



## QUARTERLY EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORT

Country: Hong Kong SAR, China

Period: October – December 2006

Multiple species	Number of cases or see below*			Effective surveillance system**	Comment Numbers
	Month				
	October	November	December		
1. Aujeszky's disease	-	-	-	N	
2. Bluetongue	...	...	...	N	
3. Foot and mouth disease (A, O, C, Asia-1)	-	-	-	Y	1
4. Leptospirosis	...	...	...	N	
5. Rabies	(1987)			Y	
<b>Cattle</b>					
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	
<b>Sheep and goat</b>					
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	
<b>Equine</b>					
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
<b>Swine</b>					
27. Classical swine fever	-	-	-	Y	4
28. Transmissible gastroenteritis	?	?	?	N	
<b>Avian</b>					
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
<b>Lagomorph</b>					
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

Dr Kitman Dyrting

Name:

Senior Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Laboratory)

Position:

Signature:

28 June 2007

Date:



### 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.
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	Extensive avian influenza surveillance is being conducted. No cases or isolations of highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses occurred on poultry farms, live poultry markets, pet birds, recreational bird collections or wild birds during this reporting period. 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 a killed H5N2 avian influenza vaccine for H5 avian influenza protection.
6	Extensive surveillance is being conducted as part of the avian influenza surveillance program. Poultry are routinely vaccinated against Infectious bursal disease.
7	Poultry are routinely vaccinated against Newcastle disease.
8	<p>One case of Koi Herpesvirus infection mostly affecting younger pet Koi Carp in a well-maintained garden pond system with associated morbidity and mortality of 25% and 15% was seen in November. Source of infection was not established but might be related to new fish introduction 8 to 10 months prior to the disease outbreak.</p> <p>Three cases of disease caused by Nervous Necrosis Virus were seen during the reporting period in the same property. All cases occurred in recently imported giant grouper fingerlings and the mortalities reached 30 % in the December case.</p>

### 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.