

February, 2014

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Situation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Monthly Report

February 2014

INFORMATION SOURCES USED:

Databases:

OIE WAHID World Animal Health Information Database
FAO World Reference Laboratory for FMD (WRLFMD)
FAO Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)

Other sources:

FAO/EuFMD supported FMD networks
FAO/EuFMD projects and field officers

**The sources for information are referenced by using superscripts.
The key to the superscripts is on the last page**

Please, note that the use of information and boundaries of territories should not be considered to be the view of the U.N. Please, always refer to the OIE for official information on reported outbreaks and country status.

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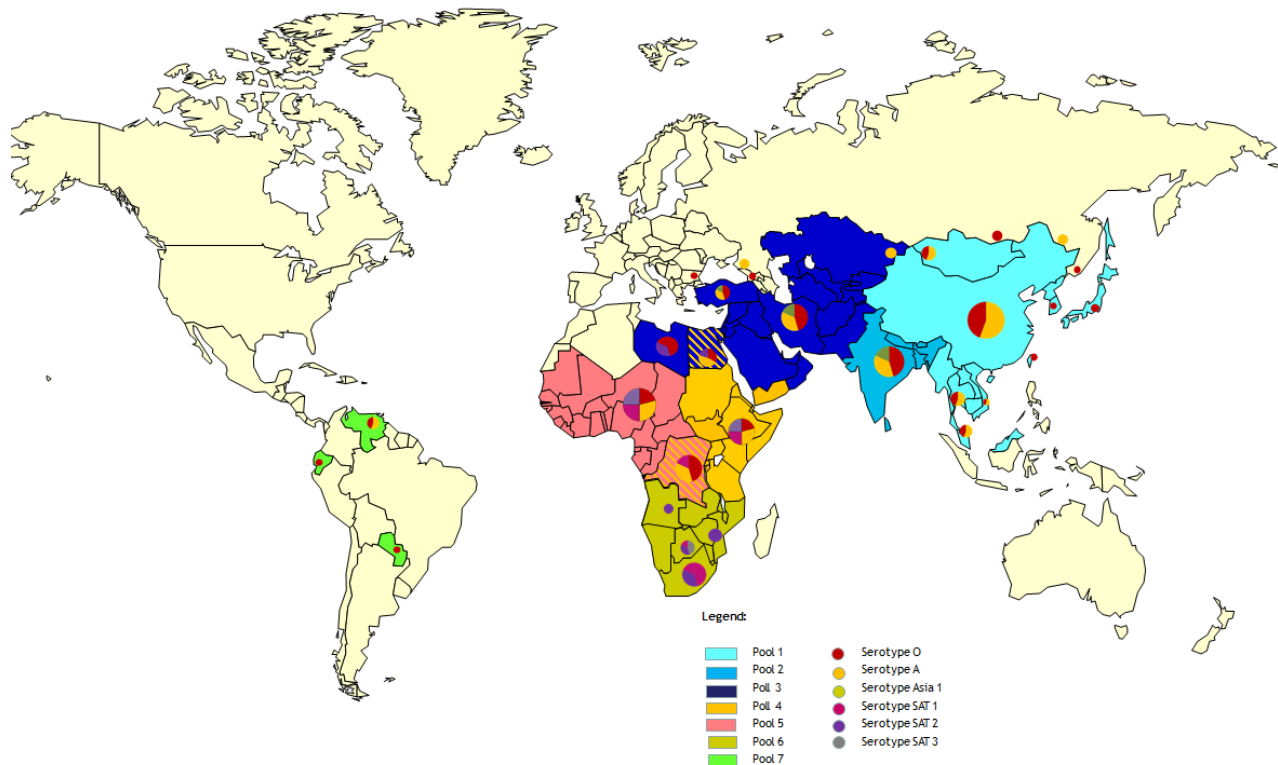
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I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus pools: world distribution by serotypes in 2011-2013 (Map 1)

Pools represent independently circulating and evolving FMDV genotypes; within the pools, cycles of emergence and spread occur that usually affect multiple countries in the region. In the absence of specific reports, it should be assumed that the serotypes indicated below are continuously circulating in parts of the pool area and would be detected if sufficient surveillance was in place (Table 1).

Map 1: Foot-and-mouth disease virus pools distribution, 2011-2013 (EuFMD)



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Table 1: List of countries representing each virus pool for 2010-2014

POOL	REGION/COUNTRIES	SEROTYPES
1	<u>CENTRAL/EAST ASIA</u> (Cambodia, China (People's Rep. of), China (Hong Kong, SAR), China (Taiwan Province), Korea (DPR), Korea (Rep. of), Laos PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam)	O, A, Asia 1
2	<u>SOUTH ASIA</u> Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	O, A, Asia 1
3	<u>WEST EURASIA & MIDDLE EAST</u> (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Egypt, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Autonomous Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	O, A, Asia 1
4	<u>EASTERN AFRICA</u> (Burundi, Comoros, Congo D. R., Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen)	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2
5	<u>WEST/CENTRAL AFRICA</u> (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Afr. Rep., Chad, Congo D. R., Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Biss., Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2
6	<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA</u> (Angola, Botswana, Congo D. R., Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	{O, A}*, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3
7	<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u> (Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela)	O, A

* ONLY IN NORTH ZAMBIA AS OVERSPILL FROM POOL 4

Egypt and Libya are indicated as being in multiple pools, since they have evidence of FMDV originating from 2 or more pools in the recent past (4 years).

II. HEADLINE NEWS

POOL 1

Russian Federation^{1,12} – A FMDV serotype A outbreak has been reported in Kulusutai village, Ononsky, Zabajkal'skij Kray region

Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)^{1,12} – An FMD outbreak serotype O occurred at the Pyongyang pig farm in Dokdong-Ri, Sadong, Pyongyang-Si, disease spread to 17 other farms

Vietnam⁴ – FMD serotype O outbreaks in cattle have been reported in Lao Bao town, Huong Hoa and Ta Long, Da Krong both located in Quang Tri region

Mongolia^{1,3,12,14} – New FMD outbreaks serotype O confirmed in Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi and Khentii provinces

China (People's Rep. of)¹ – Chinese veterinary authorities reported that all livestock in Tibet has been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease

POOL 2

Bhutan^{12,13} – New FMD outbreak serotype O announced in Simtokha under Chang Geog in Thimphu Dzongkhag

India^{2,7} – FMDV serotypes O, A and Asia-1 were detected

Sri Lanka^{5,13} – Several outbreaks of FMD have been reported in five districts Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Trincomalee, Ampara and Vavuniya

POOL 3

Turkey^{2,8} – FMDV serotype O and A detected in Anatolia outbreaks

POOL 4

Kenya^{5,12} – FMDV serotype O and SAT 1 continue circulation; several markets were closed due to the outbreaks

POOL 5

Cameroon^{2,10} – 70 probang samples submitted from outbreaks and tested by LANAVET during February 2014 revealed RNA detection using universal primers

COUNTER

***** 26 MONTHS SINCE LAST OUTBREAK IN SOUTH AMERICA HAS BEEN REPORTED**

***** 113 MONTHS SINCE LAST C SEROTYPE OUTBREAK HAS BEEN REPORTED**

III. DETAILED POOL ANALYSIS

A. POOL 1 – Central /East Asia

Russian Federation^{1,12}:

A FMDV serotype A outbreak has been reported in Kulusutai in a mixed village herd of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, Ononsky, Zabajkal'Skij Kray region, in the south-east of the country (Map 2)(Table 2). The location of the outbreak is near to the border with China.

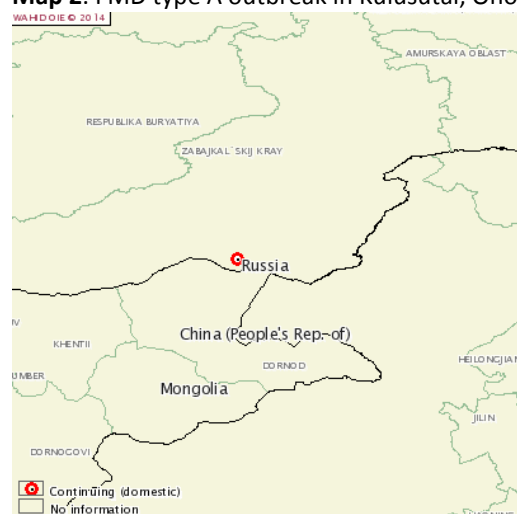
The diagnosis was confirmed by FGBI -ARRIAH through antigen detection ELISA and CFT.

The usual control measures have been imposed: quarantine, movement control inside the country, screening and vaccination was applied to 3127 cattle in Zabajkal'Skij Kray region.

Table 2: FMD Kulusutai, Ononsky, Zabajkal'Skij Kray, outbreak details

Year	Report Date	Type	Species	Susceptible/No.	Cases/No.	Deaths/No.	Destroyed/No
2014	17 Feb	A	Cattle	2009	5	0	0
			Sheep/Goats	2711	0	0	0
			Swine	92	0	0	0

Map 2. FMD type A outbreak in Kulusutai, Ononsky, Zabajkal'Skij Kray, 17 February 2014 (WAHID-OIE)



Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)^{1,12}:

An FMD outbreak serotype O occurred at the Pyongyang pig farm in Dokdong-Ri, Sadong, Pyongyang-Si.

Other FMD outbreaks have additionally been identified on 17 farm units in Pyongyang-Si (Sadong, Ryokpo, Sunan and Rakrang districts) and in Hwanghae-Bukto (Junghwa and Kangnam counties) (Map 3)(Table 3).

The Central Veterinary Laboratory and the Veterinary Research Institute confirmed the disease on 8 and 12 January 2014, by antigen detection ELISA, PCR and Virus Neutralization.

Table 3: FMD Dokdong-ri, Sadong, Pyongyang-Si, outbreak details

Year	Report Date	Type	Species	Susceptible/No.	Cases/No.	Deaths/No.	Slaughtered/No.
2014	19 Feb	O	Swine	-	3,280	369	2,911

The disease control measures applied were: stamping out, quarantine, movement control inside the country, vaccination in response to the outbreaks, disinfection of infected premises and treatment of affected animals.

WAHDOIE © 2014

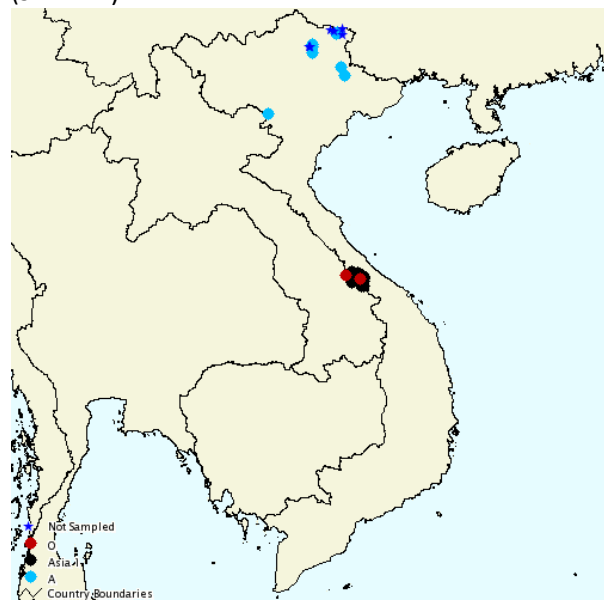


The source of the disease is unknown and the current control measures include movement control inside the country, disinfection of infected premises and quarantine.

Year	Report Date	Type	Species	Susceptible/No.	Cases/No.	Deaths/No.	Destroyed/ Slaughtered /No.
2014	1 Feb	O	Cattle	1576	25	0	0

Year	Report Date	Type	Species	Susceptible/No.	Cases/No.	Deaths/No.	Destroyed/ Slaughtered /No.
2014	21 Feb	O	Cattle	1625	21	2	0

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Map 4. FMD type O outbreak in Lao Bao town, Huong Hoa and Ta Long, Da Krong in Quang Tri, February 2014 (SEAFMD)**Mongolia**^{1,3,12,14:}

Eleven new FMD outbreaks were notified to the OIE on 24 February 2014, occurring in Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi and Khentii provinces, in south eastern Mongolia.

In January-February 2014 type O foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus was detected in Mongolia: in the Ongon Somon, Sukhbaatar Aimak (sampling date -30.01.2014); Dariganga Somon, Sukhbaatar Aimak (sampling date - 10.02.2014); Inhet Somon, Dornogovi Aimak (sampling date -12.02.2014); Sainshand Somon, Dornogovi Aimak (sampling date -12.02.2014); Galshar Somon, Khentii Aimak (sampling date -12.02.2014) based on the results of molecular and biological investigations carried out in the Pirbright Institute. The detected virus belongs to the Middle East-South Asia (ME-SA) topotype of PanAsia genetic line.

Animal affected were cattle, sheep and goats.

The control measures taken in the outbreak are: quarantine, movement control inside the country, screening and vaccination in response to the outbreak (Table 6) disinfection of the infected premises, dipping/spraying, and modified stamping out.

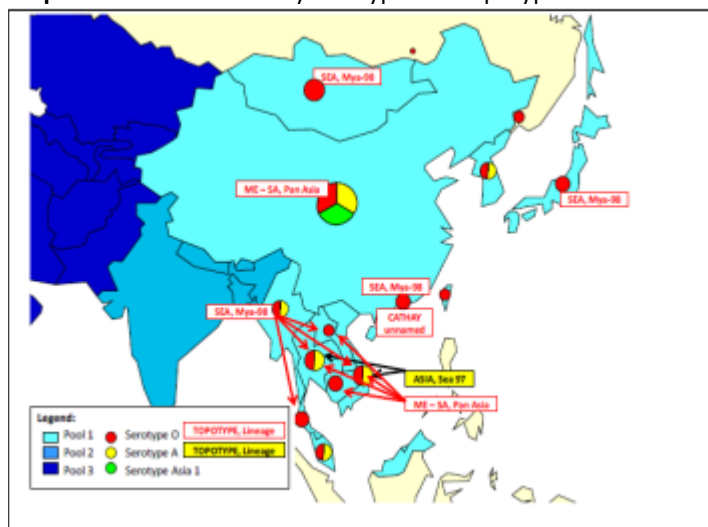
Table 6: Vaccination details

Administrative division	Species	Total vaccination
Khentii	Cattle	164,330
Dornogovi	Cattle	179,723
Sukhbaatar	Cattle	1,646,403

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Map 5. FMD type O outbreaks in, Sukhbaatar province, 24 February 2014 (WAHID-OIE)**China (People's Rep. of)¹:**

The Chinese veterinary authorities reported that all livestock in Tibet have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease (FMD). According to follow-up report no. 10 sent to the OIE, a total of 1124 pigs and 51,345 cattle and 348 sheep/goats have been vaccinated.

Map 6: FMD distribution by serotype and toptotype in South East Asia, 2010 – 2013

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Table 7: Pool 1 FMD history 2011-2014

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
CAMBODIA	Not Typed	OCT 2012/O
CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)	A, O	SEP 2013/A
CHINA (HONG KONG, SAR)	O	NOV 2012/O
CHINA (TAIWAN PROVINCE)	O	JUN 2013/O
JAPAN	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	JUL 2010/O
KOREA (DPR)	2014 – O	MAR 2014/O
KOREA (REP. OF)	2011 – O	APR 2011/O
LAOS PDR	O	MAR 2013/O
MALAYSIA	O, A 2013 – Not Typed	JAN 2013/Not Typed
MONGOLIA	2014 - O	SEP 2013/A, FEB 2014/O
MYANMAR	2011 – O	FEB 2012/O
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2011- 2012 – O 2014 – A	FEB 2014/A
THAILAND	O, A	OCT 2012/A, O
VIET NAM	2014 – O 2012 – A, O 2013 – A	APR 2013/A FEB 2014/O

B. POOL 2 – South Asia**Bhutan^{12,13}:**

National authorities announced on 14 February that an FMD outbreak has occurred in Simtokha under Chang Geog in Thimphu Dzongkhag on 30 January 2014. Of the 11 susceptible animals in the herd, seven were affected with one death. The animals were not vaccinated against FMD. The laboratory result from NCAH has confirmed the O serotype by ELISA test.

On 17 February an FMD outbreak has occurred at Lingbugongmo and Natahang villages under Linmukha Geog Punakha Dzong-khag on 21 January 2014. Of the 188 susceptible animals in the locality, 29 cattle were affected in 5 households.

Foot and mouth disease outbreaks (FMD) have occurred in the villages of Lechen, Wonglu and Tongchen under Yangtse Geog in Tashi Yangtse Dzongkhag and were reported on 20 February. Of the 85 numbers of susceptible animals in the villages, 28 animals were affected. The source of infection is not known. The animals were vaccinated against FMD in 2013.

India^{2,7}:

FMDV serotype O, A and Asia-1 were detected in the samples analyzed by the PD-FMD at Mukteswar (FMD Reference laboratory for South Asia).

No samples were genotyped but 5 field isolates of serotype O were subjected to vaccine matching tests.

In the same period of time 41,286 serum samples from cattle, buffalo were tested for FMDV antibodies.

No results were provided by the laboratory regarding vaccine matching or antibodies testing.

Sri Lanka^{5,13}:

Several outbreaks of FMD have been reported in five districts Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Trincomalee, Ampara and Vavuniya. Health authorities have been directed to ban all forms of meat other than poultry and introduce other stringent measures. The Mullaitivu District was also put under the ban.

All meat stalls selling beef, pork, and mutton were closed down immediately. The health authorities in the districts have been directed to ban the slaughter, transportation, or sale of any infected animals or meat. Holding live animal market shows or competitions involving susceptible species have also been banned under provisions of the Animal Diseases Act, No 59/1992.

The Department of Animal Health Production and Health (DAHP) has ordered stocks of vaccine from abroad to contain the disease now spreading in several districts of the country.

FMD history in the past four years is given in Map 7 and Table 8.

Map 7: FMD distribution by serotypes 2011 – 2013

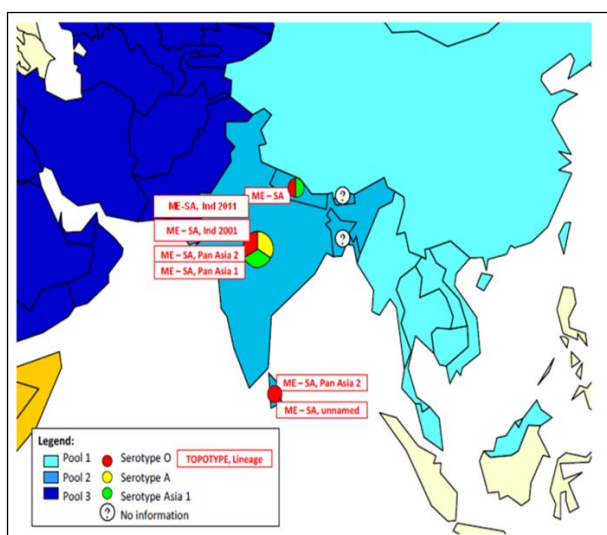


Table 8: Pool 2 FMD history 2011-2014

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY	
	FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
BANGLADESH	2011 – O, A, Asia 1	Not available
BHUTAN	2011, 2012 – O	FEB 2014/O
INDIA	O, A, Asia 1	SEP 2013/ ASIA 1, MAR 2014/ O
NEPAL	O, A, Asia 1	MAR 2013/O
SRI LANKA	O	2012/O

C. ***POOL 3 – West Eurasia & Middle East***

Turkey^{2,8}:

During February 2014, Şap Institute received 65 samples collected from the Anatolia outbreaks. The samples were analyzed by Multiplex Real Time RT PCR and antigen detection ELISA.

The distribution of the samples by serotype is as follows: 26 samples (O), 27 samples (A), one PCR positive; the other 11 samples were negative.

In the same laboratory 12 isolates were genotyped, 6 belonging to genotype O and 6 to genotype A.

O PanAsia II /NIG14 and A Iran-05/CAN14 were determined to be two new sublineages, part of the genetic diversity of Anatolia endemic setting. There are no available data if these are exotic viruses or a new clade of the present isolates. A further genetic analysis needs to be performed.

For antibodies 1050 sera sample were tested by different kind of Ab detection ELISAs:

-617 samples for NSP ELISA for Risk based THRACE surveillance programme

-19 samples for NSP for sera from outbreak

-19 samples for serotyping by SP antibody ELISA

-72 samples for vaccine potency trial by SP ELISA

-342 samples for vaccine monitoring

FMD history in Pool 3 in past three years is given in Table 9 and Map 8.

Map 8: FMD distribution by serotypes 2011 – 2013

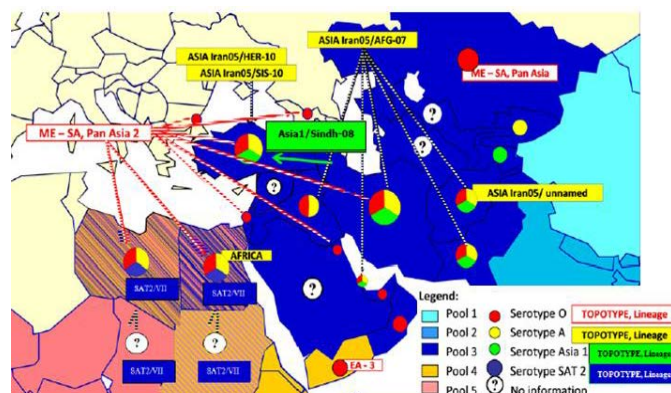


Table 9: Pool 3 FMD history 2011-2013

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
AFGHANISTAN	2011 – O, A, Asia 1	DEC 2011
ARMENIA	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	Not available
AZERBAIJAN	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	JUN 2001
BAHRAIN	2011 – O, A, Asia 1 2012 – O	MAR 2012/O
BULGARIA	2011 – O	APR 2011/O
EGYPT	A, O 2012 – O, A, SAT 2	JUN 2012/SAT 2

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GEORGIA	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	2002
IRAN	O, A, Asia 1	SEP 2013/O, A, JUN 2013/Asia 1
IRAQ	O,A	2012/A
ISRAEL	O	NOV 2013/MAR 2012/O
JORDAN	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	2006
KAZAKHSTAN	O, A	JUN 2013/ A
KUWAIT	O	FEB 2012/O
KYRGYZSTAN	2011 – O, A	NOV 2011/O, A
LEBANON	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	03/2010
LIBYA	2011 – O, 2012 – O, SAT 2	OCT 2013/O
OMAN	NO DATA AVAILABLE	DEC 2011
PAKISTAN	O, A, Asia 1	NOV 2012/O, Asia 1, NOV 2013/ A
AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES PALESTINE	2011 – O, A, Asia 1 2012 – SAT 2; 2013 - A	MAR 2013/A NOV 2013/O
QATAR, 2011	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
SAUDI ARABIA	-	NOV 2013/O
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, 2011	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	MAR/2002
TAJIKISTAN, 2011	2011 – Asia 1	NOV 2011/Asia 1
TURKEY	Asia 1, A, O	MAR 2014/O, A, Asia-1
TURKMENISTAN	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
UZBEKISTAN	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available

D. POOL 4 – Eastern Africa

Kenya^{5,12}:

Media reports of 17 February 2014 state that the livestock markets in West Pokot County have been closed down due to an outbreak of FMD. The Governor stated that, as a result of the closures, the revenue generated from farmer's sale of livestock has dropped by 50%.

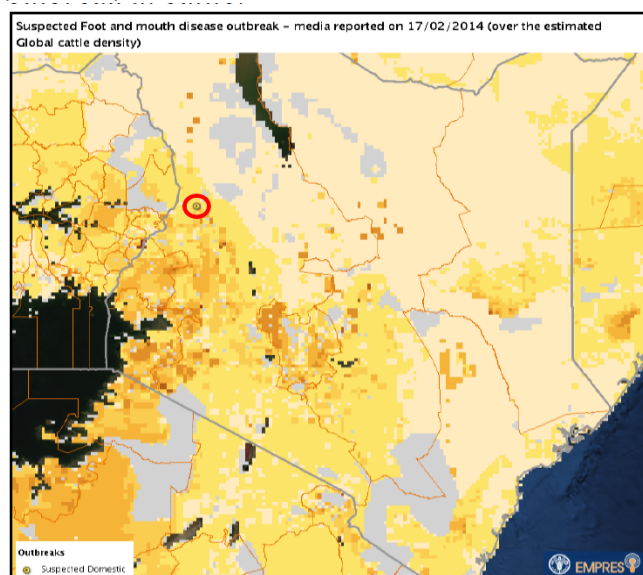
There have been major FMD outbreaks in at least ten counties. Some other counties like Homabay, Migori, Kisumu and Siaya, in the former Nyanza and Turkana county, have experienced FMD outbreaks, with closure of markets.

Some of the other closed markets include Kishaunet, Cheptuya, Chepareria and Chepkobegh in Kapenguria, Mnagei, Riwo and Chepareria wards.

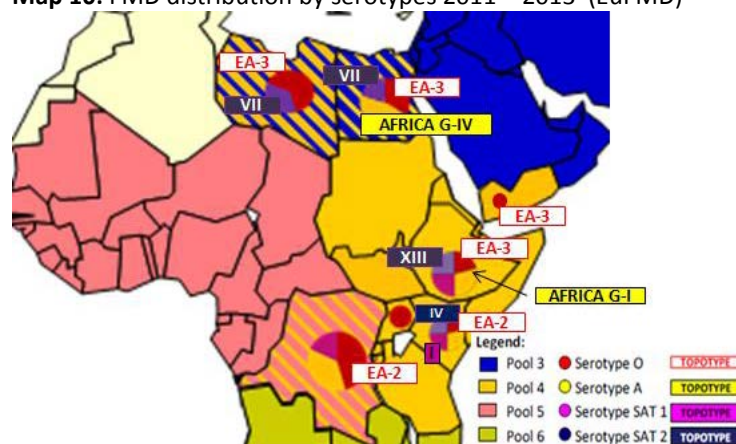
FMD in West Pokot may relate to transboundary movements to and from Uganda (and even, by northern extension, South Sudan and Ethiopia); the outbreak is in an area where pastoralism in the lowlands is in close proximity to sedentary (dairy, beef) holdings in the hills, and therefore, a risk for the spread of transboundary animal diseases, such as FMD, exists.

The national Foot-and-mouth Disease Laboratory in Embakasi found FMDV serotype O in 11 samples and serotypes SAT 1 in two samples during February 2014.

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Map 9. Suspected FMD outbreak –media reported on 17 February 2014 –over the estimated Global cattle density (EMPRES-i)

East Africa is known to be an FMD endemic area but with limited available data (Map 10).

Map 10: FMD distribution by serotypes 2011 – 2013 (EuFMD)**Table 10:** Pool 4 FMD history 2011-2013

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
BURUNDI	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2	AUG 2013 / Not available
COMOROS	NO DATA AVAILABLE	2010
CONGO D. R.	O, A, SAT 1	JUN 2013/Not typed
DJIBOUTI	NO DATA AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
EGYPT	2011 – A, O 2012 – A, O SAT 2	JUN 2012/SAT 2
ERITREA	O	DEC 2011/O
ETHIOPIA	A, SAT 1, O	2012/O
KENYA	2011 – O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2	JAN 2013/A, OCT 2013/O, SAT2, SAT1

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LIBYA	2011 – O 2012 – O, SAT 2	O, OCT 2013/APR 2012
RWANDA	ABSENT/NOT TYPED	NOV 2012/Not typed
SOMALIA	NO DATA AVAILABLE	2011
SUDAN	A, O	2013/O, SAT2
SOUTH SUDAN	O, SAT 1, SAT 2, A	2011
TANZANIA	2011 – SAT 1(buffalo), SAT 2 (cattle), O, SAT3 2012 – A, O, SAT 1, SAT 2	MAR 2013/O APR2013/ A, SAT 1, SAT 2
UGANDA	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT3	2013/A, SAT2
YEMEN	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available

E. **POOL 5 – West / Central Africa**

Cameroon^{2,10}:

70 probang samples submitted from outbreaks were tested by LANAVET during February 2014 revealed FMDV RNA using universal primers.

Foot and mouth disease is endemic in West Africa. The FMDV topotypes presented in the region are given on the (Map 11)

Map 11: FMD distribution by serotypes 2011 – 2013 (EuFMD)

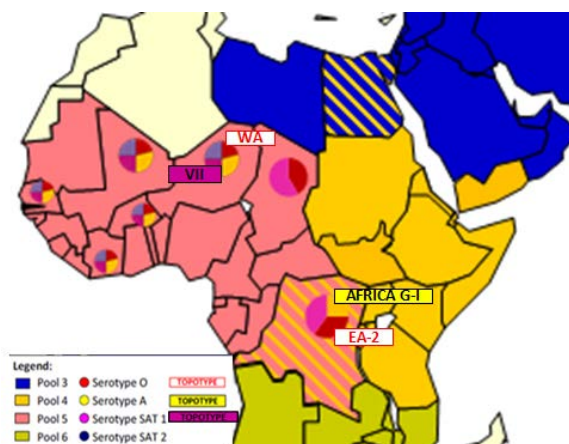


Table 11: Pool 5 FMD history 2011-2013

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
BENIN	2011 – A, O, SAT 1, SAT 2	DEC 2011/O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2
BURKINA FASO	O, A, SAT 2	2013/ Not available
CAMEROON	2011 – O, A, SAT 2	2013/O, SAT1, SAT2; MAR 2014/O,A, SAT2
CAPE VERDE	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
CENTRAL AFR. REP.	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
CHAD	2011, 2012 – A, SAT 1	Not available
CONGO D. R.	2011, 2012 O, A, SAT 1	JUN 2013/NOT TYPED

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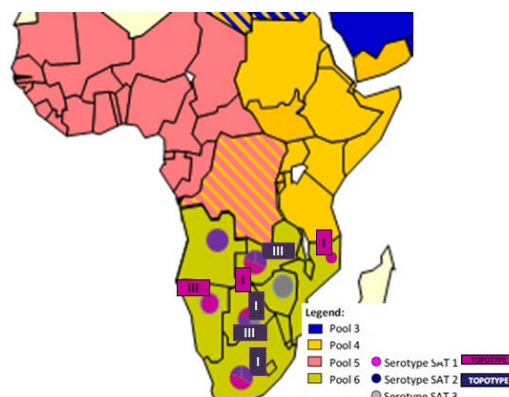
CONGO R.	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
COTE D'IVOIRE, 2011	2011 – SAT 1, A, O, SAT 2	2011
EQUATORIAL GUINEA, 2011	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
GABON, 2011	NO DATA AVAILABLE	Not available
GAMBIA	O, A, SAT 2	2012/O
GHANA	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2	2013/Not available
GUINEA BISS.	NO DATA AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
GUINEA	NO DATA AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
LIBERIA	A, SAT 2	2011/2012, NO PRECISE DATA
MALI	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2	2011/2012, NO PRECISE DATA
MAURITANIA	NO DATA AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
NIGER	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2	2013/NOT AVAILABLE
NIGERIA	O, A, SAT 1; SAT 2	2013/O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2
SAO TOME PRINCIPE	NO DATA AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
SENEGAL	O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2	2012/O, A, SAT 1
SIERRA LEONE	NO DATA AVAILABLE	OCT 1958
TOGO	O, SAT 1	2012/O

F. **POOL 6 – SOUTHERN AFRICA**

No new outbreaks have been reported for this reporting period.

Swaziland and Lesotho are free from FMD without vaccination. There is a zone in both Botswana and Namibia which is FMD free without vaccination, since 2010 and 1997 respectively (Map 13).

Map 12: FMD distribution by serotypes 2011 – 2013



FMD history in past 3 years is given in Table 12.

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Table 12: Pool 6 FMD history 2011-2013

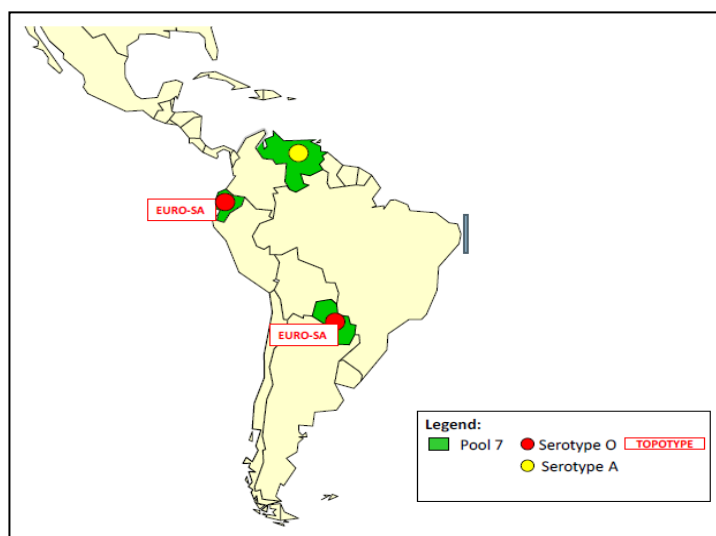
COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
ANGOLA	NO REPORTED OUTBREAKS	DEC 2010/ SAT 2
BOTSWANA	SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3	APR 2013
CONGO D. R.	O, A, SAT 1	2011/2012, NO PRECISE DATA
MALAWI	2011 – SAT 2	OCT 2011
MOZAMBIQUE	2011 – SAT 2	JUN 2011/SAT 2
NAMIBIA	SAT 1	AUG 2013/ Not available
SOUTH AFRICA	SAT 1, SAT 2	AUG 2013/SAT 1; MAR 2014 SAT 2
ZAMBIA	SAT 1, SAT 2	JAN 2013/SAT 1, SAT 2
ZIMBABWE	SAT 2	AUG 2013/Not available JUN 2013/SAT 3

G. POOL 7 – SOUTH AMERICA

No new outbreaks have been reported for this reporting period.

Most South America countries are FMD free with (Uruguay) or without (Chile, Guyana) vaccination or with free zones with/without vaccination. Small areas of the continent are considered as endemic but clinical cases are rare (Map 13).

FMD history in past 3 years is given in Table 13.

Map 13: FMD distribution by serotypes 2011 – 2013**Table 13:** Pool 7 FMD history 2011-2013

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY FMDV serotypes, reported to OIE in 2011 - 2013	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE
ECUADOR	O	AUG 2011/O
PARAGUAY	O	DEC 2011/O
VENEZUELA	O, A	2011/O, A

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2012 was the first year without reported FMD outbreaks in 50 years in the Andean region. According to official reports submitted to the OIE, in 2012 Peru completed more than eight years without the presence of the disease, Bolivia and Colombia 4 and 6, respectively¹.

Argentina has not had an FMD outbreak since February 2006¹¹.

IV. OTHER NEWS:

India⁵:

The Department of Animal Husbandry is launching the sixth round of the FMD vaccination drive that would begin from March 1, 2014, for a period of 21 days across the district, to protect cattle from the deadly foot - and - mouth disease. Regional director of the department said the drive is expected to cover around 530,000 animals in the region.

V. REFERENCES

1. WAHID Interface – OIE World Animal Health Information Database
<http://web.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=home>
2. Reports from FAO/EuFMD projects and field officers
3. World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (WRLFMD), www.wrlfmd.org
4. SEAFMD, <http://www.arahis.oie.int/reports.php?site=seafmd>
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8. WELLNET Laboratory, Sap Institute, Turkey (Dr Naci Bulut)
9. National FMD Reference Laboratory, Embakasi, Kenya (Dr Abraham Sangula)
10. LANA-VET-Garoua, Cameroon (Dr Simon Dickmu Jumbo)
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