

QUARTERLY EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORT

Country: Hong Kong SAR, China

Period: January - March 2005

Multiple species	Number of cases or see below*			Effective surveillance system**	Comment Numbers
	Month				
	January	February	March		
1. Aujeszky's disease	-	-	-	N	
2. Bluetongue	...	...	...	N	
3. Foot and mouth disease (A, O, C, Asia-1)	-	2490 (2)	566 (3)	Y	1
4. Leptospirosis	...	...	...	N	
5. Rabies	(1987)			Y	
Cattle					
6. Bovine brucellosis	...	...	...	N	
7. Bovine tuberculosis	0000	0000	0000	Y	
8. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	0000	0000	0000	N	
9. Enzootic bovine leukosis	...	...	...	N	
10. Haemorrhagic septicaemia	...	...	...	N	
11. IBR/IPV	...	...	...	N	
12. Rinderpest	(1950)			N	
Sheep and goat					
13. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	...	...	...	N	
14. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	0000	0000	0000	N	
15. Maedi-visna	0000	0000	0000	N	
16. Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	0000	0000	0000	N	
17. Peste des petits ruminants	0000	0000	0000	N	
18. Scrapie	0000	0000	0000	N	
19. Sheep pox and goat box	0000	0000	0000	N	
Equine					
20. Contagious equine metritis	0000	0000	0000	Y	
21. Equine infectious anemia	(1976)			Y	
21. Equine influenza	(1992)			Y	
23. Equine rhinopneumonitis	-	-	-	Y	2
24. Equine viral arteritis	0000	0000	0000	Y	
25. Glanders	0000	0000	0000	Y	
26. Japanese encephalitis	(2000)			Y	3
Swine					
27. Classical swine fever	-	1200 (1)	50 (1)	Y	4
28. Transmissible gastroenteritis	?	?	?	N	
Avian					
29. Highly pathogenic avian influenza	+	-	-	Y	5
30. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	+	+	+	N	6
31. Marek's disease	+	+	-	N	
32. Newcastle disease	+	-	+	Y	7
Lagomorph					
33. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	...	...	...	N	
34. Fish diseases of importance	-	+	-	Y	8
35. Other diseases of importance	...	...	...	N	

*Please use the following symbols to complete the table:

Codes indicating disease presence

- + Positive occurrence of the disease
- +() Positive occurrence of the disease limited to certain zones/regions of the country

Codes indicating the presence of the infection/infestation

- +? Identification of the presence of infection/infestation

Codes indicating disease absence

- Negative occurrence of the disease
- 0000 Disease never reported

Other codes

- ? Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed
- ... No information available

** Existence of effective surveillance system

- Yes System exists.
- No System does not exist.

Approved by

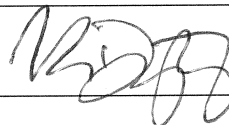
Name:

Dr Kitman Dyrting

Position:

Senior Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Laboratory)

Signature:



Date:

4 July 2005

1. Epidemiological comments:

Comment No.	Please give here further details including the numbers of cases and/or outbreaks, locations of outbreaks, sero-types detected, measures taken, etc.
1	FMD type O is known to occur in pigs in Hong Kong and pigs are routinely vaccinated against type O FMD. In February and March 2005, 4 outbreaks of FMD type O occurred in pig farms affected 2490 and 550 pigs respectively. In addition, a single outbreak of FMD type Asia-1 was detected in 16 cattle in a slaughterhouse in March 2005. All affected cattle were slaughtered and the slaughterhouse was disinfected. Pig farms and the only cattle farm in Hong Kong are under surveillance. No cases of FMD type Asia-1 occurred on farms during this reporting period.
2	Since 1997, horses have been vaccinated against EHV 1 and 4.
3	Vaccination is practised in all equidae against Japanese Encephalitis.
4	Most pigs are vaccinated against classical swine fever.
5	There was a single case of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza in a dead migrating Chinese Pond Heron in January 2005. Extensive avian influenza surveillance is being conducted, including in wild birds, due to the H5N1 outbreaks in the Asian region. One low pathogenic H5N2 avian influenza virus was also isolated from faecal dropping from wild migratory waterbirds by researchers from the University of Hong Kong in January 2005. The live poultry markets currently have 2 rest days each month whereby all birds are slaughtered and premises are cleaned and disinfected. In addition to enhanced biosecurity measures on farms and in markets, all local and imported live chickens are vaccinated with killed H5N2 avian influenza vaccine for H5 avian influenza protection. No cases or isolations of highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses occurred on farms, live poultry markets, pet birds or recreational bird collections during this reporting period.
6	Poultry are routinely vaccinated against Infectious bursal disease.
7	Poultry are routinely vaccinated against Newcastle disease.
8	In February 2005, a case of viral encephalopathy and retinopathy (Nervous necrosis virus) occurred in Green Grouper.

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.