

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN RUSSIA
Follow-up report No. 4

Information received on 18 and 19 October 2005 from Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov, Head of the Main Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Moscow:

End of previous report period: 5 October 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [41], 336, dated 14 October 2005).

End of this report period: 19 October 2005.

Precise identification of agent : influenza A virus subtype H5N1.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 23 July 2005.

Date of start of the event: 18 July 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical and laboratory.

Details of new outbreak:

First administrative division (region)	Lower administrative division (district)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Tula	Efremov	village	Jandovka village	14 Oct. 2005	avi	approx. 3,000	approx. 3,000	...

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Federal Centre for Animal Health (ARRIAH), Vladimir (national reference laboratory for avian influenza)	PCR ⁽¹⁾	19 Oct. 2005	positive for virus subtype H5N1
	sequencing of HA cleavage site	ongoing	pending

The reasons for suspicion were the clinical pattern, the presence of a lake on the territory of the affected village, and the presence of migratory birds (unidentified ducks, probably mallard) during the week before the outbreak.

Control measures applied:

- stamping out of all birds within the affected village;
- quarantine (transport of any poultry, poultry products, feeds etc. is prohibited; restriction measures are applied on the village);
- disinfection of backyards and streets.

Other details/comments: the estimated mortality rate for poultry within the infected backyard farms was as follows (however, the following values are the lowest limits as the infected poultry had been destroyed):

- ducks: > 4%;
- muscovy ducks: > 44%;
- chickens: > 51%;
- geese: > 75%;
- turkeys: 100%.

(1) PCR: polymerase chain reaction