The O.I.E. recommends that:

1. Studies be carried out to establish the aetiological role in neonatal calf diarrhoea under field conditions of the viral agents which have been identified.

2. The influence of managemental and environmental factors on the development of disease should be investigated.

3. Studies be carried out into the epizootiology and immunology of the infections with the aim of developing preventive measures.

II

TRYPANOSOMIASIS AND CONTROL OF TSETSE FLY

Considering the continuing prevalence of Trypanosomiasis in many areas of the world, there is still a need to develop and apply more effective methods for its control and prevention.

1. In many areas, the principal method of Trypanosomiasis control is chemotherapy and, in Africa, chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis.

The active drugs have been in use for many years, some have become unavailable, and others are now less effective because of increasing drug resistance.

Concern was expressed at the lack of new drug development and it was recommended that the pharmaceutical industry should give this matter more attention.

2. In view of the difficulties of controlling the vectors of certain forms of Trypanosomiasis, the General Session considered that practical procedures for immunoprophylaxis are urgently required and recommended that work on this subject should continue and receive support.

3. Where trypanotolerant varieties of livestock can be identified, it is recommended that they should be effectively utilized.

4. Although considerable advances have been made in the application of insecticides for tsetse control, these methods may be attended by undesirable environmental effects if improperly used. It is
recommended that tsetse control operations should be preceded by ecological surveys and that efforts should be made to apply insecticides as discriminatively as possible, making optimal use of all available techniques.

It is also recommended that work to develop the production and use of less hazardous compounds should continue.

(It is recognized, however, that in certain circumstances, the use of application of residual insecticides at relatively high concentrations may still be necessary.)

5. Considering the results obtained in the control of *Glossina palpalis gambiensis* in Upper Volta using the sterile male insect technique, it is recommended that the method be adopted following appropriate chemical control in order to eliminate residual tsetse populations; and that further research and development on this method should be promoted.

6. It is recommended that a Working Group should be set up within the O.I.E. to consider the various aspects of Trypanosomiasis and tsetse control.

III

**AVIAN RESPIRATORY MYCOPLASMOSIS.**
**EPIZOOTIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL**

1. Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae* and *Mycoplasma meleagridis*) can be eradicated from chicken and turkey breeding and multiplication flocks, using existing knowledge.

2. Eradication should be encouraged due to the economic losses caused by these infections, especially when the Mycoplasma are present with other pathogenic agents.

3. Eradication should be based on the regular serological testing of breeding and multiplication flocks. Greatest emphasis should be placed on the primary or pedigree breeding flocks.

4. Serological monitoring should be a continuous process to ensure the maintenance of Mycoplasma freedom. In addition to serology, cultural examinations may be conducted.