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DISEASE INFORMATION

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Contents

***BONAMIA OSTREAE* IN IRELAND**

(***Date of previous outbreak of Bonamia ostreae in Ireland reported to the OIE:*** 2005).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 5 December 2006 from Dr Patrick J. Rogan, Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Dublin:

Report date: 29 November 2006.

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

Identification of agent: *Bonamia ostreae*.

Host species: flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

Date of first confirmation of the event: 15 November 2006.

Clinical disease: no.

Nature of diagnosis: advanced laboratory tests.

Details of occurrence:

First administrative division (county)	***Type of epide-miological unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the occurrence***	***Spe-cies***	***Number of animals in the occurrence***				
					susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaugh-tered***
Donegal	coastal area	Lough Swilly	…	mol	…	…	…	…	…

Description of affected population: wild marine oysters.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
Marine Institute, Rinville, Oranmore, Galway (Ireland)	mol	cellular imprints	23 Oct. - 15 Nov. 2006	positive (13/75 samples)
French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea (IFREMER), La Tremblade (European Union Reference Laboratory)	mol	histology and in situ hybridisation	25 April - 24 July 2006	positive

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

Control measures

A. Undertaken: within-country movement controls.

B. To be undertaken:

- tracing forward;
- tracing back;
- zoning.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Other details/comments: there have been no reported mortalities associated with the detection of this pathogen in Lough Swilly. An epizootic investigation will be conducted as laid down in article 5 of European Union Commission Decision 95/70/EC.

Final report: no.

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NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN ROMANIA
Follow-up report No. 1

Information received on 6 December 2006 from Dr Stefan Nicolae, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

End of previous report period: 1 November 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [44], 767, dated 2 November 2006).
End of this report period: 6 December 2006.

Identification of agent: Newcastle disease virus.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 24 October 2006.
Date of start of the event: 16 October 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

New outbreaks:

First administrative division (province)	***Lower administrative division*** (district)	***Type of epidemiological unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Species***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
						susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Vrancea	Vanatori-Balta Ratei	farm	SC Vedagro SA Focsani	…	avi*	139	7	7	0	0
Ialomita	Bora	farm	SC Avicola SA	23 Oct. 2006	avi**	165,501	26,000	10,093	16,007	0
Alba	Santimbru	farm	SC Avia SRL farm No. 1	21 Nov. 2006	avi**	173,060	34,466	8,466	26,000	0
Alba	Santimbru	farm	SC Avia SRL farm No. 2	21 Nov. 2006	avi**	80,038	80,038	5,038	75,000	0

*ostriches
** commercial broiler farm

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Result***

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (national reference laboratory)	avi	- virus isolation in embryonated eggs
		- intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI)
		  - Vanatori-Balta Ratei
		  - Bora
		  - Santimbru 1
		  - Santimbru 2
			…	- positive
				- ICPI =
				  - 1.675
				  - 1.712
				  - 1.775
				  - 1.325

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection: fomites (humans, vehicles, feed, etc.).

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

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

B. To be undertaken: control of wildlife reservoirs.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Final report: no.

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SUDAN
Follow-up report No. 4

Information received on 14 December 2006 from Dr Bashir Taha Mohamed Taha, Undersecretary, Federal Ministry of Animal Resources, Khartoum:

End of previous report period: 30 September 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [40], 713, dated 5 October 2006).
End of this report period: 10 December 2006.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 17 April 2006.
Date of start of the event: 20 February 2006.

There have been no new outbreaks since the last report.

Between 1 October and 1 December 2006, 33 set of samples collected from backyard poultry units in Juba town (Central Equatoria State) were sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory (Veterinary Laboratory Agency, Weybridge, United Kingdom) for testing. All were found to be negative for avian influenza virus subtype H5N1. Newcastle disease virus was identified in 4 samples.

Sixteen pre-vaccination samples (cloacal and tracheal swabs) were collected from Khartoum State and sent on 23 August 2006 to the aforementioned OIE Reference Laboratory for testing. All samples were found to be negative for avian influenza virus subtype H5N1. Vaccination has started in Khartoum and Gazira States: 874,000 birds in 28 farms in Khartoum and 41,200 in 10 farms in Gazira.

Final report: no.

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN PAKISTAN
Follow-up report No. 3

Information received on 15 December 2006 from Dr Muhammad Afzal, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Islamabad:

End of previous report period: 25 April 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [27], 509, dated 6 July 2006).
End of this report period: 2 December 2006.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 27 February 2006.
Date of start of the event: 23 February 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: suspicion, clinical and laboratory.

New outbreaks:

First administrative division (province)	***Type of epidemiological unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Species***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
					susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Islamabad	farm	Nelore	1 July 2006	avi	12,000	9,752	4,200	7,800	0
Islamabad	farm	Nelore	1 July 2006	avi	8,000	6,570	2,800	5,200	0

Affected population: poultry at broiler farms.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
National Animal Sciences Institute (national reference laboratory for avian influenza), Islamabad	avi	- virus isolation - agar-gel immunodiffusion - haemagglutination - haemagglutination inhibition - PCR[(1)]	4 July 2006	positive for H5N1 and H9N2

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection: the origin of infection appears to have been wild bird movements in and around poultry sheds.

Control measures undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- stamping out under the supervision of a state veterinarian and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) administration;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country (ban on interprovincial movement of poultry and poultry products);
- ban on the import of poultry and poultry products from avian influenza infected/suspected countries;
- awareness campaign;
- zoning;
- 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*
Islamabad	avi	3,500,000	killed vaccine against avian influenza virus H7N3, H7N1 and H9N2 serotypes

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Other details / comments: 60 farm workers as well as people randomly selected in the vicinity of the affected farms were tested and found to be negative for avian influenza. Fifteen samples were collected from nearby poultry farms; they were all negative.

Final report: no.

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

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EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / NORTHERN IRELAND
Follow-up report No. 10

Information received on 15 December 2006 from Dr Debby Reynolds, Director General for Animal Health and Welfare, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London:

End of previous report period: 8 December 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [50], 866, dated 14 December 2006).
End of this report period: 15 December 2006.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 1 September 2006.
Date of start of the event: 25 August 2006.

No new outbreaks have been reported since the last follow-up report.

Final report: no.

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CONTAGIOUS EQUINE METRITIS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM / GREAT BRITAIN
Follow-up report No. 4

Information received on 15 December 2006 from Dr Debby Reynolds, Director General for Animal Health and Welfare, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), London:

End of previous report period: 8 December 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [50], 867, dated 14 December 2006).
End of this report period: 15 December 2006.

Identification of agent: streptomycin-resistant *Taylorella equigenitalis*.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 17 November 2006.
Date of start of the event: 17 November 2006.

No new outbreaks have been reported since the last follow-up report. All susceptible horses tested negative on each of the three occasions when tests were undertaken. There are now no known susceptible animals.

Final report: no.

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BLUETONGUE IN LUXEMBOURG
Follow-up report No. 2

Translation of information received on 15 December 2006 from Dr Arthur Besch, Director of the Veterinary Services Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Luxembourg:

End of previous report period: 8 December 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [50], 866, dated 14 December 2006).
End of this report period: 15 December 2006.

Identification of agent: bluetongue virus serotype 8.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 29 November 2006.
Date of start of the event: 24 November 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

New outbreaks:

First administrative division (canton)	*Lower administrative division* (commune)	*Type of epidemiological unit*	*Name of the location*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Species*	*Number of animals in the outbreaks*				
						susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
Clervaux	Wincrange	farm	Hachiville	15 Dec. 2006	bov	327	1	0	0	0
Wiltz	Eschweiler	farm	Knapphoscheid	15 Dec. 2006	bov	130	3	0	0	0

Description of affected population: cattle returning from grazing areas in Belgium.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	*Species examined*	*Diagnostic test used*	*Date*	*Result*
Veterinary Medicine Laboratory (national laboratory)	bov	antibody detection ELISA(1)	11 Dec. 2006	positive

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection:

- introduction of new animals;
- contact with infected animal(s) at grazing/watering;
- vectors.

Control measures undertaken:

- control of arthropods;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning.

Treatment of affected animals: yes (symptomatic treatment).

Vaccination prohibited: yes.

Final report: no.

(1) ELISA: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN EGYPT
Follow-up report No. 5

Information received on 16 December 2006 from Dr Ahmed Tawfik Mohamed, Chairman of the General Organization for Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo:

End of previous report period: 20 September 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [38], 673, dated 21 September 2006).
End of this report period: 13 December 2006.

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

Date of first confirmation of the event: 17 February 2006.
Date of start of the event: 17 February 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

New outbreaks:

First administrative division (governorate)	***Lower administrative divisions***	***Type of epide-miolo-gical unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Spe-cies***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
						suscep-tible	***cases***	***deaths***	***des-troyed***	***slaugh-tered***
Al Behera	Al Dalangat	village	Azbet Al Fakharany	19 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Al Gharbya	Al Mahalla	village	Saft Trab	27 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Alexandria	Alexandria	village	Alexandria*	17 Oct. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Alexandria	Alexandria	village	Haret Karakon	29 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Alexandria	Alwardyan	village	Nagaa Al Arab	19 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
AlMania	Samalot	village	Ezbet Abdel Gawad	4 Dec. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Beni Suef	Al Wasta	village	Maydoom	17 Oct. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Damietta	Damietta	village	Damietta city	30 Sept. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Giza	Al Ayat	village	Gharb Al Ayat	30 Sept. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Luxor	Zaynya Qebly	village	Nagaa Al Abayda	10 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Menofia	Berket el sab'e	village	Abo mashhour	12 Dec. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Menofia	Al Bagour	village	Al Monshaa Al Gadeda	18 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Menofia	Berket el sab'e	village	Kafr horeen	13 Dec. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Menofia	Talla	village	Kamshesh	22 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...
Menofia	Menouf	village	M. Soltan	15 Nov. 2006	avi	...	1	...	...	...

* chicken from Sohag governorate

Affected population: backyard poultry.

Diagnosis:

Laboratories where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic test used***	***Dates***	***Results***
Central Laboratory for Veterinary Inspection of poultry production	avi	RT-PCR(1)	25 Sept. - 13 Dec. 2006	positive for H5N1

Source of new outbreaks: unknown or inconclusive.

Control measures applied:

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

Vaccination in response to the outbreaks:

First administrative division	*Species*	*Total number of animals vaccinated* (backyards)*	*Details of the vaccine*
Al Behira	avi	1,883,090	inactivated vaccine
Al Dakhlia	avi	1,204,366	inactivated vaccine
Al Fayoum	avi	491,066	inactivated vaccine
Al Gharbia	avi	413,062	inactivated vaccine
Al Giza	avi	383,875	inactivated vaccine
Al Ismalia	avi	202,819	inactivated vaccine
Al Menia	avi	370,428	inactivated vaccine
Al Monofia	avi	2,673,651	inactivated vaccine
Al Wadi Al Gadid	avi	110,853	inactivated vaccine
Alexandria	avi	364,825	inactivated vaccine
Assiut	avi	495,388	inactivated vaccine
Aswan	avi	79,894	inactivated vaccine
Bani Sueif	avi	678,685	inactivated vaccine
Damitta	avi	594,568	inactivated vaccine
Kafr El Sheikh	avi	507,147	inactivated vaccine
Kaliubia	avi	525,459	inactivated vaccine
Luxor	avi	38,294	inactivated vaccine
Matrouh	avi	184,564	inactivated vaccine
North Sinai	avi	140,813	inactivated vaccine
Port said	avi	56,069	inactivated vaccine
Qena	avi	179,008	inactivated vaccine
Sharkia	avi	2,683,003	inactivated vaccine
Sohag	avi	501,461	inactivated vaccine
South Sinai	avi	11,630	inactivated vaccine
Suez	avi	60,415	inactivated vaccine

* total number from 1 September to 31 October 2006.

Treatment of affected animals: no.

Vaccination prohibited: no.

Final report: no.

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

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BLUETONGUE IN ITALY
Follow-up report No. 4

Information received on 18 December 2006 from Dr Romano Marabelli, Head of the Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety, Ministry of Public Health, Rome:

End of previous report period: 5 December 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [49], 856, dated 7 December 2006).
End of this report period: 18 December 2006.

Identification of agent: bluetongue virus serotype 1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 30 October 2006.
Date of start of the event: 15 October 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

New outbreaks:

First administrative division (province)	***Lower administrative division*** (district)	***Type of epidemiological unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Species***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
						susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Barracca Manna	29 Nov. 2006	ovi	460	3	3	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Calasetta	7 Dec. 2006	ovi	120	7	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Cortiois	5 Dec. 2006	ovi	330	5	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Curcungionis	5 Dec. 2006	ovi	118	4	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Cussorgia	6 Dec. 2006	ovi	200	7	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Is Carillus	6 Dec. 2006	ovi	35	2	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Is Faddas	2 Dec. 2006	ovi	46	1	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Is Mattas	5 Dec. 2006	ovi	108	2	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Is Pascalis	11 Dec. 2006	ovi	460	5	3	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Is Pintus	7 Dec. 2006	ovi	150	20	3	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Is Seis	10 Dec. 2006	ovi	170	3	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Magai	8 Dec. 2006	ovi	250	10	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Medau Becciu	4 Dec. 2006	cap	11	0	0	0	0
					ovi	72	3	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Medaucuccu	4 Dec. 2006	ovi	140	5	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Mercureddu	7 Dec. 2006	ovi	200	2	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Pebidanu	13 Nov. 2006	ovi	1,450	6	4	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Piscina Sanguini	9 Dec. 2006	ovi	1,240	1	0	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Sa Barra	9 Dec. 2006	ovi	45	2	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Sa Barra	11 Dec. 2006	ovi	14	2	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Sa Carrabia	2 Dec. 2006	ovi	230	7	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Sa Erusci	2Dec. 2006	ovi	257	6	3	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	S'Acqua Cotta	4 Dec. 2006	ovi	436	1	0	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Santa Lucia	11 Dec. 2006	ovi	170	5	2	0	0

First administrative division (province)	*Lower administrative division* (district)	*Type of epidemiological unit*	*Name of the location*	*Date of start of the outbreak*	*Species*	*Number of animals in the outbreaks*				
						susceptible	*cases*	*deaths*	*destroyed*	*slaughtered*
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Stagno Cirdu	11 Dec. 2006	ovi	60	2	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Su De Su Ei	2 Dec. 2006	ovi	236	4	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Su Murghumgioni	20 Nov. 2006	ovi	520	1	0	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Su Pranu	25 Nov. 2006	ovi	286	2	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Su Pranu	12 Dec. 2006	ovi	200	3	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Teulada	4 Dec. 2006	ovi	154	1	0	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Teulada	4 Dec. 2006	ovi	86	3	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Tirongia	6 Dec. 2006	ovi	490	7	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Tratalias	7 Dec. 2006	cap	220	0	0	0	0
					ovi	232	6	2	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Triga	11 Dec. 2006	ovi	95	2	1	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Tului	5 Dec. 2006	ovi	265	3	3	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Uta	6 Dec. 2006	ovi	270	1	0	0	0
Sardegna	Cagliari	farm	Zinnigas	30 Nov. 2006	ovi	700	1	0	0	0

Location of the outbreaks

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	*Species examined*	*Diagnostic tests used*	*Dates*	*Results*
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Teramo	ovi	- antigen detection ELISA(1) - real-time RT-PCR(2) - serum neutralisation	- 30 Oct. 2006 - 3 Nov. 2006 - 3 Nov. 2006	positive

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection: vectors.

Control measures undertaken:

- movement control inside the country;
- screening.

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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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN ECUADOR
Follow-up report No. 1 (final report)

Translation of information received on 18 December 2006 from Dr Gustavo F. Miño Verdesoto, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Animal Health Emergency and Epidemiological Surveillance, Quito:

End of previous report period: 15 November 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [46], 799, dated 16 November 2006).
End of this report period: 18 December 2006.

Identification of agent: classical swine fever virus.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 16 October 2006.
Date of start of the event: 16 October 2006.

No new outbreaks have occurred since 30 November 2006. Disease control measures are being applied in accordance with the epidemiological surveillance system of SESA (Ecuadorian Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service). To encourage reporting and to raise awareness in the field of animal diseases, efforts are being made to promote the organisation of meetings for small-scale producers. The outbreaks are considered ended.

Final report: yes.

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HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN VIETNAM

(***Date of previous outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Vietnam reported to the OIE:*** August 2006).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Information received on 19 December 2006 from Dr Bui Quang Anh, Director, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi:

Report date: 19 December 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: highly pathogenic avian influenza virus type H5N1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 19 December 2006.
Date of start of the event: 6 December 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Description of the outbreaks:

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 outbreaks***				
						susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaughtered***
Bac Lieu	Hoa Binh	village	Vinh Binh	19 Dec. 2006	avi	4,450	3,550	3,550	900	0
Ca Mau	Tran Van Thoi	village	Rach Lum B	19 Dec. 2006	avi	4,500	2,523	2,523	1,500	0

Affected population:

- outbreak in Vinh Binh: unvaccinated one-month-old ducks;
- outbreak in Rach Lum B: unvaccinated chickens and ducks older than one month.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
Region VII Animal Health Office	avi	real-time RT-PCR[(1)]	19 Dec. 2006	positive

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

Control measures

A. Undertaken:

- modified stamping out;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s).

B. To be undertaken:

- control of wildlife reservoirs;
- screening;
- zoning;
- vaccination.

Treatment of affected animals: no

Vaccination prohibited: no

Final report: no.

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

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EPIZOOTIC HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IN ALGERIA

(***Disease never reported before in Algeria*****).**

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION REPORT

Translation of information received on 19 December 2006 from Dr Rachid Bouguedour, Director of Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Algiers:

Report date: 18 December 2006.

Reason for immediate notification: an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential.

Identification of agent: *Orbivirus*.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 31 August 2006.
Date of start of the event: 19 July 2006.

Clinical disease: yes.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Morbidity rate: 8%.
Mortality rate: 0.5%.

Details of outbreaks:

First administrative division (wilaya)	***Type of epide-miolo-gical unit***	***Name of the location***	***Date of start of the outbreak***	***Spe-cies***	***Number of animals in the outbreaks***				
					susceptible	***cases***	***deaths***	***destroyed***	***slaugh-tered***
Medea	farm	Berouaghia	19 July 2006	bov	26	3	0	0	0
Medea	farm	Boughezoul	24 Aug. 2006	bov	33	1	1	0	0
Medea	farm	Tafraoui	27 Aug. 2006	bov	27	2	0	0	0
Djelfa	farm	Hassi bahbah	12 Sept. 2006	bov	30	5	0	0	0
Laghouat	farm	Aflou	15 Sept. 2006	bov	17	1	0	0	0
Djelfa	farm	Charef	16 Sept. 2006	bov	16	1	0	0	0
Laghouat	farm	Aflou	18 Sept. 2006	bov	21	2	0	0	0

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	***Species examined***	***Diagnostic tests used***	***Date***	***Results***
OIE Reference Laboratory, Pirbright (United Kingdom)	bov	nested RT-PCR(1)	13 Dec. 2006	positive

Source of outbreaks or origin of infection: vectors.

Control measures undertaken:
- control of arthropods;
- quarantine;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s);
- dipping/spraying.

Treatment of affected animals: yes. Antibiotics and rehydration therapy.

Other details/comments: the outbreaks are considered to be resolved.

Final report: yes.

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

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ROMANIA
Follow-up report No. 4 (final report)

Information received on 20 December 2006 from Dr Gabriel Predoi, Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest:

End of previous report period: 14 June 2006 (see *Disease Information*, **19** [24], 465, dated 15 June 2006).
End of this report period: 20 December 2006

Identification of agent: avian influenza virus subtype H5.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 14 May 2006.
Date of start of the event: 6 May 2006.

Article 2.7.12.4. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* states that a country may regain its status as an avian influenza-free country 90 days after "a stamping-out policy (including disinfection of all affected establishments) is applied, providing that surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.9. has been carried out during that three-month period".

The last culling and disinfection were completed on 1 July 2006. Since then, clinical and virological surveillance, conducted intensively nation-wide, have found no positive cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza. Ninety days after this date, no cases have been confirmed positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza. The event is considered resolved. Romania therefore declares having regained its status as a highly pathogenic avian influenza-free country on 1 October 2006.

Final report: yes.

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