

World Animal Health in 1995
Office International de Epizooties
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This book presents tables on animal health status and disease control methods country by country for 1995. It is an annual publication of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) giving the above data. The inside part of the cover provides symbols and abbreviations on animal groups, disease occurrence and disease control. It contains the list of diseases coded as list A and List B. List A contains diseases that are transmissible and have potential for very serious and rapid spread irrespective of national borders. The diseases are of serious socio economic or public health consequence and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. List B diseases are transmissible considered to be of socio economic and/or public health importance within countries and which are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products. This is a very comprehensive source of information about diseases in the globe. It provides a country index and a list of OIE member countries.

The book is organized in two volumes, the first dealing with reports on animal health status, statistics on list A and B diseases, reference laboratories and index of diseases, countries and OIE member countries. The second deals with tables on occurrence of diseases. The reports part of the first volume contains four sections, one on disease status worldwide in 1995, second on wildlife diseases, third on fish, molluscs and crustaceans. The fourth section presents country reports. The

descriptions are very brief but discuss all countries in the world. The books can save very well as reference information. The only limiting factor to the wide use of the book is the size of the volumes but as it is it serves its intended purpose.

OIE publications are found mostly in Ministries that deal with livestock, rarely outside these areas. A such the diseases and their codes are not known widely. This publication deserves wide distribution in various libraries. It defines and lists the diseases of major concern to the world in terms of trade, where OIE efforts are directed. There are diseases listed as category A namely foot and mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, swine vesicular disease, rinderpest, peste des petitis ruminants, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease, rift valley fever, blue tongue, sheep pox and goat pox, African horse sickness, African swine fever, classical swine fever (hog cholera), highly pathogenic avian influenza (fowl plague) and Newcastle disease.

List B diseases are grouped into those affecting multiple species, those of cattle, sheep and goats, horses, pig, poultry, lagomorphs, fish molluscs, bees or diseases affecting other animal species.

Disease affecting multiple species include anthrax, Aujeszky's, echnicoccosis - hydatidosis, heartwater, leptospirosis, Q fever, rabies, paratuberculosis, and screwworm due to *Cochliomyia hominivorax*. Diseases of cattle include anaplasmosis, babesiosis, genital campylobacteriosis,

tuberculosis, cystercercosis, dermatophilosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, haemorrhagic septicemia, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis - infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, theileriosis, trichomoniasis, trypanosomiasis, malignant catarrhal fever and spongiform encephalopathy. Sheep and goats are affected by the following list B diseases; ovine peydidimitis (*Brucella ovis*), caprine and ovine brucellosis (exclude *B. ovis*), caprine arthritis encephalitis, contagious agalactia, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis), ovine pulmonary adenomatosis, Nairobi sheep disease, salmonellosis, (*Salmonella abortus ovis*), scapie and Maedi-visner virus infections. Diseases that affect horses include contagious equine metritis, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, equine encephalomyelitis (eastern or western), equine infectious anaemia, equine influenza (virus type A), equine piroplasmosis, equine rhinopneumonitis, glanders, horse pox, equine viral arteritis, Japanese encephalitis, horse mange, surra due to *Trypanosoma evansi*, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. Disease of pigs include atrophic rhinitis, porcine cystercercosis, porcine brucellosis, transmissible gastroenteritis, trichinellosis, enterovirus encephalomyelitis, porcine reproductive & respiratory syndrome. List B poultry diseases are avian infectious bronchitis, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, avian tuberculosis, duck virus hepatitis, duck virus enteritis, fowl cholera, fowl pox, fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*), infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease). Marek's disease,

mycoplasmosis due to *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, avian chlamydiosis and pullorum disease due to *Salmonella pullorum*.

Other list B diseases include those of Lagomorphs; myxomatosis, tularemia, viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits, fish diseases; viral haemorrhagic septicaemia, spring viremia of carp, infectious haematopoietic necrosis, epizootic haematopoietic necrosis and *Oncorhynchus masou* virus disease. Diseases of molluscs; bonamiosis, haplosporidiosis, perkinsosis, Marteiliiosis, iridoviroses and mikrocytosis due to *Mikrocytos mackin*. Diseases of bees grouped as list B are acariasis of bees, American foulbrood, European fowlbrood, nosematosis of bees and varroasis. Other diseases are Leishmaniosis.

The book give the methods of control of these diseases and the steps to be followed in reporting. In addition to presenting the occurrence of diseases the book describes various categories of status of a disease. A disease was either never reported, not reported, indicated of last occurrence year, suspected but not confirmed, exceptional occurrence observed, low sporadic occurrence, enzootic, had high occurrence, serologically evident and or isolation of causative agent but no clinical cases, existed but distribution unknown, confined to certain regions only, ubiquitous, recognized in a country for the first time, imported but no information available. The mission of the book is to avail this information to a large audience. A small publication on the occurrence of these diseases can be more widely distributed than a large volume of this nature. **GABRIEL MBASSA**