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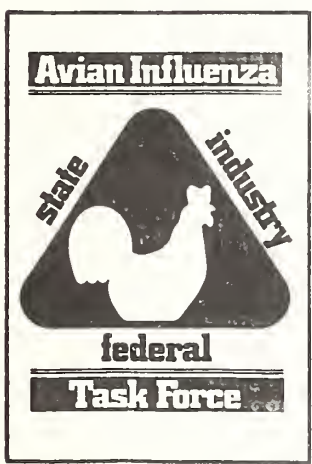
September 1984

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Avian Influenza Update

Since the last update on avian influenza in the June 1984 Foreign Animal Disease Report (12-2), a number of advances in eradication have been made.



The area in Pa. under quarantine was reduced in early June by 1,476 square miles, which leaves approximately 4,024 square miles under quarantine.

A total of 328 flocks with lethal avian influenza virus were depopulated by the task force, and indemnity was paid the owners. An additional 18 flocks were depopulated by the owners without indemnity.

A total of 47 seropositive flocks were depopulated with indemnity. An additional 20 flocks were depopulated by owners without indemnity.

The last avian influenza virus was isolated in Pa. from a flock depopulated March 31, 1984.

In Va., the poultry industry and State depopulated four flocks prior to task force involvement. The Avian Influenza Task Force has depopulated 65 infected flocks and four seropositive flocks.

All flocks known to be affected with avian influenza have been depopulated. A poultry disease surveillance program is in full operation in Pa. and Va., and is expected to continue until January 1985 or longer, depending on the quarantine release dates. (Dr. Allan A. Furr, 301 436-8091)

Exotic Newcastle Disease

Velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease (VVND, exotic Newcastle disease) appeared in the States of Calif., Ut., Mo., Okla., Ala., Ga., and Fla., during the spring and early summer months of 1984. The cases in Calif., Ut., Mo., and Okla., were related to shipments of baby yellow-naped Amazon parrots. This marks the sixth consecutive year that yellow-napes have been associated with introductions of VVND into the United States.

Very young spectacled Amazon parrots with VVND were sold by a dealer in Ala., resulting in the spread of the disease to Ala., Ga., and Fla. Some of these birds appeared to be as young as 4 weeks of age. The task of tracing movements from this dealer was difficult because no records had been kept of the infected birds that were sold for cash at a bird show in Atlanta, Ga.

An outbreak that seems unrelated to any of the other VVND cases this year also occurred in Fla., requiring the depopulation of two premises that had received yellow napes from a group of 10 brought into the country from an unknown source. Investigation of this case was continuing at the time this issue of FAD Report went to press.

All infected birds have been depopulated to eliminate VVND. Commercial poultry have not been involved in any of these occurrences. (Dr. K. A. Hand, 301 436-8065)

Import Animals

A total of 333 Chilean llamas and alpacas were placed in the Harry S. Truman Animal Import Center (HSTAIC), Key West, Fla., during August 1984 in preparation for entry into the United States. These animals had been transferred earlier from quarantine facilities supervised by the Chilean veterinary authorities to an embarkation quarantine facility approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Arica, Chile. Whole blood, serum, and probang samples were collected by Veterinary Services personnel and sent to the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL) at Plum Island, N.Y. After the animals were shown to be healthy and negative to all diseases of concern, they were transferred to HSTAIC for an additional 3 month period of quarantine and testing. These stringent import requirements were considered necessary because of the discovery of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Chile's Trapatrapa region in March 1984. This region is approximately 1,931 kilometers south of the place where the llamas and alpacas remained under Government supervised quarantine before and after the March outbreak. The Chilean Government has destroyed all susceptible species in the affected area. FMD has not been reported in Chile since May. (Dr. M. P. Dulin, 301 436-8170)

New Import Center

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) opened its Los Angeles Animal Import Center (LAAIC) in May 1984. This new facility has 48 horse stalls and approximately 40 isolettes for the quarantine of pet birds. The LAAIC is the first quarantine facility to be operated by the Department on the West Coast. Other USDA quarantine facilities are located at Newburgh, N.Y., Miami, Fla., and Honolulu, Hawaii. (Dr. M. P. Dulin, 301 436-8170)

Exotic Ticks in Texas

On June 5, 1984, four male bont ticks--Amblyomma hebraeum Koch--were identified on a female black rhinoceros in Texas. The importance of this introduction of a foreign tick lies in its ability to serve as a vector of heartwater disease in cattle, sheep, and goats. An article on heartwater appeared in the June 1982 issue (10-1). The rhinoceros was kept with another female and a male on the La Coma Redgate Ranch near Linn, Texas. These were part of a consignment of five imported into



the United States from South Africa on March 23, 1984. The other two rhinoceroses, one male and one female, are on the Waterfall Ranch, an exotic game ranch near Glen Rose, Texas.

The ticks were collected on May 23, 1984, by Dr. S. L. Huntress, veterinarian at the Gladys Porter Zoo, Brownsville, Texas, during a postmortem examination of one of the female rhinoceroses on the La Coma Redgate Ranch.

On June 7, 1984, Dr. D. D. Wilson, entomologist for Emergency Programs, and Mr. R. D. Richard, entomologist from the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), were sent to Texas to examine the rhinoceroses for additional bont ticks and to conduct a survey for ticks on both ranches.

On the La Coma Redgate Ranch, three male A. hebraeum, nine male and one partially engorged female Cayenne ticks--A. cajannense--were found on the male rhinoceros. Six female A. cajannense were found on the female rhinoceros. No bont ticks were found on the two rhinoceroses on the Waterfall Ranch; however, one male Lone Star tick--A. americanum--was found on the male rhinoceros, and two male and three unengorged female A. americanum were found on the female rhinoceroses. Both A. cajannense and A. americanum are endemic in the United States.

No bont ticks were found on either of the ranches when the rhinoceros pastures were surveyed with tick drags and carbon dioxide traps.

The rhinoceroses on both ranches were sprayed with an acaricide after they were examined for ticks.

A followup investigation was conducted in July 1984. The rhinoceroses were reexamined for ticks and the pastures surveyed again without finding any bont ticks. (Dr. D. D. Wilson, 301, 436-8087)

Quite routinely, **foot-and-mouth disease** (FMD) leads the list of foreign diseases attracting attention and creating concern. An outbreak in Holland--January-February 1984--was contained and the case is closed. Another outbreak in a herd in southern West Germany--June 1984--did not spread, and that case can also be considered closed. Both of these outbreaks were probably due to vaccination problems, but that was never officially confirmed. The latest European outbreak in Greece is not considered contained at the time of this writing. It is of special concern because its cause was identified as FMD virus type Asia₁, and vaccination against this type is not routinely carried out in Europe. Vaccination against Asia₁ has started in Greece. This strain may have come to Greece from Turkey. It had infected a herd in Israel in May 1984 and is also known to exist in Syria. Type SAT₁ was identified in North Yemen in April 1984.

Elsewhere, in the Americas, the FMD situation in Chile reported in the June issue (12-2) has stabilized. This required the destruction of almost 8,000 heads of cattle plus a number of other susceptible species. Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and Uruguay reported cases as usual.

Rinderpest in Africa continues unabated and occasionally spills over into the Persian Gulf countries of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia by way of live animal imports. An African campaign to combat the disease is beginning to take shape. A starting date has been set for December 1, 1984. The project will be similar to the JP15 campaign of the 1960's, but hopefully will avoid past mistakes that preceded the current resurgence of the disease.

Other exotic diseases were reported, but not from unusual places. **Sheep pox** was reported in Libya, Morocco, Turkey, and Israel. **African swine fever** was reported in Zambia, Spain, and Italy. Also of interest is another outbreak of **bovine pleuropneumonia** in southern France, apparently a new introduction from summer grazing areas shared with Spanish livestock. **Swine vesicular disease** apparently has decreased with only one case reported in France in November 1983. **Hog cholera**, however, is still reported from many places, especially in Europe--West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Italy, and Yugoslavia. A case of Rift Valley fever was belatedly reported from Zambia; it occurred during July 1983. Otherwise, this disease seems to have disappeared for the time being. (Dr. H. J. Seyffert, 301 436-8285)

Vesicular
Stomatitis
in Mexico

During the first 6 months of 1984, a concentration of outbreaks of vesicular stomatitis, New Jersey type (NJVSV), was seen in Michoacan and Guanajuato. Smaller concentrations of cases were also seen in Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua, Chiapas and Tabasco, and in Colima and Hidalgo. No cases of Indiana VS were detected so far this year.

To date, 78 investigations for vesicular disease have been completed, compared with 68 for the first 6 months of 1983. Thirty two premises were positive for NJVSV, 26 were vesicular but negative, 9 were vesicular but samples were not available for laboratory examination, and 11 premises had no vesicular

disease. Laboratory tests on specimens from one premises were in progress at the time this report was written.

The distribution of positive NJVSV premises was as follows: Michoacan 10, Guanajuato 7, Sinaloa 5, Chiapas 2, Chihuahua 3, Sonora 2, Tabasco 1, Colima 1, Hidalgo 1.

The distribution of premises reporting vesicular disease but negative on laboratory examination or with no samples was as follows: Michoacan 9, Guanajuato 10, Sinaloa 5, Chiapas 3, and 1 each in Tabasco, Sonora, Campeche, Guerrero, Durango, Coahuila, Mexico, and Veracruz.

The NJVS focus in Chihuahua is located about 200 kilometers from Presidio on the Texas-Mexico border.

Mexico continues to be free of foot-and-mouth disease.

(Dr. John Mason, 905 531-7600)

Mali Project

A team of livestock disease specialists from Veterinary Services (VS) and the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) is now at work at Bamako in Mali, West Africa under the leadership of Dr. Pierre Chaloux, former deputy administrator for VS. The team consists of a veterinary virologist, veterinary parasitologist, bacteriologist, and support personnel. Their work is performed under an agreement between VS and the Agency for International Development (AID). The project objective is to reestablish efforts to improve the livestock and animal health situation in Mali. This involves assistance with vaccine production in the Central Veterinary Laboratory established in Bamako during a previous project. The vaccine delivery system is being improved, especially in local support of the upcoming African rinderpest campaign. Other activities include the improvement of diagnostic capabilities, field surveys for various disease problems, and the training of Malian counterparts. A number of very capable, well trained Malians are already very much involved with the project. A project goal is to have Malians eventually take over all activities and carry on with little or no support from the United States. As the work progresses, team members are gaining experience that will be invaluable in keeping VS prepared to deal with future incursions of foreign animal diseases in the United States. (Dr. H. J. Seyffert, 301 436-8285)

Rinderpest Update

A devastating rinderpest epidemic that reportedly began in western Africa in 1979 and 1980 was described in previous issues of the Foreign Animal Disease Report (11-3, 11-4, 12-1, 12-2) and is mentioned in this issue under "World Animal Disease Roundup." Some additional information on this epidemic appeared in the June 21, 1984 issue of Worldwide Report, Epidemiology (Joint Publications Research Service, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161), and is reproduced below.

The Commission of the European Communities in Zimbabwe has issued a statement regarding the approval of a grant worth \$4.1 million to finance regional rinderpest control within the

South African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, area. The statement says the project will be located in Tanzania, which has recently been experiencing an outbreak of the disease in buffalo in the Serengeti and Ngorongoro national game parks. Rinderpest is a highly contagious disease and creates havoc in the cattle populations in eastern Southern Africa. The project envisages vaccination of animals to control the disease.

[MB020916 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 84]

The campaign embarked upon by the (Nigeria) Livestock Department to eradicate rinderpest incidence in the country has started yielding positive results, according to reports from the field.

During the first quarter of this year, 139 outbreaks with 5,343 deaths were recorded. Compared, this was 40 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of the 345 outbreaks and 141,290 deaths recorded for the same period in 1983.

The decline in the number of outbreaks is indicative of the effective mass vaccination in 1983 which cover about 9 million heads of cattle.

There was a total of 1,100 outbreaks involving 9,083,901 heads of cattle (of the over 13 million in the whole country), with a mortality figure of 551,243 last year.

If the current efforts of the Federal Government to eradicate the epidemic is complemented by the State governments, it is hoped that the national herd would by the end of the year have acquired immune status which will be able to withstand exposures from infected animals from neighbouring countries. So far this year, a total of 2 million doses of Tissue Culture Rinderpest (TCR) vaccines from Britain and Kenya have been distributed to 10 States. These are Gongola, with 400,000 doses; Sokoto, 200,000; Borna, 200,000; Kaduna, 200,000; Bauchi, 200,000; Benue, 100,000; Kwara, 100,000; Plateau, 200,000; Kano, 200,000; Niger, 100,000; with both Federal Capital Territory and Rinderpest Task Force getting 100,000 doses.

Last year a total of 14 million vaccines and 9 million diluents were distributed for the same purpose. The following States were given the highest number of vaccines; Gongola, 2,700,200 TCR and 227,800 diluent; Sokota, 1,743,700 TCR and 712,000 diluent; Bauchi, 1,653,900 TCR and 338,300 diluent; Borno, 1,604,300 TCR and 1,004,800 diluent; Plateau, 1,653,700 TCR and 133,300 diluent.

Lagos and Imo States without any reported rinderpest outbreak throughout the year, received 300 and 8,000 TCR vaccines, respectively.

The highest number of outbreaks were reported in Kaduna with 236, followed by Bauchi with 140, Niger with 135, Gongola with 102, and Kano and Borno with 96 and 86, respectively.

Activities at eradicating the disease have not been restricted to the States only. Member countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)--Nigeria, Chad, Niger, and Cameroon--have

agreed on mass vaccination of their cattle population in order to control and eradicate rinderpest within the subregion.

During the last meeting of the Nigeria/Niger Joint Commission Subcommittee on Animal Diseases, held last year, both countries planned and agreed on a common strategy to control the spread between the two countries.

Further, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has promised to provide Nigeria with 2 million doses of TCR vaccine and laboratory equipment for the Veterinary Research Laboratory Vom to aid local production of the vaccine.

[Lagos, Nigeria, Business Times in English 23 Apr 84 p 1.
Article by Dapo Ajibola]

BAI
Centennial



Celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), reported in the March and June issues (12-1 and 12-2), is continuing.

The 1984 Yearbook of Agriculture entitled, "Livestock and Pet Health," should be ready for distribution sometime during the latter half of 1984. In addition to putting together some useful information for farmers and pet owners about domestic diseases, the yearbook features information about the dangers of inadvertently introducing foreign animal and poultry diseases. Yearbook readers will become more aware of the fact that we have healthy livestock--and that it's not an accident. Many people are working hard to keep foreign diseases out, and support and help from the general public can aid tremendously in this continuing effort.

A special book commemorating the BAI centennial will also be ready for distribution sometime in late 1984 or early 1985.

A 20-minute video tape titled, "The BAI--A Century of Service," is now available on request.

Demand for the BAI centennial exhibit and flyer handouts continues. The exhibit was on display at the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in New Orleans, July 16-20. Lapel badges are still available. A special exhibit celebrating the BAI centennial will be shown at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. from July 11 to September 11. (Dr. Henry Harper, 301 436-5928)

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