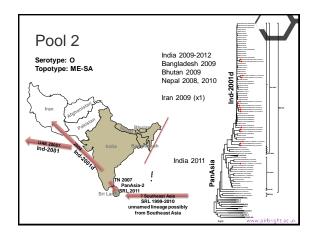
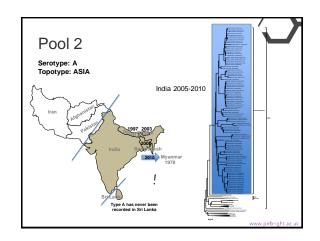
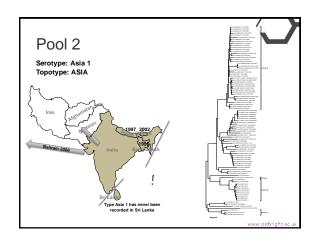
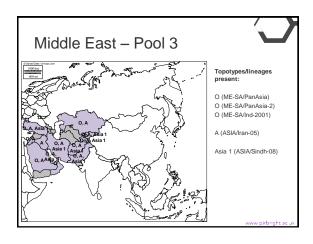


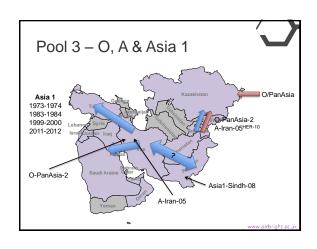
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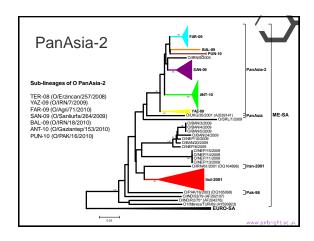


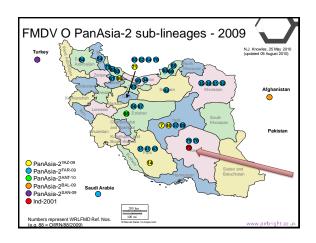


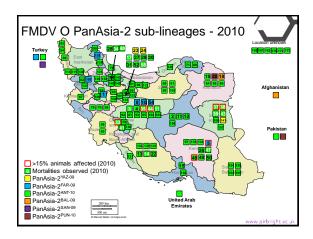




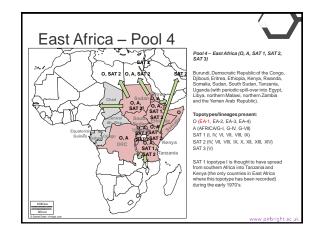


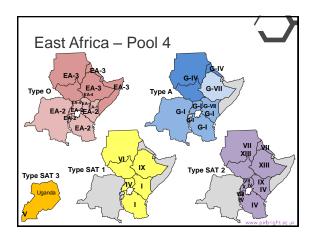


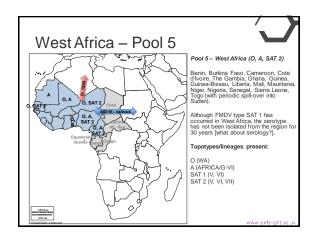




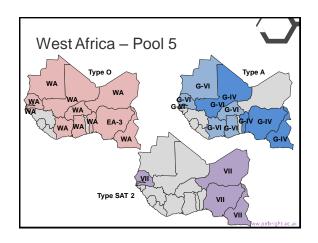
Virus Pools — Africa In Africa there are currently three FMD virus pools loosely defined as covering East Africa (Pool 4), West Africa (Pool 5) and Southern Africa (Pool 6). There is some overlap between Pools 4 and 5. It has been suggested to extend pool 4 southwards to include Tanzania and to contract Pool 6 to exclude that country. Thus Pool 6 contains only the SAT serotypes. In the countries of the Maghreb (except for Mauritania) FMD is normally absent, however, periodic incursions occur either from the Middle East (Pool 3), West Africa (Pool 5) or more recently from Pool 4. There is little or no information on FMD in Chad, the Central African Republic, Equitorial Guinea and Gabon.

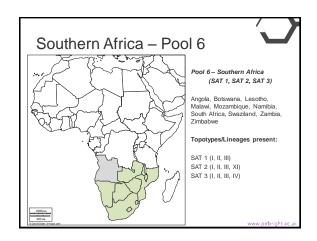


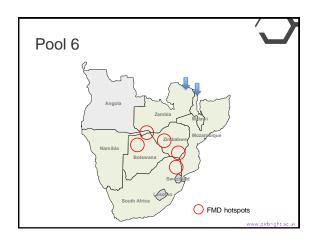


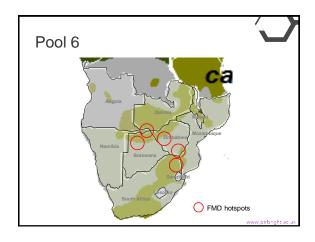


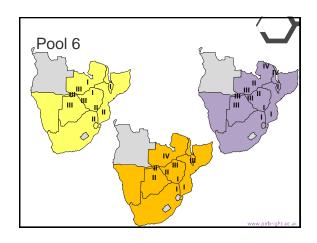
Appendix 35

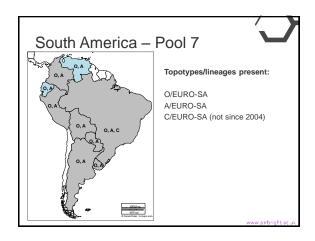












Questions (1)

- What are the precise mechanisms which result in the generation and expansion of new FMDV variants in Western Asia?
- Are West African buffalo persistently infected with FMDV and if so with which serotypes?
- Does SAT 1 occur in West Africa (not recorded in that region since 1981)?
- Which FMD viruses occur in Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and the Central African Republic?
- What role do African buffalo play in the maintenance of FMD in East African cattle?

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Questions (2)



- Is FMDV SAT 3 widespread in buffalo herds outside of Southern Africa as serology suggests?
- · Why do we see relatively few African-Asian virus transfers?
- · No Asia 1 in Africa and few SAT outbreaks in Asia why?
- Regular transfer of type O viruses from the Horn of Africa to Yemen, but not other serotypes – why?
- Are there any reservoirs of FMDV type C (which has not caused an outbreak since 2004)?

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