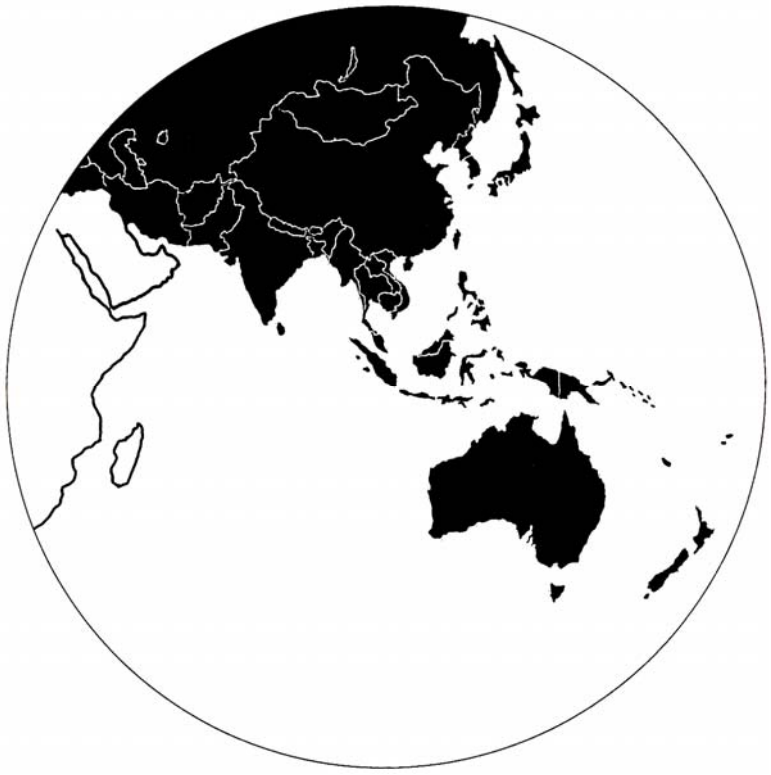
2015 (3)

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

July – September 2015

(Asian and Pacific Region)



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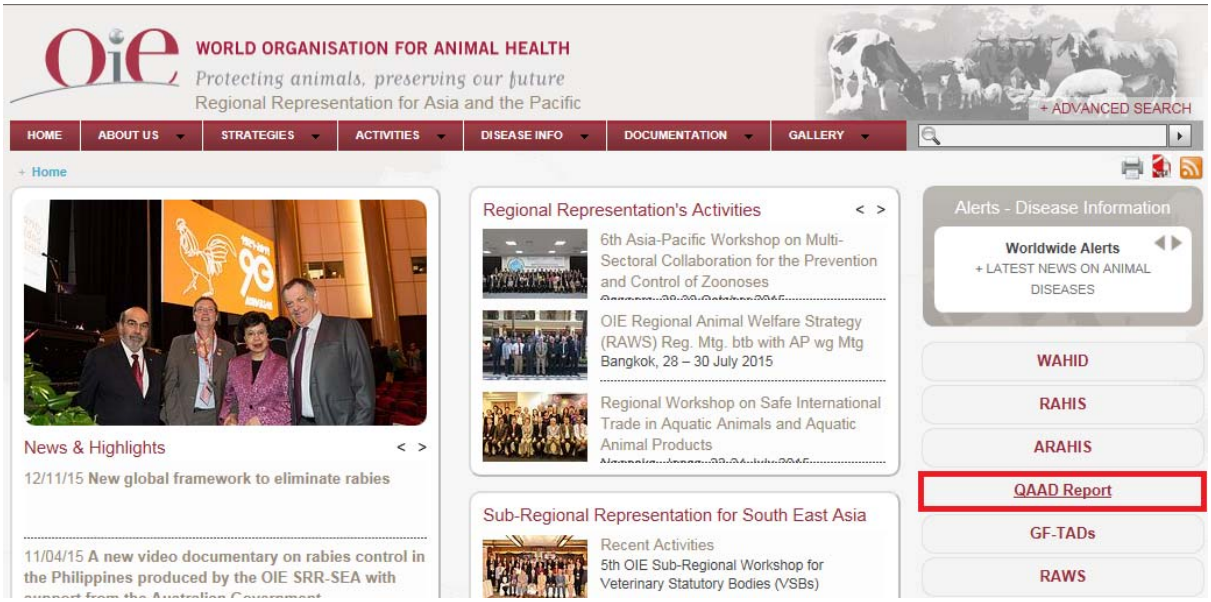
FOOD SCIENCE BLDG. 5F, THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, 1-1-1 YAYOI, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO 113-8657, JAPAN
(TEL: +81-3-5805-1931; FAX: +81-3-5805-1934 - rr.asiapacific@oie.int - http://www.rr-asia.oie.int)

Foreword

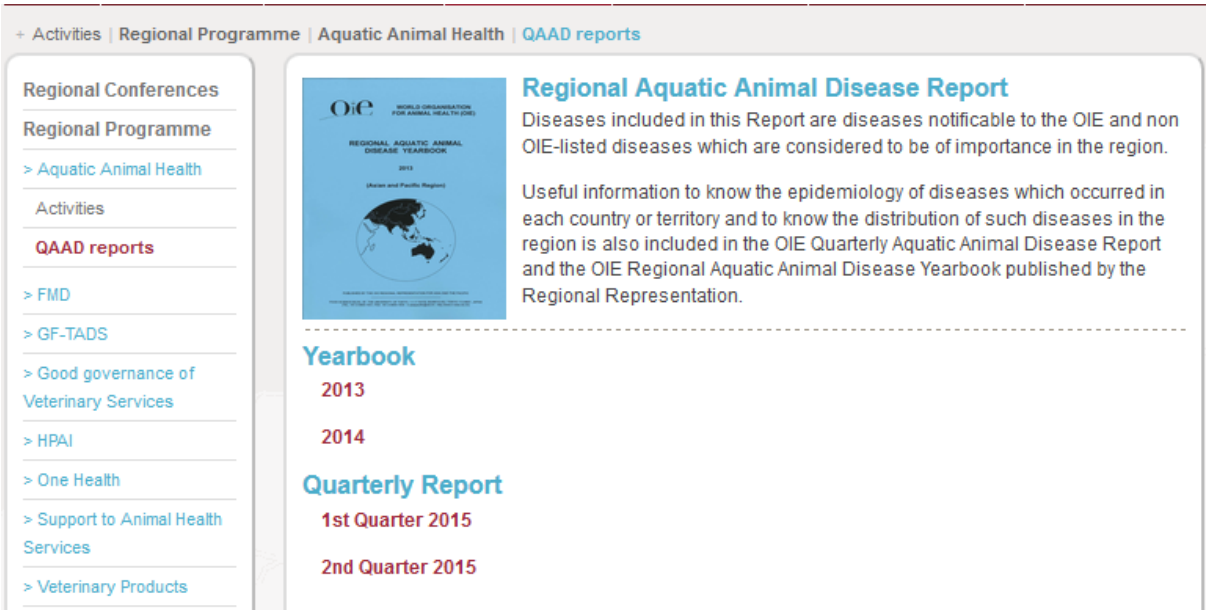
Changes to the availability of QAAD report

The OIE Regional Representation of Asia and the Pacific has decided to discontinue the printed version Asia-Pacific QAAD after careful considerations with NACA.

With the aforementioned changes, this issue (3rd Quarter 2015) will be the last printed issue of this report. The next published issue can be easily accessible and downloadable for free at the OIE Regional Representation of Asia and the Pacific website (http://www.rr-asia.oie.int).



On the OIE Regional Representation of Asia and the Pacific homepage, go to the 'QAAD Report' tab listed at the right side of the page, below the WAHIS, RAHIS and ARAHIS tab.. Click on it and you will be forwarded to the page containing PDF links for the current and past QAAD reports.



Guideline for the submission of QAAD Report and WAHIS Interface

To all National Coordinators, Delegates and Focal Points,

Thank you for your continuous hard work and support in submitting your reports on a quarterly basis. In correspondence with the implementation of the online availability of QAAD report, we wish to clarify the differences between the responsibilities involved in our WAHIS interface and QAAD report;

1 The submission of BOTH the QAAD and WAHIS needs to continue. Submission of either report is insufficient as both reports contain different sets of data required by the OIE. We understand that this is a heavy task and we are working hard towards the implementation of a better disease reporting system in the future.

2 In collaboration with NACA, we strive to continually improve the quality and availability of QAAD reports from the region. For this, we request efforts from the members of NACA and OIE to submit the QAAD report to both OIE RRAP and NACA. This will aid in our efforts to maintain the consistency on the availability of QAAD reports.

We look forward to your kind cooperation.

OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific

Food Science Building 5F
The University of Tokyo
1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
113-8657, Japan

rr.asiapacific@oie.int

CONTENTS

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: **AUSTRALIA** Period: July-September 2015

Item	Disease status [a/] Month			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION					
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	-(2012)	-(2012)	-(2012)		1
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)		2
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-(2015)	-(2015)	-(2015)		3
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)		4
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	+( )	+( )	+( )	III	5
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	-(2011)	-(2011)	-(2011)		6
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	0000	0000	0000		
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)		7
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)		8
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)		9
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	-(2013)	-(2013)	-(2013)		10
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

(continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Brett Herbert

Position: Focal point

Signature: B. H

Date: 18 Nov 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Mark Schipp

Position: Australian Chief Veterinary Officer

Signature: M Schipp

Date: 18 Nov 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Victoria (last reported 2012), the Australian Capital Territory (last reported 2011), New South Wales (last reported 2009) and South Australia (last reported 1992). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia.
2	Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS) is known to have occurred previously in Queensland (last reported 2014), Western Australia (last reported 2013), New South Wales (last reported 2012), the Northern Territory (last reported 2012), Victoria (last reported 2012), and South Australia (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in Tasmania. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory.
3	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy is known to have occurred previously in Queensland (last reported in May 2015), the Northern Territory (last reported 2013), Western Australia (last reported 2013), New South Wales (last reported 2010), South Australia (last reported 2010) and Tasmania (last reported 2000). Passive surveillance and never reported in Victoria. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory.
4	Enteric septicaemia of catfish (*E. ictaluri*) has been reported from clinically normal fish from a single river in Queensland (October 2014). This is the only occurrence of *E. ictaluri* in wild fish populations in Australia. Active surveillance throughout Northern Australia has found no evidence of *E. ictaluri* in any other wild fish populations. *E. ictaluri* has been detected previously in association with imported ornamental fish including: Northern Territory in a closed aquarium (last reported 2011), and in PC2 containment facilities in Tasmania (last reported 2001) and Queensland (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria or Western Australia. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory.
5	Infection with *Perkinsus olseni* 1. Reported in Western Australia in July, August and September, active surveillance; 2. Species affected – greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevigata*); 3. Clinical signs – most infections subclinical, some animals exhibited blisters; 4. Pathogen – *Perkinsus olseni*; 5. Mortality rate – nil; 6. Economic loss – N/A; 7. Geographic extent – N/A; 8. Containment measures – not applicable; 9. Laboratory confirmation – RFTM, conventional PCR as described by the OIE (*Perkinsus* genus and *P. olseni* specific ITS assays), qPCR (Gauthier 2006); 10. Publications – none. *Perkinsus olseni* was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Victoria (last reported March 2015), Queensland (last reported 2014), South Australia (last reported 2013) and New South Wales (last reported 2005). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and Tasmania. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).
6	Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported this period despite targeted surveillance in Tasmania (last reported 2011) and passive surveillance in New South Wales (last reported 2011 and eradicated following detection in contained commercial live-holding facilities) and Victoria (last reported 2010). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).

7	**Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus** was not reported this period but is known to have occurred previously in Queensland (last reported 2014) and the Northern Territory (last reported 2003). Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility) and Tasmania (susceptible species not present).
8	**White tail disease** was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Queensland (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported from the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available this period in Tasmania (susceptible species not present).
9	**Infection with ranavirus** was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in the Northern Territory (last reported 2008, prior to official reporting for ranavirus). Suspected but not confirmed through passive surveillance in Queensland. Passive surveillance and never reported in Tasmania. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia.
10	**Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*** was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Tasmania (last reported 2013), Victoria (last reported 2011) and Western Australia (last reported 2008). Suspected but not confirmed through passive surveillance in Queensland. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern Territory and South Australia.
2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date): The Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN) disease strategy manuals for Ostreid herpesvirus-1 microvariant (April), and the revised Enterprise manual (May) were published on the Department of Agriculture website in 2015 (http://www.agriculture.gov.au/aquavetplan).	

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: China Period: April to June 2015

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	Apr	May	Jun		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	+?()	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	+?()	***	***		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	0000	0000	0000		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	***	+?()	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	0000	0000	0000		
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	+()	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	0000	0000	0000		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	***	***	***		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	+()	+()	+()		
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	+?()	***	***		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	***	+?()	+?()		
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	***	***	***		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	***	***	***		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	***	***	+?()		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	0000	0000	0000		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
CyHV-2	+()	+()	+()		

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Zhang Zhongqiu

Position: CVO

Signature: _____

Date: 2015.10.27

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* ; *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Taipei China Period: Jul.-Sep.

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	***	***	***		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	***	***	***		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	-	-	-		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	+	+	+	LDCCs	1
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	-	-	+	LDCCs	2
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	+	-	+	LDCCs	3
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	-	+	LDCCs	4
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	***	***	***		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	***	***	***		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	-	-	-		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	***	***	***		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	-	-	+	LDCCs	5
2. White spot disease (WSD)	-	+	+	LDCCs	6
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	***	***	***		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	-	+	+	LDCCs	7
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	***	***	***		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	-	-	-		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	***	***	***		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	+	-	-	LDCCs	8
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	-	-	-		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	***	***	***		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Yan-Ting Zhan

Position: Specialist

Signature: Yan-Ting Zhan

Date: Dec 10 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name:Tai-Hwa Shih

Position:Chief Veterinary Officer

Signature: Tai-Hwa Shih

Date: Dec. 10. 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	1. Chiayi County, Pingtung County. 3 outbreak reports from 2 farms. 2. Date: (1) Jul 22; (2) Aug 5; (3) Sep 14. 3. Species: (1), (2) Rachycentron canadum; (3) Lates calcarifer. 4. Mortality rate: Low. 5. Total number of death: (1), (2) 0/100800; (3) 3/35000.
2	1. Chiayi County. 1 outbreak report from 1 farm. 2. Date: (1) Sep 4. 3. Species: (1) Cryprinus carpiod. 4. Mortality rate: High. 5.Total number of death: (1) 40/42.
3	1. Chiayi County, Penghu County. 2 outbreak reports from 2 farms. 2. Date: (1) Jul 21; (2) Sep 14. 3. Species: (1) Epinephelus lanceolatus; (2) Epinephelus malabaricus. 4. Mortality rate: Low. 5. Total number of death: (1) 1/90; (2) 1/2000.
4	1. Chiayi County. 3 outbreak reports from 3 farms. 2. Date: (1), (2), (3) Sep 8. 3. Species: (1) Lateolabrax japonicas; (2), (3) Epinephelus malabaricus. 4. Mortality rate: Low. 5. Total number of death: (1) 2/20000; (2) 2/4000; (3) 1/4000.
5	1. Chiayi County. 2 outbreak reports from 2 farms. 2. Date: (1), (2) Sep 14. 3. Species: (1), (2) Litopenaeus vannamei. 4. Mortality rate: Low. 5. Total number of death: (1), (2) 1/100000.

6	1. Kaohsiung City, Chiayi County, Pingtung County, New Taipei City. 5 outbreak reports from 5 farms. 2. Date: (1) Aug 19; (2) Sep 8; (3), (4) Sep 9; (5) Sep 14. 3. Species: (1) Penaeus monodon; (2), (5) Litopenaeus vannamei; (3), (4) Caridina serrata var. red. 4. Mortality rate: Low. 5. Total number of death: (1) 0/30000; (2) 0/400000; (3) 0/10000; (4) 0/2500; (5) 3/200000.
7	1. Kaohsiung City, Chiayi County, Taitung county. 6 outbreak reports from 6 farms. 2. Date: (1), (2) Aug 13; (3), (4) Aug 19; (5), (6) Sep 14. 3. Species: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) Litopenaeus vannamei. 4. Mortality rate: Low to High. 5. Total number of death: (1) 100000/1700000; (2) 300000/2400000; (3) 8000/10000; (4) 5000/10000; (5) 1/800000; (6) 1/300000.
8	1. Yilan County. 2 outbreak reports from 2 farms. 2. Date: (1) Jul 10; (2) Jul 27. 3. Species: (1) Penaeus monodon; (2) Litopenaeus vannamei. 4. Mortality rate: Low. 5. Total number of death: (1) 15000/250000, (2) 5000/100000.
2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):	

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Hong Kong SAR, China Period: July - September 2015

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	-	-	-	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	-	-	-	III	
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	-	-	-	III	
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	-	-	III	
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000	II	
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	0000	0000	0000	II	
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	II	
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000	II	
5. Infection with ostereid herpesvirus*	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
6. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000	II	
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000	II	
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. White spot disease (WSD)	-	-	-	III	
3. Yellowhead disease (YHD)	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000	II	
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000	II	
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	II	
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000	II	
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000	II	
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000	II	
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	0000	0000	0000	II	
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	0000	0000	0000	II	
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr Geraldine LUK

Position: Senoir Veterinary Officer (Veterinary Laboratory)

Signature:

Date: 12/11/15

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Thomas SIT

Position: Chief Veterinary Officer / Assistant Director

Signature:

Date: 16 NOV 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* ; *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment N	
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2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: **INDIA** Period: **July-September, 2015**

Item	Disease status*			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis disease	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	-	-	-		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	-	-		
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	+	+	+		1
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	+	+	+	III	2
3. Infection with Yellow head virus (YHV)	***	***	***		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	+	-	-	III	3
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	-	-	-		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
9. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	-	-	-		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	0000	0000	0000		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by (National Focal Pointfor Aquatic Animals):

Name: Aditya Kumar Joshi

Position: Joint Secretary (Fisheries)

Signature:

Date: 17 December, 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Ashok Kumar Angurana

Position: Secretary (ADF)

Signature:

Date: 17/12 December, 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaries.*

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus.*

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent		confirmed in a zone
	but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	Infection with *Perkinsus olseni* was detected in wild *Paphia malabarica* collected from Kozhikode and Kasaragod districts of Kerala.
2	WSSV was detected in *Litopenaeus vannamei* from Nellore, Guntur and Krishna districts in Andhra Pradesh; East Midnapur, North 24- and South 24 Pargana districts of West Bengal; Bhadrak district of Odisha; Nagapattinam, Kanchipuram, Thanjavur, and Thoothukudi districts of Tamil Nadu; Dakshin Kannada and Udipi districts of Karnataka, and in *Penaeus monodon* from Bhadrak district of Odisha; East Midnapur, North 24- and South 24 Paraganas districts of West Bengal on basis of level III diagnosis.
3	IHHNV was reported from *Penaeus monodon* in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu.
4	
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2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

* The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 has been suitably amended to cover aquatic animal diseases vide the Government of India Notifications No. S.O. 995(E) and No. S.O. 996(E) dated 1st April, 2014.

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: JAPAN Period: July-September 2015

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	I	
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	+	+	+	I , II , III	1
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000	I	
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	-(2015)	-(2015)	-(2015)	I	
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	I	
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	+	+	+	II , III	2
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	+	+()	+	III	3
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000	I	
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-(2015)	-(2015)	+	III	4
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	-(2010)	-(2010)	-(2010)	I	
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000	I	
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	-(2007)	-(2007)	-(2007)	I	
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	I	
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	+?()	+?()	-(2015)	III	5
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	I	
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000	I	
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000	I	
2. White spot disease (WSD)	+()	+()	-(2015)	III	6
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000	I	
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000	I	
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000	I	
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	I	
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000	I	
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000	I	
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000	I	
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	-(2012)	-(2012)	-(2012)	I	
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	-(2009)	-(2009)	-(2009)	I	
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Shizuya Eguchi

Position: Director, Fish and Fishery Products Safty Office

Signature: 江口 静也

Date: Dec, 2 , 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Toshiro Kawashima

Position: Deputy Director-General, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau

Signature: Toshiro Kawashima

Date: Dec, 4 , 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	**Infectious haematopoietic necrosis** **1) Reported in** 11 prefectures **2) Species affected:** Amago (*Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), masou (*O. masou*), rainbow trout (*O.mykiss*), rainbow trout (4n) × brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), Iwana (Salvelinus leucomaenis) **3) Disease characteristics:** Mortality; pale gills, liver and kidney (anemia); threadbare fins; exophthalmia; petechial haemorrhages internally and externally; enlargement of the pancreas and kidney; ulcer **4) Pathogen:** Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus **5) Mortality rate:** 0.9-30% **6) Economic loss:** — **7) Names of infected areas:** Honshu **8) Preventive/control measures taken:** Disinfection of equipment, early harvest, feed restriction, movement control, isolation of infected fish **9) Laboratories for confirmation:** Gross clinical observation, histopathology, PCR and/or isolation of the virus by prefectural research laboratories or Hokkaido University **10) Publications:** None

2	**Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSIVD)** **1) Reported in** 8 prefectures **2) Species affected:** Greater amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*), chicken grunt (*Parapristipoma trilineatum*), red sea bream (*Pagrus major*), striped jack (Pseudocaranx dentex), North Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) **3) Disease characteristics:** Mortality, lethargy, enlargement of the kidney, pale liver, petechial haemorrhages in the gills, threadbare body **4) Pathogen:** Red sea bream iridovirus **5) Mortality rate:** 0.08-36% **6) Economic loss:** — **7) Names of infected areas:** Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu **8) Preventive/control measures taken:** Removal of dead fish, feed restriction, early harvest, movement control **9) Laboratory confirmation:** Histopathology , PCR or immunofluorescence antibody test by prefectural or fisheries cooperative research laboratories **10) Publications:** None
3	**Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)** **1) Reported in** 5 prefectures **2) Species affected:** Koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), common carp (*C. carpio*) **3) Disease characteristics:** Mortality, pale gills, enophthalmia **4) Pathogen:** Koi herpesvirus **5) Mortality rate:** 18-69% **6) Economic loss:** — **7) Names of infected areas:** Honshu **8) Preventive/control measures taken:** Movement control, culling of infected fish, disinfection of ponds, suspension of the release of rearing water **9)Laboratory confirmation:** PCR by National Research Institute of Aquaculture, Japan Fisheries Resource Conservation Association and/or prefectural research laboratories **10) Publications:** website of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and prefectures
4	**Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy** **1) Reported in** 2 prefecture **2) Species affected:** Seven-band grouper (*Epinephelus septemfasciatus*), North Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) **3) Disease characteristics:** Mortality, distended abdomen **4) Pathogen:** Betanodavirus **5) Mortality rate:** 1-80% **6) Economic loss:** — **7) Names of infected areas:** Honshu **8) Preventive/control measures taken:** Movement control **9) Laboratory confirmation:** PCR or RT-PCR by prefectural research laboratories **10) Publications:** None

5	**Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*** **1) Reported in** 2 prefecture **2) Species affected:** *Haliotis discus hannai*, *Haliotis diversicolor diversicolor* **3) Disease characteristics:** None **4) Pathogen:** *Xenohaliotis californiensis* **5) Mortality rate:** 0% **6) Economic loss:** — **7) Names of infected areas:** Honshu **8) Preventive/control measures taken:** Culling infected broodstock **9) Laboratory confirmation:** PCR by National Research Institute of Aquaculture, Japan Fisheries Resource Conservation Association or the prefectural research laboratory **10) Publications:** None
6	**White spot disease (WSD)** **1) Reported in** 2 prefectures **2) Species affected:** Kuruma prawn (*Marsupenaeus japonicus*) **3) Disease characteristics:** None **4) Pathogen:** White spot syndrome virus **5) Mortality rate:** 0.02-29% **6) Economic loss:** — **7) Names of infected areas:** Honshu, Kyushu **8) Preventive/control measures taken:** Culling of infected shrimp; disinfection of ponds, removal of dead shrimp **9) Laboratory confirmation:** PCR by prefectural research laboratories **10) Publications:** None

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Republic of Korea Period: July-September, 2015

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	April	May	June		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	-	-	-	III	
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	-	-	-	III	
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	0000	0000	0000		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	-	+	+	III	1
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	+	-	-	III	2
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-	-	-	III	
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	-	-	-	III	
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	-	-	-	III	
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	-	-	-	III	
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	-	-	-	III	
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	-	-	-	III	
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	-	-	-		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	-	-	-		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Park, Myoung Ae

Position: Director of Aquatic life disease control division

Signature:

Date: October 15, 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Oh Soon-min

Position: Director of General Animal Health Division

Signature:

Date: November 16, 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* ; *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	Red seabream iridovirus (RSIVD) was reported ; 1. In Tongyeong-si, Geoje-si, Gyeongsangnam-do/ Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do from August to September 2. Rock bream(Oplegnathus fasciatus), sea bass(Lateolabrax japonicus) 3. Clinical signs; Severe anemia, enlargement of the spleen 4. Red seabream iridovirus 5. Mortality rate; low ~ high 6. Death total; 30/farm~130,000/farm 7. Geographic extent; limited to a few areas 8. Control measures; prohibition of movement, disinfection of equipment and facilities 9. Laboratory Confirmation; PCR method and sequencing by National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) 10. Publication; None
2	Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV) was reported ; 1. In Kimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do in July 2.crucian carp (Carassius carassius) 3. Clinical signs; - 4. KHV 5. Mortality rate; - 6. Death total; - 7. Geographic extent; limited to one farm 8. Control measures; prohibition of movement, disinfection of equipment and facilities 9. Laboratory Confirmation; PCR method and sequencing by National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) Publication; None

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Period:

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	Jul	Aug	Ser		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	0000	0000	0000		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	0000	0000	0000		
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	0000	0000	0000		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	000	000	000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	0000	0000	0000		
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	0000	0000	0000		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:	**Submitted by (OIE Delegate):**
S.Sugir	Name: _____ P.Bolortuya
OIE Pocal point	Position: _____ CVO
S. Sugir	Signature: P.Bolortuya
29 Oct, 2015	Date: 29 Oct, 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* ; *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Myanmar Period: July-September

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	***	***	***		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	***	***	***		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	***	***	***		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	***	***	***		
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	***	***	***		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	***	***	***		
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*					
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*					
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus					
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*					
Non OIE-listed diseases					
6. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*					
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)					
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	-	-	-	III	1
2. White spot disease (WSD)	-	-	-	III	
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	-	-	-	III	
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	***	***	***		
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	***	***	***		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	***	***	***		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	***	***	***		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	***	***	***		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus					
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*					
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1. Parasitic Disease					2
2. Bacterial Disease					2

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: U Saw Lah Paw Wah

Position: Deputy Director, Aquatic Animal Health & Disease Control Section, Department of Fisheries

Signature:

Date: 14th Oct' 2015.

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr. Kyaw Naing Oo

Position: Director, Research & Dieseae Control Division, Livestock Breeding & Veterinary Department

Signature:

Date:

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus;
Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent		confirmed in a zone
	but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	During this period, we have received 6 samples of shrimps (2 Frozen shrimps and 1 Soft shell crabs for export and 3 Alive Shrimp for import) for testing, WSSV, YHV and TSV found that all are negative.
2	Visited some fish farms in Yangon, Mandalay and Ayeyarwaddy Regions during this period. Due to poor water quality, parasitic disease (*Dactylogyrus spp: Trichodina spp:* and Sporozoa) and bacterial disease (*Streptococcus spp:*) was found at some farm.
3	
4	
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: New Zealand Period: July - September

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	0000	0000	0000	III	
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000	III	
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	0000	0000	0000	III	
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	0000	0000	0000	III	
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	- (2015)	- (2015)	- (2015)	III	1
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	- (2015)	- (2015)	- (2015)	III	2
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000	III	
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000	III	
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000	III	
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. White spot disease (WSD)	0000	0000	0000	III	
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000	III	
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000	III	
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000	III	
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	III	
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000	III	
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	0000	0000	0000	III	
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000	III	
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	0000	0000	0000	III	
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	-(2010)	-(2010)	-(2010)	III	3
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*	- (2015)	- (2015)	- (2015)	III	4
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Toni Tana

Position: Senior Adviser, Surveillance

Signature:

Date: 2 November 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Matthew Stone

Position: Director Animals and Animal Products

Signature:

Date: 3 November 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b] LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus;

Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* ; *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	***Bonamia exitiosa*** occurs in commercial oyster beds in Foveaux Strait, where it is highly prevalent and associated with mortalities in mid to late summer. It occurs intermittently around the South Island and in Wellington Harbour (bottom of the North Island), and has been previously reported in *Ostrea sp.* from Tauranga, the Marlborough Sounds and Wellington Harbour. Annual monitoring of the presence of *B. exitiosa* infection is undertaken in the dredge oyster (*O. chilensis*) population in the Foveaux Strait.
2	***Perkinsus olseni*** was detected in wild New Zealand Scallops (*Pecten Novaezealandiae*) in November 2014. This was the first report of *P. olseni* in this host species. *Perkinsus olseni* was also detected in New Zealand green lipped mussels (*Perna canaliculus*) in a land based aquaculture facility in September 2014. Both of these findings were in the Marlborough region, and were incidental and not associated with mortality events. *P. olseni* was detected in healthy wild abalone (*Haliotis iris*) in 2014 and detected in farmed abalone in July 2013. Both these detections were in Northern New Zealand. *P. olseni* is known to occur in populations of four other wild bivalve species: New Zealand cockles, *Austrovenus stutchburyi* (Veneridae), *Macomona liliana* (Tellinidae), *Barbatia novae-zelandiae* (Arcidae), and *Paphies australis* (Mesodesmatidae). These mollusc species occur widely around the coast of New Zealand, but to date *P.olseni* has only been detected in these species Auckland and northwards.
3	The first isolation of ***Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*** was made in 1999 in New Zealand. Since then the fungus has been detected both on the North and South Islands in both native and introduced frog species. It is not certain what level of population decline if any, is associated with the presence of the fungus in native frogs.

4	***Bonamia ostreae*** was detected for the first time in New Zealand flat oysters (*Ostrea chilensis*) in January 2015 on one land based aquaculture facility in the upper South Island and on two marine oyster farms in the Marlborough Sounds (in the northern part of the South Island). New Zealand initiated a response with the objectives of restricting the spread and determining the geographical extent of the infection. National delimitation surveillance has not detected *B. ostreae* beyond the original three detections. Zoning has been established to restrict the movement of susceptible shellfish species from the upper South Island to the key flat oyster areas of Southland, Otago and the Chatham Islands. Ongoing surveillance will include implementation of an active surveillance programme to enhance early detection of spread. Additional long term management options to prevent further spread are currently being considered. Details of zoning are available on the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries' website at http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/bonamia.
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Singapore Period: July to Sept 2015

Item	Disease status [a]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	Jul	Aug	Sept		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	0000	0000	0000		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	(2012)	(2012)	(2012)	III	1
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	(2014)	(2014)	(2014)	III	
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	+	(2015)	+	III	2
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	***	***	***		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	***	***	***		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	***	***	***		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	***	***	***		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	(2013)	(2013)	+	III	3
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	***	***	***		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	***	***	***		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	0000	0000	0000	II	4
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	***	***	***		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	(2015)	(2015)	+	III	5
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1. Infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus (ISKNV) (marine & ornamental fish)	+	(2015)	+	III	6
2. *Aeromonas salmonicida* (in goldfish)	0000	0000	0000	III	7

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr Diana Chee

Position: Dy Director / Aquatic Animal Health Section

Signature: DChee

Date: 16 Dec 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Chew Siang Thai

Position: Director-General

Signature:

Date: 31/12/15

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	Koi herpesvirus (KHV) was detected in September by qPCR in diseased ornamental koi from ponds containing a mixed population of koi, tilapia and arowanas. These ponds were part of an avian exhibit within a designated quarantine premise. There were daily mortalities of 20 to 30 koi, and clinical signs included lethargy, discoloured skin, and pale, necrotic gills, with elevated ectoparasites on the fish gills observed. All 158 remaining koi and in-contact tilapia in the ponds were humanely euthanized. The exhibit owner requested to keep the remaining arowanas, which were removed into a different water body. The owner objected to drying and disinfection of the affected pond as it would cause considerable stress to the birds in the exhibit. The ponds were left empty of fish for one week, and subsequently restocked with non-susceptible species of fish. KHV was not detected in 45 batches of imported and local ornamental koi this quarter by qPCR. The last detection of KHV in local koi was in September 2012.
2	Viral nervous necrosis virus (VNNV) was detected via RT-PCR in 1 batch of grouper in July and 2 batches of Asian seabass in September. The virus was not detected in 13 other batches of diseased marine food fish submitted this quarter.
3	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was not isolated on specialised bacteria culture and lesions suggestive of Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND) were not detected on histopathological examination of 13 batches of *Litopaneus vannamei* submitted weekly by a local shrimp broodstock farm this quarter.
4	White spot syndrome virus (WSSV) was detected by qPCR in a batch of imported ornamental crayfish in September from an exporter's premise. Subsequent investigations found had been exported (to Canada and the Netherlands). WSSV was also detected by qPCR in two out of three of the crayfish samples collected as part of the investigation. Affected trading partners were informed of the detection. The infected batches of crayfish were humanely culled, equipment cleaned and disinfected, before the isolation order was lifted on the premise. WSSV was not detected in 25 batches of shrimp and crayfish submitted from targeted surveillance programs, and in 305 *Litopaneus vannamei* submitted from a local broodstock farm this quarter.

5	*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Bd) was detected in a batch of imported food frogs (American bull frogs) from Taiwan in September. Bd was last detected at the same farm in May 2015. The farm was advised to carry out an emergency harvest and slaughter of the frogs. The Taiwan veterinary authorities and local importers were informed of this positive detection from the affected suppliers. All the bull frogs were humanely euthanised for food.
6	Infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus (ISKNV) was detected by PCR and histology examination in Asian Seabass, marine Tilapia and Gouper from four coastal fish farms and one off-shore land based nursery in July and September. Aquaculture extension officers have provided farmer with feedback on the viral detecton and are working with affected farms to explore options of vaccination against Iridovirus in susceptible fish species.
7	*Aeromonas salmonicida* was not detected in 9 batches of goldfish submitted under a targeted surveillance program to meet Australia's import requirements this quarter.

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: Sri lanka Period: July - September

Item	Disease status			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000	111	1
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000	111	2
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	***	***	***		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	***	***	***		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)				111	3
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	0000	0000	0000	111	4
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	***	***	***		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	***	***	***		
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases	***	***	***		
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	***	***	***		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	***	***	***		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	***	***	***		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*					
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	***	***	***		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	***	***	***		
2. White spot Disease (WSD)	+()	+()	+()	111	5
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	***	?()	?()	111	6
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	***	?()	?()	111	7
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	***	***	***		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	***	***	***		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	***	***	***		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	***	***	***		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	***	***	***		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	***	***	***		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1.Monodon Baculovirus Disease (MBV)	***	?()	?()	111	8
2. Laem Singh Virus Disease (LSV)	***	?()	?()	111	9

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr.G.R.Rajapaksha

Position: Chief Animal Quarantine Officer

Signature:

Date: 2015.12.11

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr. T.A.C.Tiskumara

Position: Director General

Signature:

Date: 2016/02/10

Comment No.	
1	15 samples have been tested for EHN in the month of September. Positive samples were not detected. Samples include Guppy -06, Sword tail -03, platy -02, Angel -02, Molly -02.
2	A total no. of 111 samples(Carp - 11, Guppy -91 ,Sword tail -03,Platy -02, Angel -02, Molly- 02) have been tested for SVC by nested PCR in the laboratory of CVIC . Positive reaction was not detected. These samples were taken from export and import samples.
3	Test has been developed at CVIC for testing of Megalocytivirus.
4	For KHV 23 number of samples have been tested by PCR at CVIC and it was found negative .Samples include carp -11, Guppy -12. Samples were taken from export and import samples.
5	During the period of three months a total no. of 807 samples were tested for WSSV in the laboratories of National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) & National Aquculture Development Authority(NAQDA).129 samples gave positive reaction by PCR. Spp.P.monodon.
6	For YHV 14 samples have been tested in the laboratory of NARA during the period of August and September and none of these samples gave positive reaction. Spp. P.monodon.
7	A total no. of 14 samples have been tested for IHHN by PCR in the laboratory of NARA during the months of August and September. It was found negative. Spp. P. monodon.
8	14 samples have been tested for MBV in the laboratory of NARA and it was found negative.
9	For LSV all samples were found negative out of 14 samples by PCR . Test was carried out in NARA laboratory. Spp. P.monodon.

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: VIET NAM Period: July-September

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	Sept		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0000	0000	0000		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	0000	0000	0000		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	-	-	-		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000		
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	0000	0000	0000		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	0000	0000	0000		
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	+( )	+( )	+( )	I, II	1
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	-	-	-		
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	0000	0000	0000		
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000		
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	0000	0000	0000		
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000		
2. White spot disease (WSD)	+	+	+	I, III	2
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	-	-	-		
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000		
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000		
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	-	-	-		
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome	-	-	-		
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	+	+	+	I, III	3
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus	0000	0000	0000		
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	0000	0000	0000		
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr. Nguyen Van Long

Position: Chief, Aquatic Animal Health Division

Signature: _____

Date: Dec 07, 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr. Pham Van Dong

Position: Director General, Department of Animal Health

Signature: _____

Date: Dec 07, 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* ; *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	Pathogen: *Edwarsiella ictaluri* Infection found in intensive catfish (Pangasius micronema, P. hypophthalmus) farms This disease occurred in An Giang, Dong Thap and Hau Giang province
2	Pathogen: White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV). Affected species: black tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) and white leg shrimp (*Litopeneaus vannamei*). The disease was reported in 15 provinces, including Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan, Khanh Hoa, Ho Chi Minh,Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Kien Giang, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau. Shrimps were affected from 10-100 days after stocking in the total areas of 981ha. Mortality rate: average to high, in some cases 100% after 10 days. Clinical signs: Lethargic or moribund shrimps aggregated at the pond surfaces or edges, slow to erratic swimming behaviour. The colour of shrimps became reddish. Minute to large (0.5-2 mm diameter) white spots embedded in the cuticle layers. Control measures: Early harvest, strict isolation applied to infected ponds from movement; strengthening control of transportation. Disinfection of infected ponds by calcium hypochlorite (chlorine).
3	Pathogen: *Vibrio parahaemolytics* with Phage A3 The disease occurred in 17 provinces and caused losses in the shrimp culture areas of 3,775 ha including Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Ho Chi Minh, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Ninh Thuan, Long An, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, Ben Tre, Kien Giang, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau province. The high mortality observed at 10-45 days post stocking in both P. monodon and L. vanamei shrimps.The mortality rate could reach 95% in intensive and semi-intensive farming systems. Disease characteristics:lethargy; soft, darken shells, and mottling of the carapaces; these symptoms were only observed in hepatopancreas organs. Control measures: Strict isolation of infected ponds from movements and transportation control. Using calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) to disinfect infected ponds.

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: French Polynesia Period: January / March 2015

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	January	February	March		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	***	***	***		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	***	***	***		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	***	***	***		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	***	***	***		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	III	(1)
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000	III	(2)
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	+	+	+	III	(2)
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus					(4)
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000	II	(2)
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)					
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
2. White spot disease (WSD)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome					(4)
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	***	***	***		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus					(4)
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*					(4)
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr Hervé Bichet

Position: In charge of animal health

Signature:

Date: October 21st 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Valérie ROY

Position: CVO

Signature:

Date: October 27th 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	The disease was diagnosed first in the breedings of Lates calacarifer (1989). In 2004 the disease cause mass mortality in Platax orbicularis and Polydactylus sexifilis breeding. Since 2005 the experimental hatchery of Platax orbicularis is biosecured. Only broodstock (wild origin) free of nodavirus are maintained. An annual check of all broodstock and larvae is made. Since 2005, no sample is positive.
2	Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis diseases : no reported in French Polynesia since the start of active surveillance network in 2003, in Pinctada margaritifera. Since January 2012, pearl oyster network has been extended to giant clam and Perkinsus olseni was revealed on wild specimen of Tridacna maxima by PCR (PYF 06-12-12 OIE Alert). Perkinsus olseni was also detected in Pinctada margaritifera by PCR (OIE Report 13451, may 14th 2013).
3	In 2008 and 2010, a survey including all production units was conducted and samples (30 per unit) were sent out for analysis to Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory University of Arizona (Pr Lighthner). None of those viruses was detected. Positive isolation was last reported in 2001 on Penaeus vannamei, a non indigeneous specie no longer cultivated in French Polynesia and extinct since 2005. In 2011 and 2012, the same survey was done. In 2013 some analyses (for TS, WSD and IHHN) were realized in French Polynesia laboratory, they are all negative. We did not observe abnormal mortalities of the livestocks of Litopenaeus stylirostris during all this period.
4	Susceptible species are not present in French Polynesia
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: French Polynesia Period: April / June 2015

Item	Disease status [a]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	April	May	June		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	***	***	***		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	***	***	***		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	***	***	***		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	***	***	***		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	III	(1)
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000	III	(2)
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	+	+	+	III	(2)
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus					(4)
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000	II	(2)
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)					
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
2. White spot disease (WSD)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome					(4)
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	***	***	***		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus					(4)
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*					(4)
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr Hervé Bichet

Position: In charge of animal health

Signature:

Date: October 23rd 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Valérie ROY

Position: CVO

Signature:

Date: October 27th 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease.

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	The disease was diagnosed first in the breedings of Lates calacarifer (1989). In 2004 the disease cause mass mortality in Platax orbicularis and Polydactylus sexifilis breeding. Since 2005 the experimental hatchery of Platax orbicularis is biosecured. Only broodstock (wild origin) free of nodavirus are maintained. An annual check of all broodstock and larvae is made. Since 2005, no sample is positive.
2	Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis diseases : no reported in French Polynesia since the start of active surveillance network in 2003, in Pinctada margaritifera. Since January 2012, pearl oyster network has been extended to giant clam and Perkinsus olseni was revealed on wild specimen of Tridacna maxima by PCR (PYF 06-12-12 OIE Alert). Perkinsus olseni was also detected in Pinctada margaritifera by PCR (OIE Report 13451, may 14th 2013).
3	In 2008 and 2010, a survey including all production units was conducted and samples (30 per unit) were sent out for analysis to Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory University of Arizona (Pr Lighthner). None of those viruses was detected. Positive isolation was last reported in 2001 on Penaeus vannamei, a non indigeneous specie no longer cultivated in French Polynesia and extinct since 2005. In 2011 and 2012, the same survey was done. In 2013 some analyses (for TS, WSD and IHHN) were realized in French Polynesia laboratory, they are all negative. We did not observe abnormal mortalities of the livestocks of Litopenaeus stylirostris during all this period.
4	Susceptible species are not present in French Polynesia
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

QUARTERLY AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2015

Country: French Polynésie Period: July / September 2015

Item	Disease status [a/]			Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month				
FINFISH DISEASES	July	August	September		
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	***	***	***		
3. Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	***	***	***		
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	***	***	***		
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	***	***	***		
6. Red seabream iridoviral disease (RSID)	0000	0000	0000	III	
7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. Grouper iridoviral disease	***	***	***		
9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	III	(1)
10.Enteric septicaemia of catfish	***	***	***		
MOLLUSC DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	0000	0000	0000	III	(2)
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	+	+	+	III	(2)
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus					(4)
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	***	***	***		
Non OIE-listed diseases					
5. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	0000	0000	0000	II	(2)
6. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)					
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Taura syndrome (TS)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
2. White spot disease (WSD)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
5. Infectious myonecrosis (IMN)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
6. White tail disease (MrNV)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)	0000	0000	0000	III	(3)
Non OIE-listed diseases					
8. *Monodon* slow growth syndrome					(4)
9. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	***	***	***		
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES					
OIE-listed diseases					
1. Infection with Ranavirus					(4)
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*					(4)
ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE					
1					
2					

*listed as EMERGING DISEASE; (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Name: Dr Hervé Bichet

Position: In charge of animal health

Signature:

Date: October 26th 2015

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Valérie ROY

Position: CVO

Signature:

Date: October 27th 2015

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE RE[illegible]N[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*.

Molluscs: Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*; *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

Crustaceans: Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following symbols:

+	Disease reported or known to be present	?( )	Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed in a zone
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of causative agent but no clinical diseases	***	No information available
?	Suspected by reporting officer but presence not confirmed	0000	Never reported
+( )	Occurrence limited to certain zones	-	Not reported (but disease is known to occur)
+?( )	Confirmed infection/infestation limited to one or more zones of the country, but no clinical disease	(year)	Year of last occurrence

b/ If there is suspicion or confirmation of any of these diseases, they must be reported immediately, because the region is considered free of these diseases

1/ Listed by OIE as "under study"

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	The disease was diagnosed first in the breedings of Lates calacarifer (1989). In 2004 the disease cause mass mortality in Platax orbicularis and Polydactylus sexifilis breeding. Since 2005 the experimental hatchery of Platax orbicularis is biosecured. Only broodstock (wild origin) free of nodavirus are maintained. An annual check of all broodstock and larvae is made. Since 2005, no sample is positive.
2	Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis diseases : no reported in French Polynesia since the start of active surveillance network in 2003, in Pinctada margaritifera. Since January 2012, pearl oyster network has been extended to giant clam and Perkinsus olseni was revealed on wild specimen of Tridacna maxima by PCR (PYF 06-12-12 OIE Alert). Perkinsus olseni was also detected in Pinctada margaritifera by PCR (OIE Report 13451, may 14th 2013).
3	In 2008 and 2010, a survey including all production units was conducted and samples (30 per unit) were sent out for analysis to Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory University of Arizona (Pr Lighthner). None of those viruses was detected. Positive isolation was last reported in 2001 on Penaeus vannamei, a non indigeneous specie no longer cultivated in French Polynesia and extinct since 2005. In 2011 and 2012, the same survey was done. In 2013 some analyses (for TS, WSD and IHHN) were realized in French Polynesia laboratory, they are all negative. We did not observe abnormal mortalities of the livestocks of Litopenaeus stylirostris during all this period.
4	Susceptible species are not present in French Polynesia
5	

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):

Order n°979 - 24 July 2015 - Establishing the list of commodities likely to carry transmissible animal disease agents and the list of foodstuffs and animal feed likely not to meet food safety requirements. Effective date : 24 October 2015