

*HPAI outbreaks reported in this publication refer to officially confirmed cases only. The information is compiled from the following sources: World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), national governments and their ministries, and the European Commission (EC) – these sources are responsible for any errors or omissions.*

## 'Learning By Doing' is Key to Disease Control in Poultry



'Learning by doing' is the best way to get people involved in action to control avian influenza in poultry, according to the official in charge of the coordinated U.N. system to fight the disease.

Speaking in Bangkok, Dr David Nabarro, U.N. System Influenza Coordinator (UNSIC), added that increased commitment by all concerned to continue the fight against the disease at source in animals is the key to preventing an influenza pandemic.

He was commenting on the approach FAO is taking with national and local government health services in Indonesia to implement a community-based approach to disease surveillance and control, which has provided

FAO is coordinating capacity development in key aspects of animal disease control in the country with financial assistance from the governments of United States (USAID), Australia (AUSAID) and Japan.

"It is recognized that a lot of human and financial resources are needed to expand the capacity to effectively control HPAI," said Mr Man Ho So, FAO Representative in Indonesia.

"It's a major challenge. With the geographic range of the country, the large informal poultry production sector, the diversity of poultry species and the decentralized administrative structure, it is going to take time to turn the tide," noted Dr Laurence Gleeson, FAO Asian Regional Coordinator for HPAI.

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## **FAO launches country-wide surveillance of avian influenza in Nigeria**

FAO has launched a country-wide surveillance project funded by the European Union to identify outbreaks of avian influenza in Nigeria. The project, which will cost almost USD 653,000, aims to help eradicate the disease from Africa's most populous country.

The principal objective of the project is to obtain current and reliable data on the status of the disease so as to enable the Nigerian authorities to better report to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and, together with U.N. technical agencies such as FAO, the World Health Organization and the UN Children's Fund, and the donor community, plan more effective responses to avian influenza outbreaks in the country. During the six-month duration of the project, a team of 200 animal health workers will monitor the situation throughout the country, collecting data on the incidence, spread and impact of avian influenza.

FAO representative in Nigeria Helder Muteia says the active surveillance will help establish the extent of avian influenza outbreaks in Nigeria. "We have about 14 states and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, with reported avian influenza cases. But, nobody knows the real extent of the disease in Nigeria. We know that about 40 local governments have been affected."

Nigeria has not recorded any human cases of the disease but there are fears that the prolonged existence of the virus in Nigeria will increase the risk of human infection. "In Africa, we have to be very careful because of the close relationship between birds and humans, especially in the rural areas," warns Muteia.

Avian influenza was first confirmed in poultry in the north of the country in February 2006 and quickly spread to 13 of Nigeria's 36 states, as well as the Federal Capital Territory.

## **Myanmar declares itself free of avian influenza H5N1 FAO to continue support for surveillance and response**

Myanmar has declared victory over avian influenza with no new outbreaks of the deadly virus detected since April last year. The government notified the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on 4 September that it was free of the H5N1 virus, which first emerged in central Myanmar in March. A three-month detection programme has found no new cases of avian influenza H5N1.

FAO has noted the declaration and Laurence Gleeson, Asian regional manager for FAO's avian influenza programme, said "FAO will continue to manage international donor support to strengthen the surveillance and response system in Myanmar both to confirm and preserve this freedom from bird flu." However, FAO is warning that fresh outbreaks of the virus in neighbouring Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR since July indicate how easily the virus can re-emerge.

According to reports, thousands of chickens and quail were destroyed on hundreds of farms in the central Sagaing and Mandalay divisions after the first outbreak on March 8. Foreign experts were allowed into the country to help conduct the surveillance programme.

## **Poultry vaccines against avian influenza given EU-wide authorisation**

The European Commission has granted authorisation for two veterinary vaccines that may now be used in member countries of the European Union, arguing that this should ensure that effective vaccines are available for use throughout the EU during the autumn/winter, which is the period of greatest risk of an avian influenza epidemic.

The Commission said the authorisation was being granted "under exceptional circumstances" due to the risk from the autumn migration of wild birds and that "the benefits from immediate authorisation in preparation for the upcoming high risk period [...] outweigh the potential risks."

The two veterinary vaccines, adopted by the European Medicines Agency's (EMA) in July 2006, may be used for chickens and Pekin ducks. According to the Commission, both vaccines reduce the signs of avian influenza and the transmission of the virus by the infected birds. They are inactivated, adjuvanted avian influenza vaccines for administration by injection. (Source: *European Commission*, 11 September)

## For the Record

### Highlights of what's happening on the avian influenza front

*(The reports here are compiled from cited sources – these sources are responsible for any errors or omissions)*

#### September 28

Egypt's health ministry has confirmed another case of avian influenza in birds in Edfu, a town near Aswan in Upper Egypt. Outside Asia, Egypt has been the country most affected by avian influenza this year. (Source: *News-Medical.Net*)

#### September 27

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) warns European countries to be on the alert to protect poultry from avian influenza on the eve of the seasonal migration of wild birds to African wintering grounds, and to work harder to avoid another slump in meat sales should the virus strike (Source: *ReutersAlert*)

Venezuela's Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Resources will shortly release a national plan to combat avian influenza but it is the country's Ministry of Health which is coordinating working groups working on the preparation of contingency plans and measures to avoid introduction of the virus. The environment ministry is participating in two of these groups: one on good practices in agricultural production, the other on control of wild birds. (Source: *VHeadline.com*)

#### September 23

Wild mallard ducks sampled in Pennsylvania have been found with the low pathogenic strain of H5N1 after initial screening results announced at the beginning of September had indicated the presence of the disease. The announcement came from the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL). (Source: *USDA*)

#### September 22

Avian influenza remains the number one danger facing global public health, says the World Health Organisation. The warning comes on the heels of a call by WHO's western Pacific office for member countries to do more to prepare for an outbreak since no nation would be immune. (Source: *The Australian*)

Domestic poultry farmers in the Palestine Authority are to benefit from a USD 13 million World Bank grant to help minimize any threats to production from avian influenza. (Source: *Forbes*)

#### September 19

The US government is providing USD 1.55 million through USAID for a new project to tackle avian influenza in Viet Nam and Lao PDR. It will work closely with FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) to carry out surveillance and control activities against avian influenza in both countries. (Source: *Thanh Nien*)

#### September 17

The World Bank says a severe avian influenza pandemic among humans could cost the global economy over USD 1 trillion and perhaps as much as USD 2 trillion in a worst-case scenario, representing more than three percent of the global economy's gross national product. The estimate is based on the assumption that one percent of the world's population, or about 70 million people, would die during the pandemic. (Source: *Reuters/Antara*)

The World Bank says it is still waiting for USD 670 million of the money promised by donor countries and organizations for a global effort to fight avian influenza. About USD 1.2 billion of the USD 1.87 billion of the funds pledged by donors at a conference in Beijing in January has been committed. (Source: *Bloomberg*)

The World Bank and UN experts say Africa and East Asia, especially Indonesia and China, are particularly at risk for avian influenza outbreaks despite progress in combating the disease in many countries. The World Bank is worried that Africa has less resource to fight avian influenza than East Asia and Eastern Europe, while the top official coordinating the UN global programme is concerned about widespread appearance of the virus in Africa, but says the greatest worries are still in East Asia. (Source: *AP*)

## For the Record *(cont'd)*

### September 16

Indonesia to receive 47 million US dollars loan to prevent avian influenza from developing into the next stage. The Chief Executive of the National Committee for Avian Influenza Control and Influenza Pandemic Preparedness says culling, compensation, vaccination and bio-security are vital to reducing the threat, and animal control measures are now a top priority, along with risk communications, information and public awareness and disease surveillance in animals and humans. (Source: *Bernama*)

### September 15

Key international donors and the Indonesian government reach agreement to make up a 100-million-dollar shortfall in funds needed to stop the H5N1 virus in the world's worst-affected nation. The sides agreed on a comprehensive plan to expand containment and preventive measures across the vast Indonesian archipelago that they hope would entice donors and international lending agencies to release tens of millions of dollars. (Source: *Deutsche Presse Agentur*)

### September 13

The Central Veterinary Institute of Viet Nam announces that the country is expected to use domestically-made vaccines against avian influenza viruses among poultry early next year, after successfully testing them on chickens and white-winged ducks. It plans to build 64 freezing facilities in cities and provinces throughout the country to preserve the vaccines. (Source: *Xinhua*)

### September 8

The way now open for China to share avian influenza samples after Chinese and U.S. officials agree on shipping procedures, following disagreement over classification of samples as 'diagnosed' (which requires weeks for shipping approval, and which Chinese officials wanted) rather than 'undiagnosed' (which allows quicker delivery); Chinese virus samples will be classified as 'diagnosed'. (Source: *AP*)

### September 6

A team of international scientists attaches GPS transmitters to wild whooper swans in Mongolia in an effort to track the birds to their wintering grounds in Eurasia and try to shed light on how wild birds may be involved in the spread of avian influenza. (Source: *FAO*)

Indonesian authorities warn of a major avian influenza outbreak in the West Java town of Kuningan after 596 chickens died of the disease in August. (Source: *Xinhua*)

### September 5

China's Ministry of Agriculture announces that 4.88 billion domestic fowl had been vaccinated by the end of June in a bid to prevent and control the spread of avian influenza. It says the country is "actively" promoting global and regional cooperation on the prevention and control of avian influenza and has established good cooperation with the FAO, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank. China produces 14 billion fowl each year. (Source: *Xinhua*)

Egypt's Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation says avian influenza has been brought under control thanks to the vaccination of all poultry except those bred in homes. The country will continue importing poultry for a limited period to create balance between offer and demand and to control prices for consumer benefit. (Source: *Bahrain News Agency*)

Cambodian officials report new avian influenza H5N1 outbreak in ducks in the Bateay district of the eastern province of Kampong Cham where 700 birds died the week before. An outbreak of avian influenza H5N1 at a nearby village killed nearly 2000 ducks in August. (Source: *Reuters*)

### September 4

Egypt reports four new cases of avian influenza in poultry, three in "backyard" or domestically bred poultry in Cairo and the fourth in a village near the southern city of Sohag. These are the first new cases in birds in nearly two months. Chicken is a major source of protein in Egypt and many poor families breed chicken domestically in cities and rural areas to supplement their diet and income. (Source: *Reuters*)

## FROM THE FIELD

Findings and recommendations of FAO consultant missions to affected or at-risk countries

### SIERRA LEONE - LIBERIA

(Mission dates: 5 – 20 August 2006)

#### Sierra Leone

##### **Background**

Sierra Leone has an estimated poultry population of 3 million, 90 percent of which are in rural and backyard holdings, and the remaining 10 percent in six commercial farms. Until the country imposed a total ban on the importation of poultry and poultry products, it was importing chicks, breeders and hatching eggs from Guinea Conakry, the Netherlands and France, and frozen broiler meat from Brazil.

Civil strife and economic recession have left the country's veterinary service without even minimum infrastructure and with depleted human resources, while close proximity to countries which have declared outbreaks (Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso) and an intense flow of refugee populations through the borders may facilitate HPAI infection.

##### **Current Situation**

The Department of Livestock, which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, has 7 veterinarians, 12 animal production officers, 7 senior livestock officers and 107 livestock assistants responsible for veterinary laboratories, a livestock training school, field and ante mortem inspection, abattoirs, quarantine stations, animal research, epidemiology and statistics. However, there is no active surveillance for animal diseases, primarily due to the destruction of laboratory and veterinary infrastructures during the conflict.

In October 2005, a National Avian Influenza Technical Committee was created with membership comprising FAO, WHO, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, farmers' associations and donors. It meets weekly and is coordinated by FAO and WHO. In June this year, a National Avian Influenza Secretariat was set up to support coordination and information activities. An Inter-ministerial Committee ensures collaboration and information sharing among the ministries involved (such as Agriculture, Health, Information and Trade).

The National Avian Influenza Secretariat launched a national contingency plan in June with five components:

- planning and coordination
- surveillance and disease containment
- quality assurance in avian influenza control
- pandemic avian influenza case management
- information, education and communication (IEC)

To date, FAO has contributed USD 80,000 worth of basic equipment for HPAI surveillance and control, together with vehicles and funding to support awareness raising, communication and operating expenses, and plans to add USD 200,000 from its SFERA\* fund for:

- strengthening of the epidemiological and surveillance network
- equipment for the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Teko and training for laboratory technicians
- support for communication, awareness raising and coordination

An additional USD 686,000 is being discussed with donors for a project to support training, epidemiological surveillance, improved diagnostic capacity and communication.

##### **Recommendations**

Within the framework of a regional technical cooperation programme (TCP), review and revise the National Contingency Plan in order to

1. Put the emphasis on:
  - i) epidemiology and disease surveillance in domestic chickens and wild birds
  - ii) communications and public awareness
  - iii) strengthening laboratory capacity

- iv) legislation and policy framework, including issues of compensation and movement restriction
  - v) disease containment, including prevention, preparedness, response (quarantine, eradication, carcass disposal, vaccination strategy) and recovery (lifting of quarantine, restocking)
2. Separate human and animal health components
  3. Strategically place rapid antigen detection kits for avian influenza and train livestock assistants
  4. Take advantage of regional training programmes

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\* *Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA), set up in 2003 as a rapid and flexible mechanism that allows FAO to meet countries' needs by advancing non-earmarked working capital against donor commitments to avian influenza.*

## **Liberia**

### **Background**

There are no reliable estimates of the poultry population, 90 percent of which is kept in rural and backyard holdings and the remaining 10 percent in three commercial farms. Liberia imports frozen broiler meat from the Netherlands, France, Ghana, Guinea, Brazil and the European Union (1,843 metric tons in 2005), and, until the ban on imports, used to import from Côte d' Ivoire.

Civil conflict and economic recession have destroyed the infrastructure of the veterinary services (which was, in any case, not well developed before the war) and left no human resources. The few laboratories and field stations have all been destroyed, even laboratory facilities at the University of Liberia. Prior to the conflict, four veterinarians worked for the country's veterinary services, today only one remains supported by 27 livestock officers.

The country is at risk of infection since it borders Côte d' Ivoire, which has declared outbreaks, and there has been a heavy flow of refugees across the basically uncontrolled borders.

### **Current situation**

A National Avian Influenza Task Force was established in September 2005. It meets on a weekly basis, is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and is coordinated by FAO and WHO. Members are the key stakeholders (FAO, WHO, Ministry of Agriculture, farmers' associations and donors). The task force has a communication working group (chaired by the Deputy Minister of Information) and a technical working group (chaired by the Deputy Ministry of Agriculture).

A National Contingency Plan was presented in April 2006 but it lacks specific indications for the four animal health components and one human health component it identifies.

To date, FAO has contributed USD 80,000 worth of basic equipment for HPAI surveillance and control, together with funding to support awareness raising, communication and operating expenses of the Ministry of Agriculture. FAO plans to provide USD 200,000 in additional funds from its SFERA fund to:

- strengthen the country's epidemiological and surveillance network
- provide equipment for the national laboratory and training for laboratory technicians
- support communication, awareness raising and coordination

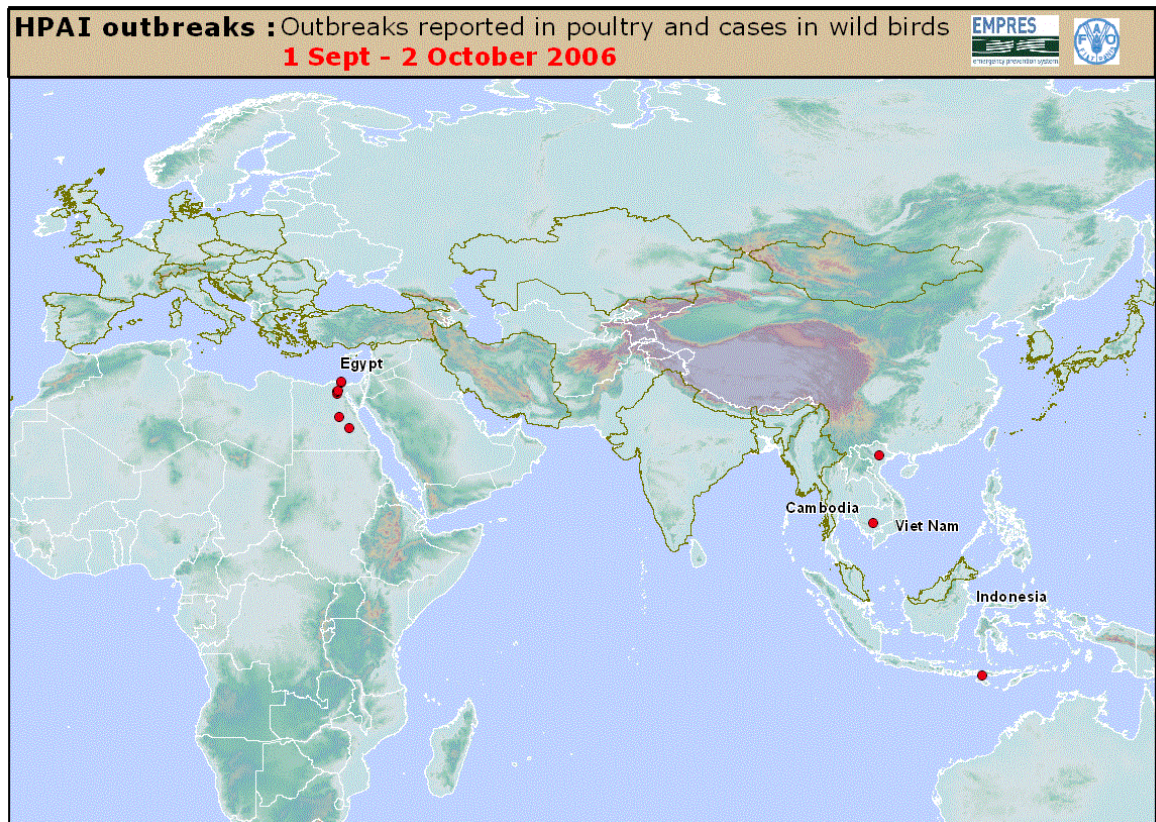
An additional USD 650,000 in funding is being discussed with donors for a project to support training, epidemiological surveillance, improved diagnostic capacity and communication.

### **Recommendations**

- Immediate staff recruitment and training for veterinary and laboratory services
- Placement of rapid diagnostic test kits in the country's 15 counties after training has been completed
- Make use of regional cooperation (ECOWAS) for technical assistance
- Give top priority to logistics support, mobility and communications
- Render the National Contingency Plan implementable


# OUTBREAK MAP

(1 September – 2 October 2006)



## Legend

### HPAI Occurrences

-  Self Declared Free Country
-  H5N1 Domestic
-  H5N1 Wild
-  H5 Domestic
-  H5 Wild

**NOTE:** This map represents occurrences of HPAI reported from 1 September to 2 October 2006. H5 cases are represented in this map only for countries in which H5N1 is known to be endemic and where N-subtype characterization is not being performed for secondary cases. Countries with HPAI occurrence only in wild birds are not considered as infected according to OIE status. The original data have been collected and aggregated at the most detailed administrative level and for the units available for each country.

## AT A GLANCE

*The latest confirmed HPAI outbreaks as of 30 September 2006*

### **Note**

AIDEnews publishes reports of **confirmed HPAI cases only** to avoid any form of association with rumours or suspicions. AIDEnews uses the following sources, which are clearly identified for all reports: FAO, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), European Commission (EC), United Nations and national governments.

## **AFRICA**

### **Egypt**

Between 29 August and 6 September 2006, HPAI H5N1 was found in eight backyard poultry flocks: Cairo (3 flocks), Damietta (2 flocks), Giza (2 flocks) and Sohag (1 flock). Subsequently, 5.4 million backyard birds were vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine. (Source: OIE, 20 September 2006)

### **South Africa**

Seropositive results were obtained from 22 farms following suspected outbreaks of avian influenza in a number of ostrich farms in June 2006, although no clinical signs attributable to notifiable avian influenza were observed. All PCR and virus isolation results were negative, except for a virus isolated from ostriches on one farm in Boplaas (Homestead) which was sequenced as low pathogenic H5N2. (Source: OIE, 21 September 2006)

### **Sudan**

The Sudanese Ministry of Health has confirmed an outbreak of avian influenza in Juba, southern Sudan. According to the chair of the National Task Force on Avian Influenza, the outbreak, which concerns local chickens, was confirmed September 6. District veterinary and health officers in the nearby districts of Nebbi, Arua, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani, Pader, Gulu, Kitgum, Lira. Apac, Kaabong, Kotido and Moroto have been urged to strengthen their avian flu task forces and increase surveillance and public education activities. (Source: Sudanese Ministry of Health, 6 September 2006)

## **ASIA**

### **Indonesia**

An outbreak of avian influenza (H5N1) in the village of Kamonji (Palu District) central Sulawesi on 9 August 2006, possibly as a result of the introduction of new animals or animal products, has been confirmed; of 22 cases among native chicken, nine animals died and a total of 756 were destroyed. (Source: OIE, 25 September 2006)

## **EUROPE**

### **Italy**

Italy retains its 'free from notifiable avian influenza' status in poultry; since an incidence of avian influenza in wild birds in February 2006 in Puglia (southern Italy) and subsequent sampling on over 13,000 farms, there have been no further positive cases of H5N1. (Source: OIE, 21 September 2006)

### **Ukraine**

Following eradication of avian influenza in the Village of Piski (Burinskiy District), quarantine was lifted on 19 July 2006 and steps are being taken to raise public awareness of the need to prevent contact between wild migratory birds and domestic poultry. (Source: OIE, 22 September 2006)

Following epizootic investigation and analysis of the performance of measures aimed at eradication and prevention of HPAI in Genicheskiy District, quarantine was lifted on 9 August 2006. Steps are being taken to ensure that poultry kept in private households are isolated and to prevent contact between wild migratory birds and sentinel and domestic birds. (Source: OIE, 22 September 2006)

## MOST RECENT OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY COUNTRIES 2006

**Egypt** (September 2006)

**Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Sudan, Viet Nam** (August 2006)

**Hungary, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Russia, Spain, Thailand** (July 2006)

**Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia, Niger, Romania, Ukraine** (June 2006)

**Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, Denmark (H5), Germany, Poland** (May 2006)

**Afghanistan, Djibouti, France, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sweden (H5), Palestine Authority** (April 2006)

**Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Croatia, Greece, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom** (March 2006)

**Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Italy, Iran, Iraq (H5), China (Hong Kong SAR), Slovakia** (February 2006)

Blue: wild birds only

## SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED HPAI OUTBREAKS IN AFFECTED COUNTRIES (as of 30 September 2006)

*Note:* Highlighted countries indicate those in which there has been only one officially confirmed outbreak

EUROPE				
Country	First outbreak	Latest outbreak	Animals affected to date	Human cases / deaths to date
Albania	16 February 2006	9 March 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Austria	10 February 2006	22 March 2006	Wild birds – cats	-
Azerbaijan	2 February 2006	18 March 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry – dogs	<b>8 / 5</b>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16 February 2006	16 February 2006	Wild birds	-
Bulgaria	31 January 2006	9 February 2006	Wild birds	-
Croatia	21 October 2005	24 March 2006	Wild birds	-
Czech Republic	27 March 2006	19 May 2006	Wild birds	-
Denmark	12 March 2006	22 May 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry	-
France	17 February 2006	26 April 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry	-
Georgia	23 February 2006	23 February 2006	Wild birds	-
Germany	8 February 2006	2 August 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry – cats – stone marten	-
Greece	30 January 2006	27 March 2006	Wild birds	-
Hungary	4 February 2006	12 July 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry	-
Italy	1 February 2006	19 February 2006	Wild birds	-
Poland	2 March 2006	7 May 2006	Wild birds	-
Romania	7 October 2005	6 June 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry – cat	-
Russia	15 July 2005	31 July 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Serbia and Montenegro	28 February 2006	9 March 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry	-
Slovakia	17 February 2006	18 February 2006	Wild birds	-
Slovenia	9 February 2006	25 March 2006	Wild birds	-
Spain	7 July 2006	7 July 2006	Wild birds	-
Sweden	28 February 2006	26 April 2006 (H5)	Wild birds – hens, game birds	-
Switzerland	26 February 2006	11 March 2006	Wild birds	-
Turkey	5 October 2005	31 March 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	<b>12 / 4</b>
United Kingdom	30 March 2006	30 March 2006	Wild birds	-
Ukraine	2 December 2005	11 June 2006	Wild birds – domestic poultry – zoo birds	-

<b>AFRICA</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>First outbreak</b>	<b>Latest outbreak</b>	<b>Animals affected to date</b>	<b>Human cases / deaths to date</b>
Burkina Faso	1 March 2006	18 May 2006	Domestic poultry - wild birds	-
Cameroon	21 February 2006	28 March 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Côte d'Ivoire	31 March 2006	10 June 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Djibouti	6 April 2006	6 April 2006	Domestic poultry	<b>1 / 0</b>
Egypt	17 February 2006	30 September 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	<b>14 / 6</b>
Niger	6 February 2006	25 April 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Nigeria	16 January 2006	July 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Sudan	25 March 2006	8 September 2006 (Laboratory confirmation date)	Domestic poultry	-

<b>NEAR EAST</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>First outbreak</b>	<b>Latest outbreak</b>	<b>Animals affected to date</b>	<b>Human cases / deaths to date</b>
Iran	2 February 2006	2 February 2006	Wild birds	-
Iraq (H5)	18 January 2006	1 February 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	<b>2 / 2</b>
Israel	16 March 2006	30 March 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Jordan	23 March 2006	23 March 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Palestine Authority	21 March 2006	2 April 2006	Domestic poultry	-

<b>ASIA</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>First outbreak</b>	<b>Latest outbreak</b>	<b>Animals affected to date</b>	<b>Human cases / deaths to date</b>
Afghanistan	2 March 2006	4 April 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Cambodia	12 January 2004	24 August 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	<b>6 / 6</b>
China	20 January 2004	4 August 2006	Domestic poultry	<b>21 / 14</b>
China (Hong Kong SAR)	19 January 2004	25 February 2006	Wild birds	-
India	27 February 2006	18 April 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Indonesia	2 February 2004	9 August 2006	Domestic poultry – pigs (with no clinical signs)	<b>68 / 52</b>
Japan	28 December 2003	5 March 2004	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Kazakhstan	22 July 2005	10 March 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Korea, Rep. of	10 December 2003	22 March 2004	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Lao, PDR	15 January 2004	14 July 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Malaysia	19 August 2004	21 March 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds	-
Mongolia	10 August 2005	June 2006	Wild birds	-
Myanmar	8 March 2006	25 April 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Pakistan	23 February 2006	20 April 2006	Domestic poultry	-
Thailand	23 January 2004	24 July 2006	Domestic poultry – wild birds – tiger	<b>25 / 17</b>
Viet Nam	9 January 2004	26 August 2006	Domestic poultry	<b>93 / 42</b>

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## ANNEX 2      LABORATORIES AND SAMPLE SHIPPING INFORMATION

### **ITALY**

#### **OIE/FAO and National Reference Laboratory, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale (IZS) delle Venezie, Padova**

##### **Types of specimen**

Specimens for analysis may be virus isolates prepared in a submitting country or clinical specimens, such as tissues or swabs, collected from diseased birds.

*Note:*

Venice Marco Polo Airport only accepts material classified as "diagnostic samples" (code UN3373).

##### **Packaging requirements**

All materials should be in leak-proof containers. Packaging should be made up of three layers: (1) primary container, (2) secondary packaging and (3) rigid outer packaging.

Packaging of "diagnostic samples" (code UN3373) should comply with IATA PI650 standard. Packaging of "virus isolates" (code UN2814 for avian influenza virus and UN2900 for Newcastle virus) should comply with IATA PI602 standard.

Contact couriers to confirm the provision of boxes complying with these requirements.

##### **Accompanying documents for clearance**

Import permissions of the Italian Ministry of Health (formerly provided by the IZS).

A signed pro forma invoice (original with signature, no photocopy accepted) should be attached firmly to the box.

##### **Shipping**

Air freight or couriers via Milan Malpensa Airport (recommended, airport code: MXP), Rome Fiumicino Airport (couriers only, airport code: FCO) or Venice Marco Polo Airport (airport code: VCE, for diagnostic samples only, no isolates – code UN3373).

Arrange for shipments to arrive in Italian airports from Monday to Thursday only.

##### **Shipping address**

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie  
Virology Department  
Viale dell'Universita' 10  
35020 Legnaro, Padova  
Italy

##### **Notification of shipment**

Before shipping, please supply the IZS contact person with the following information:

- Date of embarkation
- Airline name and flight number
- Date of arrival in Italy
- Name of destination airport
- Airway bill number (fax as soon as possible to: [+39] 049 808 4360)
- Person to contact with the results of analysis (supply name, fax number and e-mail address)

##### **Contact people at IZS**

*For diagnostic samples and viral isolates*  
Micaela Mandelli ([mmandelli@izsvenezie.it](mailto:mmandelli@izsvenezie.it))  
Maria Serena Beato ([msbeato@izsvenezie.it](mailto:msbeato@izsvenezie.it))  
Phone: [+39] 049 8084371  
Fax: [+39] 049 8084360

*For reagents*

Micaela Mandelli ([mmandelli@izsvenezie.it](mailto:mmandelli@izsvenezie.it))  
William Dundon ([wdundon@izsvenezie.it](mailto:wdundon@izsvenezie.it))

*Other contact persons*

Giovanni Cattoli ([gcattoli@izsvenezie.it](mailto:gcattoli@izsvenezie.it))  
Alessandro Cristalli ([acristalli@izsvenezie.it](mailto:acristalli@izsvenezie.it))

**Important:** Contact the IZS to discuss testing and testing materials before shipping. Provide details of the contact person with whom IZS should keep in touch.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), Ames, Iowa**

**Import permit**

Packages containing diagnostic specimens or organisms (infectious materials) imported from foreign locations into the United States of America must be accompanied by a permit issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This permit, together with proper packaging and labelling, will expedite clearance of the package through U.S. Customs. One copy of the permit should be attached to the outside of the shipping container and a second copy placed just inside the lid of the outer shipping container. The permit can be obtained from NVSL.

**Packaging requirements**

All materials should be in leak-proof containers and packaged to withstand breakage. All materials should be properly labelled.

**Shipping address**

National Veterinary Services Laboratories  
Diagnostic Virology Laboratory  
1800 Dayton Avenue, Ames, Iowa 50010  
United States of America

**Notification of shipment**

Please provide the Diagnostic Virology Laboratory with shipping information (date of arrival, airline/courier, weigh bill number, etc.) as soon as it is available. Fax information to (+1) 515 663-7348 or telephone (+1) 515 663-7551.

**Contact**

Dr. Beverly J Schmitt  
Tel (+1) 515 663 7532  
Fax (+1) 515 663-7348  
[Beverly.J.Schmitt@usda.gov](mailto:Beverly.J.Schmitt@usda.gov)

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), Geelong**

#### **Type of specimen**

Specimens submitted to AAHL for disease diagnosis may be either virus isolates prepared in the submitting country or clinical specimens, such as tissues or swabs, collected from diseased birds.

#### **Import permit and packing**

Copies of Australian import permits, suitable transport containers and packing instructions are available from AAHL by contacting [aahl-accessions@csiro.au](mailto:aahl-accessions@csiro.au).

All specimens must be packed in leak-proof containers in accordance with appropriate IATA regulations and appropriately labelled. Copies of the import permit and other consignment details should be attached to the outside of the package to expedite clearance through Australian customs.

#### **Notification of shipment**

When submitting specimens, please contact the accessions clerk at [accessions@csiro.au](mailto:accessions@csiro.au), the Duty Veterinarian at [dutyvet@csiro.au](mailto:dutyvet@csiro.au) or Dr. Peter Daniels on (+61) 3 5227 5000 and provide consignment details (including consignment note/air weigh bill number, courier/airline and expected arrival date) so that the specimens can be collected upon arrival in Australia. Alternatively send the information by fax to (+61) 3 5227 5555.

#### **Shipping address**

The Director  
Australian Animal Health Laboratory  
5 Portarlington Road, Geelong, 3220  
Australia

Telephone (+61) 3 5227 5000  
Fax (+61) 3 5227 5555  
<http://www.csiro.au/aahl>

#### **Contact**

You may also wish to discuss the testing required with Peter Daniels ([peter.daniels@csiro.au](mailto:peter.daniels@csiro.au)) or Paul Selleck ([paul.selleck@csiro.au](mailto:paul.selleck@csiro.au)) on (+61) 3 5227 5000 prior to submitting the specimens.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

*(from outside the European Union)*

**Avian Virology Laboratory, Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge**

**Packaging requirements**

All materials should be in leak-proof containers, packed to IATA regulations by a registered IATA packer. At least two layers of packaging should be used and the inner layer treated lightly with disinfectant.

The outer packaging must be marked as follows:

**ANIMAL PATHOGEN - PACKAGE ONLY TO BE OPENED AT THE AVIAN VIROLOGY SECTION, VETERINARY LABORATORIES AGENCY, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY**

The packaging must also be marked with one of the following IMPORT LICENCE NUMBERS:

For Newcastle disease: AHZ/2232/2002/5

For avian influenza, other viruses, avian tissue, serum, faeces and eggs: AHZ/2074C/2004/3

**Shipping address**

Ruth Manvell

Avian Virology Laboratory

Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA)

Weybridge, New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3NB

United Kingdom

**Shipment instructions**

A letter should accompany parcels with as much history about the isolates as possible (including species and age, area/country of isolation, clinical history if any, etc.).

If sending by air freight, it is essential that the airway bill number is given to the Avian Virology Laboratory, VLA-Weybridge by fax, telephone or e-mail before the arrival of the materials in order to facilitate early delivery.

**Notification of shipment**

Before dispatch, notify the Avian Virology Laboratory, VLA-Weybridge of the shipment details and the person to contact with information on results (name, fax number, e-mail address).

Tel : (+44) 01932 357736

Fax: (+44) 01932 357856

e-mail: [r.manvell@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:r.manvell@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk)

**Contact**

If you wish to discuss a submission and options for support from the International Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease, please contact:

Dr. I. H. Brown

Tel: (+44) 01932 357 339

Fax: (+44) 01932 357 239

e-mail: [i.h.brown@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:i.h.brown@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk)