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

Translation of information received on 29 December 2005 from Dr Petr I. Verbytskiy, Head, State Department for Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agricultural Policy, Kiev:

End of previous report period: 26 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [52], 538, dated 30 December 2005).

End of this report period: 29 December 2005.

Identification of agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus subtype H5N1.

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.

The State Veterinary Services of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in collaboration with local authorities, have formed 168 groups to perform clinical examination of backyard poultry throughout the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Between 5 and 28 December 2005, 423,417 holdings in 3,309 villages were inspected (5,511,672 birds of various species).

In the locations listed in the table below, 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.

Updated data on suspected outbreaks reported previously:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division (district)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the suspected outbreaks				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Crimea*	Alushtinskiy	village	Privetnoye	22 Dec. 2005	avi	...	5	5	0	0
Crimea*	Belgorodskiy	village	Vasilivka	19 Dec. 2005	avi	...	13	13	0	0
Crimea*	Krasnoperekopskiy	village	Krasnoperekopsk	12 Dec. 2005	avi	...	12	12	0	0
Crimea*	Krasnoperekopskiy	village	Krepkoye	18 Dec. 2005	avi	...	7	7	0	0
Crimea*	Nizhnegorskiy	village	Nezhinskoye	22 Dec. 2005	avi	...	3	3	0	0
Crimea*	Sovetskiy	village	Razdolnoye	16 Dec. 2005	avi	5,037	1	1	0	0
Crimea*	Sudak	village		19 Dec. 2005	avi	...	3	3	0	0

* Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine in AR Crimea	PCR ⁽¹⁾	in progress	pending
	haemagglutination inhibition test	in progress	pending
Donetsk Inter-Regional State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine for Avian Diseases	virus isolation	...	negative

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

Control measures undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- stamping out; as of 28 December 2005, at 6 p.m., a total of 69,662 poultry had been seized and destroyed (by burning) in the affected villages;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishments.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Information on disinfection as of 29 December 2005:

No.	Village	Number of holdings						
		Total	Initial disinfection		Cleaned	To be cleaned	Final disinfection	
			Done	To be done			Done	To be done
Sovetskiy district								
1	Sovetskoye	2,500	2,500	0	482	2,018	342	2,158
2	Nekrasovka	464	464	0	464	0	464	0
3	Krasnoflotskoye	360	360	0	360	0	360	360
4	Dmitrovka	393	393	0	393	0	393	0
5	Urozhaynoye	391	391	0	391	0	391	0
6	Chernozyomnoye	358	358	0	207	151	0	358
7	Prisivashnoye	119	119	0	119	0	119	0

No.	Village	Number of holdings						
		Total	Initial disinfection		Cleaned	To be cleaned	Final disinfection	
			Done	To be done			Done	To be done
Nizhnegorskiy district								
8	Yemelyanovka	595	595	0	595	0	595	0
9	Izobilnoye	527	527	0	527	0	527	0
10	Akimovka	492	492	0	492	0	492	0
11	Zorkino	468	468	0	468	0	468	0
Dzhankoyskiy district								
12	Pushkino	151	151	0	151	0	151	0
13	Zavet-Leninskiy	491	491	0	491	0	491	0
Chernomorskiy district								
14	Chernomorskoye	9	9	0	9	0	9	0
15	Khmelevo	6	6	0	6	0	6	0
Total		7,324	7,324	0	5,155	2,169	4,808	2,516

Data on implementation and lifting of quarantine in affected villages, seizure of poultry and accomplishment of final disinfection and sampling for disinfection quality control:

No.	Village	Date of quarantine implementation	Date of last death	Date of destruction of flocks	Date of final disinfection	Collection of samples for disinfection quality control	Results of laboratory testing	Date quarantine lifted
Sovetskiy district								
1	Nekrasovka	03 Dec. 2005	04 Dec. 2005	06 Dec. 2005	13 Dec. 2005	23 Dec. 2005	24 Dec. 2005 negative	27 Dec. 2005
2	Krasnoflotskoye	09 Dec. 2005	06 Dec. 2005	15 Dec. 2005			30 Dec. 2005	30 Dec. 2005
3	Dmitrovka	09 Dec. 2005	05 Dec. 2005	17 Dec. 2005	25 Dec. 2005	25 Dec. 2005		30 Dec. 2005
4	Sovetskoye	09 Dec. 2005	10 Dec. 2005	19 Dec. 2005				31 Dec. 2005
5	Urozhaynoye	13 Dec. 2005	...	17 Dec. 2005	22 Dec. 2005	24 Dec. 2005		03 Jan. 2006
6	Chernozomynoye	13 Dec. 2005	12 Dec. 2005	17 Dec. 2005				03 Jan. 2006
7	Prisivashnoye	16 Dec. 2005	24 Nov. 2005	19 Dec. 2005	25 Dec. 2005	25 Dec. 2005		06 Jan. 2006
Nizhnegorskiy district								
8	Izobilnoye	03 Dec. 2005	25 Nov. 2005	08 Dec. 2005				24 Dec. 2005
9	Yemelyanovka	03 Dec. 2005	02 Dec. 2005	08 Dec. 2005				24 Dec. 2005
10	Akimovka	09 Dec. 2005	06 Dec. 2005	13 Dec. 2005				30 Dec. 2005
11	Zorkino	21 Dec. 2005	06 Dec. 2005	22 Dec. 2005				11 Jan. 2006
Dzhankoyskiy district								
12	Zavet-Leninskiy	03 Dec. 2005	02 Dec. 2005	08 Dec. 2005	19 Dec. 2005	23 Dec. 2005	24 Dec. 2005 negative	29 Dec. 2005
13	Pushkino	03 Dec. 2005	02 Dec. 2005	08 Dec. 2005	19 Dec. 2005	23 Dec. 2005	24 Dec. 2005 negative	29 Dec. 2005

Final report: no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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Q FEVER IN ARGENTINA
Follow-up report No. 1

Translation of information received on 29 December 2005 from Dr Jorge Nestor Amaya, President, National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA⁽¹⁾), Secretariat for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food, Buenos Aires:

End of previous report period: 9 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [50], 505, dated 16 December 2005).

End of this report period: 29 December 2005.

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

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Details of outbreak (updated data):

First administrative division (province)	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Buenos Aires	General Rodriguez	farm	General Rodriguez	cap	297	24	...	24	0

Origin of infection: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

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

B. To be undertaken:

- screening.

Other details/comments:

Slaughter of all 24 reactors and destruction of their carcasses were carried out on 9 December 2005.

Serological tests are being carried out on all susceptible animals in the affected establishment in order to determine the exact prevalence of infection and verify whether there are more infected animals liable for culling.

The necessary epidemiological investigations are being carried out in order to trace, inspect and sample livestock in contact farms.

Final report: no.

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

RINDERPEST IN GABON
THE DELEGATE DECLARES HER COUNTRY 'PROVISIONALLY FREE FROM RINDERPEST'

Translation of information received on 30 December 2005 from Ms Yolande Mounguengui, Director of Animal Production and Processing Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Production and Rural Development, Libreville:

Report date: 16 December 2005.

In accordance with the recommendations of the regional technical workshop organised by the Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) in Conakry, Guinea, in January 2004, Gabon wishes to enter the OIE pathway leading to the country's being recognised as free from rinderpest, in accordance with the provisions of Appendices 3.8.1. and 3.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2004 Edition).

On this basis, the country declares the whole of its territory provisionally free from rinderpest and also confirms that:

- a) Gabon has never experienced an outbreak of rinderpest despite the permanent danger associated with the large scale importation of animals for slaughter or rearing purposes from Chad, Cameroon, Niger and other countries of West Africa (Togo, Benin). In anticipation of the threat of introduction of the disease from animals imported from these countries, cattle farms used a bivalent rinderpest/contagious bovine pleuropneumonia vaccine ("Bissec") until 1998, the year in which vaccination was halted throughout the territory of Gabon by administrative memorandum No. 000099MAEDR/CAB, dated 25 February 2002) signed by the Minister of State for Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development.
- b) Rinderpest is a notifiable disease.
- c) A system of early detection is in place. This system is based on the national epidemiological surveillance network for animal diseases (REMAGA), set up in 2001 with the support of PACE. Rinderpest is one of five epizootic diseases under surveillance. Both active and passive surveillance are carried out at farm level and at principal entry points.
- d) Measures are applied to prevent the introduction of the disease or the infection. A contingency plan for rinderpest, to be implemented if the disease were introduced, was drawn up and approved in March 2003. The strategy developed in this field with a view to rinderpest control is a component of Gabon's animal disease control plan. It defines measures to control the disease, approved by the steering committee of REMAGA, to be implemented in the event of an epizootic resulting from the introduction of rinderpest into Gabon.

Gabon hereby declares its territory provisionally free from rinderpest, in accordance with the criteria laid down by the OIE.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN CYPRUS
Isolation of the virus in wildlife

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

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT AND FINAL REPORT

Information received on 30 December 2005 from Dr Phedias Loucaides, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Nicosia:

Report date: 16 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: 14 December 2005.

Date of start of the event: 3 November 2005.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

The virus was isolated from a faecal sample taken on 3 November 2005 at a dam located in the eastern part of the island, close to Achna village. The sample was collected within the framework of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds.

Diagnosis: the virus was typed as an avian paramyxovirus 1 (PMV-1). It was sent afterwards to the OIE Reference Laboratory at Weybridge, United Kingdom, where it was confirmed as belonging to the PMV-1 subtype. The virus has been placed in lineage 4a and grouped with a 99.7% identity with an isolate submitted by Cyprus in 2004.

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	Samples examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Veterinary Services Virology Laboratory	faeces	haemagglutination test	3 Nov. 2005	positive
VLA Weybridge, United Kingdom (OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle disease)	faeces	sequencing at the cleavage site	14 Dec. 2005	positive

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

Control measures:

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- movement control inside the country;
- vaccination.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

Location	Species	Total number of vaccinated animals	Details of the vaccine
All backyard birds in a radius of 3 km and the flocks of the two neighbouring commercial farms (one poultry farm and one ostrich farm) have been vaccinated and booster vaccinated, respectively.	poultry and ostriches	...	inactivated polyvalent vaccine

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Final report: yes.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the People's Republic of China reported to the OIE: May 2005).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 30 December 2005 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

Report date: 30 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: 29 December 2005.

Date of start of the event: 6 December 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	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
ShanDong province	JiNan city	village	ChangQing	bov	91	48	0	91	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin (national reference laboratory for FMD)	- liquid-phase blocking ELISA ⁽¹⁾ ; - RT-PCR ⁽²⁾ ; - virus isolation.	29 Dec. 2005	positive

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

Control measures undertaken:

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

Final report: no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Follow-up report No. 12

Information received on 3 January 2006 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

End of previous report period: 15 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [50], 516, dated 16 December 2005).

End of this report period: 3 January 2006.

Identification of agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus subtype H5N1.

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

Clinical disease: yes.

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

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
Sichuan province	Dazhu county	village	Liuyan	22 Dec. 2005	avi	...	1,800	1,800	12,900	0

Description of affected population: chickens and ducks.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin (national reference laboratory for avian influenza)	- haemagglutination inhibition test; - RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ ; - virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ eggs.	3 Jan. 2006	positive
	intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) test		positive (highly pathogenic)

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: 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

(2) SPF: specific pathogen-free

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ROMANIA
Follow-up report No. 5

Information received on 4 January 2006 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

End of previous report period: 27 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [52], 551, dated 30 December 2005).

End of this report period: 4 January 2006.

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

Date of start of the event: 15 September 2005.

New suspected* outbreaks:

First administrative division (County)	Lower administrative division	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the suspected* outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Arges	Bradul	Bradul de Sus	...	avi	77	63	63	...	...
Arges	Oarja	Ceausesti	...	avi	27	#13	13	14	0
Arges	Oarja	Ceausesti	...	avi	60	60	60	0	0
Arges	Pitesti	Fundatura Balcescu	...	avi	30	#1	1	6	...
Arges	Poiana Lacului	Paduroiu Deal	...	avi	70	#65	65	3	...
Arges	Vedea	Vedea	...	avi	16	16	16	0	0
Brasov	Brasov		...	avi	15	5	5	10	0
Brasov	Moieciu de Jos	Moieciu de Jos	...	avi	45	21	2	24	...
Bucharest	1st district		...	avi	8	#2	2	6	0
Bucharest	5th district		...	avi	19	#3	3	16	0
Bucharest	5th district		...	avi	5	#1	1	4	0
Buzau	Balta Alba	Balta Alba	...	avi	82	#17	17	...	...
Buzau	Bisoca	Bisoca	...	avi	7	#3	3	4	0
Buzau	Pogoanele	Caldarasti	...	avi	32	#3	3	7	...
Buzau	Pogoanele	Pogoanele	...	avi	61	#4	4	...	...
Buzau	Ramnicu Sarat	Anghel Saligny	...	avi	32	#30	30	2	0
Calarasi	Fundulea	Fundulea	...	avi	11	#8	8	3	0
Dambovita	Contesti	Crangasi	...	avi	68	68	65	3	0
Gorj	Danculesti	Obarsia	...	avi	20	#2	2	...	...
Ifov	Berceni	Cornetu	...	avi	#3	3	3	...	...
Ifov	Berceni	Cornetu	...	avi	8	8	8	0	0
Ifov	Cernica	Caldararu	...	avi	12	#10	10	2	0
Ifov	Dascalu	Dascalu	...	avi	62	62	62	0	0
Ifov	Pantelimon	Pantelimon	...	avi	55	55	55	0	0
Prahova	Boldesti Scaieni	Boldesti Scaieni	...	avi	27	18	5	...	...
Prahova	Boldesti Scaieni	Boldesti Scaieni	...	avi	27	23	23	4	0
Prahova	Ciorani	Ciorani	...	avi	40	40	40	0	0
Prahova	Dumbrava	Dumbrava	...	avi	20	19	20	0	0
Prahova	Targorul Vechi	Strejnic	...	avi	15	15	15	0	0
Prahova	Targorul Vechi	Strejnic	...	avi	10	7	10	0	0
Valcea	Livezi	Livezi	...	avi	19	#10	10	9	0
Valcea	Pietrari	Pietrari	...	avi	49	12	12	37	0

First administrative division (County)	Lower administrative division	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the suspected* outbreaks				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Vaslui	Tatarani	Giurgesti	...	avi	32	#16	16	16	0
Vrancea	Vulturu	Vulturu	...	avi	36	#19	19	17	0
Vrancea	Vulturu	Vulturu	...	avi	45	42	42	3	0

* Intracerebral pathogenicity index tests are being performed for confirmation purposes.

Incomplete data.

Affected population: backyard flocks.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests are being performed	Samples examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Institute for Diagnostic and Animal Health (National Reference Laboratory)	cloacal swabs, tracheal swabs, organs	virus isolation in embryonated SPF ⁽¹⁾ eggs	20 Dec. 2005 – 4 Jan. 2006	all positive
		intracerebral pathogenicity index test	in progress	pending

Origin of infection: contact with wild birds.

Control measures undertaken:

- affected backyard premises placed under official control;
- partial stamping out applied to the affected premises (culling of poultry by gassing with CO₂ in containers; destruction of corpses by burning and burying);
- quarantine of infected area;
- disinfection of infected backyard premises.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Final report: no.

(1) SPF: specific pathogen free

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA
Follow-up report No. 15

Information received on 4 January 2006 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

End of previous report period: 29 December 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [52], 555, dated 30 December 2005).

End of this report period: 4 January 2006.

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 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 outbreak				
					susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Ialomita	Albesti	Albesti	27 Dec. 2005	avi	82	#14	14	68	0

Incomplete data.

Affected population: hens.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Location of the outbreak	Samples examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Institute for Diagnostics and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	Albesti village	10 samples: organs from 4 hens.	- RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ . - rapid test for diagnosis of HPAI; - virus isolation in SPF ⁽²⁾ embryonated eggs.	29 Dec. 2005	- positive; - positive; - positive for HPAI subtype H5.

Origin of infection: contact with wild birds.

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

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

B. To be undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details/comments:

The control measures have been applied in Albesti since 2 January 2006. 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).

- Movement control has been applied to people, poultry, poultry products, feed, etc.
- Backyard premises in the locality have been disinfected.
- Corpses were destroyed by burning and burying. No information is yet available on the number of poultry culled and the number of backyard premises where poultry were culled.

Final report: no.

(1) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase – polymerase chain reaction
(2) SPF: specific pathogen-free

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