

## QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT-2008

Country: Hong Kong SAR

Period: April - June 2008

Item	Disease status <sup>a/</sup>			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
	Month				
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	April	May	June		
<b>FINFISH DISEASES</b>					
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. Spring viraemia of carp	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	0000	0000	0000	II	
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease	-	-	-	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease	+	+	-	III	1
<b>Non OIE-listed diseases</b>					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	-	+	+	III	2
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	-	+	III	3
10. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000	II	
<b>MOLLUSC DISEASES</b>					
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>					
1. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
3. Abalone viral mortality	0000	0000	0000	II	
<b>Non OIE-listed diseases</b>					
4. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
5. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000	II	
<b>CRUSTACEAN DISEASES</b>					
<b>OIE-listed diseases</b>					
1. Taura syndrome	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. White spot disease	+	-	-	III	4
3. Yellowhead disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Spherical baculovirus ( <i>Penaeus monodon</i> -type baculovirus)	0000	0000	0000	II	
5. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
6. Tetrahedral baculovirus ( <i>Baculovirus penaei</i> )	0000	0000	0000	II	
7. Infectious myonecrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
8. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	II	
<b>Non OIE-listed diseases</b>					
9. <i>Monodon</i> slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000	II	
10. Milky lobster disease	0000	0000	0000	II	
<b>UNKNOWN DISEASES OF A SERIOUS NATURE</b>					
1. Akoya oyster disease	0000	0000	0000	II	
<b>ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE</b>					
1.					
2.					

Prepared by:

Dr Geraldine LUK

Name:

Position: Senior Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Laboratory)

Signature:

Date:

13/8/08

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Dr Thomas SIT

Name:

Position: Assistant Director (Inspection and Quarantine)

Signature:

Date:

15/8/08

**DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION<sup>b</sup>  
LISTED BY THE OIE**

**Finfish:** Infectious salmon anaemia; Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*).

**Molluscs:** Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*; *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

**Crustaceans:** Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

**NOT LISTED BY THE OIE**

**Finfish:** Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	+()	Occurrence limited to certain zones
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
		-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
		(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

**1. Epidemiological comments:**

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment	
1	Three cases of Koi Herpesvirus infection in Koi Carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) were seen in April (2) and May (1). Two cases were detected in samples collected from 2 ornamental fish farms in routine health monitoring exercise. No external lesion was found in the infected fish. Another case was found in sample submitted by an ornamental fish farm. The fish showed congestion on dorsal and tail fin with slight skin lesions on the tail. The source of infection was not established.
2	Two cases of Grouper iridoviral disease were seen in May and June. One outbreak occurred after 1,600 Green Grouper (GG) was introduced into a 2,200 Brown-spotted Grouper (BSG) population in a fish raft in May. Mortality was 50% (GG) and 25% (BSG) with 100% morbidity. Fish were presented with skin ulcerations and gill flukes, some also showed petechiae haemorrhage in the liver. Iridovirus was detected by PCR. In June, another outbreak occurred after 7000 GG were introduced in a fish raft. Fish were presented with skin and oral ulcerations. Mortality was 60% and morbidity was up to 100%. Iridovirus was detected by PCR
3	One case of viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was seen in June. 30,000 newly bought Coral Grouper Fry started showing clinical signs after introduction in a fish raft. Mortality was 70% and morbidity was 100%. Fish were presented with pale gills, pale liver, ulcerations on skin and mouth, no abnormality was found in the brain and retina histologically. NNV was detected by PCR and virus isolation. The source of infection was unknown.
4	One case of White spot disease was seen in April. One sample of Red Lobster was submitted by an aquatic farm in routine health monitoring exercise. No external lesion was found and WSSV was detected by PCR.
5	

**2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):**