



Summary of Selected Disease Events

April - June, 2002

A. OIE LIST A DISEASES

Classical Swine Fever

CSF in the Republic of Korea, April 2002 -- An outbreak of CSF, the first in the Republic of Korea (ROK) since 1999, was reported in Gangwon Province. Only one site was confirmed as infected and the swine were depopulated and buried on the farm. Movement restrictions were placed for a 10 km radius of the infected site and continued for 40 days within 3 km of the site. The ROK has been pursuing an eradication program since 1997, however, the USDA does not recognize the ROK as free of CSF and the United States does not import live animals or animal products from the ROK.

Source: CEI Impact Worksheet, OIE

CSF in France, May 2002 -- France reported 5 cases of CSF among 395 piglets at a breeding farm in the Chemery-les-Deux district of northeastern France. The 5 affected piglets died and the remainder were destroyed. An infected wild boar had been found dead nearby earlier in the month. France established a 3 km radius protection zone and a 10 km radius surveillance zone and banned exportation of pigs and wild boars from the departments of Moselle and Meurthe-et-Moselle to the rest of France as well as to other countries. Serology tests for CSF on 10 adjacent farms were negative. The last reported case of CSF in farmed pigs in France was in 1993. The USDA does not recognize France as being free of CSF.

Source: CEI Impact Worksheet, OIE, Agworldwide

CSF in Croatia, June 2002 -- CSF was found in a fattening farm near in Novska municipality in the central part of the country. Of 21 swine, there were 10 cases and 7 deaths. The remaining live swine were destroyed. The last outbreak in Croatia was in 1999. The USDA does not recognize Croatia as CSF free.

Source: CEI Impact Worksheet, OIE

Foot and Mouth Disease

Republic of Korea (South Korea), May 2002 -- The Republic of Korea (ROK) reported an outbreak of Pan Asian Type 0₁ FMD in swine in two locations less than 25 km apart.

The first site, Anseong, is about 60 km south of Seoul and the second site, Jinchon, is about 25 km further south than Anseong. The last outbreak of FMD in the ROK was in April 2000 and was a different FMD serotype. The ROK established an at-risk zone of 3 km radius, a protection zone of 3-10 km radius, and a buffer zone of 10-20 km radius. As of June 28 the disease had spread and about 60,733 pigs, 240 cattle, 16 goats, 95 native Korean cattle, and 9 deer had been destroyed on affected farms and a further 59,856 animals in the 3 km at-risk zone. The USDA does not recognize the ROK as free of FMD and the United States imported no relevant live animals or animal products in the last 3 years.

Source: CEI Impact Worksheet, OIE, Agworldwide, AGAM, ProMed

Newcastle Disease

Newcastle Disease in Australia, May 2002 -- Virulent Newcastle disease, almost identical to the 1999 Mangrove Mountain isolate (Australia), was diagnosed near Meredith, in western Victoria approximately 75 km west of Melbourne. Only one farm was affected and the farm was quarantined on May 8, 2002. Movement controls were implemented and a restricted area of approximately 3 km and a control area of approximately 10 km were established around the affected property. There were no other commercial poultry farms within the restricted area, and only five broiler farms within the control area, all of which showed no evidence of ND. Destruction and disposal of 249,069 birds on the infected farm was completed by May 24, 2002. Newcastle disease was last detected in Australia in 1999.

Source: OIE, CEI Impact Worksheet, Australia National Animal Health Information System

Newcastle Disease in Japan, April 2002 -- Japan reported Newcastle Disease (ND) in a commercial chicken flock in Kamikita Gun, Aomori Prefecture. Control measures included disinfection of the infected premises, destruction and burial of the chickens, and placement of all commercial flocks within a 5-km radius of the infected farms under quarantine. A hobby pigeon flock of 88 birds in Toyota Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture was later found infected and similarly destroyed. In June, additional infected flocks were found in Ihara-city (Okayama Prefecture), Kagawa Prefecture, and Karita gun (Miyagi Prefecture). There were no further reports of infected flocks through June 30. The last outbreak of ND in Japan was in September, 2001.

Source: OIE

Avian Influenza

AI in Chile, June 2002 -- Chile reported an outbreak of H7N3 avian influenza on a breeding farm in the Province of San Antonio, Fifth Region. All 540,000 susceptible hens died or were slaughtered. Surveillance also revealed a serologic reaction to H7N2 in two units of grandparent breeding hens located in the Sixth Region, however, there were no signs of infection or reduced production. Testing was begun to rule out avian influenza antibody contaminated biologics. A breeding turkey farm 4 km from the first farm

diagnosed in San Antonio, Fifth Region, broke with H7N3 but also had a serologic reaction to H9N2. Of a population of 51,870 breeding turkeys, 19,776 in the affected sectors died or were slaughtered. The remaining sectors are under surveillance for AI. No explanation for the presence of 3 serotypes has been developed and the hypothesis of contaminated biological products is still under investigation. AI has not been previously diagnosed in Chile.

Source: OIE

AI in Senegal, April, 2002 --An outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza was mentioned in the monthly report from Senegal in April 2002. This is the first outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza to be reported to the OIE since March 1993. No further information is available.

Source: OIE

B. OIE LIST B DISEASES

International

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

BSE in Poland, May 2002 -- A nine year old cow tested positive for BSE in the village of Mochnaczka near Poland's southern border with Slovakia. Poland began routine testing for BSE in October 2001. Over 100,000 cattle have been tested under this program and this is the first case detected in Poland. Three other cows which had been kept together with the positive cow were tested and found negative.

Source: CEI Impact Worksheet, OIE, Agworldwide, AGAM

BSE in Israel, June 2002 -- A 10 year old Holstein cow which had been raised in Israel died two days after the onset of central nervous system signs and post mortem samples were positive for BSE. The cow was part of a herd of 1300. Israel banned the importation of meat and bone meal from the United Kingdom in 1988 and from all other countries in 1990. A BSE surveillance system was introduced in 1996 which tests adult downer cattle, suspect animals and random normal animals. This was the first case of BSE identified in Israel.

Source: CEI Impact Worksheet, OIE

Scrapie

Scrapie in Israel, May, 2002 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development announced that scrapie was found in two sheep. One sheep from a herd located in Kafar Kama, Kineret district, and one sheep located in Bezet, Akko district were affected. The herds together contained 812 sheep. The two affected sheep died, and the other 810 were destroyed. The last report of scrapie in Israel was in October, 1996.

Source: OIE

C. Other Diseases

United States

Chronic Wasting Disease in New Mexico, June, 2002 -- A mule deer from White Sands Missile Range tested positive for chronic wasting disease (CWD), causing the New Mexico State Department of Game and Fish to declare an animal health emergency, closing the state to importation of deer or elk. This is the first positive test for CWD in New Mexico. CWD has previously been found in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Saskatchewan, Canada. The United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior have delivered to Congress a national plan for assisting states, federal agencies, and Native American tribes in controlling CWD. A joint working group was also formed to ensure a coordinated federal approach to assist with CWD response efforts.

Source: ProMed, KOBTV News, USDA Animal Disease Update, USDA Press Release

West Nile Virus in Texas, June 2002 -- The first confirmed case of West Nile Virus in Texas was reported on June 19 in a dead blue jay found in northwest Houston approximately one mile from Addicks Reservoir and 4 miles from Bear Creek Park, a popular recreational facility. Tests done at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston confirmed the finding. On July 3, test results from a horse which had been euthanized in Harris county on June 29 were positive for WNV. This is the first reported case of WNV in an equine in Texas. West Nile's arrival in Texas has been anticipated since the virus was detected in Louisiana this spring.

Source: ProMed, Texas Department of Health, Texas Animal Health Commission

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