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## Q FEVER IN ARGENTINA

(Date of previous outbreak of Q fever in Argentina reported to the OIE: 1998).

### IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 9 December 2005 from Dr Jorge Nestor Amaya, President, National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA<sup>(1)</sup>), Secretariat for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food, Buenos Aires:

**Report date:** 9 December 2005.

**Reason for immediate notification:** re-occurrence of a listed infection in a country.

**Date of first confirmation of the event:** 10 November 2005.

**Clinical disease:** no.

**Nature of diagnosis:** laboratory.

### **Details of outbreak:**

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 outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Buenos Aires	General Rodriguez	farm	General Rodriguez	10 Nov. 2005	cap	297	24	...	...	0

The cases were detected within the framework of an active surveillance programme for infectious diseases in caprines, carried out in dairy farms and breeding farms.

In the farm concerned, a total of 178 animals were tested, out of which 24 gave positive serological results. Positive animals were males and females over six months of age.

**Diagnosis:**

<i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i>	<i>Species examined</i>	<i>Diagnostic tests used</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>
DILACOT <sup>(1)</sup> (Martinez, province of Buenos Aires)	cap	complement fixation test	10 Nov. 2005	positive

Note: There has not been any case of abortion suitable for sampling for pathogen isolation purposes.

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

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country.

**B. To be undertaken:**

- Slaughter of reactors and destruction of their carcasses will be carried out within the next few days.
- During slaughter, serum samples will be taken from all susceptible animals in the affected farm in order to determine the prevalence of infection.
- The necessary epidemiological investigations will be carried out in order to trace, inspect and sample the contact animals.

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Final report:** no.

(1) SENASA: *Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria*

(2) DILACOT: *Dirección de Laboratorios y Control Técnico* (Directorate of the SENASA for laboratories and technical controls)

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

*Information received on 10 December 2005 from Dr Petr I. Verbytskiy, Head, State Department for Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agricultural Policy, Kiev:*

**End of previous report period:** 5 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 485, dated 9 December 2005).

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

**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 (updated data):**

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	1,737	0
Crimea*	Dzhankoyskiy	village	Zavet-Leninskoe	45° 51' N	34° 24' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	4,222	389	389	3,833	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Izobilnoe	45° 35' N	34° 58' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	3,800	345	345	3,455	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Yemelyanovka	45° 31' N	34° 55' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	4,000	265	265	3,735	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Nekrasovka	45° 27' N	35° 00' E	25 Nov. 2005	avi	6,076	879	879	5,197	0

\* Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: A total of 18,744 birds were destroyed around the outbreaks.

On 6 December 2005, samples were sent to the laboratory of Vladimir, in Russia (Russia national reference laboratory for avian influenza).

On 8 December 2005, material was sent to the laboratory of Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza).

**Details of new 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*	Feodosiya	village	Primorske	45° 32' N	35° 30' E	9 Dec. 2005	avi	...	1	1	0	0
Crimea*	Feodosiya	village	Sonyachne	45° 03' N	35° 21' E	9 Dec. 2005	avi	...	2	2	0	0
Crimea*	Krasnoperekopskiy	village	Voyinka			9 Dec. 2005	avi	...	7	7	0	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Akimivka	45° 30' N	34° 51' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	5,513	14	14	0	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Khlebnoye	45° 24' N	34° 52' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	...	1	1	0	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Kirsanovka	45° 29' N	34° 51' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	...	4	4	0	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Zorkino	45° 33' N	34° 42' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	7,894	6	6	0	0
Crimea*	Simferopol	farm		45° 03' N	34° 06' E	9 Dec. 2005	avi	..	1	1	0	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Chornozemne	45° 24' N	34° 48' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	3,923	22	22	0	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Dmytrivka	45° 29' N	35° 04' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	17,210	13	13	0	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Krasnoflotske	45° 22' N	34° 57' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	5,130	4	4	0	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Sovetske	45° 20' N	34° 55' E	7 Dec. 2005	avi	...	3	3	0	0

\* Autonomous Republic of Crimea

In these locations, clinical disease was reported in poultry. Laboratory tests are being conducted simultaneously at the Republic Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Simferopol, and at the Central State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine, Kiev.

**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:**

As of 9 December 2005, in accordance with the Emergency Plan for eradication and prevention of spreading of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Ukraine, the State Department of Veterinary Medicine has taken appropriate measures, including the following:

- In locations where the disease has been registered, quarantine has been implemented and a protection zone (3 km) and surveillance zone (10 km) have been designated.
- In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (AR Crimea), six quarantine militia posts have been organised.
- Movement from AR Crimean quarantine zones into other establishments and sale to the population of live poultry, commodity and incubatory eggs, poultry products, feedingstuffs, equipment and poultry manure have been prohibited.
- Throughout the territory of Ukraine, the sale of live poultry and poultry products produced in private village households in AR Crimea has been temporarily prohibited.
- Throughout the territory of AR Crimea, the National Veterinary Service has formed 205 groups to perform clinical examination of poultry in the private sector. As of 9 December 2005, 11,902 households have been inspected in 167 locations, in which 1,087,055 birds are being kept. In the event of deaths in poultry, samples are collected and sent to the Crimean Republic Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine for the appropriate tests to be performed.
- Shooting of game birds is prohibited throughout the territory of Ukraine until 1 February 2006.
- Shooting of wild birds for laboratory diagnostic testing has been organised.

**Final report:** no.

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**AMERICAN FOULBROOD IN CHILE**  
**Follow-up report No. 6**

*Translation of information received on 13 December 2005 from Dr Hernan Rojas Olavarria, Head, Division of Animal Protection, Livestock and Agriculture Service (SAG), Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago:*

**End of previous report period:** 6 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 489, dated 9 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 13 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
III Region	Alto del Carmen	apiary	El Olivo-Chigüinto	28° 49' 13.5220" S	70° 20' 47.0249" W	30 Oct. 2005	api	9	1	1
V Region	Putaendo	apiary	Quebrada Herrera	32° 41' 57.8010" S	70° 44' 46.8038" W	17 Nov. 2005	api	30	4	4
V Region	Putaendo	apiary	Piguchén	27° 41' 37.6691" S	70° 36' 26.8688" W	18 Nov. 2005	api	74	15	15
V Region	Putaendo	apiary	Putaendo	32° 38' 47.0209" S	70° 43' 5.5407" W	17 Nov. 2005	api	15	13	13
V Region	Putaendo	apiary	Granallas	32° 38' 35.1024" S	70° 43' 50.6332" W	18 Nov. 2005	api	112	47	47

\* hives

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Final report:** no.

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**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
**Follow-up report No. 4**

Information received on 14 December 2005 from Dr Botlhe M. Modisane, Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

**End of previous report period:** 12 September 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [37], 306, dated 16 September 2005).

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

**Identification of agent:** the classical swine fever (CSF) virus isolated is closely related to a Chinese 2.1 isolate found in 1998.

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

**Date of start of the event:** 13 June 2005.

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

The only new outbreaks to have been identified by the ongoing survey taking place throughout the country were in Eastern Cape Province.

**New outbreaks:**

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division	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
Eastern Cape	Blue Crane Route	farm	Morning Star	32° 48" S	25° 48" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City	village	East London	32° 59" S	27° 52" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City	village	Kingwilliamstown	32° 52" S	27° 24" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Emalahleni	village	Lady Frere	31° 42" S	27° 13" E	Nov. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Engcobo	village	Mbashe River	31° 43" S	28° 19" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Gariep	village	Burgersdorp	31° 00" S	26° 19" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Ingquza	village	Flagstaff	31° 04" S	29° 29" E	Sept. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Ingquza	village	Lisikisiki	31° 22" S	29° 33" E	Nov. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Inkwanca	village	Sterkstroom	31° 33" S	26° 34" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Inxuba Yethemba	farm	Riverside	32° 27" S	25° 45" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	King Sabata Dalindyebo	village	Qumbu	31° 59" S	28° 42" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Lukanji	farm	Maidenhead	31° 48" S	26° 49" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Lukanji	village	Mlungisi	31° 54" S	26° 51" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Lukanji	farm	Peninsula	32° 05" S	27° 10" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Lukanji	village	Queenstown	31° 50" S	26° 53" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Lukanji	village	Whittleseas	31° 52" S	26° 54" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Malethswai	village	Aliwal North	30° 41" S	26° 42" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Malethswai	farm	Endwell	31° 18" S	26° 59" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbhashe	village	Idutywa	32° 05" S	28° 18" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbhashe	village	Mazeppa	32° 26" S	28° 40" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbhashe	village	Ngadla	32° 24" S	28° 40" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbhashe	village	Ngcizele	32° 22" S	28° 36" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbhashe	village	Ngxutyana	32° 22" S	28° 36" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbhashe	village	Willowdale	32° 04" S	28° 30" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mbizana	village	Bizana	30° 51" S	29° 51" E	Nov. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Mnquma	village	East London Rural	32° 58" S	27° 58" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela	village	Uitenhage	33° 46" S	25° 22" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Ngqushwa	village	Emabheleni	33° 22" S	27° 04" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division	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
Eastern Cape	Nkonkobe	village	Phumlani	32° 48" S	26° 47" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Nyandeni	village	Libode	31° 32" S	29° 00" E	Nov. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Nyandeni	village	Ngqeleni	31° 40" S	29° 01" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Port St Johns	village	Macibe	31° 32" S	29° 20" E	Aug. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Cape	Umzimvubu	village	Mount Frere	30° 54" S	28° 58" E	Oct. 2005	sui	...	...	...	...	...

**Description of affected populations:** pigs reared in communal areas are mainly involved.

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

**Control measures:**

- In Eastern Cape province:

Intensive surveillance measures are still in place in order to detect any possible extension of the epizootic.

The stamping-out campaign is continuing. All affected pigs are culled and their cadavers buried. The estimated number of pigs exposed is 150,000, of which 131,000 have already been culled.

Pigs and pig products are not allowed out of the infected areas and a complete ban of the movement of pigs and pig products out of the Eastern Cape Province has been instituted.

- In the whole of South Africa:

Temporary State veterinary movement control measures have been instituted for all transport of live pigs and pig carcasses across all provincial boundaries throughout the whole of South Africa.

Due to the highly infectious nature of CSF, South Africa has voluntarily decided to impose an export ban on all pigs and pig products in the interests of protecting its trading partners against this disease. This ban includes all live pigs, genetic material and pork products, including heat-treated meat. Processed products such as fully mounted trophies, salted hides, tusks dipped in formalin, that have been suitably treated and disinfected are excluded from this ban.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.

**Other details/comments:**

In Western Cape Province, the last cases of CSF were seen during July 2005. Stamping out and disinfection of the infected premises were completed by the end of July 2005.

**Final report:** no.

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

Information received on 14 December 2005 from Dr Mate Brstilo, Director of the Veterinary Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Zagreb:

**End of previous report period:** 27 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [43], 381, dated 28 October 2005).

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

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

**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.

During regular monitoring activities conducted at 'Grudnjak'<sup>(1)</sup> fish pond, one swan in a flock of around 280 swans showed clinical signs of avian influenza. The sick swan and two apparently healthy swans from the flock were shot for diagnostic purposes; samples were taken and sent to the Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute in Zagreb. Laboratory testing revealed that the samples taken from the swan that had shown clinical signs were positive for avian influenza virus subtype H5N1 (PQGERRRKKRGLF). The samples taken from the other two swans were found to be negative for avian influenza. The corpses of all three swans were destroyed.

In the same location, 13 other birds (coots, grebes and wild ducks) were shot for diagnostic purposes. Samples from these 13 birds were tested at the Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute in Zagreb and were all found to be negative for avian influenza.

**Details of outbreak:**

First administrative division (County)	Lower administrative division (municipality)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Latitude	Longitude	Start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
								susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Viroviticko-Podravska	Zdenci	village	Grudnjak	45°38'047" N	18° 03' 482" E	19 Nov. 2005	fau	300	1	0	...	0

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Birds examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Poultry Centre of the Croatian Veterinary Institute, Zagreb	swans	virus isolation in chicken embryos	6 Dec. 2005	positive
		haemagglutination inhibition test	6 Dec. 2005	positive
		RT-PCR <sup>(2)</sup>	6 Dec. 2005	positive

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Treatment of affected animals:** no.

**Vaccination prohibited:** yes.



**Final report:** no.

(1) See also the Immediate notification report in *Disease Information*, **18** (43), 378

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

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### HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA Follow-up report No. 12

*Information received on 12 and 15 December 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:*

**End of previous report period:** 8 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 497, dated 9 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 15 December 2005.

**Identification of agent:** highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) 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 outbreak:**

The suspected outbreak in the village of Crisan (Crisan district, Tulcea county), which was reported in Follow-up Report No. 11, was confirmed by the laboratory<sup>(1)</sup>.

**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	Dudesti	Tataru	...	avi	295	73	67	228	0
Buzau	Braiesti	Goidesti	...	avi	23	21	21	2	0
Buzau	Padina	Padina	...	avi	44	11	19	25	0
Calarasi	Modelu	Tonea	...	avi	81	81	81	0	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)	Tataru village	Samples were taken from 2 hens, as follows: - 10 cloacal swabs and organs (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys).	a. RT-PCR <sup>(3)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome; b. rapid test for HPAI diagnosis; c. virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> embryonated eggs.	13 Dec. 2005	a. positive; b. positive; c. positive.
	Goidesti village	Samples were taken from 1 hen and 1 turkey hen, as follows: - 10 cloacal swabs and 6 tracheal swabs from 1 hen and 1 turkey hen; - organs (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys) from 1 hen.	a. rapid test for the detection of HPAI viral antigen; b. RT-PCR <sup>(3)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome; c. virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> embryonated eggs.	12 Dec. 2005	a. positive; b. positive; c. positive for all samples.
	Padina village	Samples were taken from poultry (12 ducks+7 hens), as follows: - 105 cloacal swabs and 42 tracheal swabs from 12 ducks and 7 hens; - organs (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys) from 3 hens; - 6 blood samples from ducks.	virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> embryonated eggs	12 Dec. 2005	positive for all samples examined
	Tonea village	Samples were taken from 5 hens, as follows: - 25 cloacal and tracheal swabs; - organs (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys).	a. rapid test for the detection of HPAI viral antigen; b. RT-PCR <sup>(3)</sup> for detection of specific viral genome; c. virus isolation in SPF <sup>(2)</sup> embryonated eggs.	13 Dec. 2005	a. positive; b. positive; c. positive.

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

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- stamping out (outbreaks in Padina and Goidesti);
- partial stamping out (outbreaks in Tataru and Tonea);
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

**B. To be undertaken:**

- control of wildlife reservoirs.

**Vaccination prohibited:** no.

**Other details/comments:**

<b>Outbreak (village)</b>	<b>Control measures</b>	<b>Epidemiology</b>
<b>Tataru</b>	Control measures have been applied in Tataru in the past few days: partial stamping out has been applied to the infected premises and to neighbouring backyard premises, in accordance with the legislative provisions in force (Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Order No. 311, Art. 10). A total of 2,485 poultry were culled and destroyed. Corpses were destroyed by burning and burying. Backyard premises in the locality have been disinfected. Movement control has been applied to people, poultry, poultry products, feed, etc.	There is a lake in immediate vicinity of the village which justifies the presence of migratory birds in the affected area.
<b>Goidesti</b>	The application of control measures began on 11 December 2005.	The outbreak appeared in a hamlet with only five households.
<b>Padina</b>	The application of control measures began on 12 December 2005. The entire flock of Padina consists of almost 47,000 poultry. Stamping out will be applied to all birds within the affected locality. Culling of poultry will be performed by gassing with CO <sub>2</sub> in containers. Corpses will be destroyed by burning and burying. Backyard premises and roads in the locality will be disinfected. Movement control will be applied to all transport of people, poultry, poultry products, feed, etc.	In the affected area there are no lakes or pools that could account for the presence of migratory birds. The infection probably took place when a flock of migrating birds stopped to rest.
<b>Tonea</b>	The application of control measures began on 14 December 2005. Partial stamping out is being applied in the infected backyard premises and in the immediate vicinity. A total of 375 poultry have been culled, and 29 premises have been disinfected. Movement control has been applied to the entire village.	The outbreak appeared in a small village in the vicinity of Danube meadow land and some small lakes, alongside the corridors used by migrating birds. The main concern in this case is the presence of some large poultry farms around Modelu district.

**Final report:** no.

- (1) Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: this information, which was received at the OIE Headquarters on 6 December 2005, was inadvertently omitted from *Disease Information*, **18** (49), 497-499.
- (2) SPF: specific pathogen-free
- (3) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase – polymerase chain reaction

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**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**  
**Follow-up report No. 11**

Information received on 15 December 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

**End of previous report period:** 30 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 461, dated 2 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 15 December 2005.

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

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

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

**Details of new 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
Jiangxi province	Suichuan county	village	Shangxi	...	avi	...	3,100	1,640	150,065	0

**Description of affected population in the new outbreak:** 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; - RT-PCR <sup>(1)</sup> .	15 Dec. 2005	positive
	intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) test	15 Dec. 2005	positive (highly pathogenic)

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

**Control measures undertaken:**

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

**Final report:** no.

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

**NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ROMANIA**  
**Follow-up report No. 3**

Information received on 15 December 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

**End of previous report period:** 9 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 499, dated 9 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 15 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 (County)	Lower administrative division	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Calarasi	Oltenita	Oltenita	21 Nov. 2005	avi*	30	17	17	13	0
Ilfov	Dascalu	Dascalu	...	avi*	145	145	145	0	0

\* backyard hens

**Diagnosis:**

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Outbreak	Samples examined	Diagnostic test used	Date	Results
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Ilfov (Dascalu)	organ samples taken from 1 hen corpse	- ICPI <sup>(1)</sup> test on day-old SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicks; - virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs.	12 Dec. 2005	ICPI=1.68 positive
		organ samples taken from 1 hen corpse	- ICPI <sup>(1)</sup> test on day-old SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicks; - virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs.	12 Dec. 2005	ICPI=1.62 positive
		organ samples taken from 2 hen corpses	- ICPI <sup>(1)</sup> test on day-old SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicks; - virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs.	12 Dec. 2005	ICPI=1.67 positive
	Calarasi (Oltenita)	3 cloacal swabs, 3 tracheal swabs and 3 organ samples taken from 3 hen corpses	- ICPI <sup>(1)</sup> test on day-old SPF <sup>(2)</sup> chicks; - virus isolation in embryonated SPF eggs.	13 Dec. 2005	ICPI=1.7 positive

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

**Control measures**

**A. Undertaken:**

- stamping out;
- 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 disease appeared in vaccinated flocks (the vaccine was probably not of the appropriate quality).

**Final report:** no.

(1) ICPI: intracerebral pathogenity index

(2) SPF: specific pathogen free

\*  
\* \*

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND**  
**Follow-up report No. 80**

*Information received on 16 December 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:*

**End of previous report period:** 8 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 497, dated 9 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 15 December 2005.

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

**Final report:** no.

\*  
\* \*

**MISCELLANEOUS: AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CANADA**  
**Follow-up report No. 3**

*Information received on 15 December 2005 from Dr Brian Evans, Executive Director, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa:*

**End of previous report period:** 8 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 203, dated 9 December 2005).

**End of this report period:** 15 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.

With the conclusion of repetitive negative testing of premises within the 5km surveillance zone over the course of the recognised 21-day incubation period, the quarantines on the test-negative farms were lifted with effect from 10 December 2005. Quarantines have been lifted on all commercial premises, other than the index premises and the associated second location under common ownership and management, with effect from 10 December 2005.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency has now removed the 5km surveillance zone and movement restrictions other than those applied to the compartment\* now defined as the index farm and the second associated premises. In accordance with Article 2.7.12.3 (2) of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, this new compartment\* will continue to be considered as infected for a 3-month period following the completion of the cleaning and disinfection of the two premises and associated surveillance.

**Final report:** no.

\* The term 'compartment' means one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade. (Article 1.1.1.1., *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2005 Edition).

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