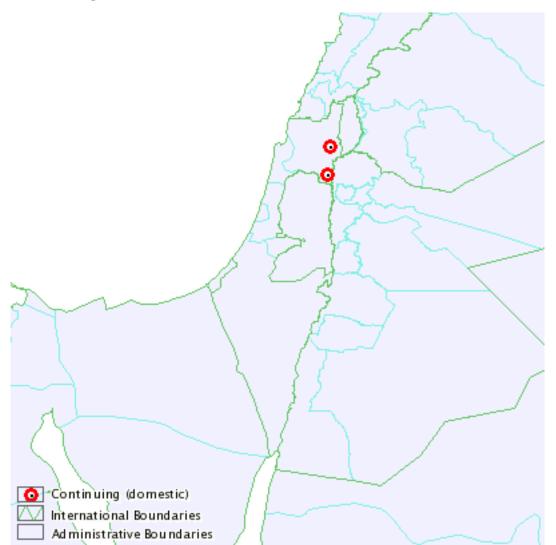
					I	Follow-up repo	rt No.1						
				Report reference:	Tilapia lake virus, I	Reference OIE : 239	54, Report Date : 21/0	5/2017, Country : Israe	el				
Report Summa	ary												
Name of sender of the reportDr Michel BellaicheTelephone972(3)9681608													
Position			Head, Epid	emiology Department		Fax				972(3)9681761			
Address			P.O. Box 12	Bet Dagan				Email Entered by			michelb@moag.gov.il Dr Michel Bellaiche		
			0										
				50250 ISRAEL BET DAGAN 50250			Date submitted to OIE						
			ISRAEL B										
Animal type			Aquatic	Aquatic			Date of report			21/05/2017			
Causal Agent			1	Tilapia lake virus			Date of start of the event			01/08/2011			
Reason			0.0	Emerging disease			Date of confirmation of the event			01/03/2014			
Number of reported outbreaks			submitted=	submitted= 1, Draft= 1			Disease Name			*Tilapia Syncytial Hepatitis			
										* (New Unknown Disease)			
Disease Impac													
Units for morbidit	y and mortality		Morbidity				Mortality			Zoonotic potential			
quant			6%			2%							
Outbreak deta	ils												
Province	Number of outbreaks	District	Sub-district	Unit Type	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Start Date	End Date:	Water Type	population	Production syste	
HAZAFON- (this	-	Yizreel		Pond	Jordan Valley	32.49774	35.50318	01/06/2012		Fresh Water	Farmed	Semi-closed (e.g.	
report - draft)												ponds or raceway	
Species	Units for	Morbidity	Mortality	Measuring units	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Killed and	Slaughtered	Slaughtered			
	morbidity and							disposed of					
Fish: ilapines(Tilapia)	quant	12%	10%	Animals									
Affected	TiLV outbreaks in	pond-cultured tilap	ines (mainly tilapia hy	orids) were diagnosed in	approximately fifted	en farms located in t	he Jordan valley. Mas	sive outbreaks are (typ	ically) season-depend	lent: high water temper	atures (full summer) a	are predisposing [(eithe	
Population	by favoring viral replication or by weakening fish (low oxygen etc)].												
	These episodes were recorded in fish weighting over 60 grams (over 10 months of age). Involvement of juveniles cannot be excluded, but due to culture systems (green water), these cannot be promptly observed.												
	Clinical symptoms include lethargy, erratic swimming, ocular lesions and skin ulcerations.												

Outbreak summary: Total outbreaks = 1 (Draft)

Species	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Killed and disposed of	Slaughtered			
Fish								
Epidemiology								
Epidemiological comments								
Tilapia lake virus (TiLV) outbreaks are recorded mostly during the hot season (July-October). Outbreaks occurring in other periods are rare.								
In aquaculture systems, morbidity and mortali	In aquaculture systems, morbidity and mortality includes fish over 60 grams, although involvement of small fish is not excluded.							
Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection								
Unknown or inconclusive								
Measures applied								
Applied			To be applied					
• screening			no planned control measures					
Animals treated			Vaccination Prohibited					
No			No					
Diagnostic test results	Diagnostic test results							

Laboratory Type	Name of Laboratory	Species	Test Type	Date results provided	Result
National laboratory	Kimron Veterinary Institute,	tilapins (Tilapia)	polymerase chain reaction	01/03/2014	Positive
	Fish diseases laboratory		(PCR)		

Laboratory Type	Name of Laboratory	Species	Test Type	Date results provided	Result		
National laboratory	Kimron Veterinary Institute,	tilapins (Tilapia)	pathogen isolation on cell	01/03/2014	Positive		
	Fish diseases laboratory		culture				
Future Reporting							
The event is continuing. Weekly follow-up reports will be submitted.							



Follow-up report No.: 1, Report reference: Tilapia lake virus, OIE Ref: 23954, Report Date: 21/05/2017, Country: Israel