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MAF Biosecurity Authority
Standard AS 50-008 for the
National Centre for Disease Investigation
Exotic Disease Response Centre's
Surveillance Functions

Issue No: 1

Version Dated 21 April 2004

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Biosecurity Authority
PO Box 2526, Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

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REVIEW

This standard will be subject to periodic review. The timing of the reviews will be in accordance with a schedule agreed between the Director Animal Biosecurity and the Programme Co-ordinator, Surveillance, in consultation with the Director of Reference Laboratories.

ENDORSEMENT

Director Animal Biosecurity

Date:

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendments to this standard shall be given a consecutive number and shall be dated.

Please ensure that all amendments are inserted, obsolete pages removed, and the record below is completed.

Amendment No:	Entered by:	Pages altered	Date:
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

DISTRIBUTION

Name	Copy Number
Programme Co-ordinator, Surveillance	1
Director of Reference Laboratories	2
Team Leader, Microbiology, NCDI	3
Team Leader, EDRC, NCDI	4
Quality Assurance Co-ordinator, NCDI	5
Team Leader, Immunology and Molecular Biology, NCDI	6

INTRODUCTION

This standard outlines the services required by the Director of Animal Biosecurity (DAB) from the National Centre for Disease Investigation (NCDI) for the provision of information required to describe New Zealand's animal health status and fulfil international treaty obligations. This information is required to meet international reporting obligations, legislative requirements, and as an early warning of the presence of exotic and/or new diseases in order to facilitate containment/eradication if appropriate.

The standard also defines operational requirements that the management and technical staff are required to meet, to assure the DAB that the information supplied is of a credible standard.

The NCDI is comprised of the New Zealand Animal Health Reference Laboratory (NZAHRL) and the Exotic Disease Response Centre (EDRC). The NZAHRL has expert capability in virology, immunology, molecular biology, microbiology, and fish diseases. The EDRC contains veterinary epidemiologists, and veterinary experts in animal diseases who provide technical support for the exotic disease response programme.

SCOPE

The responsibilities of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Biosecurity Authority (MAF Biosecurity) include:

- Facilitation of the export trade in animals and animal products, including fish and honey bees, by being able to credibly certify New Zealand's true disease status, therefore minimising the sanitary requirements that these exports shall meet;
- Fulfilment of international treaty obligations, including the prompt reporting of animal health events to international organisations and trading partners;
- Development and establishment of technically justifiable import requirements for animals and animal products;

- Development of robust surveillance programmes that provides the information required by trading partners and that allows prompt detection of exotic diseases;
- Advice on the development of pest management strategies to control animal diseases; and
- Facilitation of public health policies for the control of animal diseases that can affect human health.

To obtain the necessary information to support these activities, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's animal disease surveillance programme is based on the surveillance activities of the NCDI, approved veterinary diagnostic laboratories (AVDLs), meat processing plants, export testing, and sentinel animal programmes. MAF Biosecurity also has developed contracts to obtain other specialist expertise, in the disciplines of pathology, parasitology, and honey bee diseases.

1.0 REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993 and its amendments.

Standard for MAF Biosecurity - Approved Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories, 8 August 2001.

The Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 1993 and its amendments.

MAF Standard 153 Series - Exotic Disease Programmes of Animals (including Honey Bees and Fish) - Draft 17 July 2003.

MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard AS 50-007 for the New Zealand Animal Health Reference Laboratory, Issue 1, 10 December 2002

2.0 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

Animal: Any living stage, including tissue cultures, of any member of the animal kingdom except human beings; and in the case of any mammal, bird, fish or reptile, includes the egg, embryo or semen thereof. It also includes bees of the genus *Apis*.

Approved veterinary diagnostic laboratories (AVDLs): Regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories approved to provide surveillance information to MAF Biosecurity.

Director Animal Biosecurity (DAB): The Chief Technical Officer with animal health responsibilities in the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, as defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Endemic organism: An infectious organism that is established in New Zealand's animal population.

Exotic Disease Response Centre (EDRC): The sections of the NCDI that are responsible for the field investigation of exotic animal diseases, and the management of disease control and eradication programmes.

Duty Investigator: The EDRC veterinarian responsible for managing reports of suspect exotic animal disease.

Exotic organism: A well characterised infectious organism not known to be present in New Zealand.

Laboratory monitoring for exotic organisms: Diagnostic testing for exotic organisms where samples are referred to NCDI from an AVDL.

Laboratory: A facility that is able to perform diagnostic tests on animals, animal carcasses, animal tissues, or other samples arising from animals, or do research on animals and animal diseases.

National Centre for Disease Investigation (NCDI): The business unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that integrates the functions of the New Zealand Animal Health Reference Laboratory and the Exotic Disease Response Centre.

MAF Biosecurity: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Biosecurity Authority.

MAF Biosecurity approved: Formal recognition in writing by the DAB that a laboratory is competent to provide a service in accordance with the requirements specified in the relevant standard(s).

New Zealand Animal Health Reference Laboratory (NZAHRL): The sections of the NCDI that are responsible for laboratory diagnosis of exotic, new and unusual diseases; active surveillance surveys, and the collation of passive surveillance information.

New disease: Any disease entity, infectious or non-infectious, other than that caused by an exotic organism, that has not previously been recognised as occurring in New Zealand.

Notifiable organisms: As specified in the 'Schedule to The Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 1993'.

Procedure¹: A document that specifies, as applicable, the purpose and scope of an activity; what shall be done and by whom; when, where, and how it shall be done; what materials, equipment, and documentation shall be used; and how it shall be controlled.

Sick farmed animal: An animal that is managed as a commercial activity and is exhibiting clinical signs of ill health.

Specification²: A document that prescribes the requirements with which the product or service has to conform.

Standard: Synonymous with specification.

Unwanted organism (Biosecurity Act 1993): Any organism that the DAB believes is capable, or potentially capable, of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resource or human health.

Working Day: Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday except recognised national public holidays (eg Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day).

Working Hours: Means those hours between 8.00am and 5.00pm on any working day.

¹ As defined in CAN-Z299.1-85 National Standard of Canada, Quality Assurance Programme - Category 1

² AS/NZS ISO 9000:2000 Quality management systems - Fundamentals and Vocabulary

3.0 GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The EDRC shall employ veterinarians with the training and experience that will allow them to carry out the following activities:

- Design and, where necessary, manage surveys to verify New Zealand's freedom from exotic, unwanted organisms or to obtain more information on the endemic organisms.
- Prepare reports for the OIE, WHO, FAO and other international organizations.
- Prepare background data for MAF Biosecurity to use as part of the animal health status documents it prepares for New Zealand's trading partners.
- Cooperate with private veterinarians to investigate and publish new or unusual disease events.
- Publish articles on New Zealand's animal health status.
- Provide technical support and information for MAF Biosecurity on infectious disease as required.
- Undertake projects as negotiated with the MAF Biosecurity.
- Provide assistance to MAF Biosecurity in developing surveillance specifications for AVDLs.
- Provide assistance to MAF Biosecurity in reviewing pest management strategies and industry control/eradication programmes.

- Foster a positive working relationship with AVDLs so that they have no hesitation in referring samples and problems to the diagnostic experts at the NCDI.
 - Foster good relationships with the poultry industry and their laboratories so that they continue to provide MAF Biosecurity with surveillance information.
 - Promote the MAF Biosecurity surveillance programme, and the important roles played by farmers, veterinarians, and AVDLs, by developing a public relations strategy.
 - Provide backup to the NZAHRL diagnosticians in monitoring case histories.
 - Collate, analyse and report surveillance data.
- 3.2** The EDRC shall have policies and procedures so as to avoid any conflict of interest associated with the requirements of this standard due to pecuniary or personal considerations between staff and associated animal industries, or owners of the animals.
- 3.3** The EDRC shall have policies and procedures to ensure protection of confidential information.

4.0 SPECIFIC SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1** EDRC epidemiologist(s) shall design and where necessary, manage, surveys to determine the health status of New Zealand's animal populations.
- 4.2** EDRC staff shall prepare quarterly reports for the OIE, and an annual report for the OIE/WHO/FAO.
- 4.2.1** Procedures for compiling the annual OIE/WHO/FAO report are in appendix I. Procedures and templates for the quarterly reports are present in Appendix II.

4.3 Each year the DAB is requested to provide the Chief Executive of the New Zealand Thoroughbred Breeders Association with a report on the infectious disease health status of the New Zealand horse population, for presentation at the annual International Breeders Meeting. Appendix III contains an example of a recent report.

4.4 EDRC staff shall prepare the background data necessary for MAF Biosecurity animal health status statements. The content and format of the background data will vary, depending on the nature of the statement being prepared. Typical categories of background information include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The cause of the disease, species affected, and whether the organism is present in New Zealand,
- Surveillance undertaken: clinical situation, laboratory findings (results from passive and active programmes), results from export testing and/or slaughterhouse surveillance,
- Brief outline of the industry associated with that species,
- If a zoonosis, the disease status in humans, and
- References.

When there is a need to prepare an animal health statement, the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance will contact the EDRC Team Leader to discuss the information required by MAF Biosecurity, the format that is required, and agree a time frame for completion.

4.5 EDRC staff shall foster a positive working relationship with veterinary practitioners and AVDLs so that they have no hesitation in referring samples and problems to the diagnostic experts at the NCDI.

4.5.1 EDRC staff shall be sensitive to the issue of case ownership when managing case investigations and publishing findings. The organisation referring case material to the EDRC retains ownership of the case, responsibility for reporting, and the right to publish a full report on the disease incident.

- 4.6** Where EDRC staff have investigated a suspected exotic diseases outbreak they shall publish a paragraph on the investigation in *Surveillance's* quarterly report 'Suspected exotic disease investigations'.
- 4.7** EDRC staff will foster good relationships with the poultry industry, and their laboratories, so that they continue to provide MAF Biosecurity with surveillance information. The content of these reports should be jointly reviewed annually, with the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance, to ensure that they contain all the relevant information.

5.0 QUALITY SYSTEMS, AUDIT, AND REVIEW

- 5.1** The EDRC shall develop, implement and maintain a quality system appropriate to the requirements of this standard. MAF shall audit the system periodically.
- 5.2** The EDRC shall, in accordance with a predetermined schedule and procedure, conduct internal audits of its activities associated with this standard and its associated quality system.

6.0 STORAGE OF DATA AND INFORMATION

- 6.1** All working files associated with disease surveys and investigations shall be retained for a period of 8 years.

7.0 INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

All international communications on New Zealand's animal health status shall be the responsibility of MAF Biosecurity. No animal tissues, body fluids, or cultures of animal pathogens originating from New Zealand are to be referred overseas without the written permission of the DAB.

8.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Management reports

The NCDI shall provide monthly reports to the DAB, in a mutually agreed format, on the following:

- Financial performance,
- Workload,
- Stakeholder communications,
- Operational issues,
- Information technology,
- Facilities Management,
- Quality,
- Personnel
 - Vacancies
 - OSH,
- Technical Projects,
- Significant disease events, including exotic disease investigations.

8.2 Technical reports

These reports are to be based on a calendar year. The following reports shall be submitted by electronic mail to the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance (polandr@maf.govt.nz) on 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November.

- a) Project report, giving an update on all EDRC surveillance projects. The format shall be jointly agreed with the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance.

8.3 Annual report

The following reports are due on 1 May of each year, and shall be submitted to the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance in a format suitable for publication in *Surveillance*. The period covered by the report shall be the previous calendar year.

- a) A technical report on the disease control/eradication programmes (excluding national pest management strategies) being managed by the NCDI.
- b) A report highlighting the EDRC staff achievements, and investigations into unusual disease occurrences.
- c) A 5 year rolling tabular summary of the exotic disease investigations.
- d) A list of EDRC staff scientific publications and presentations.
- e) Other reports, as mutually agreed with the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance.

Appendix I: OIE/WHO/FAO Annual Report

The OIE sends a template, stating the information required, to MAF Biosecurity each year, along with with a password and deadline for completion of the report.

The Programme Coordinator, Surveillance shall send the template to the Team Leader of the EDRC, within 5 working days of receipt, and also convey the password and date the completed template is to be returned to the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance. The Programme Coordinator, Surveillance shall liaise with the EDRC staff member completing the template to answer any questions that arise during completion of the report.

- In the tabular portion of the report, any change(s) to the diseases status should be discussed and agreed with the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance prior to making the change(s).
- In the narrative portion of the report the following people/sources of information should be consulted to obtain the respective information:

Zoonosis List	ESR (Elizabeth Sneed)
TB Report	AHB (Paul Livingstone 04 474 7804)
# Cases TB	AHB (Paul Livingstone 04 474 7804)
AFB Report	AgriQuality (Murray Reid Ph 07 834 1777)
Varroa Report	MAF Biosecurity (Paul Bolger)
# Hives/Apiaries	AgriQuality (Murray Reid)
Vet Numbers	Veterinary Council – Vet Register
Technical Personnel	AgriQuality – Richard Calvert LO’s. (07-838 5891)
Meat Inspectors	ASSURE NZ - Kelvin Smith
Meat Industry Veterinarians	MAF Verification Agency (John Stothart)
Livestock Numbers	AgriQuality (Robert Sanson)
Poultry numbers	PIANZ (Trina Parker or Mike Brookes)
Fish Production	Ministry of Fisheries
Fish Diseases	MAF NCDI (Mike Hine)
Bovine cysticercosis	NZFSA (Peter van derLogt)
Hydatids report and # cases	NZFSA (Peter van der Logt)
Quarterly reports	MAF Biosecurity (Roger Poland)
Trichinellosis	NZFSA (Neil Mcleod, Mike Clear)
EBL	LIC (Dave Hayes)
ND,IBD	PIANZ (Industry Surveillance data)

EVA NZEHA EVA Scheme Coordinator (Wayne Reid)
Other significant issues As identified by the Programme Coordinator,
Surveillance

Appendix II: OIE Quarterly Reports

There is an epidemiology (animal) and aquatic animal disease report to be completed each quarter. See the following pages for examples of each type of report.

The Programme Coordinator, Surveillance will ensure that the Team Leader, EDRC has the correct electronic template for both reports at least 1 month before the reports are due.

The Team Leader, EDRC is to ensure that both reports are completed, except for the update of legislation, and sent to the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance two months after the end of each quarter. For example the reports for the January – March quarter are to be sent by no later than 1 June to the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance.

- In the narrative portion of the report (epidemiological comments) the following people/sources of information should be consulted to obtain the respective information:

ND,IBD testing	PIANZ (Industry Surveillance data)
EVA shedders	NZEHA EVA Scheme Coordinator (Wayne Reid), and Gary Horner, NCDI
Fish diseases	NCDI (Mike Hine)
Other significant issues	As identified by the Programme Coordinator, Surveillance

Quarterly Epidemiology Report

Country: New Zealand

Period: October to December 2003

	Number of cases or see below*			Effective surveillance system**	Comment Numbers
	Month				
	October	November	December		
List A Diseases					
1. Foot and mouth disease (A,O,C,Asia-1)	0000	0000	0000	yes	
2. Rinderpest	0000	0000	0000	yes	
3. Peste des petits ruminants	0000	0000	0000	yes	
4. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	0000	0000	0000	yes	
5. Bluetongue	0000	0000	0000	yes	
6. Sheep pox and goat pox	0000	0000	0000	yes	
7. Classical Swine Fever	0000	0000	0000	yes	
8. Highly pathogenic avian influenza	0000	0000	0000	yes	
9. Newcastle disease	+?	+?	+?	yes	1
10. Other List A disease	0000	0000	0000	yes	
List B Diseases					
1. Aujeszky's disease	(1995)	(1995)	(1995)	yes	
2. Leptospirosis	+	+	+	no	
3. Rabies	0000	0000	0000	no	
4. Haemorrhagic septicaemia	0000	0000	0000	no	
5. Bovine tuberculosis	+	+	+	yes	
6. Bovine brucellosis	(1989)	(1989)	(1989)	no	
7. Enzootic bovine leukosis	+	+	+	no	
8. IBR/IPV	+	+	+	no	
9. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	+	+	+	no	
10. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	0000	0000	0000	no	
11. Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	0000	0000	0000	no	
12. Maedi-visna	0000	0000	0000	no	
13. Scrapie	(1954)	(1954)	(1954)	yes	
14. Contagious equine metritis	0000	0000	0000	no	
15. Japanese encephalitis	0000	0000	0000	no	
16. Equine infectious anaemia	(1999)	(1999)	(1999)	no	2
17. Equine influenza	0000	0000	0000	no	
18. Equine rhinopneumonitis	+	+	+	no	
19. Glanders	0000	0000	0000	no	
20. Equine viral arteritis	+?	+?	+?	yes	3
21. Transmissible gastroenteritis	0000	0000	0000	no	

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22. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	(1999)	(1999)	(1999)	Yes	4
23. Marek's disease	+	+	+	No	
24. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	+	+	+	No	
25. Fish diseases of importance	+()	+()	+()	Yes	
26. Other diseases of importance	+	+	+	No	5

- If the number of cases is not known, please use the following signs:
 - + Diseases reported or known to be present
 - +? Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent
Biosecurity but no clinical diseases
 - ? Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed
 - +() Occurrence limited to certain zones
 - *** No information available
 - 0000 Never reported
 - Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
 - (year) Year of last occurrence
 - ** Existence of effective surveillance system
 - Yes System exists
 - No System does not exist

Approved by

Name: Derek Belton

Position: Director Animal

Signature:

Date: 15 March 2004

1. Epidemiological comments:

Comments given below refer to comment numbers in the above table.

Comment No.	
1	Newcastle disease: New Zealand has never experienced an outbreak of Newcastle disease. An asymptomatic enteric strain of avian paramyxovirus type 1 (APMV-1), with an intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of 0.00-0.16, is endemic in this country. In the October to December 2003 quarter 820 sera were tested, and 0 were positive for Newcastle disease antibody.
2	Equine infectious anaemia: The occurrence in 1999 was a serologically positive reaction in an imported horse, which was quarantined and destroyed. All in contact horses were quarantined for 60 days and were test negative on days 1, 30 and 60.
3	Equine viral arteritis: While the EVA virus was inadvertently introduced into New Zealand in 1988 in infected Standardbred stallions, horses in New Zealand have never shown clinical signs. There are currently 2 known shedder stallions (Standardbreds) in New Zealand.
4	Infectious bursal disease: In the October to December 2003 quarter 4,848 commercial poultry were serologically tested, with 0 positive. There has been an industry funded and managed eradication programme in place since 1994.
5	Post-weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) of pigs: On 4 October 2003 MAF received diagnostic confirmation of the first case of PMWS in New Zealand. Currently 20 North Island properties are under movement control as suspected or confirmed infected places. There is no evidence of infection in the South Island, and quarantine restrictions are in place to prevent spread of PMWS to the South Island. MAF is continuing to conduct trace back and trace forward investigations, and will place on movement restriction, all further properties that are either suspected or confirmed as having this disease. At the same time, the pig industry is designing a pest management strategy for the possible eradication of PMWS from New Zealand.

2. New animal health regulations introduced (with effective date):

COMPLETED MAF LEGISLATION FOR 2003 (as at 31 / 12 / 2003)

Part 1: **Acts**
Date:

Effective

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Nil

Part 2: Regulations

Nil.

Part 3: Orders in Council

Nil.

Part 4: Gazette Notices:

Nil.

3. Names of countries with which you trade in livestock and its products:

New Zealand trades in animal products with a very wide spectrum of countries covering most regions of the world.

Additional notes

In the OIE Table, section on effective surveillance systems:

"yes" = Active surveillance, eradication scheme or recent survey. For all OIE List A diseases it is assumed the extra training and reporting systems are equivalent to active surveillance.

"no" = Passive surveillance only

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

**Country: New Zealand
December 2003**

Period: October –

Item	Disease status ^{a/}			Level of Diagnosis	Epidemiological Comment Numbers
	October	November	December		
Diseases prevalent in the region					
Finfish diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis*	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis*	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> virus disease*	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia*	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Infectious pancreatic necrosis	+?	+?	+?	III	1
6. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	0000	0000	0000	III	
7. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
8. Bacterial kidney disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
9. Red sea bream iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
Mollusc disease					
1. Bonamiosis (<i>B. exitiosus.</i> , <i>B. ostreae</i> , <i>M. roughleyi</i>)*	+()	+()	+()	III	2
2. Marteiliosis (<i>Marteilia refringens</i> , <i>M. sydneyi</i>)*	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. Microcytosis (<i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>)*	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Perkinsosis (<i>Perkinsus marinus</i> , <i>P. olseni/atlanticus</i> ^{c/})*	+()	+()	+()	III	3
5. MSX disease (<i>Haplosporidium nelsoni</i>)*	0000	0000	0000	III	
Crustacean disease					
1. Yellowhead disease (YH virus, gill-associated virus)*	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. White spot disease*	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. Taura Syndrome*	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Spawner-isolated mortality virus disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
Diseases presumed exotic to the region, but reportable To the OIE					
Finfish diseases					
1. Spring viraemia of carp*	0000	0000	0000	III	
Any other diseases of importance ^{b/}					
Unknown diseases of serious nature					
1. Koi mass mortality	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. Akoya oyster disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
<p>^{b/} In particular, these include the following diseases: Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease; Infectious salmon anaemia; Piscirickettsiosis; Epitheliocystis, Gyrodactylosis (<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>); Enteric septicaemia of catfish; White sturgeon iridoviral disease, Grouper iridoviral disease Mollusc: Withering syndrome of abalones (<i>Candidatus Xenohalictis californiensis</i>); SSO disease (<i>Haplosporidium costale</i>); Marteilioides infection (<i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>) Crustacean: Tetrahedral baculovirus (<i>Baculovirus penaei</i>); Crayfish plague (<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>); Necrotising hepatopancreatitis, Baculoviral midgut gland necrosis</p> <p>^{c/} Although <i>Perkinsus olseni</i> and <i>P. atlanticus</i> are now considered conspecific, they may have different host species in different regions, and countries are encouraged to provide epidemiological comments where either of these agents occur.</p>					

* OIE notifiable diseases

Prepared by:

Name: Roger Poland

^{a/} Please use the following symbols:

Position: Programme Coordinator, Surveillance

+ Disease reported or known to be Present

Signature: _____

+? Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases

Date: 15 March, 2004

? Suspected by reporting officer but

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presence not confirmed
 +() Occurrence limited to certain zones
 *** No information available
 0000 Never reported
 - Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
 (year) Year of last occurrence

Endorsed by (OIE delegate):

Name: Derek Belton

Signature: _____

Date: 15March, 2004

1. Epidemiological comments:

Comment No.	
1	Infectious pancreatic necrosis: An aquatic birnavirus (Ab strain) has on several occasions been detected in sea-run quinnat salmon, and in July 2002 was isolated from apparently healthy turbot (<i>Colistium nudipinnis</i>). Traceback showed it to have been associated with turbot mortalities in 1999.
2	The Bonamia that occurs in New Zealand is <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i> . <i>B. ostreae</i> has never been reported in New Zealand. <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i> occurs in commercial beds in Foveaux Strait, where it is highly prevalent and associated with mortalities in mid to late summer. It occurs intermittently around the South Island and in Wellington Harbour (North Island).
3	Perkinsus olseni occurs in wild populations of New Zealand cockles, <i>Austrovenus stutchburyi</i> (Family Veneridae), and two other bivalve species, <i>Macomona liliana</i> (Family Tellinidae) and <i>Barbatia novae-zelandiae</i> (Family Arcidae). These mollusc species occur widely around the coast of New Zealand. Affected locations are from Waitemata Harbour (Auckland) northwards to Cape Reinga, and in Kaipara Harbour. The organism is probably enzootic and it is confined to the warmer waters of northern New Zealand.
4	Epitheliocystis: Gills cysts with a basophilic granular content are common on the gills of Australasian pilchards (<i>Sardinops sagax neopilchardus</i>) around the North Island and north of the South Island. The organisms in the cysts resemble members of the Rickettsiales, or reticulate bodies of the Chlamydiales, but have not been assigned to either group with confidence. Infection has never been associated with overt disease or mortalities.

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

Nil.

Appendix III: Report for the NZ Thoroughbred Breeders' Association

Ref: AS00-100

07 April 2003

Michael Martin
Chief Executive
New Zealand Thoroughbred Breeders' Association
Private Bag 99-908
Newmarket
AUCKLAND

Dear Michael

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF HORSES IN NEW ZEALAND: 16 JULY 2002 TO 31 MARCH 2003

As requested I have enclosed the New Zealand report for OIE List A, List B, and other significant horse diseases for the period 16 July 2002 to 31 March 2003.

Kind Regards

Derek Belton
Director Animal Biosecurity

Encl

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF HORSES IN NEW ZEALAND: 16 July 2002 – 31 March 2003

OIE List A diseases:

The following 2 diseases have never been reported in New Zealand. They are exotic diseases.

A020 - 023	Vesicular stomatitis
A110	African horse sickness

OIE List B diseases:

The following 12 diseases have never been reported in New Zealand.

B058	Rabies
B201	Contagious equine metritis
B202	Dourine
B203	Epizootic lymphangitis
B204	Equine encephalomyelitis
B206	Equine influenza (Virus type A)
B207	Equine piroplasmosis (Babesiosis)
B209	Glanders
B210	Horse pox
B212	Japanese encephalitis
B215	Surra (<i>T. evansi</i>)
B216	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

The following three diseases are present in New Zealand and are considered to be endemic (enzootic).

B208 Equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)

The respiratory form of this disease is common in New Zealand. The majority of cases of perinatal disease appear to be due to EHV-1.

B211 Infectious arteritis of horses (EVA)

While the EVA virus was inadvertently introduced into New Zealand in 1988 in infected Standardbred stallions, horses in New Zealand have never shown clinical signs. The New Zealand Equine Health Association manages an EVA control scheme on behalf of the equine industries. The scheme requires all stallions to be blood tested prior to their use as sires. Seropositive stallions are semen tested, unless their status is a result of vaccination.

There are currently a total of 3 known shedder stallions, all Standardbreds, in New Zealand.

B213 Horse mange

Equine mange is uncommon.

Other Significant Infectious Diseases

Nothing to report.