Other countries in Central Asia are at risk from continued infection from within the region and from countries to the south where the virus is endemic. Intensified surveillance and communication to OIE and FAO should assist in identifying risk and providing early warning to neighbouring provinces or countries to prevent further spread. FAO project support is available to assist countries concerned.

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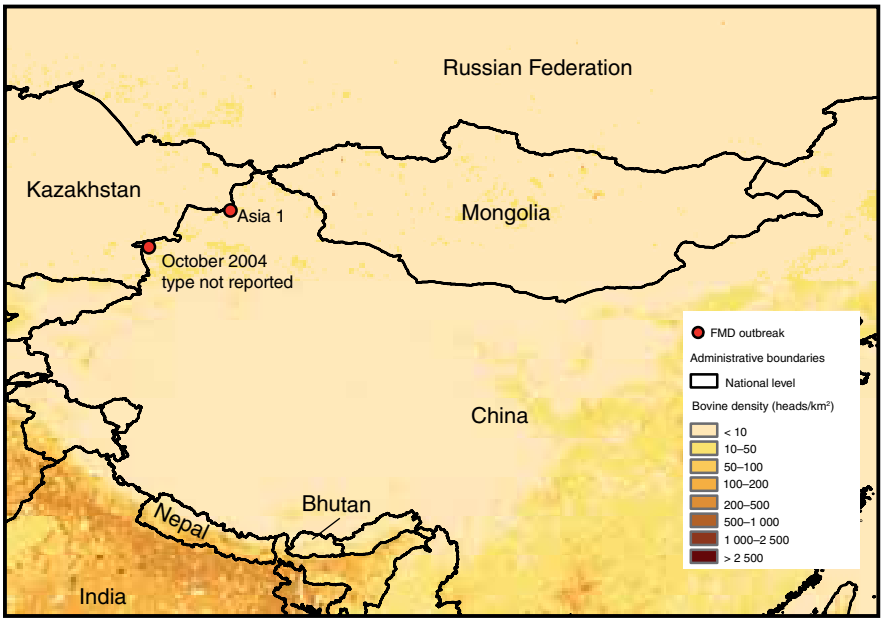
Southeast and East Asia

Until information is provided to clarify the extent of infection and efficacy of control measures, countries bordering China to the south and east can be considered at risk on a geographical basis. Trade and long-distance transport links between these countries may increase the risk of disease introduction and should be considered. The report of FMDV Asia-1 in the far east of the Russian Federation (Amur Region) would suggest increased risk to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

Risk of wider international spread

The information currently available is limited. Each country needs to conduct its own risk analysis. However, the distribution of reports suggests increased incidence of

Predicted bovine density, Kazakhstan and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China



Note: This predicted bovine density map illustrates areas of significant bovine density extending across the borders of several central Asian countries.The risk of transboundary spread may be higher where bovine populations are located on both sides of the border, e.g. between southeastern Kazakhstan and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China.
Source: Derived from work of the EUFMD Commission on FMD Distribution Mapping (W. Wint, Environmental Research Group Oxford, and K. Sumption, FAO, 2005)

FMD outbreaks reported in China, by date of reported start of event: OIE and unofficial reports.

Administrative level	Administrative level 2	Virus type	Date of reported start of event dd/mm/yyyy	Date of report dd/mm/yyyy	Number and type of animal destroyed	Source of information
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Yili, Yining	Unknown	10/2004	26/10/2004	Slaughter used, numbers not given	Media reports
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region		Asia-1	09/03/2005	23/03/2005	560 cattle 7 147 pigs 120 goats	OIE
Sichuan Province	Wangyuan	Unknown	20/04/2005	20/04/2005		Media reports
Jiangsu Province	Wuxi	Asia-1	24/04/2005	13/05/2005	223 cattle	OIE
Shandong Province	Taian	Asia-1	24/04/2005	13/05/2005	40 cattle	OIE
Beijing Municipality	Yanqing	Asia-1	05/05/2005	26/05/2005	2 464 cattle	OIE
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Hoboksar	Asia-1	18/05/2005	26/05/2005	308 cattle	OIE
Hebei Province	Sanhe	Asia-1	26/05/2005	26/05/2005	512 cattle	OIE

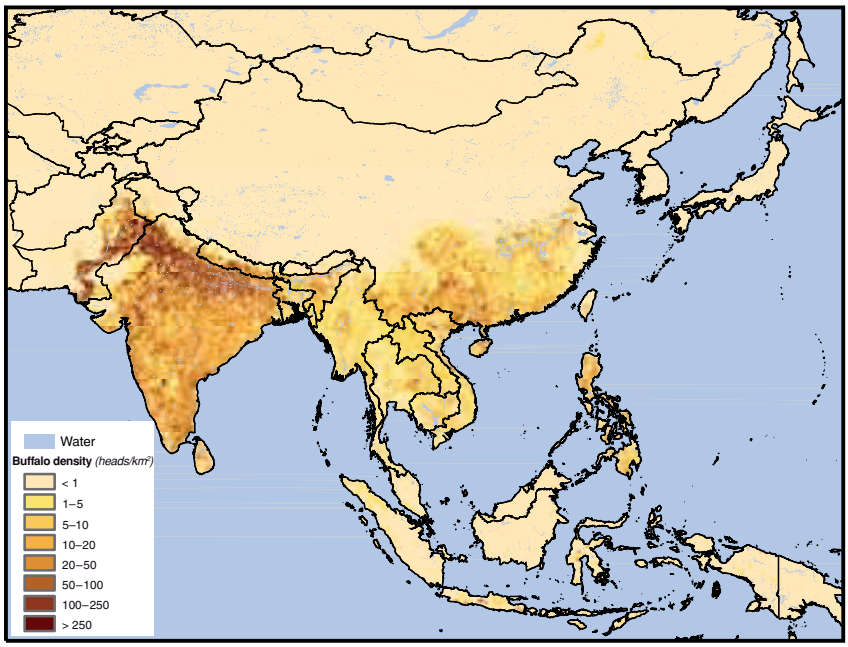
FMD outbreaks reported, Russian Federation

Administrative level	Administrative level 2	Virus type	Date of reported start of event dd/mm/yyyy	Date of report dd/mm/yyyy	Number and type destroyed	Source of information
Amur Region	Busse	Asia-1	09/06/2005	14/06/2005	15 cattle	OIE

infection, which may contribute to increased risk through the pathways of animal products, live animals or other routes (such as contamination of fodder).

Throughout most of the recorded distribution areas of FMD Asia-1, pig populations are insignificant compared to ruminant host numbers and density (see map). The extension of Asia-1 to eastern China may allow significant exposure of pigs (see map). In general, FMD-infected pigs are of epidemiological significance because aerosol excretion of the virus provides a potent source of airborne viral particles to other susceptible species. In addition, it is more likely that the virus contaminates, and survives in, the meat from ruminants, providing a vehicle for infection to spread to distant locations, including internationally. Historically, there have been many cases in which disease introduction has been a consequence of feeding pigs with food containing uncooked ruminant or pig products. The transmission of FMDV Asia-1 to and between pigs has not been studied extensively, but it can be expected to follow the norms established for other FMDV types in pigs.

Predicted buffalo density in central and eastern Asia



Predicted swine density in central and eastern Asia