The World Distribution of Newcastle disease – 1961.

by J. E. Lancaster *

ABSTRACT

The present reports summarizes some of the information available on the incidence of Newcastle disease in 129 countries during 1961 and the measures being taken for its control. The relative importance of Newcastle disease may be judged from the fact that out of the 129 countries concerned, 81 reported that the disease was notifiable. Thirty seven of these 81 countries had adopted a systematic eradication program which involved slaughter and vaccination or vaccination only.

The table contained in this report has been prepared from information given in the "Animal Health Yearbook", 1961, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,(1).

* Contagious Diseases, Health of Animal Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

In this table, it has been necessary to condense the information contained in the above yearbook. Thus the presence of Newcastle disease (N.D.) in a country includes variations in incidence from "occurs exceptionally" to the other extreme "widespread throughout the country".

A number of countries have reported the presence of fowl pest. In the context of the 1961 Yearbook, fowl pest includes the two diseases, fowl plague and Newcastle disease. The present summary excludes those countries submitting information only under the heading fowl pest or where there is no definite information in respect of Newcastle disease. In all instances, the reports were confined to the avian species.

Table 1 shows that 103 countries reported the presence of Newcastle disease; of this total, 53 countries stated that the

TABLE I

Geographical Area	No. of Countries in the area	Countries Reporting: presence of N.D.	Countries Reporting: absence of N.D.	Countries in which N.D. is notifiable(1)	Countries Conducting: systematic eradication	Countries Conducting: Voluntary Vaccination
North Africa	5	4		3	2	1
Central Africa	24	16	1	6	4	6
South Africa	22	13	9	15	6	6
South America	24	20	3	12	4	14
N. America & W. Europe	23	12	9	17	6	5
E. Europe & Asia	24	22		20	16	5
S. E. Asia & Oceania	23	16	4	8	8	6
Totals	145	103	26	81	46	43

(1) Including countries in which the disease does not exist at present.

disease was widespread throughout the country.

Three major systematic eradication programs were described. These were either enforced or influenced by the government and had as their objective the final elimination of the disease from the country. The slaughter policy for the eradication of Newcastle disease was in effect in 3 countries while 1 country had a slaughter policy although the disease was absent. A combination of slaughter and vaccination was the eradication program adopted by 15 countries. The third major eradication program was vaccination only. This was being conducted in 27 countries.

In 64 countries where Newcastle disease was present, the disease was a notifiable disease; and of these countries, 25 had adopted voluntary vaccination as the main control measure. Of the remaining 39 countries in this group, 37 had adopted systematic control measures of slaughter, slaughter and vaccination or vaccination only. Two countries gave no information on the control measures being followed.

Summary

During 1961, one hundred and three countries reported the presence of Newcastle disease whereas only 26 countries stated that there was no evidence of the existance of the disease. The main systematic eradication measures being adopted by 46 countries were slaughter and vaccination or vaccination only. Voluntary vaccination was in effect in 43 countries. In 81 countries, Newcastle disease was a notifiable disease.

REFERENCES

1. Animal Health Yearbook, 1961. FAO-WHO-OIE., published by the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 1962.

Salmonellosis of Animals in Alberta, 1949 to 1960

This is a survey of Salmonella isolations and typings from birds and animals at the Alberta Veterinary Laboratory. *S. pullorum* was isolated from chickens and turkeys 873 times and *S. gallinarum* 214 times. Other Salmonella isolations totalled 1,242 from birds and 188 from animals. About 97 per cent (1,385) of these isolations were from the following five species in descending order of incidence; turkeys, chickens, pigs, cattle, and mink. From 21 other species only 45 isolations were made. Most of these latter lived in close contact with man. Few isolations were made from wild birds or animals. A total of 26 Salmonella types were isolated. The most common were: from poultry, *S. typhimurium* (28 per cent) *S. thompson* (19 per cent), *S. heidelberg* (17 per cent), *S. bareilly* (10 per cent), and *S. oranienburg* (7 per cent); from other animals, *S. cholerae-suis* (40 per cent) and *S. typhimurium* (30 per cent).

Bigland, C. H., Wilton, G. S., Vance, H. N. and Carlson, H. C. J.A.V.M.A. 140: 251-253 1962.

The Anthelmintic Activity of Thiabendazole (MK 360)

Details of three field trials and two laboratory trials giving the comparative efficiency of a modern phenothiazine and a new drug, MK 360, for sheep are described. In mixed infections of Trichostrongylus, Ostertagia, Nematodirus and Trichuris, MK 360 produced substantial reductions of all species with the exception of Trichuris in which no reduction was observed. In the phenothiazine group reductions of a lower order were obtained especially with Nematodirus and I. *axei*. High efficiency was also found against Oesophagostonum. In the stomach a 96% reduction in Haemonchus was obtained with this drug. Toxicity was low at levels twenty times the therapeutic dose.

It was concluded from the results that this product appeared superior to any anthelmintic yet tried for sheep nematodes.

Hebden, S. P. Aust. Vet. J. 37: 264-269.