

QUARTERLY EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORT

Country: Hong Kong, China

Period: January - March 2004

| List A Diseases | Number of cases or see below* | | | Effective Surveillance System | Comment Numbers |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Month | | | | |
| | January | February | March | | |
| 1. Foot and mouth disease (A, O, C, Asia-1) | 400 (1) | 300 (1) | 42 (2) | Y | 1 |
| 2. Rinderpest | (1950) | | | N | |
| 3. Peste des petits ruminants | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 4. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 5. Bluetongue | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 6. Sheep pox and goat pox | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 7. Classical swine fever | - | - | 300 (1) | Y | 2 |
| 8. Highly pathogenic avian influenza | + | - | - | Y | 3 |
| 9. Newcastle disease | + | + | + | Y | 4 |
| 10. Other List A disease (except SVD) | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 11. Swine Vesicular Disease | (1989) | | | Y | |
| List B Diseases | | | | | |
| 1. Aujeszky's disease | - | - | - | N | |
| 2. Leptospirosis | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 3. Rabies | (1987) | | | Y | |
| 4. Haemorrhagic septicaemia | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 5. Bovine tuberculosis | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | Y | |
| 6. Bovine brucellosis | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 7. Enzootic bovine leucosis | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 8. IBR/IPV | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 9. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 10. Contagious caprine pneumonia | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 11. Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 12. Maedi-visna | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 13. Scrapie | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | N | |
| 14. Contagious equine metritis | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | Y | |
| 15. Japanese encephalitis | (2000) | | | Y | 5 |
| 16. Equine infectious anaemia | (1976) | | | Y | |
| 17. Equine influenza | (1992) | | | Y | 6 |
| 18. Equine piroplasmiasis | (2000) | | | Y | 7 |
| 19. Equine rhinopneumonitis | - | - | - | Y | 8 |
| 20. Glanders | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | Y | |
| 21. Equine viral arteritis | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | Y | |
| 22. Transmissible gastroenteritis | ? | ? | ? | N | |
| 23. Infectious bursal disease | - | - | - | N | |
| 24. Marek's disease | - | + | - | N | |
| 25. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease | ... | ... | ... | N | |
| 26. Old world screw worm (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>) | - | - | - | Y | 9 |
| 27. Other diseases of importance | ... | ... | ... | N | |
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*If the number of cases is not known, please use the following signs:

- + Disease reported or known to be present
- +? Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical disease
- ? Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed
- +() Occurrence limited to certain zones
- ... No information available
- OOOO Never reported
- Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
- (year) Year of last occurrence

Approved by:

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Signature

Date: 29 April 2004

1. Epidemiological comments

| Comment No | |
|------------|--|
| 1 | Pigs are routinely vaccinated against Type O foot-and-mouth disease. |
| 2 | Most pigs are vaccinated against classical swine fever. |
| 3 | <p>There was a single case of H5N1 avian influenza in a dead migrating Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) in January 2004. With extensive surveillance being conducted due to the regional H5N1 outbreaks no cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza occurred on farms or live poultry markets during this reporting period. The retail markets currently have two rest days each month whereby all birds are slaughtered and the premises are cleaned and disinfected to break the virus cycle. All chicken farms in Hong Kong are being vaccinated with killed H5N2 avian influenza vaccine in addition to enhanced individual biosecurity measures on each farm for H5 avian influenza protection. Importation of live poultry, poultry products and pet birds into Hong Kong from countries affected by the H5N1 outbreaks was stopped from the end of January 2004 and this restriction remained throughout this reporting period.</p> |
| 4 | Poultry are routinely vaccinated against Newcastle Disease. |
| 5 | Vaccination is practised in all equidae against Japanese encephalitis. |
| 6 | Vaccination is practised in all equidae against Equine influenza |
| 7 | <p>A single horse imported from South Africa after negative CFT was found on a later export test to be positive by immuno-flourescent antibody test (IFAT) for equine piroplasmosis in 2000. Retrospective testing of arrival and subsequent samples from this horse were positive by IFAT. Subsequently, every equine in Hong Kong was tested by IFAT with negative results. Regular tick surveys and tick control prophylactic measures are conducted on all equine establishments in Hong Kong. The test now required for import and export movement tests for Hong Kong is the IFAT</p> |
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| 8 | Since 1997, horses have been vaccinated against EHV 1 and 4. |
| 9 | Mostly detected in stray and feral dogs in the New Territories |

2. New animal health regulations introduced (with effective date):

Nil.

3. Names of countries with which you trade in livestock and its products:

Imports of livestock and livestock products are received from a wide range of countries.