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DISEASE INFORMATION

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN RUSSIA
Final report

(***Date of previous outbreak of avian influenza in Russia reported to the OIE:*** February 2006).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 3 August 2006 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

Report date: 3 August 2006.

Reason for immediate notification: re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a zone.

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

In 2006, in Siberian Federal District, avian influenza was reported in private backyards in Altaj, Tomsk, Omsk and Novosibirsk regions.

In Tomsk region, 2 outbreaks were registered, one of them in domestic pigeons.

On 31 July 2006, one outbreak of avian influenza was still active in Tomsk region. No new outbreaks of the disease have been reported since 5 July 2006.

In Tyva Republic, wild birds were found dead due to avian influenza.

The national Veterinary Services and the state service for food are controlling the situation in the infected territories.

Final report: yes.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SOUTH AFRICA
Follow-up report No. 3

Information received on 4 August 2006 from Dr Botlhe Modisane, Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

End of previous report period: 27 July 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [31], 572, dated 3 August 2006).
End of this report period: 4 August 2006.

Identification of agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H5N2.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 29 June 2006.
Date of start of the event: 19 June 2006.

Virus has only been isolated on the previously reported index farm at Sandfontein ([34º02'06.00"S, 21º38'31.9"E], Riversdale, Western Cape province).

Concerning the two other suspected seropositive farms:

- at Uitershoek farm ([32º50'20.00"S, 21º58'36"E], Prins Albert, Western Cape province), additional haemagglutination inhibition tests were done on samples taken on 24 July 2006 and retesting yielded positive results on 15 out of 120 samples. Controlled slaughter will be applied in this case.

- at Grassmere farm ([34º06'S, 24º24'E], Kou-Kamma, Eastern Cape province), additional haemagglutination inhibition tests were done on samples taken on 22 and 24 July 2006 and retesting yielded negative results. All control measures have therefore been discontinued.

Final report: no.

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN BULGARIA
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 4 August 2006 from Dr Nikola T. Belev, Delegate of Bulgaria to the OIE:

End of previous report period: 10 March 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [11], 220, dated 16 March 2006).
End of this report period: 4 August 2006.

Precise identification of agent: classical swine fever virus.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 7 February 2006.
Date of start of the event: 3 February 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

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

New outbreak:

First administrative division (province)	***Type of epide-miolo-gical unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Spe-cies***	***Number of animals in the outbreak***				
					susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaugh-tered***
Burgas	farm	Kamenar	28 July 2006	sui	99	3	1	98	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
National Reference Laboratory for classical swine fever and African swine fever	sui	immunofluorescence	3 August 2006	positive

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

Control measures undertaken:
- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- disinfection.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Final report: no.

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LOW PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN POULTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 4 August 2006 from Dr Peter W. de Leeuw, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, The Hague:

End of previous report period: 2 August 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [31], 579, dated 3 August 2006).
End of this report period: 4 August 2006.

Identification of agent: low pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H7*.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 1 August 2006.
Date of start of the event: 28 July 2006.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: laboratory.

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division (province)	*Type of epide-miolo-gical unit*	*Name of the location*	*Latitude*	*Longitude*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Spe-cies*	*Number of animals in the outbreak*				
							susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaugh-tered*
Gelderland	farm	Voorthuizen	52º11'00"N	5º37'00"E	28 July 2006	avi	25,334	1	0	25,334	0

Affected population: breeding hens 16-17 weeks old housed indoors.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	*Species examined*	*Diagnostic tests used*	*Date*	*Results*
Central Institute for Animal Disease Control (CIDC - Lelystad)	avi	- PCR(1) - sequence analysis	1 August 2006	- positive for H7 - amino acid sequence at cleavage site reveals an LPAI profile

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

Control measures undertaken:
- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- stamping out;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Other details/comments: Only vaccination of hobby poultry and free-ranging laying hens is permitted in the Netherlands (Decision 2006/147/EC).

Final report: no.

* Note by the OIE Animal Health Information Department: H5 and H7 avian influenza in its low pathogenic form in poultry is a notifiable disease as per Chapter 2.7.12. on avian influenza of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code: http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_chapitre_2.7.12.htm

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN POULTRY IN LAOS

(***Date of previous outbreak of avian influenza in Laos reported to the OIE:*** 2004).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 4 August 2006 from Dr Singkham Phonvisay, Director General, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Vientiane:

Report date: 4 August 2006.

Reason for immediate notification: re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country or zone/compartment.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 27 July 2006.
Date of start of the event: 14 July 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

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

Details of outbreak:

First administrative division (district)	*Lower administrative division*	*Type of epide-miolo-gical unit*	*Name of the location*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Spe-cies*	*Number of animals in the outbreak*				
						susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaugh-tered*
Xaythani	Vientiane	farm	Dong Bang	14 July 2006	avi	6,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	0

Description of affected population: chickens in a commercial farm.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	*Species examined*	*Diagnostic tests used*	*Date*	*Results*
National Animal Health Center (NACH)	avi	- virus isolation - haemagglutination inhibition test	14 July 2006	positive for H5
Laboratory in Bangkok	avi	…	27 July 2006	positive for N1

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

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out;
- movement control;
- zoning;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s);
- spraying.

Final report: no.

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LUMPY SKIN DISEASE IN ISRAEL
Follow-up report No. 3

Information received on 7 August 2006 from Dr Moshe Chaimovitz, Director of Veterinary and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Beit-Dagan:

End of previous report period: 25 July 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [30], 559, dated 27 July 2006).
End of this report period: 7 August 2006.

Identification of agent: lumpy skin disease virus.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 22 June 2006.
Date of start of the event: 20 June 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

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

New outbreak:

First administrative division (province)	*Lower administrative division* (district)	*Type of epide-miolo-gical unit*	*Name of the location*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Spe-cies*	*Number of animals in the outbreak*				
						susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaugh-tered*
Hadarom	Ashkelon	farm	Kefar Warburg	2 August 2006	bov	140*	1	0	1	0

***** 70 dairy cows, 40 heifers and 30 calves

Description of affected population: one dairy cow in a moshav settlement situated less than 3 km from the initial outbreak in En Zurim. The cow, which showed clinical signs of the disease, was immediately destroyed, before the positive results arrived from the laboratory.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	*Species examined*	*Diagnostic test used*	*Date*	*Results*
Kimron Veterinary Institute (national laboratory), Beit Dagan	bov	PCR(1)	5 August 2006	positive

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: airborne spread.

Control measures undertaken:

- control of arthropods;
- modified stamping out;
- quarantine (all the settlements in a 3-km-radius zone containing cattle have been in quarantine since the first outbreak, in En Zurim);
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s);
- dipping/spraying.

Vaccination (one month ago):

First administrative division	*Species*	*Total number of animals vaccinated*	*Details of the vaccine*
Hadarom	bov	140	sheep pox vaccine

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Final report: no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Follow-up report No. 10

Information received on 7 August 2006 from Mr Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

End of previous report period: 28 July 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [31], 571, dated 3 August 2006).
End of this report period: 7 August 2006.

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.

New outbreak:

First administrative division (province)	*Lower administrative division* (county)	*Type of epide-miolo-gical unit*	*Name of the location*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Spe-cies*	*Number of animals in the outbreak*				
						susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaugh-tered*
Gansu	Huining	village	Gnoshi	31 July 2006	bov	286	230	...	286	0
					o/c	139	...	...	139	0
					sui	182	...	...	182	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	*Species examined*	*Diagnostic tests used*	*Date*	*Results*
Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (national reference laboratory for FMD)	bov	- liquid-phase blocking ELISA(1) - RT-PCR(2) - virus isolation	4 August 2006	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.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Final report: no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
(2) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase – polymerase chain reaction

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(***Date of previous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in South Africa reported to the OIE:*** 2005).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 7 August 2006 from Dr Botlhe Modisane, Senior Manager of Animal Health, National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria:

Report date: 7 August 2006.

Reason for immediate notification: re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country or zone/compartment following a report declaring the outbreak(s) ended.

Identification of agent: foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype SAT3.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 31 July 2006.
Date of start of the event: 31 July 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of outbreaks:

First administrative division (province)	***Lower administrative division*** (district - municipality)	***Name of the location***	***Latitude***	***Longitude***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Species***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
							susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Limpopo	Vhembe - Thulamela	Matiane	22º44'38"S	30º58'53"E	31 July 2006	bov	1,300	40	0	0	0
		Joseph	22º46'19"S	30º58'09"E	31 July 2006	bov		1	0	0	0

Description of affected population: two dipping tanks in a communal farming (rural) area next to the Kruger National Park within the FMD buffer zone of South Africa.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
Exotic Diseases Division of the ARC[(1)] Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute	bov	- virus isolation - PCR[(2)] - typing ELISA[(3)]	1-3 Aug. 2006	- positive for FMD virus SAT3 - positive for FMD - positive for FMD virus SAT3

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

Control measures undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- quarantine;
- screening;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details / comments:

The outbreak occurred within the vaccination area of the FMD buffer zone of South Africa. The area is almost completely fenced off. Strict permit control is enforced. The outbreak area has been quarantined, roadblocks have been implemented and gate control at the gates in the fences has been improved.

The area was vaccinated against FMD in April 2006 and again in June 2006.

A portion of the Kruger National Park fence was not secure in the area due to construction work being done on the fence. It is assumed that contact between infected Kruger National Park African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) and cattle took place.

This outbreak occurred well within the OIE recognised buffer zone of the FMD control zone of South Africa adjacent to the Kruger National Park. The status of South Africa's FMD free zone without vaccination has not been affected by this outbreak, and therefore South Africa's FMD status has not changed and the export of animals and animal products from South Africa is not affected (i.e. the zoosanitary status remains unchanged).

Final report: no.

(1) ARC: Agricultural Research Council
(2) PCR: polymerase chain reaction
(3) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BOTSWANA
Follow-up report No. 2

Information received on 10 August 2006 from Dr Musa Fanikiso, Director of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone:

End of previous report period: 6 July 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [28], 519, dated 13 July 2006).
End of this report period: 10 August 2006.

Identification of agent: foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype SAT1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 7 June 2006.
Date of start of the event: 1 June 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: suspicion, clinical and laboratory.

Details of outbreak (updated data):

First administrative division (district)	***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***
Kasane	Kavimba Extension Area	village	Muchenje	1 June 2006	bov	2,336	201	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Dates***	***Results***
Botswana Vaccine Institute, Gaborone (OIE Reference Laboratory)	bov	- typing ELISA(2) - virus isolation	12 June 2006	positive
ARC(1) Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, South Africa (regional reference laboratory)	bov	- typing ELISA(2) - virus isolation - PCR(3)	10 July 2006	positive

Source of outbreak or origin of infection: contact with wild animals.

Control measures undertaken:
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- zoning;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

Vaccination in response to the outbreaks:

First administrative division	*Species*	*Total number of animals vaccinated*	*Details of the vaccine*
Kasane district	bov	2,336	trivalent SAT 1, SAT 2 and SAT 3 FMD vaccine (booster vaccination)

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Other details/comments: intensive surveillance has found no evidence of other species having been affected at Muchenje. The infected herds are in FMD control zone 1, an FMD vaccinated area, where cattle were revaccinated with a trivalent SAT 1, SAT 2 and SAT 3 FMD vaccine. Clinical inspection of susceptible livestock in the entire district (15,309 cattle, 3,937 goats, 580 sheep and 23 pigs) was undertaken, with negative results.

Final report: no.

(1) ARC: Agricultural Research Council
(2) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
(3) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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

Information received on 10 August 2006 from Dr Musa Fanikiso, Director of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone:

End of previous report period: 6 July 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [28], 521, dated 13 July 2006).
End of this report period: 10 August 2006.

Identification of agent: foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus serotype SAT2.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 25 April 2006.
Date of start of the event: 11 April 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: suspicion, clinical and laboratory.

The disease is still confined to zone 7 with no new infected villages.

A total of 81,708 cattle were clinically inspected within the infected area and no new cases were noted. Since June, 502 unvaccinated and unmanageable cattle and 39 pigs have been culled. A total of 117,136 goats, 14,908 sheep and 845 pigs were clinically inspected. Blood from a statistically derived random sample of goats, sheep and pigs was sampled for serological analysis of antibodies to FMD virus serotypes.

Zone 7 still remains blockaded from the rest of the zones, with movement restriction and disinfection in strategic areas. Fence fortification and construction is continuing on schedule to isolate zone 7 from zones 6, 8 and 9.

Serosurveillance in the 'FMD free without vaccination' areas is being undertaken in 11 veterinary districts based on a statistically derived random sample from each district. The serum samples are being tested for antibodies to FMD virus serotypes SAT 1, 2 and 3 by solid-phase blocking ELISA and the results will be made available in the next follow-up report.

Final report: no.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN BRAZIL
Follow-up report No. 4

Translation of information received on 9 August 2006 from Dr Jamil Gomes de Souza, Director, Department of Animal Protection (DDA), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Brasilia:

End of previous report period: 2 August 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [31], 578, dated 3 August 2006).
End of this report period: 9 August 2006.

Identification of agent: avian paramyxovirus type 1 (APMV-1).

Date of first confirmation of the event: 4 July 2006.
Date of start of the event: 2 May 2006.

Operations with sentinel animals are continuing and, to date, no clinical signs of the disease have been observed and no deaths have occurred in these animals.

Commercial poultry farms and premises with poultry for self-consumption are being visited and inspected; to date, no evidence of the presence of the disease has been detected.

Restriction measures are being maintained in the protection and surveillance zones.

Final report: no.

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MISCELLANEOUS: AVIAN INFLUENZA IN GERMANY (IN WILDLIFE)
Follow-up report No. 7

Information received on 4 and 10 August 2006 from Prof. Dr. Werner Zwingmann, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture, Bonn:

End of previous report period: 19 May 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [21], 423, dated 25 May 2006).
End of this report period: 10 August 2006.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 14 February 2006.
Date of start of the event: 8 February 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

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

New outbreak:

First administrative division (State)	*Lower administrative division*	*Type of epide-miolo-gical unit*	*Latitude*	*Longitude*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Spe-cies*	*Number of animals in the outbreak*				
							susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaugh-tered*
Saxony	Dresden	NA*	51º2'15"N	13º45'15"E	3 August 2006	fau	...	1	1	0	0

* NA: not applicable

Description of affected population: a swan in a zoo.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	*Diagnostic tests used*	*Date*	*Results*
Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, OIE Reference Laboratory, Insel Riems	- PCR(1) (M, H5, H7, N1 genes) - sequence analysis	- 3 August 2006 - 4 August 2006	- positive for H5N1 - amino acid sequence at cleavage site reveals an HPAI profile

Source of outbreak: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no. The zoo has permission to vaccinate zoo birds but has not yet vaccinated any animals.

Final report: no.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction

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