

Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Newcastle disease in Sweden | 521 |
| Foot and mouth disease in Israel | 522 |
| Vesicular stomatitis in the United States of America: follow-up report No. 26 | 524 |
| American foulbrood in Chile: follow-up report No. 7 | 525 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Romania: follow-up report No. 13 | 526 |
| Foot and mouth disease in Russia | 529 |
| Newcastle disease in Denmark: follow-up report No. 3 | 530 |
| Newcastle disease in France: final report on the outbreak in a pigeon farm in Ille-et-Vilaine department | 531 |
| Foot and mouth disease in Brazil: follow-up report No. 13 | 532 |
| Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Thailand: follow-up report No. 81 | 533 |

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN SWEDEN

(Date of previous outbreak of Newcastle disease in Sweden reported to the OIE: June 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 16 and 19 December 2005 from Dr Leif Denneberg, Chief Veterinary Officer, Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA), Jönköping:

Report date: 19 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.

Precise identification of agent: paramyxovirus type 1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 15 December 2005.

Date of start of the event: 21 November 2005.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

| First 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 |
| Östergötland County | farm | Krusenhof, Aby | 21 Nov. 2005 | avi | 40,000 | 42 | 42 | 39,958 | 0 |

Description of affected population: laying hens.

Diagnosis:

| <i>Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed</i> | <i>Species examined</i> | <i>Diagnostic tests used</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Results</i> |
|--|-------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| National Veterinary Institute, Uppsala | avi | - PCR ⁽¹⁾ ; - haemagglutination inhibition test; - ELISA ⁽²⁾ . | 22 Nov. 2005 | positive |
| | | - virus isolation | 9 Dec. 2005 | positive |
| VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease) | avi | ICPI ⁽³⁾ test | 15 Dec. 2005 | ICPI=1.275 |
| | | molecular sequencing | | RRQRRF |

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

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- stamping out;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning (3-km restriction zone and 10-km surveillance zone);
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment.

B. To be undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Other details/comments:

- A neighbouring farm (500 m away) was positive by PCR but negative at virus isolation.
- All poultry holding within 3 km have been clinically checked by official veterinarians. No further spread was found.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(3) ICPI: intracerebral pathogenicity index

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ISRAEL

(Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Israel reported to the OIE: March 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 20 December 2005 from Dr Moshe Chaimovitz, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit-Dagan:

Report date: 20 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.

Identification of agent: foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype O.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 20 December 2005.

Date of start of the event: 19 December 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 | Date of start of the outbreak | Species | Number of animals in the outbreak | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| HaTsafon region | Tsefat district | farm | Senir | 33.23 N | 35.67 E | 19 Dec. 2005 | bov | 520 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Description of affected population: 15 calves in a feedlot of 520 vaccinated steers showed typical clinical signs. The calves in the feedlot had been vaccinated only once against FMD, six months before, with a polyvalent vaccine that included FMD virus strain type O.

Diagnosis:

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed | Species examined | Diagnostic tests used | Date | Results |
|--|------------------|--|--------------|----------|
| Kimron Veterinary Institute, Beit-Dagan | bov | - virus isolation on cell culture; - ELISA ⁽¹⁾ | 20 Dec. 2005 | positive |
| | | PCR ⁽²⁾ | pending | pending |

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive (legal movement of animals?).

Control measures undertaken:

- quarantine;
- movement restriction within a 10-km radius of the outbreak;
- screening;
- zoning;
- ring vaccination (see details below);
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

| Location | Species | Total number of vaccinated animals | Details of the vaccine |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Tsefat district (ring vaccination within a 10-km radius of the outbreak) | bov o/c cml | ... | O, A, Asia1 inactivated virus vaccine in oil adjuvant |

Treatment of affected animals: yes (to prevent secondary infections).

Other details/comments: the outbreak occurred 5 km from the border with Lebanon.

Final report: no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

VESICULAR STOMATITIS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Follow-up report No. 26

Information received on 20 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: 4 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 494, dated 9 December 2005).

End of this report period: 18 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 outbreak:

| 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 outbreak | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Colorado | Montezuma | farm | Cortez | 15 Nov. 2005 | equ | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | cap | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Diagnosis:

| Laboratories where diagnosis was made | Species examined | Diagnostic tests used | Date | Results |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|
| National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa | equ | complement fixation test | 9 Dec. 2005 | positive |

Source of outbreak 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: 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, in Idaho, Montana, Nebraska and Utah since October 2005, and in Wyoming since November 2005.

Final report: no.

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AMERICAN FOULBROOD IN CHILE
Follow-up report No. 7

Translation of information received on 20 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: 13 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [50], 509, dated 16 December 2005).

End of this report period: 20 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.

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 |
| V Region | Los Andes, Los Andes district | apiary | San Esteban | 32°44'5.7969" S | 70°34'15.7294" W | 19 Nov. 2005 | api | 43 | 2 | 2 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Panquehue district | apiary | Locampo | 32°47'41.9356" S | 70°54'20.4198" W | 22 Nov. 2005 | api | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Panquehue district | apiary | Locampo | 32°47'41.9356" S | 70°54'20.4198" W | 22 Nov. 2005 | api | 168 | 8 | 8 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Putaendo district | apiary | Piguchén | 32°34'35.2377" S | 70°40'26.0824" W | 18 Nov. 2005 | api | 66 | 20 | 20 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Putaendo district | apiary | Rinconada Silva | 32°40'23.8203" S | 70°41'57.9502" W | 30 Nov. 2005 | api | 31 | 6 | 6 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Putaendo district | apiary | Rinconada Silva | 32°39'19.5637" S | 70°43'0993" W | 30 Nov. 2005 | api | 54 | 3 | 3 |
| V Region | San Felipe, San Felipe district | apiary | Bellavista | 32°43'9.2090" S | 70°46'23.1373" W | 30 Nov. 2005 | api | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Santa Maria district | apiary | Santa Maria | 32°44'41.3182" S | 70°39'23.2829" W | 21 Nov. 2005 | api | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| V Region | San Felipe, Santa Maria district | apiary | El Maitén | 32°44'54.6553" S | 70°37'47.2865" W | 19 Nov. 2005 | api | 111 | 3 | 3 |

* 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.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA
Follow-up report No. 13

Information received on 16, 19 and 21 December 2005 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

End of previous report period: 15 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [50], 513, dated 16 December 2005).

End of this report period: 21 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.

New outbreaks:

| First administrative division (County) | Lower administrative division (district) | Name of the location (village) | Number of outbreaks (infected premises) | Date of start of the outbreak | Species | Number of animals in the outbreaks | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Braila | Ciocile | Chichinetu | 2 | 14 Dec. 2005 | avi | 72 | 22 | 22 | 50 | 0 |
| Buzau | Braiesti | Braiesti | ... | ... | avi | 51 | 47 | 8 | 43 | 0 |
| Buzau | Braiesti | Braiesti | ... | ... | avi | 39 | 17 | 5 | 34 | 0 |
| Buzau | Odaile | Valea Fantanelor | ... | ... | avi | 88 | 52 | 40 | 48 | 0 |
| Ialomita | Albesti | Marsilieni | 3 | 15 Dec. 2005 | avi | 309 | 8 | 8 | 301 | 0 |
| Ialomita | Reviga | Rovine | 1 | 13 Dec. 2005 | avi | 70 | 26 | 26 | 44 | 0 |

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

Diagnosis:

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed | Location of the outbreaks | Samples examined | Diagnostic tests used | Date | Results |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|--------------|--|
| Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory) | Chichinetu village | organs sampled from 2 hen corpses | a. RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ for detection of HPAI specific viral genome (on primary pathological material); b. rapid test for HPAI antigen detection; c. virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs. | 20 Dec. 2005 | a. positive; b. positive; c. positive for HPAI subtype H5 for all samples tested. |
| | Braiesti village | samples taken from 3 turkey hens and 1 hen (all corpses), as follows: 20 cloacal swabs, organs from 4 corpses (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys) and 12 tracheal swabs | a. RT-PCR for detection of HPAI specific viral genome (on primary pathological material); b. rapid test for HPAI diagnosis; c. virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs. | 15 Dec. 2005 | a. positive for turkey hens and hen; b. positive; c. positive for HPAI subtype H5 for turkey hen samples tested. |
| | Braiesti village | samples taken from 4 hens and 1 turkey hen (corpses), as follows: organs from 5 corpses (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys) | a. rapid test for HPAI diagnosis; b. RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ for detection of HPAI specific viral genome (on primary pathological material); c. virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs. | 15 Dec. 2005 | a. positive; b. positive; c. positive for HPAI subtype H5 for all samples tested. |

| <i>Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed</i> | <i>Location of the outbreaks</i> | <i>Samples examined</i> | <i>Diagnostic tests used</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Results</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------|--|
| | Valea Fantanelor village | samples taken from 6 hens (corpses), 4 geese and 3 ducks, as follows: 15 cloacal swabs, 9 tracheal swabs, organs from 6 corpses and blood sera from geese and ducks | a. rapid test for HPAI diagnosis; b. agar-gel immunodiffusion test and haemagglutinin inhibition with H5N1 antigen; c. RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ for detection of HPAI specific viral genome (on primary pathological material); d. virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs. | 15 Dec. 2005 | a. positive; b. detection of antibodies against HPAI in 3 out of 7 samples tested; c. positive for the sample tested; d. positive for HPAI for all samples tested. |
| | Marsilieni village | 20 cloacal swabs, 12 tracheal swabs and organs + head from 8 hen corpses | a. RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ for detection of HPAI specific viral genome (on primary pathological material); b. rapid test for HPAI antigen detection; c. virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs. | 15 Dec. 2005 | a. positive; b. positive; c. positive for HPAI subtype H5 for all samples tested. |
| | Rovine village | organs from 2 hen corpses (brain, lungs, trachea, bowels, heart, liver, kidneys) | a. rapid test for HPAI antigen detection; b. RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ for detection of HPAI specific viral genome (on primary pathological material); c. virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs. | 15 Dec. 2005 | a. positive; b. positive; c. positive for HPAI subtype H5 for all samples tested. |

Origin of infection: contact with wild birds.

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- stamping out;
- partial stamping out (village of Chichinetu);
- 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:

| <i>Location of the outbreaks</i> | <i>Control measures</i> | <i>Epidemiology</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Braiesti | Control measures began to be applied in the village of Braiesti on 15 December 2005: quarantine, stamping out (279 backyard premises with a total of 5,038 poultry), cleaning and disinfection of premises and roads. Culling of poultry was performed using CO ₂ . Corpses were destroyed by burning and burying. Movement control has been applied to people, poultry, poultry products, feed, etc. | |

| Location of the outbreaks | Control measures | Epidemiology |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Chichinetu | <p>The veterinary and local authorities decided to apply a partial stamping-out policy: 329 poultry from 22 backyard premises have been culled since the first cases appeared.</p> <p>Disinfection was performed and sanitary filters were installed at entry points into the infected area.</p> | <p>Number of backyard premises in the village: 136. Total number of poultry: 3,350.</p> <p>There have been 2 outbreaks (infected premises), 500 m apart. Both are situated on the outer limit of the village, in the vicinity of Chiobaiesti lake.</p> <p>Distance from the previous outbreak in Ciocile district: 3.5 km.</p> |
| Marsilienii | <p>In view of the disseminated location of the 3 outbreaks in the village, the local authority decided to destroy the entire village flock. To date, 2,709 poultry from 78 backyard premises have been culled. Further culling is in progress.</p> <p>Movement control has been applied to the entire village. Filters have been placed at the entrance of the three infected premises.</p> <p>The premises have been disinfected.</p> | <p>Number of backyard premises in the village: 250. Total number of poultry: 11,176.</p> <p>Although the poultry were kept in closed premises, the source of infection seems to be migratory birds, the village being surrounded by lakes and pools.</p> <p>The local authority made a census of migratory birds in the area and found 400 white-fronted geese (<i>Anser albifrons</i>) and 100 swans.</p> |
| Rovine | <p>Having regard to the existence of only one infected premises in the village, stamping out was applied to the affected premises and premises in the immediate vicinity, after rapid immunochromatographic tests had been performed.</p> <p>Eleven premises have been cordoned off for stamping out purposes; to date 377 poultry have been culled and destroyed.</p> <p>The infected area has been disinfected. All the roads around the infected area have been disinfected and disinfection filters placed at the entrance to the area.</p> | <p>Number of premises in the village: 285. Total number of poultry: 6,542.</p> <p>A census of migratory birds has been made. Approximately 530 white-fronted geese (<i>Anser albifrons</i>), 170 mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), 260 small wild ducks, 80 great cormorants (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) and 160 common gulls (<i>Larus canus</i>) have been observed in the immediate vicinity of village. The number is increasing every day.</p> <p>Rovine is surrounded by many lakes and pools, a situation that is conducive to the presence of migratory birds in the area.</p> |
| Valea Fantanelor | <p>Control measures began in the village of Valea Fantanelor on 15 December 2005.</p> <p>All the premises were checked and 564 poultry were culled.</p> <p>The remainder of the control measures taken are the same as those applied previously.</p> | <p>Valea Fantanelor is a small mountain village with only 14 household premises.</p> |

Final report: no.

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

(2) SPF: specific pathogen-free

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN RUSSIA

(Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Russia reported to the OIE: September 2005).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 21 December 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

Report date: 20 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.

Identification of agent: foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype Asia1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 19 December 2005.

Date of start of the event: 11 December 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of outbreaks:

| First administrative division | Lower administrative division (district) | Type of epidemiological unit | Date of start of the outbreak | Species | Number of animals in the outbreaks | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Amur region (Amurskaya oblast') | Mikhailovsky | ... | ... | bov | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Khabarovsk Territory | Viazemsky | ... | ... | bov | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Diagnosis:

| Laboratory where diagnosis was made | Diagnostic tests used | Date | Results |
|---|---|--------------|----------|
| Federal Governmental Institution – Federal Centre for Animal Health (FGI ARRIA), Vladimir (OIE Regional Reference Laboratory for FMD) | - ELISA ⁽¹⁾ ; - PCR ⁽²⁾ ; - virus isolation using cell culture. | 19 Dec. 2005 | positive |

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: under investigation.

Control measures:

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

Other details/comments: the affected districts border the People's Republic of China.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN DENMARK
Follow-up report No. 3

Information received on 22 December 2005 from Dr Preben Willeberg, Chief Veterinary Officer, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Søborg:

End of previous report period: 30 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [48], 479, dated 2 December 2005).

End of this report period: 22 December 2005.

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

Date of start of the event: 14 October 2005.

Details of the outbreak (reminder):

| First administrative division | Lower administrative division | Type of epidemiological unit | Species | Number of animals in the outbreak | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Southern Jutland (Sønderjylland) | Broager | farm | avi | 41,000 | 41,000 | 0 | 41,000 | 0 |

* hens

Evolution of the incident:

There have been no new outbreaks of Newcastle disease since the outbreak that was reported in the immediate notification report dated 21 October 2005.

The measures imposed by European Union legislation have been implemented:

- 21 October 2005: establishment of a protection zone (3-km radius) and a surveillance zone (10-km radius) around the infected farm, and implementation of associated measures: movement control, inspection of holdings by the veterinary authorities, etc.;
- 24 October 2005: completion of culling of the infected flock;
- 4 November 2005: the veterinary authorities approved the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the establishment.

All investigations conducted (clinical inspections and laboratory analyses) showed no evidence that the disease had spread from the infected farm.

In compliance with European Union legislation the protection zone was lifted on 25 November 2005 and the surveillance zone was lifted on 4 December 2005.

For more detailed information, please refer to the follow-up reports of 4 November 2005 and 30 November 2005.

Epidemiological investigations:

Wild birds constitute the most likely hypothesis for the origin of the disease, but the results of the epidemiological investigations have been inconclusive.

Conclusion:

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration has eradicated the outbreak in Broager, Southern Jutland, and considers the situation to be normalised. As a result, and in compliance with European Union legislation, all local restrictions have been lifted.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration expects that Denmark will comply with the requirements of Article 2.7.13.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2005 edition) as of 25 April 2006.

Final report: no.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN FRANCE
Final report on the outbreak in a pigeon farm in Ile-et-Vilaine department

Information received on 22 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: 18 November 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [47], 447, dated 25 November 2005).

End of this report period: 12 December 2005.

Identification of agent: avian paramyxovirus type 1 (APMV1), pigeon variant. Intracerebral pathogenicity index: 1.04.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 7 November 2005.

Date of start of the event: 31 October 2005.

Details of the outbreak (reminder):

| First administrative division (department) | Lower administrative division (district) | Type of epidemiological unit | Species | Number of animals in the outbreak | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Ile-et-Vilaine | Louvigné-de-Bais | farm | avi | 8,500* | 8,500 | 300 | 8,200 | 0 |

* fattening pigeons

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 European Union legislation were implemented either before or at the same time as the outbreak was confirmed:

- 7 November 2005: culling in the infected farm;
- 9 November 2005: end of preliminary disinfection operations;
- setting up of a protection zone (3-km radius) and a surveillance zone (10-km radius) and implementation of associated measures.

All the investigations conducted (health visits and laboratory analyses) proved favorable. As a result, and in compliance with European Union legislation, the protection and surveillance zones were lifted on 12 December 2005.

For more detailed information, please refer to the follow-up reports of 8 November 2005 and 18 November 2005.

Epidemiological investigations:

Contamination by wild animals is the most likely hypothesis for the origin of the disease, given that the birds were partly raised outdoors, which potentially allowed contact with wild birds.

Contamination via the introduction of an infected pigeon has been ruled out because the last birds entered the farm in August 2005.

The epidemiological investigation has also determined that the risk period fell between 10 October and 7 November 2005.

Conclusion:

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

Final report: yes.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL
Follow-up report No. 13

Translation of information received on 22 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: 6 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [49], 491, dated 9 December 2005).

End of this report period: 22 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.

New outbreak:

| 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 outbreak | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | susceptible | cases | deaths | destroyed | slaughtered |
| Mato Grosso do Sul | Mundo Novo | farm | 23° 50' 54.1" S | 54° 21' 33.0" W | ... | bov | 519 | 44 | 0 | 519 | 0 |
| | | | | | | ovi | 62 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 |

Diagnosis:

| Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed | Species examined | Diagnostic tests used | Date | Results |
|--|------------------|--|--------------|----------|
| LANAGRO-PA ⁽¹⁾ | bov | indirect sandwich ELISA ⁽²⁾ (on epithelium) | 10 Dec. 2005 | positive |

Source of new outbreak: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out (the activities of destruction of susceptible animals in this farm have been completed);
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning.
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment.

Other details/comments:

1. State of Mato Grosso do Sul:

To date, in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, 33 outbreaks have been detected and 24,962 FMD-susceptible animals (24,222 cattle, 380 pigs and 360 sheep and goats) have been slaughtered and destroyed. There have been no reports of suspected cases in species other than bovines.

Sixty-four farmers whose herds were destroyed have received compensation amounting to a total of 7,526,955 Brazilian reals (USD 3,215,273).

The municipalities remaining under a ban (Eldorado, Iguatemi, Itaquiraí, Japorã and Mundo Novo) are still prohibiting the movement of FMD-susceptible animals and their products and by-products.

2. **State of Paraná:**

The State of Paraná is still applying the following sanitary measures:

- quarantine of the holdings located within a 10-km radius of the suspected outbreaks and of the confirmed outbreak (whose holdings remain under quarantine) and prohibition of vaccination in the area;
- animal movement control, including the setting up of checkpoints and the implementation of biosecurity measures;
- epidemiological investigations.

Final report: no.

- (1) LANAGRO-PA: National Agricultural Defence Laboratory, Belém, Pará
(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THAILAND Follow-up report No. 81

Information received on 23 December 2005 from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok:

End of previous report period: 15 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [50], 518, dated 16 December 2005).

End of this report period: 22 December 2005.

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

Final report: no.

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