Nov. 2005	10 Nov. 2005	111-RRRKKRFIG-119	pigeon
Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica	3 Nov. 2005	10 Nov. 2005	111-RRRKKRFIG-119	pigeon
Banská Bystrica	Veľký Krtíš	Veľký Krtíš	8 Nov. 2005	23 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Banská Bystrica	Veľký Krtíš	Veľký Krtíš	8 Nov. 2005	23 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Banská Bystrica	Veľký Krtíš	Veľký Krtíš	8 Nov. 2005	23 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Kosice	Spišská Nová Ves	Spišská Nová Ves	28 Oct. 2005	8 Nov. 2005	111-GRRKKRFIG-119	pigeon
Presov	Kežmarok	Kežmarok	4 Nov. 2005	11 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Trenčín	Trenčín	Nemšová	25 Oct. 2005	8 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	turtledove
Trnava	Galanta	Galanta	4 Nov. 2005	11 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Trnava	Galanta	Galanta	4 Nov. 2005	11 Nov. 2005	111-GRRKKRFIG-119	pigeon
Trnava	Galanta	Sereď	26 Oct. 2005	8 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Trnava	Galanta	Sereď	26 Oct. 2005	8 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon
Trnava	Skalica	Skalica	25 Oct. 2005	8 Nov. 2005	111-GRRKKRFIG-119	pigeon
Zilina	Liptovský Mikuláš	Liptovský Mikuláš	21 Oct. 2005	8 Nov. 2005	111-GRRQKRFIG-119	pigeon



**Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:** contact with infected stray pigeons.

**Control measures:**

- stamping out (including stray pigeons);
- movement control;
- compulsory vaccination of domestic and racing pigeons;
- restriction of pigeon exhibitions and races.

**Other details/comments:**

- The first outbreak was confirmed on 26 October 2005. All pigeons in the outbreak were destroyed.
- The infection has not spread to poultry farms.
- The measures established will help to protect the poultry farms from infection.

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### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN UKRAINE

*(Disease never reported before in Ukraine).*

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 5 December 2005 from Dr Petr I. Verbytskiy, Head, State Department for Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agricultural Policy, Kiev:

**Report date:** 5 December 2005.

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

**Identification of agent:** influenza virus subtype H5.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 2 December 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 25 November 2005.

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

**Details of outbreaks:**

First administrative division	Lower administrative division (district)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
								susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Crimea*	Dzhankoyskiy	village	Pushkino	45° 50' N	34° 24' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	1,800	63	63	156	0
Crimea*	Dzhankoyskiy	village	Zavet-Leninskoe	45° 51' N	34° 24' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	4,222	389	389	262	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Izobilnoe	45° 35' N	34° 58' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	3,800	345	345	358	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Yemelyanovka	45° 31' N	34° 55' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	4,000	265	265	668	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Nekrasovka	45° 27' N	35° 00' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	6,076	879	879	1,200	0

\* Autonomous Republic of Crimea

**Description of affected population:** chickens and geese.

**Diagnosis:**

The following clinical signs were detected: in chickens, depression, dishevelled feathers, oedema and cyanosis of head; in geese the disease progresses with nervous signs (tremor, disorientation, disorder of movement); cases of blindness have been registered.

The period from clinical onset to death lasts from 2 to 8 hours. The application of antibiotics and sulphonamides has had no therapeutic effect.

The following post-mortem signs were detected: enlarged liver, gallbladder and kidneys, catarrhal inflammation of the duodenum, petechiae in the submucous membrane of the glandular stomach.

<i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i>	<i>Samples examined</i>	<i>Diagnostic tests used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
Central State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine, Kiev	samples from chickens and geese	PCR <sup>(1)</sup>	2 Dec. 2005	confirmation of the presence of avian influenza virus subtype H5
	21 serum samples from chicken and geese	haemagglutination inhibition test	2 Dec. 2005	detection of influenza antibodies at titres 1:20 in 4 samples of goose serum

Samples will be sent to an OIE Reference Laboratory for highly pathogenic avian influenza to confirm the diagnosis.

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

The total number of poultry in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea as at 1 November 2005 was 10.4 million, comprising 6.3 million in the public sector and 4.1 million in the private sector.

**Final report:** no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN JAPAN

(Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Japan reported to the OIE: April 2005).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 6 December 2005 from Dr Hirofumi Kugita, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:

**Report date:** 6 December 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:** 1 December 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 24 November 2005.

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

### Details of outbreaks:

First administrative division (prefecture)	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Miyagi	Yamamoto	farm	24 Nov. 2005	avi	...	...	100	2,821	0
Miyagi	Kakuda	farm	2 Dec. 2005	avi	13,800	...	...	...	...

**Description of affected population:** ducks.

**Diagnosis:** the affected populations showed clinical signs such as loss of vigour, diarrhoea and increased mortality.

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Livestock Hygiene Service Centres, Miyagi prefecture	- virus isolation; - haemagglutination inhibition test.	1-2 Dec. 2005	positive

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

### Control measures:

- destruction of the suspect birds in the affected premises is being carried out;
- vaccination against Newcastle disease is recommended to all poultry farms in Miyagi prefecture;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

### Other details/comments:

- Both infected farms belong to the same corporation.
- On-site investigations have been made in commercial farms within a 5-km radius of the infected farms.

**Final report:** no.

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**AVIAN INFLUENZA IN JAPAN**  
**Follow-up report No. 6**

Information received on 6 December 2005 from Dr Hirofumi Kugita, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo:

**End of previous report period:** 11 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [46], 432, dated 18 November 2005).

**End of this report period:** 6 December 2005.

**Precise identification of agent:** low pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H5N2.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 26 June 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 24 June 2005.

In the course of the on-site investigation made among the farms within a 5-km radius of the infected farm of Ogawa, which was reported in the follow-up report No.4, two additional farms were confirmed to be affected by H5N2.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of new outbreaks:**

First administrative division (Prefecture)	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases*	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Ibaraki	Ogawa municipality	farm	18 Nov. 2005	avi	110,000	...	0	0	0
Ibaraki	Ogawa municipality	farm	22 Nov. 2005	avi	286,000	...	0	0	0

\* No clinical signs have been identified.

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

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Livestock Hygiene Service Center in Ibaraki Prefecture	- agar gel precipitation test; - haemagglutination inhibition test; - virus isolation.	between 18 and 22 November 2005	positive

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

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

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

**B. To be undertaken:**

- all chickens in farms where the infection has been confirmed, except for those kept in premises with strict biosecurity facilities, are to be destroyed.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Final report:** no.

**AMERICAN FOULBROOD IN CHILE**  
**Follow-up report No. 5**

*Translation of information received on 6 December 2005 from Dr Hernan Rojas Olavarria, Head, Department of Animal Protection, Department of Agriculture and Animal Production (SAG), Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago:*

**End of previous report period:** 29 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 468, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 6 December 2005.

**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 new outbreaks:**

First administrative division	Lower administrative divisions	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location (sector)	Latitude	Longitude	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals* in the outbreaks		
								susceptible	cases	destroyed
VII Region	Curicó, Curicó commune	apiary	Curicó	34°59'21.758" S	71°13'54.2157" W	24 Nov. 2005	api	26	6	6
V Region	Putendo, Putendo commune	apiary	Piguchén	32°34'40.0266" S	70°41'1.3356" W	18 Oct. 2005	api	26	26	26
V Region	Putendo, Putendo commune	apiary	Putendo	32°36'39.3924" S	70°42'55.6981" W	15 Nov. 2005	api	46	19	19
V Region	Putendo, Putendo commune	apiary	Putendo	32°36'36.2448" S	70°42'43.6696" W	17 Nov. 2005	api	22	7	7

\* hives

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Department of Laboratories and Plant and Animal Quarantine Stations, Lo Aguirre, Santiago de Chile (official SAG laboratory)	PCR <sup>(1)</sup>	25 Nov. 2005	positive

**Source of new outbreaks:** contact with affected hives.

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Final report:** no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

**AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ZIMBABWE**  
**Follow-up report No. 1 (confirmation of diagnosis)**

Information received on 7 December 2005 from Dr Stuart K. Hargreaves, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Harare:

**End of previous report period:** 28 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 478, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 6 December 2005.

**Identification of agent:** avian influenza virus serotype H5N2.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 28 November 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 28 November 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of outbreaks:**

First administrative division (Province)	Lower administrative division (District)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
							susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Matebeleland North	Umguza/Bubi	farm	Mimosa	19° 55' S	28° 25' E	avi	10,000	...	...	...	...
		farm	Dollar Block	19° 27' S	28° 50' E	avi	6,000	...	...	...	...

**Description of affected population:**

- Outbreak in Mimosa: slaughter ostriches.
- Outbreak in Dollar Block: all classes of ostrich stock (chicks, breeders, slaughter ostriches).

**Diagnosis:** diagnosis was made as a result of a routine survey. No clinical signs have been observed.

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Samples examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Central Veterinary Laboratory, Harare	ostrich sera	haemagglutination inhibition test	28 Nov. 2005	165/556 positive

The virus serotype was determined as being H5N2 (determined with the help of South Africa).

**Origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive.

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: highly pathogenic avian influenza has never been reported in Zimbabwe.



**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL**  
**Follow-up report No. 12**

*Translation of information received on 7 December 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 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 462, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 6 December 2005.

**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.

**1. Outbreaks in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul:**

Surveillance activities in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul have led to the detection of four new outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD), diagnosed on clinical and epidemiological grounds: two in Eldorado municipality and two in Japorã municipality.

The official Veterinary Service was notified between 10 and 21 November 2005 and the affected farms were immediately quarantined.

**Details of new outbreaks in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul:**

First administrative division (State)	Lower administrative division (municipality)	Type of epidemiological unit	Latitude	Longitude	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
							susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Mato Grosso do Sul	Eldorado	farm	23° 41' 28.0" S	54° 13' 11.7" W	...	bov	988	68	0	0	0
						fau*	3	0	0	0	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	Eldorado	farm	23° 48' 20.8" S	54° 23' 05" W	19 Nov. 2005	bov	47	6	0	0	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	Japorã	farm	23° 46' 30.2" S	54° 40' 30.4" W	21 Nov. 2005	bov	322	38	0	0	0
						ovi	130	0	0	0	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	Japorã	farm	23° 53' 09.8" S	54° 24' 02.2" W	10 Nov. 2005	bov	30	3	0	0	0

\* wild boar

**Diagnosis (new outbreaks in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul):**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
LANAGRO-PA <sup>(1)</sup>	bov	electroimmunotransfer blot (EITB)	5 Dec. 2005	positive

**Source of the new outbreaks in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul:** unknown or inconclusive (investigations in progress).

**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 relating to the outbreaks in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul:***

To date, in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, 32 outbreaks have been detected and 16,940 FMD-susceptible animals have been slaughtered and destroyed.

The change in the weather in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul has enabled stamping-out activities to be intensified; cleaning and disinfection has begun in the holdings where susceptible animals have been destroyed. To date, the sanitation process is in progress in 44 holdings where all susceptible animals have been destroyed.

Thirty-one farmers whose herds were destroyed have received compensation amounting to a total of 4,972,998 Brazilian reals (USD 2,291,978).

To date, in the whole of the zone remaining under a ban in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, 812 rural holdings have been inspected, involving a total of 143,568 FMD-susceptible animals. There have been no reports of suspected cases in species other than bovines.

**2. Confirmation of an outbreak in the State of Paraná:**

Since the report of suspected cases of FMD in the State of Paraná (21 October 2005), it has not yet been possible to identify the FMD virus in the samples sent to the laboratory. Some of these samples were considered unsatisfactory for virus isolation.

Furthermore, laboratory analyses conducted for differential diagnosis purposes found no evidence of other diseases with a similar clinical picture to FMD.

However, the clinical findings epidemiologically linked with the FMD outbreaks in Mato Grosso do Sul and the detection, on 5 December 2005, of antibodies against non-structural proteins of the FMD virus, prove that infection by the FMD virus is present in the State of Paraná in one farm that was formerly under a ban in accordance with the established criteria (Article 2.2.10.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*), and, as a result, the disease measures recommended for the eradication of FMD outbreaks continue to be applied.

***Final report:*** no.

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**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN FRANCE**  
**Final report on the outbreak in a pheasant farm in Pas-de-Calais department**

*Information received on 7 December 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:** 10 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [46], 441, dated 18 November 2005).

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

**Identification of agent:** avian paramyxovirus type 1, pigeon variant; the intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) was 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 the outbreak (reminder):**

First administrative division (department)	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
Pas-de-Calais	Siracourt	farm	20 Sept. 2005	avi	1,500*	...	300	1,200	0

\* pheasants

**Evolution of the incident:**

The situation is satisfactory: there has been no new Newcastle disease outbreak or clinical suspicion linked to this outbreak.

The measures imposed by the European Union legislation were implemented either before or at the same time as the outbreak was confirmed (21 October 2005):

- 17 October: culling in the infected farm;
- 21 October: setting up of a protection zone (3-km radius) and a surveillance zone (10-km radius) and implementation of associated measures: inventory of farms, control of movements, health visits, etc.;
- 24 October: end of preliminary disinfection operations.

All the investigations conducted (health visits and laboratory analyses) proved favourable. As a result, and in compliance with European Union legislation, the protection and surveillance zones were lifted on 23 November 2005.

For more detailed information, please refer to the follow-up reports of 24 October and 10 November 2005.

**Epidemiological investigations:**

Wild birds constitute the most likely hypothesis for the origin of the disease because the pheasants were raised under netting and pigeons were reported in the surrounding area.

The epidemiological investigations have also determined that the risk period fell between 30 August and 17 October 2005.

**Conclusion:**

The French authorities now consider that all danger linked to Newcastle disease has been eliminated with regard to the outbreak in Siracourt, Pas-de-Calais. As a result, and in compliance with European Union legislation, all local restrictions have been lifted.

**VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 25**

Information received on 8 December 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:** 13 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [46], 440, dated 18 November 2005).

**End of this report period:** 4 December 2005.

**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	farm	Delta	14 Nov. 2005	equ	4	0	0	0	0
					bov	5	1	0	0	0
Colorado	Montrose	farm	Olathe	15 Nov. 2005	equ	3	0	0	0	0
					bov	10	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	Johnson	farm	Kaycee	1 Nov. 2005	equ	6	0	0	0	0
					bov	18	1	0	0	0
					ovi	4	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Natrona	farm	Evansville	6 Nov. 2005	bov	47	3	0	0	0

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratories where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Dates	Results
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, New York	bov	complement fixation test	21 November 2005	positive
		virus isolation	22 November 2005	positive (virus type New Jersey)

**Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:** unknown or inconclusive (vectors?).

**Control measures undertaken:**

- control of arthropods;
- quarantine;
- on-going surveillance activities are being performed by APHIS Veterinary Services and Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming State Departments of Agriculture personnel.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

- On 27 June 2005, the State of Texas released the quarantine of the one vesicular stomatitis premises in the State<sup>(1)</sup>.
- On 17 August 2005, the State of Arizona released the quarantine on the last vesicular stomatitis premises in the State<sup>(1)</sup>.

- On 18 October 2005, the State of New Mexico released the quarantine on the last two vesicular stomatitis premises in the State<sup>(1)</sup>.
- On 9 November 2005, the State of Nebraska released the quarantine on all three vesicular stomatitis premises in the State<sup>(1)</sup>.
- On 25 November 2005, the State of Utah released the quarantine on the last remaining vesicular stomatitis premises in the State. There are now no premises quarantined for vesicular stomatitis in Utah<sup>(1)</sup>.
- On 29 November 2005, the State of Montana released the quarantine on the last two remaining vesicular stomatitis premises in the State. There are now no premises quarantined for vesicular stomatitis in Montana<sup>(1)</sup>.
- On 1 December 2005, the State of Idaho released the quarantine on the last remaining vesicular stomatitis premises in the State. There are now no premises quarantined for vesicular stomatitis in Idaho<sup>(1)</sup>.

**Final report:** no.

(1) Note: no new vesicular stomatitis-positive premises have been reported in Texas since May 2005, in Arizona since June 2005, in New Mexico since August 2005, and in Idaho, Montana, Nebraska and Utah since October 2005.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN TURKEY**  
**Follow-up report No. 4 (final report)**

Information received on 8 December 2005 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

**End of previous report period:** 11 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [46], 438, dated 18 November 2005).

**End of this report period:** 8 December 2005.

**Identification of agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza virus serotype H5N1.

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

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

**Details of the outbreak (reminder):**

First administrative division (province)	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
Balikesir	Manyas	farm	Kızıksa	1 Oct. 2005	avi	1,800*	1,700	1,700	100	0

\* turkeys aged 4.5 months

Clinical and serological surveillance for avian influenza (AI) was carried out in the surveillance zone.

All commercial flocks and backyard poultry flocks in the zone were examined clinically.

In addition, a total of 1,510 blood sera of chickens and ducks were taken from 149 backyard flocks in 15 villages and 146 chicken blood sera were taken from commercial flocks. The chicken sera were tested for the presence of AI antibodies using an ELISA<sup>(1)</sup> AI antibody test kit. A total of 33 chicken sera from 5 backyard poultry flocks and 1 serum from a commercial flock were found to be positive using ELISA. All positive sera were re-tested by AGP<sup>(2)</sup> and the results were found to be negative. Duck sera were tested by AGP and the results were found to be negative. For virological examination purposes, 50 live chickens were taken from the 5 backyard poultry flocks for which ELISA test results had been positive. The virological examination results were found to be negative for AI using a three-passage inoculation of SPF<sup>(3)</sup> embryonated chicken eggs.

Cloacal and tracheal swabs were collected from duck flocks and from the commercial flock for which the ELISA result had been positive. The tracheal swabs were tested for influenza A antigen. In addition, the tracheal and cloacal swabs were tested using a three-passage inoculation of SPF embryonated chicken eggs. All samples were found to be negative for AI.

**Final report:** yes.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(2) AGP: agar-gel precipitation

(3) SPF: specific-pathogen free

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 79**

*Information received on 9 December 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:*

**End of previous report period:** 1 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 476, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 8 December 2005.

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

**Final report:** no.

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 11**

*Information received on 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 December 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:*

**End of previous report period:** 1 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 465, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 8 December 2005.

**Identification of agent:** avian influenza virus serotype H5.

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

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

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

**Confirmation of outbreaks:**

The suspected outbreaks in the villages of Bumbacari (Dudesti district, Braila county) and Dudescu (Zavoia district, Braila county), which were reported in Follow-up Report No. 10, were confirmed by the laboratory.

**New outbreaks:**

First administrative division (County)	Lower administrative division (district)	Name of the location (village)	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Braila	Ciocile	Ciocile	...	avi	25	17	7	18	0
Braila	Zavoia	Zavoia	...	avi	279	98	98	181	0
Tulcea	Valea Nucarilor	Agighiol	...	avi	558	271	124	434	0

**New suspected outbreak:**

First administrative division (County)	Lower administrative division (district)	Name of the location (village)	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the suspected outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Tulcea	Crisan	Crisan	...	avi	58	18	18	40	0

**Description of affected population in the new outbreaks:** backyard flocks.

**Diagnosis:**

<i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i>	<i>Outbreak</i>	<i>Samples examined</i>	<i>Diagnostic tests used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Ciocile village	3 samples consisting of organ fragments, and 15 cloacal swabs, taken from 3 hen corpses	- rapid test for virus antigen detection; - RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome; - virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicken embryos.	2 Dec. 2005	positive
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Zavoiaia village	2 samples consisting of organs + heads and 10 cloacal swabs; 1 sample consisting of organs + head and 5 cloacal swabs; 1 sample consisting of organs + head and 5 cloacal swabs (samples taken from 9 hens)	- RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome; - virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicken embryos.	8 Dec. 2005	all samples found to be positive
	Agighiol village	36 samples consisting of organs, tracheal and cloacal swabs taken from 4 hen corpses; 45 samples consisting of organs, cloacal and tracheal swabs taken from 4 hen corpses and 1 guinea hen ( <i>Numida meleagris</i> ); 18 samples consisting of organs, cloacal and tracheal swabs sampled from 1 hen and 1 turkey hen.	- RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome; - virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicken embryos.	30 Nov. 2005 6 Dec. 2005	all samples found to be positive

<i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i>	<i>Suspected outbreak</i>	<i>Samples examined</i>	<i>Diagnostic tests used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Crisan village	49 samples consisting of organ fragments, cloacal and tracheal swabs harvested from 6 hens	RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome	5 Dec. 2005	positive

**Origin of infection:** contact with wild birds.

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- affected villages placed under official control;
- stamping out (culling of poultry by gassing with CO<sub>2</sub> in containers; destruction of corpses by burning and burying);
- quarantine (all transport of people, poultry, poultry products, feed, etc., is prohibited);
- ban on hunting in the whole county of Braila.

**B. To be undertaken:**

- restriction measures are being applied to the entire affected villages;
- disinfection of backyard premises and roads is being performed in the affected villages.



**Vaccination prohibited:** no.

**Other details/comments:**

A total of 1,097 poultry from 17 household backyards have been culled and destroyed in Bumbacari village (Dudesti district, Braila county), and 6,376 poultry from 251 household backyards have been culled and destroyed in Dudescu village (Zavoia district, Braila county). The outbreak was eradicated in both villages. In 21 days from the eradication of outbreaks, sentinel chickens will be introduced to verify that the premises are free of infection.

**Final report:** no.

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

(2) SPF: specific pathogen-free

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**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ROMANIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 2**

Information received on 5, 7 and 9 December 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

**End of previous report period:** 30 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 466, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 9 December 2005.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 14 October 2005.

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

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

**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
Bucharest City	Bucharest	village	5th district	22 Nov. 2005	avi*	6	2	2	4	0
Ifov County	Dascalu	village	Dascalu	22 Nov. 2005	avi*	40	40	40	0	0
Tulcea County	Ceatalchioi	village	Ceatalchioi	20 Oct. 2005	avi*	57	51	51	6	0
Vaslui County	Falciu	village	Falciu	5 Nov. 2005	fau**	...	1	1	0	0

\* backyard hens

\*\* *Gavia stellata*

**Suspected outbreak:**

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 suspected outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Ifov County	Dascalu	village	Dascalu	...	avi	145	145	145	0	0

**Diagnosis:**

<i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i>	<i>Outbreak</i>	<i>Samples examined</i>	<i>Diagnostic test used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Bucharest (5th district)	organ samples taken from 1 hen corpse	- ICPI <sup>(1)</sup> test on day-old SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicks; - virus isolation in embryonated eggs.	5 Dec. 2005	ICPI=1.67
	Ilfov (Dascalu)	3 cloacal swabs and 5 tracheal swabs taken from 1 hen corpse		5 Dec. 2005	positive ICPI=1.68
	Tulcea (Ceatalchioi)	2 cloacal swabs taken from 2 hen corpses		29 Nov. 2005	ICPI=1.67
	Vaslui (Falciu)	5 cloacal swabs, 5 tracheal swabs and organ samples taken from a dead <i>Gavia stellata</i>		29 Nov. 2005	ICPI=1.72

<i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i>	<i>Suspected outbreak</i>	<i>Samples examined</i>	<i>Diagnostic test used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Ilfov (Dascalu)	organ samples taken from 1 hen corpse	virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs	6 Dec. 2005	positive
			ICPI <sup>(1)</sup>	in progress	pending
		organ samples taken from 1 hen corpse	virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs	6 Dec. 2005	positive
			ICPI	in progress	pending
		organ samples taken from 2 hen corpses	virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs	6 Dec. 2005	positive
			ICPI	in progress	pending

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

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- stamping out applied to the infected backyard premises (culling of poultry by gassing with CO<sub>2</sub>; destruction of corpses by burning);
- quarantine;
- disinfection of infected premises;
- screening;
- zoning;
- movement control inside the country.

**B. To be undertaken:**

- control of wildlife reservoirs.

**Vaccination prohibited:** no.

**Other details/comments:**

- The *Gavia stellata* was found dead in the vicinity of Falciu locality, where a heron was diagnosed with avian influenza.
- In the suspected outbreak, the disease appeared in vaccinated flocks (the vaccine was probably not of the appropriate quality).

**Final report:** no.

(1) ICPI: intracerebral pathogenicity index test

(2) SPF: specific pathogen free

**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN TURKEY**  
**Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)**

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

**End of previous report period:** 8 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [45], 420, dated 11 November 2005).

**End of this report period:** 8 December 2005.

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

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

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

**Details of the outbreak (reminder):**

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
Bursa	Ynegöl	village	Akba <sup>o</sup> lar	avi	816	120	120	696	0

**Diagnosis (updated information):**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Bornova Veterinary Control and Research Institute	virus isolation in embryonated chicken eggs	1 Nov. 2005	positive
	haemagglutination test	1 Nov. 2005	positive
	haemagglutination inhibition test	1 Nov. 2005	positive titre: 1/256

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** contact with infected birds(s).

**Control measures undertaken:** vaccination against Newcastle disease was recommended to all poultry farms in Inegöl district.

**Final report:** yes.

**Event ended:** yes.

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## NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN TURKEY

(Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Turkey reported to the OIE: October 2005).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 7 December 2005 from Dr Nihat Pakdil, General Director of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ankara:

**Report date:** 6 December 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:** 16 November 2005.

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

**Clinical disease:** yes.

**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	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Ankara	Polatli	village	Gumusyaka	12 Nov. 2005	avi	140*	40	40	100	0

\* 100 hens and 40 turkeys

### **Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute, Ankara	- inoculation into embryonated chicken eggs; - haemagglutination test; - haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test.	16 Nov. 2005	positive
	intracerebral pathogenicity index test	18 Nov. 2005	ICPI = 1.77

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

### **Control measures undertaken:**

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

### **Other details/comments:**

- In the outbreak area, a total of 40 birds died (30 hens and 10 turkeys) and the remaining 100 birds (70 hens and 30 turkeys) were culled. All carcasses were buried the same day with lime in two pits dug on the farm premises.
- Clinical surveillance has started in the zone.
- Biosecurity measures have been increased.
- Public awareness is being raised and training sessions are being conducted.

**Final report:** no.

**MISCELLANEOUS: AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CANADA**  
**Follow-up report No. 2**

*Information received on 8 December 2005 from Dr Brian Evans, Executive Director, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa:*

**End of previous report period:** 28 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 480, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 8 December 2005.

**Identification of agent:** influenza virus type A, serotype H5N2, low pathogenic North American strain.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 18 November 2005.

**Date of start of the event:** 17 November 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

**Details of the outbreak (reminder):**

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division (district)	Type of epidemiological unit	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
British Columbia	Chilwack	farm*	17 Nov. 2005	avi	55,800**	...	...	...	...

\* two different commercial operations owned by the same farmer

\*\* meat ducks and geese

**Source of outbreak or origin of infection:** under investigation. Contact with migratory waterfowl cannot be excluded.

**Control measures undertaken:**

- Quarantine of the 'source farm' and the owner's four other commercial operations.
- Quarantines imposed and movement controls on all the other 75 commercial units within the 5-km-radius surveillance zone around the 'source farm'.
- Suspension of export certification from the 5-km-radius surveillance zone is being maintained.
- Culling of birds in both positive establishments (completed on 23 November 2005).
- Screening of all other commercial premises within the 5-km-radius surveillance zone, conducted the weeks of 19 November, 26 November and 3 December, was completed with all results being negative.
- Cleaning and disinfection of index farm and associated second premises are underway.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

The results of sampling conducted in the Province of British Columbia under a national migratory waterfowl sampling and surveillance programme for avian influenza have demonstrated the presence of H5N2 and H5N9 serotypes, all of which have been determined to be low pathogenic and consistent with historically reported North American strains with significant structural differences from the Asian strain of current international animal and human health concern.

**Final report:** no.

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: this disease is included in the new OIE list of diseases approved by the International Committee of the OIE in May 2005 and due to come into force in January 2006.

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