

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

 Country: Hong Kong SAR, China

 Period: July-September 2004

Item	Disease status ^{a/}			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
	Month				
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	July	August	September		
FINFISH DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> virus disease	0000	0000	0000	II	
4. Spring viraemia of carp	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	0000	0000	0000	III	
6. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	+	+	III	1.
7. Infectious pancreatic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
8. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS)	0000	0000	0000	II	
9. Bacterial kidney disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
10. Red seabream iridoviral disease	+	-	-	III	2.
11. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases relevant to the region	0000	0000	0000		
12. Epitheliocystis	(2002)			II	3.
13. Grouper iridoviral disease	+	-	-	III	4.
14. Infection with koi herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	II	
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infection with <i>Mikrocytos roughleyi</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
3. Infection with <i>Haplosporidium nelsoni</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
4. Infection with <i>Marteilia sydneyi</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
5. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni/atlanticus</i> ^{b/})	0000	0000	0000	II	
Non OIE-listed diseases relevant to the region					
6. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	0000	0000	0000	II	
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. White spot disease	+?	-	-	III	5.
3. Yellowhead disease (YH virus, gill-associated virus)	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Spherical baculovirus (<i>Penaes monodon</i> -type baculovirus)	0000	0000	0000	II	
5. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
6. Spawner-isolated mortality virus disease	0000	0000	0000	II	
7. Tetrahedral baculovirus (<i>Baculovirus penaei</i>)	0000	0000	0000	II	
8. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	0000	0000	0000	II	
Non OIE-listed diseases relevant to the region					
9. Baculoviral midgut gland necrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
UNKNOWN DISEASES OF A SERIOUS NATURE					
1. Koi mass mortality	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Akoya oyster disease	0000	0000	0000	II	
3. Abalone viral mortality	0000	0000	0000	II	
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1.					
2.					

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DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION, BUT LISTED BY THE OIE^(c)**Finfish:** Channel catfish virus disease; Infectious salmon anaemia; Piscirickettsiosis; Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*); White sturgeon iridoviral disease**Molluscs:** Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Mikrocytos mackini*; *Perkinsus marinus*; *Candidatus Xenohaliotis californiensis*; *Haplosporidium costale***Crustaceans:** Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)

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/ *Perkinsus olseni* and *P.atlanticus* are now considered conspecific. They may have different host species in different regions, and countries are encouraged to provide epidemiological comments where either of these agents occur.

c/ 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 No.	
1.	Disease problems associated with Nervous Necrosis Virus infections appear to be slowly increasing in Hong Kong. Four cases of infection with a were identified by virus isolation and/or PCR during the three month period. Species involved were giant grouper and green grouper imported as small fingerlings from mainland China and Taiwan. Cases in fingerlings involved trickling mortalities that accumulated to about 10-30% after several weeks, and most also involved concomittent bacterial infections or gill parasites as well. One case involved newly-hatched fry, which were all lost. Histology found vacuolation in the brains and retinas, although in one case there were no lesions associated with the infection. Histological lesions were confirmed by immunoperoxidase in affected fish.
2.	Seasonal cases of RSIV tend to occur in late Spring & Summer. There was one case of RSIV in July during this reporting period. Species involved were farmed green grouper. Significant disease with typical histological changes was found. Cumulative mortalities were 50%.
3.	No further cases reported.
4.	There was one disease outbreak in July green grouper fingerlings during this reporting period. Cumulative mortalities reached about 60% after 2-3 weeks, which was higher than for RSIV. Disease problems associated with Grouper Iridovirus appear to be increasing in Hong Kong.
5.	No further cases reported this period, but virus is known to be present in occasional batches of otherwise healthy ornamental lobsters and crustaceans routinely tested for health certification for export. Most stock originate from breeding establishments in mainland China. No disease has ever been reported associated with positive results from PCR.

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