

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

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**1<sup>st</sup> FOLLOW - UP REPORT**  
**ON THE EVOLUTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN GREECE**  
(Situation as at 27<sup>th</sup> July 2000)

**BACKGROUND**

The circumstances surrounding primary incursion and initial evolution of FMD virus serotype Asia 1 in Greece are presented in the **1<sup>st</sup> Updated & Consolidated Report** describing relevant events from 10<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> July 2000. This report is still relevant and useful as a basic reference text.

This **1<sup>st</sup> Follow-up Report** describes the evolution of disease during the period from 18<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> July 2000 and makes a link with previous events where new information has become available, especially in the field of epidemiological investigations.

It should be noted that a joint EC / FAO fact finding mission was carried out in Evros, Greece, from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> July 2000. Outstanding comments and observations made by this mission are also addressed in this report.

It is reminded that selected documentation referring to the situation of FMD in Greece is published, in English, in the web site of the competent Department at :

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Animate or inanimate vectors may have played a role in transmitting the disease, but in the absence of any link the outbreak has been designated as a primary one. Laboratory confirmation of infection was obtained on 24.07 by positive serology. New protection and surveillance zones were established, overlapping previous ones.

- Outbreak 00/06 is provisionally designated as such on the basis of mild clinical symptoms identified on 27.07 in the framework of systematic surveillance carried out twice-a-week inside established protection and surveillance zones. The particular herd is situated inside the surveillance zone of the Evros Delta and is scheduled to be destroyed, along with contiguous herds, on 28.07. Results of laboratory tests (VD and serology) will be available on 01/08. The protection and surveillance zone of Evros Delta is being currently extended to an area of 3- and 10-km radius respectively.

**2. New Protection & Surveillance zones**

- The location of outbreak 00/04 is designated by the following co-ordinates : 41° 53' N and 26° 27' E.  
 The protection and surveillance zone established around the outbreak covers an area of 3 and 10-km radius respectively.  
 Susceptible livestock population inside the zones is given in Table 2.
- The location of outbreak 00/05 is designated by the following co-ordinates : 40° 57' N and 26° 34' 40" E.  
 The protection and surveillance zone established around the outbreak covers an area of 3- and 10-km radius respectively.  
 Susceptible livestock population inside the zones is given in Table 2.
- The location of outbreak 00/06 is designated by the following co-ordinates : 40° 49' 10" N and 26° 20' 30" E.  
 Protection and surveillance zones, as well as a detailed census of susceptible livestock population inside these zones, are being currently assessed.

Bovines		Sheep & Goats		Pigs	
Herds	Animals	Flocks	Animals	Herds	Animals

**FERRES (Outbr.00/04)**

Protection Zone	48	1.884	31	6.966	2	> 12.000
Surveillance Zone	22	659	63	13.846	0	0

**PEPLOS (Outbr.00/05)**

Protection Zone	0	0	28	4.704	0	0
Surveillance Zone	39	763	53	10.167	0	0

**Table 2 : Susceptible livestock population inside protection and surveillance zones**  
 NOTE : Similar data for the cluster of outbreaks 00/01, 00/02 and 00/03 were provided in the previous report.

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### 3. General epidemiological considerations

#### 3.1 Source of primary infection

The working hypothesis stated in the previous report with regard to the origin of primary incursion is now confirmed.

The WRL, Pirbright, UK, has confirmed that the "Greek" isolate of FMDV serotype Asia 1 is genetically identical to the Turkish strain isolated in various parts of this country since late 1999 and advancing steadily westwards.

#### 3.2 Means of infection

After having carried out an on-the-spot reconnoitering, it is the shared opinion of the foreign and Greek experts that the most likely means of transmission of FMD into Greece is direct contact of animals along "weak" points of the border line.

At least two such points have been identified near outbreaks 00/02 and 00/05 which can easily explain the circumstances leading to transmission of infection.

#### 3.3 Large scale serology for epidemiological purposes

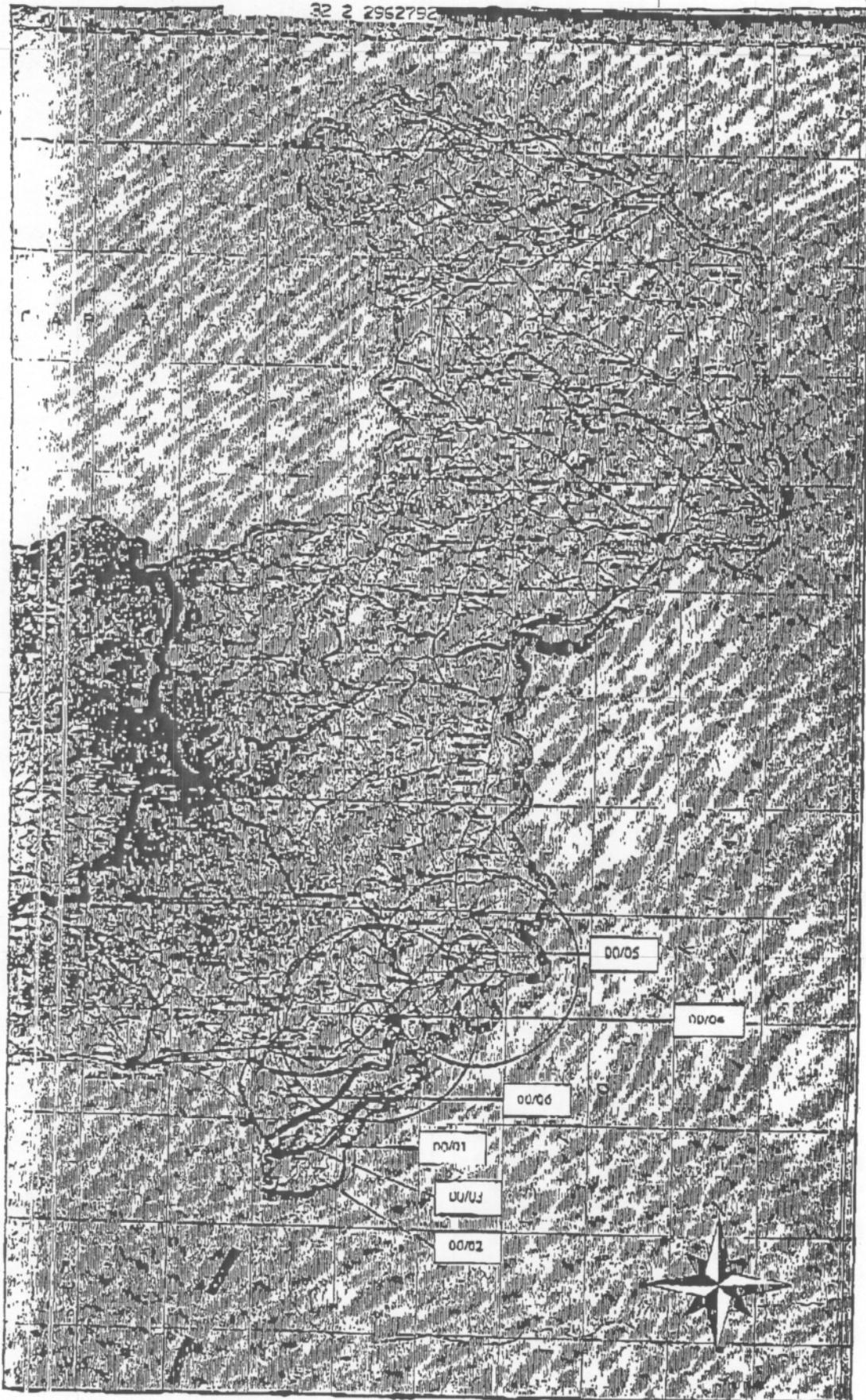
The particular conditions and findings concerning outbreak 00/05 leave question marks as to the true time of incursion and the exact location of the index animal case, especially in the absence of any epidemiological link with previously known outbreaks.

In order to investigate further the epidemiological profile of this outbreak, a large scale serological surveillance of small ruminants in the vicinity is planned and the results will be available within the next week.

This concludes the 1<sup>st</sup> follow-up report on the evolution of FMD in Greece.

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