



New South Wales



ANIMAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

January - March 1999

Number 99/1

ON THE WEB

The NSW Animal Health Surveillance report is now available on the world wide web at:

<http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au/QA/Newsletter/>

STAFF

Roy Everett retired on 5 March after 43 years with NSW Agriculture. He has spent the last 10 years coordinating the eradication of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis as well as handling many regulatory policy matters and artificial breeding. His expertise in these areas will be missed and we wish him well with his retirement.

Dr Regina Fogarty has been appointed to the position of Manager, Animal Welfare Unit. Regina moves to this position from Program Leader (Intensive Livestock Products).

Berwyn Squire started as the new District Veterinarian at Molong on March 15, replacing Phil Ahrens who retired and has gone to Seattle. Berwyn, who graduated from Queensland University in 1993 has experience in dairy and mixed rural practices and a Masters degree in Epidemiology in Ostriches.

Rod Hoare, State Equine Veterinary Officer, has been seconded to SOCOG for the 2000 Olympics to act as Quarantine Manager for all equestrian events. In this role, he has started work with SOCOG and AQIS officers to develop the

operating procedures for the post arrival quarantine of more than 250 horses which will arrive about one month before the Olympics. The horses will be quarantined at the competition site, the Sydney International Equestrian Centre at Horsley Park, and will continue training while in quarantine. Rod is also working with AQIS to develop policies for importation of horses from countries where there are no existing arrangements in place.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL CONDITIONS

Seasonal Conditions

Widespread rain over the majority of NSW provided the best Autumn break for many years with most of the state receiving from 25-100 mm of rain over the month with some heavier recordings in the Central west Slopes and the far north east corner. The exception was the central and southern portions of the Western Division and an area north of Bourke.

Drought

Unfortunately, the far south-west corner missed out on any effective rainfall and drought conditions continue with reports of raised dust and deteriorating ground cover. The area of the State suffering drought conditions increased slightly to 11% extending further north to Broken Hill and east in the Moulamein area.

Bushfires

A severe bushfire in February in the Southern Tablelands area burnt 28,000 hectares and 9,000 sheep either died or were humanely destroyed.

Plague Locusts

There have been reports of light scattered infestations of plague locusts spreading over an area stretching from Moree to Hillston. Although these populations are not in controllable densities, any egg beds and over-wintering populations should be checked in Spring.

Contact: John Bowler, Orange on (02) 6391 3680.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Correction to article in AHS 98/4

The article on Tropical canine pancytopenia in the previous issue of Animal Health Surveillance contained a number of inaccuracies, which are corrected in the contribution below from Phil Widders, of AQIS, NSW.

All three investigations referred to in the article occurred at about the same time, which may explain the confusion. However, only one of these cases was consistent with a diagnosis of canine ehrlichiosis. This dog was imported from Spain, performed the required period in quarantine at Eastern Creek Quarantine Station and was released to the owner on 23rd September, 1998. The owner presented the dog to her local vet on 28th September, at which time a blood sample was taken for a complete blood count. The result of this identified that the dog was thrombocytopenic, and suggested that TCP should be considered in the differential diagnosis. The veterinarian contacted AQIS, at which time a blood sample was requested for submission to AAHL to check for antibody to *Ehrlichia canis*. Doxycycline treatment and application of an external parasiticide were also recommended.

Serology showed that the dog had a low positive titre to *E. canis*, at which point the dog was ordered into quarantine at Eastern Creek Quarantine Station and retested. This retest showed a negative result. The dog was then released under quarantine surveillance, with continuation of Doxycycline treatment and regular applications of Frontline required. A subsequent antibody test for this dog was also negative, at which point the dog was released from quarantine control.

Extensive consultation with the owner of this dog confirmed that, contrary to the notes recorded by the local veterinarian, a tick had not been discovered on this dog 8 weeks prior to export from Spain to Australia. A tick had been removed when the dog was 8-12 weeks of age, some 9 months

prior to export. For the record, it is also worth noting that there is no program of routine testing of companion animals in quarantine in Australia. A series of tests (including for *E. canis*) and treatments are required for import of dogs to Australia. If any of these tests or treatments are not performed or do not comply with Australia's import conditions, or if there are concerns regarding the dog's health status while in quarantine, testing is repeated while the animal remains in quarantine in Australia.

The second case referred to in the article in the Quarterly corresponds to a dog imported from Germany. An exotic tick was identified on this dog during an inspection at Eastern Creek Quarantine Station. On this basis, a blood sample was collected and submitted to AAHL for testing for antibody to *E. canis*. The first test returned an equivocal result, and so a second sample was submitted. This sample returned a negative result, and the dog was duly released from quarantine.

The third case, as reported in the article, was confirmed negative for *E. canis* by serological testing.

Contact: Phil Widders, Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals), NSW on (61 2) 9364 7393

TB or not TB - Cattle in Northern NSW

A steer slaughtered at a Queensland abattoir in December, 1998 showed multiple TB like lesions. In Queensland, samples were taken which showed histopathological changes typical of tuberculosis. Sections were referred to RVL Menangle for a second opinion, and on 19 January typical histopathology and a small number of acid fast staining bacteria typical of tuberculosis supported the diagnosis. Samples were sent to the ARL in Perth for confirmation of the strain by culture.

The steer was traced via tail tags and brands to two properties in Narrabri RLPB who had purchased a mob of steers as stores from Boggabilla saleyards. These cattle originated from a Queensland property which had been sold and

the stock dispersed, though the owner still retained some of the cattle which have been agisted.

The remaining steers and all in contact cattle on the two properties, except unweaned calves were tested by intradermal injection of tuberculin. One of the steers, with an identical brand to the initial reactor, gave a positive reading, with all other cattle on both properties giving a negative result. At post-mortem of the reactor on the property there were no visible lesions suggestive of TB. Uncut lymph nodes were collected for laboratory culture in Perth.

Culture results from the index case steer have since shown it not to be *M. bovis*. Culture is continuing to identify the organism, although it does not appear to be any of the commonly found species (bovine, human or avian).

Contact: Ian Bell, Orange on (02) 6391 3691.

Newcastle Disease

Newcastle disease was suspected in chickens on a poultry farm at Mangrove Mountain on 27 March 1999 and confirmed by testing at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory at Geelong on 1 April 1999. The affected property was placed in quarantine and eradication measures implemented, with all birds on the property destroyed and burned. Restricted and Control areas were established and a surveillance program implemented. Depopulation of this property was completed on 4 April 1999 and clean up and disposal of litter was completed by 14 April 1999.

Surveillance activities revealed a further eight suspect properties during the period 14-21 April 1999 with Virulent ND subsequently confirmed on six of these. A further five properties were identified as suspect. The Restricted area was expanded to include the entire Mangrove Mountain ridge, and the Control Area was expanded to include all poultry flocks in the Peats Ridge, Somersby and Kulmera areas. Depopulation of the additional infected and suspect properties commenced on 17 April with disposal initially by burning but subsequently burial in a disused quarry. On 22 April, the initial decision to depopulate the infected and suspect properties was extended to include all properties in the Restricted area.

On 30 April 1999, there were 990 people working in the Local Disease Control Centre at Kariong, or in the Restricted and Control areas. A further 13 people

were involved in the State Disease Control Headquarters. Organisations involved in the response include NSW Agriculture, Emergency services organisations, Navy, interstate agencies and volunteers, and many other groups.

By 1 May, 1999 about 1,142,000 birds had been destroyed on 14 farms. A further 13 farms are to be depopulated.

Menangle Virus Eradicated

In 1997 a new virus (Menangle virus) was isolated from a piggery at Menangle in NSW. This virus was thought to have originated from fruit bats, and was responsible for a substantial reduction in the live birth rate for infected sows.

During 1998 an eradication program was implemented to attempt the eradication of the virus from the piggery. This program was completed in late 1998, and subsequent testing has now confirmed that the virus has been eradicated. Additional precautions have also been taken to prevent the re-introduction of this virus into the piggery.

Contact: Ian Bell, Orange on (02) 6391 3691

DISEASE TRENDS AND PREDICTIONS

Death by ingestion - A problem of good seasonal conditions

Several instances of ergotism (caused by the fungus, *Claviceps purpurea*) have been diagnosed in both cattle and sheep over the past couple of months, particularly from the southern areas of New South Wales. The main cause appears to be ryegrass which is highly-susceptible to ergot infection. Compounding the problem is a number of lots of wheatgrain rejected at silos because of high ergot contents and which are now finding their way onto the feed market. As winter approaches, the incidence of ergotism could increase with increased use of this grain. The symptoms so far reported in sheep do not appear to be as severe as those seen in cattle.

Cattle, good seasons and Ergot - a hot and deadly mix in Forbes

During December, 1998 and January, 1999 a property within the Forbes RLPB experienced two occurrences of mortalities due to hypothermia. The cause of disease was diagnosed as cattle grazing ergot infested annual ryegrass, causing ergotism and associated hypothermia.

Clinical signs included high rectal temperatures (41-42° C), cattle standing in dams & troughs, standing in the shade and occasionally salivating and panting. Weaner cattle were agitated & would charge people at random.

Mortalities were associated with stress from walking. The first 14 deaths (9 calves and 5 cows) occurred after the cattle had changed paddocks at 9:00am and were found dead and sick at 4:30pm. The second group of deaths (58 weaners out of 200) occurred when the cattle were slowly walked 2 km to the yards for drenching at 7am. One weaner died before being treated and others died at the end of treatment at 11 am.

It is considered that local factors may have contributed to the situation, including wet seasonable conditions experienced during the later part of 1998.

Contact: Barry Kemp, District Veterinarian, Forbes on (02) 6852 1688

Sporadic Nardoo Poisoning in Narrabri - an atypical epidemiology

Nardoo Fern (*Marsilea drummondii*) has long been recognised as a cause of poisoning in sheep in the Narrabri district causing a thiaminase related polioencephalomalacia (PEM) syndrome. Usually it occurs as sudden outbreaks with high morbidity and mortality under circumstances where there is not much else for the sheep to eat in the pasture mass. During good seasonal conditions, Nardoo grows abundantly, and previously hasn't been known to cause a problem when eaten as part of the general pasture.

In December, 1998 and January, 1999, Nardoo poisoning was diagnosed on three properties as a sporadic condition. Clinical signs included small numbers of sheep standing away from the mob and star gazing. After a few days the sheep would become recumbent and die. Prior to death sheep were in lateral recumbency and showed clinical signs of blindness, hyperaesthesia, paddling, teeth grinding and opisthotonus. Histopathology confirmed PEM.

There was abundant alternate pasture species due to the excellent seasonal conditions, though at post mortem, the rumens were filled with Nardoo stems in all except one case. It is not known why the

sheep uncharacteristically selectively grazed the Nardoo which has a low nutritional value, when abundant alternate pasture was available.

Contact: Shaun Slattery, District Veterinarian, Narrabri on (02) 6792 2533

DISEASE CONTROL AND ADVISORY PROGRAMS

Notifiable Diseases in NSW

New schedules of **notifiable diseases** were gazetted in January. Veterinarians are obliged to notify an Inspector if they suspect a notifiable disease. NSW Agriculture does not apply fees for laboratory investigations of suspected notifiable diseases. A schedule of these diseases is attached to the end of this report (Appendix A).

Bovine Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program

There are now 764 herds enrolled in the CattleMAP in NSW, with 174 at TN1 status, 202 MN1, 79 TN2 and 134 MN2. Sixty one herds have had their status lapse to NA. The remaining 114 herds are still awaiting confirmation of their status. To date, 90,244 cattle have been tested. There have been 186 reactors in 112 herds in round one testing, and 49 reactors in 24 herds during round two testing, (0.2%) requiring following up. Of these, 97 reactor herds have been resolved with four infected herds now identified by MAP testing. The ratio of beef to dairy herds in the Map remains steady at about 70:30, and about 66% of herds are studs.

Contact: Tim Jessep

Australian Sheep Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program

As of 31 March there were 257 flocks with an MN1 status and one flock with an MN2 status from NSW. On the infobox and internet site, there are 323 flocks listed from NSW. The difference in numbers is due to the fax and internet sites listing the flocks under breeds, and there are often more than one breed of sheep on an individual property.

During the quarter we received paperwork from 48 flocks undergoing initial testing to attain MN1 status and 12 flocks undergoing their annual assessment to retain their MN1 status. There were no MAP flocks found to be infected on annual testing during the quarter.

The process of validating the Pooled faecal culture (PFC) test during the Interim Surveillance Program in 1998 has yielded five MN1 flocks which were PFC positive on one or more pools. These flocks have been given a status of suspect, under NSW Agriculture policy, and are currently undergoing further investigation to determine if infection is present in the flock.

During February a sheep MAP training course was held for veterinarians. Another training day will be held mid 1999. A review of the sheep MAP will be held in April 1999, including Industry, Government and Veterinary representatives.

A list of assessed flocks is available by Infobox on 1902 940 579, or at <http://www.brs.gov.au/aphb/aha/jdmap>

Contact: Catherine Taragel, Orange on (02) 6391 3924

Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme

During the quarter there were 157 submissions for OB accreditation testing. Of these, 11 were positive (7%) and three were inconclusive (2%). There were also 70 submissions for diagnostic or monitoring testing, of which 22 (about 30%) were positive. The majority of reactors are again from the Western Division.

The number of flocks enrolled in the scheme is remaining stable with roughly equal numbers of new accreditations and cancellations. The OB guidelines are currently under review, and a new set of guidelines will soon be available.

Contact: Catherine Taragel, Orange on (02) 6391 3924

New South Wales Footrot Strategic Plan

Continued above average rainfall in the northern parts of the state kept footrot active for the quarter. An audit of Narrabri RLPB continued with the likelihood of completion next quarter. Auditing of Cooma and Bombala boards commenced during the quarter as well. To date none of the flocks examined in all three districts had returned stable isolates. A survey of flocks nominally called "benign" in the Goulburn district is continuing with a number showing up with stable isolates.

The pattern of laboratory submissions of the last few quarters, as an indication of the areas of activity, continued with the Northern Tablelands making up 50% of field submissions to RVL Orange. Investigations, requiring laboratory results, in all tableland areas (north to south) constituted 75% (129/172) of the total for the quarter with an even distribution in the remainder of the state.

Five members of the NSW Footrot Steering Committee spent 4 days in the New England in January to observe and talk to graziers and staff about the problems of footrot expression and control strategies for the district. It was a very productive time, if an emotive issue, and has raised more questions than answers.

Footrot quarantines continued a slow rise as more infection was found in the New England. By the end of March, 265 flocks were in quarantine, up 18 on last quarter.

Contact: Rob Walker, Wagga Wagga on (02)6938 1993

Cattle Tick Control Program

As at 22 April 1999, cattle tick have been detected on 69 properties. Eradication programs are in progress.

Surveillance at saleyards and abattoirs has provided effective monitoring. There has been a reduction in the percentage of herds detected by routine property inspections from 73% in 1997 to 15% in 1999. The remainder of the infestations have been detected by saleyard and abattoir surveillance plus tracing forward and back and inspecting neighbours of infested herds.

Contact: Peter McGregor, Wollongbar on (02) 6626 1334

Enzootic Bovine Leucosis

After 1 July 1999, NSW dairy cattle herds which have an EBL INFECTED status will be quarantined until they are completely free of the infection and attain TESTED NEGATIVE status. The quarantining coincides with the introduction of a penalty price of 4 cents per litre of milk for those herds which produce and supply milk contaminated with EBL virus to NSW Dairy Corporation.

Since November 98, a new EBL ELISA has been under evaluation at EMAI. The test has higher sensitivity than the current BMT test (detecting one infected animal in a vat sample from up to 250 milkers compared to one in 50). The new BMT test is obviously of interest for screening vat samples from large herds and was applied to a small number of herds giving "borderline" (standard test) results at the November 1998 round of EBL testing. Subsequent herd testing has confirmed so far that there are reactors in five of these herds - 1/166; 2/118; 4/676; 2/280; 1/187. While the test is still under evaluation, its value is quite apparent and it will now be used to screen the March 99 vat samples. If the test proves to be reliable, strategies will be developed to screen large herds with smaller sub-samples (of about 150 cows per pool).

Contact: Richard Zelski, Maitland on (02) 4930 2419

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

Anthrax

During the quarter Anthrax was excluded as the cause of death in two cattle and three sheep investigations.

National Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy Surveillance Program (NTSESP)

During the quarter there have been 23 bovine, 51 ovine, and 1 caprine brain submissions for the purpose of TSE exclusion. These were all histologically negative for TSE. Diagnoses in cattle included transit tetany, leptomeningitis, chronic Xanthorrhoea and focal spongiosis. Focal spongiosis of the fore and mid brain accounts for 18-29% of non-BSE cases in the UK, but its cause is unclear. In sheep, the majority of cases were due to fasciolosis, poliоencephalomalacia, or listeriosis.

The Australian Animal Health Council (AAHC) has agreed to fund this program whereby both producers and veterinarians can receive a reimbursement for eligible submissions. This has increased the number of brains submitted (a total of only 33 cattle and 43 sheep were collected during 1998), and at the current rate of submission, the target number of 100 cattle and 153 sheep brains for 1999 will be reached.

Contact: Steve Dunn, Gunnedah on (02) 6742 9293

The NSW Salmonella enteritidis Monitoring scheme - A global first

The human health impact of Salmonella enteritidis (SE) in other countries is significant. Estimated SE related human illness from SE positive eggs in the USA is 637,000 cases per year.

There have been no reported human cases of SE in Australia due to consumption of eggs, and SE has never been detected in commercial table eggs in Australia. SE in layers can be present in a flock without any obvious clinical signs, therefore an active monitoring program is essential.

In other countries SE accreditation and control schemes are introduced as a result of outbreaks of SE among consumers. These schemes at the commercial layer farm level employ a variety of methods that usually are introduced once a human case is detected.

In NSW the scheme was introduced to detect SE in commercial flocks at an early stage of the infection before the problem becomes widespread and impacts on the public as well as industry. The scheme has been operational in NSW for 18 months and covers 56% of commercial layer farms and 100% of elite breeding flocks.

Monthly environmental sampling of every shed on participating farms and basic biosecurity and egg storage standards must be met in order to gain accreditation. Sampling includes dragging swabs along the entire length of each row in the shed and culturing these swabs for Salmonella.

Since the inception of the scheme SE has never been detected in participating flocks.

Contact: George Arzey, Menagle on (02) 4640 6402

Bee Diseases

Table 1 shows the results of testing for American Foul Brood (AFB) for the current quarter and since July, 1998.

Table 1: AFB Testing Summary

	January-March, 1999	Since July 1998
Positive	87	229
Negative	153	341
Total	240	570

Of the positive results so far during the 1998/1999 financial year, 118 have been individual notifications by beekeepers, and 111 have been monitoring reports. Monitoring reports consist of either slides taken by regulatory inspectors, or from routine honey sampling. Of the 118 individual notifications, 83 had previous positive reports during the last financial year.

Contact: Mick Rankmore, Regulatory Specialist (Apiaries), Gunnedah on (02)6742 9274

Ovine Johne's Disease Surveillance

The current numbers of infected, suspect and under surveillance properties for OJD as of 31 March, 1999 are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of properties within NSW with a current OJD status of IN, SU or US

Status	31 March 1999	31 December 1998	June 1997
Infected (IN)	426	398	156
Suspect (SU)	515	429	89
Under-Surveillance (US)	1178	1052	9
TOTAL	2119	1879	254

An extra three properties were placed in public quarantine for OJD, bringing the total to 33. A total of 336 property owners have signed the required undertaking instead of quarantine. This number includes 95 suspect and 241 infected properties.

During the quarter there were 16 property disease eradication plans (PDEP's) approved, which brings the total PDEP's approved by NSW Agriculture to 106.

Contact: Maurie Ryan, Orange on (02) 6391 3728

Bat Viruses

Australian bat lyssavirus infection was confirmed in an adult grey-headed fruit bat found dead at Maclean High School. There was no evidence of lyssavirus infection in an insectivorous microbat which had bitten a person at Gunnedah, or a black-headed fruit bat from Alstonville. An unusually aggressive adult grey-headed fruit bat (which had bitten the veterinarian who freed it from orchard netting), had no evidence of lyssavirus infection, but did have verminous meningitis with nematodes,

probably *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, present in the lesion.

During the quarter one of four flying foxes and three of five flying foxes tested positive for lyssavirus.

National Arbovirus Monitoring Program (NAMP) - NSW

During this quarter sampling was conducted at all coastal NAMP sites in NSW as scheduled. Most inland sites have also been sampled according to schedule.

Akabane virus

Although there were early seroconversions on the far North Coast, Akabane transmission has not been rapid during the quarter. Seroconversions have been detected in all herds along the coast south to the Hunter Valley, but at the end of March the incidence of seroconversions was relatively low and transmission slow. The mild wet conditions may support transmission late into the season but it is unlikely that there will be 'spill-over' beyond the endemic area due to the slow rate of spread. Perhaps the 'saturation' of the population last year has played a role in dampening down transmission this year.

Bluetongue virus

To date there has been very limited seroconversions in two herds on the far North Coast. A number of inoculated embryos have given positive BTACE results and several isolates have been obtained in cell culture. Virus identification and type-specific serology has yet to be completed.

Bovine Ephemeral Fever virus

There has been continuing Ephemeral Fever transmission with seroconversions detected on the far and mid-north coasts during January and February and reaching Paterson in the Hunter Valley during March. There has been no evidence of infection elsewhere in the state. There have been occasional cases of EF-like disease reported in the north and north-west of the state and south coast and metropolitan regions, but none have been confirmed as BEFV infection, despite collection of good paired sera.

Contact: Peter Kirkland, EMAI on (02) 4640 6331

National Granuloma Submission Program

During the quarter there were 111 submissions to NSW Agriculture RVL's for the National Granuloma Submission Program. There were 49 submissions in January and 62 in February. Of these, the majority were due to club forming colony granulomas consistent with Actinobacillosis. Some other cases were due to rhodococcosis, degenerative hydatid cysts, neoplasms, eosinophilic myositis and foreign bodies.

From 1 March 1999, laboratory work for this survey, which supports the National Tuberculosis Freedom Accreditation Program, will be undertaken by Veterinary Pathology Services, a private company in Brisbane.

Contact: Ian Bell, Orange on (02) 6391 3691.

Restrictions on Endosulfan usage

The National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA) has imposed tough new restrictions on endosulfan use in cotton for next season, following a sharp increase in cattle residue detections this season. Endosulfan detections occurred only on properties targeted as being at risk - either combined cattle and cotton producers, or neighbours to cotton properties. No abattoir monitoring detections of endosulfan occurred from other properties in the same period.

Under the new restrictions, only three applications per season will be permitted and mandatory neighbour notification is to be imposed. Enforcement policies and activities by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) are yet to be formulated.

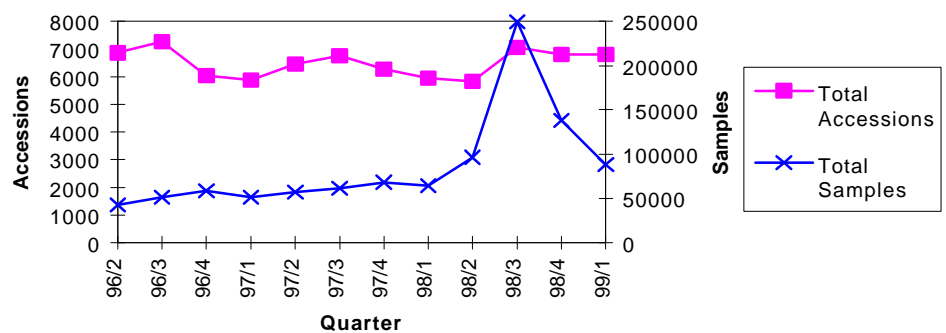
The recent meeting of the Department's Farm Chemicals Coordinating Committee agreed to ask the NRA to consider adopting a number of specific labelling requirements to reduce such problems with other relevant chemicals. A number of new chemicals are coming onto the market for use in cotton with some having the potential to create residue problems in stock.

Contact: Dan Byrne, Tamworth on (02)6763 1103

Laboratory submissions

The graph below shows the throughput of laboratory submissions and the number of samples processed over the last two years. Over the period, accession numbers have remained fairly stable, while total sample numbers have increased. The dramatic increase in sample numbers during the 3rd quarter of 1998 was mainly due to the increased testing undertaken under the ovine Johne's disease interim surveillance program, with testing declining again in the last two quarters.

Contact: Evan Sergeant, Orange on (02) 6391 3687



Appendix A

ENDEMIC DISEASES

(Stock Diseases Act 1923)

Anaplasmosis
Anthrax
Babesiosis (bovine)
Brucella suis infection
Cattle tick infestation (*Boophilus microplus*)
Chlamydiosis in birds other than poultry*
Chlamydiosis in poultry
Egg drop syndrome (EDS 76)*
Enzootic abortion of ewes*
Enzootic bovine leucosis
Equine herpesvirus abortion*
Equine infectious anaemia*
Equine viral arteritis*
Footrot in sheep and goats#
Infectious laryngotracheitis*
Johne's disease
Salmonella enteritidis infection in poultry
Salmonella pullorum infection
Sheep ked infestation
Strangles*
Trichomoniasis in cattle
Tuberculosis
Tularaemia*
EXOTIC DISEASES
(Stock Diseases Act 1923)
Borna disease*
Brucella abortus infection
Canine brucellosis*
Contagious agalactia*
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)*
Duck virus hepatitis*
Epizootic lymphangitis*
Equine babesiosis (piroplasmosis)*
Fasciola gigantica infestation*
Getah virus disease*
Horse mange*
Horse pox*
Infectious bursal disease (hypervirulent form)*
Jembrana disease*
Leishmaniasis*
Louping ill*
Nairobi sheep disease*
Potomac fever*
Porcine cysticercosis*
Tissue worm of deer (*Elaphostrongylus cervi*)*
Trypanosomiasis in cattle*

* These diseases are notifiable only - the regulatory provisions of the Act do not apply.
Occupiers must notify in protected and control areas.

EXOTIC DISEASES (Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1991)

African horse sickness
African swine fever
Asian mite (*Tropilaelaps clareae*)
Aujeszky's disease
Avian influenza
Bat paramyxovirus infection
Bat lyssavirus infection
Bluetongue
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Brucella melitensis infection
Chagas disease
Classical swine fever
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Contagious equine metritis
Dourine
East Coast fever (theileriosis)
Enterovirus encephalomyelitis (porcine polioencephalomyelitis, Teschen disease)
Equine encephalosis
Equine viral encephalomyelitis
Equine influenza
Equine morbillivirus
Foot-and-mouth disease
Fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*)
Glanders
Goat pox
Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Heartwater
Japanese encephalitis
Lumpy skin disease
Maedi-visna
Newcastle disease
Peste des petits ruminants
Paramyxoviridae infection of pigs
Porcine epidemic diarrhoea
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
Pulmonary adenomatosis
Rabies
Rift Valley fever
Rinderpest
Salmonella abortus ovis infection in sheep
Salmonella abortus equi infection in horses
Scrapie
Screw worm fly myiasis
Sheep pox
Sheep scab
Surra
Swine influenza
Swine vesicular disease
Transmissible gastroenteritis
Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
Trichinellosis
Varroa mite (*Varroa jacobsoni*)
Vesicular exanthema
Vesicular stomatitis
Warble fly myiasis
Wesselsbron disease

ENDEMIC DISEASES AND PESTS

Apiaries Act 1985

American foul brood (*Bacillus larvae*)

Chalk brood (*Ascophaera apis*)

European foul brood (*Melissococcus pluton*)

EXOTIC DISEASES AND PESTS

Apiaries Act 1985

Acarine (*Acarapis woodii*)

Africanised honeybees

Asian honeybee (*Apis cerana*)

Asian mite (*Tropilaelaps clareae*)

Bee louse (*Braula coeca*)

Dwarf honeybee (*Apis florea*)

Giant honeybee (*Apis dorsata*)

Small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*)

Varroa mite (*Varroa jacobsonii*)

8 January 1999

Getting Information on the Occurrence of Animal Diseases

This surveillance report can only convey a very limited amount of information about the occurrence and distribution of livestock diseases in New South Wales. If you would like more specific information about diseases occurring in your part of the State, contact your local Rural Lands Protection Board district veterinarian; Departmental senior field veterinary officer; or Regional Veterinary Laboratory.

For statewide information, contact NSW Agriculture's Quality Assurance Program in Orange on (02) 6391 3237 or fax (02) 6361 9976.

For more information on national disease status check out the National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS)

via the the Internet at:

<http://www.brs.gov.au/aphb/aha>

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Copies of NSW Animal Health Surveillance reports are available on the Internet at

<http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au/QA/Newsletter/>

