

Prepared by:

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Date: 15/09/22

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Date: 15/09/2022

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE**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 *Marteilia refringens*; *Perkinsus marinus*.

NOT LISTED BY THE OIE

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

^{a/} Please use the following occurrence code:

| <u>Occurrence code and symbol</u> | <u>Definition</u> | <u>Occurrence code and symbol</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Disease present + | The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife) | Disease absent - | The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife). |
| Disease limited to one or more zones +() | The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife) | Never reported 0000 | The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife. |
| Infection/infestation +? | Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species or wildlife) | No information *** | No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of this disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife). |
| Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +?() | Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife) | | |
| Disease suspected ? | The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife) | | |
| Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?() | The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife) | | |

| b/ If there is any changes on historical data, please highlight in RED | |
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| 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 New South Wales (last reported February 2022), Victoria (last reported December 2021), the Australian Capital Territory (last reported 2011), and South Australia (last reported 1992). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia. |
| 2 | <p>Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported by Queensland in April 2022, based on passive surveillance. Reported in NSW in May and June 2022 based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – QLD, wild adult mullet (<i>Mugil cephalus</i>) and bony bream (<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>). NSW, yellowfin bream (<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>). 3. Clinical signs – QLD, skin ulcerations of the head or on the side of the body. NSW, not available. 4. Pathogen – <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i>. 5. Mortality rate – QLD and NSW – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – QLD and NSW – Not applicable. 7. Geographic extent – QLD, weir of Mermaid Waters, Gold Coast. NSW, Hastings River and Myall River, and estuarine waterways in northern NSW, near Grafton. 8. Containment measures – QLD and NSW – Not applicable. 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD and NSW – Histopathology. 10. Publications – Nil. <p>Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Western Australia (last reported December 2021), the Northern Territory (last reported 2017), 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.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported by Tasmania in April 2022, based on targeted surveillance. 2. Species affected – Opportunistic sampling of wild stock garfish (<i>Belone belone</i>) and kahawai (<i>Arripis trutta</i>). 3. Clinical signs – Nil. 4. Pathogen – Betanodavirus. 5. Mortality rate – Not applicable. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable. 7. Geographic extent – Tasmania. 8. Containment measures – Not applicable. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR. 10. Publications – Nil. <p>Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Queensland (last reported March 2022), the Northern Territory (last reported December 2021), New South Wales (last reported December 2021), Western Australia (last reported 2013) and South Australia (last reported 2010). Never reported in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.</p> |
| 4 | Enteric septicaemia of catfish (Infection with <i>Edwardsiella ictaluri</i>) was not reported this period despite 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. It was reported from clinically normal fish from a single river in Queensland (last reported 2014), the only occurrence of <i>E. ictaluri</i> in wild fish populations in Australia. Active surveillance throughout Northern Australia has found no evidence of <i>E. ictaluri</i> in any other wild fish populations. <i>E. ictaluri</i> has been detected previously in association with imported ornamental fish including; the Northern Territory in a closed aquarium (last reported 2011), and in PC2 containment facilities in Tasmania (last reported 2001) and Queensland (last reported 2008). |
| 5 | Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i> was not reported this period despite targeted surveillance in Western Australia (last reported 2017), passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported 2019) and Victoria (last reported 2016). Passive surveillance and never reported in Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility). |

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| 6 | <p>Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported by South Australia in April 2022, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild abalone. 3. Clinical signs – Disseminated lesions consistent with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i> infection. 4. Pathogen – <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>. 5. Mortality rate – 0% 6. Economic loss – Unknown. 7. Geographic extent – Taylors Island, Eyre Peninsula. 8. Containment measures – Commercial fishing avoided in the area. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR by the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness. 10. Publications – Nil. <p>Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i> was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (last reported 2005), Victoria (last reported 2015), Queensland (last reported 2014) and Western Australia (last reported 2021). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and Tasmania. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).</p> |
| 7 | <p>Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Victoria (last reported January 2022), New South Wales (last reported May 2021), Tasmania (last reported 2011). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).</p> |
| 8 | <p>Infection with white spot syndrome virus (white spot disease) was not reported this period despite active and passive surveillance in Queensland (last reported in May 2020). Never reported despite active and passive surveillance in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Victoria. Never reported in Tasmania despite passive surveillance. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).</p> |
| 9 | <p>Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus was not reported this period in Northern Territory (Last reported in October 2020), Queensland despite passive surveillance (last reported in April 2020). Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility) and Tasmania (susceptible species not present).</p> |
| 10 | <p>Infection with <i>Macrobrychium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (white tail disease) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Queensland (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available this period from Tasmania (susceptible species not present).</p> |
| 11 | <p>Infection with Ranavirus species was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in the Northern Territory (last reported 2008, prior to official reporting for Ranavirus), Victoria (last reported 2016), Queensland (last reported 2018) and Western Australia (last reported 2013). Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory.</p> |
| 12 | <p>Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported by Victoria in April 2022, based on passive surveillance. Reported by NSW in June 2022 based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – VIC: unknown. NSW: <i>Litoria castanea</i>, <i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>, <i>Litoria caerulea</i> 3. Clinical signs – VIC and NSW – Not applicable. 4. Pathogen – <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>. 5. Mortality rate – VIC and NSW – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable. 7. Geographic extent – Not applicable. 8. Containment measures – Not applicable. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR. 10. Publications – Nil. <p>Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in, Tasmania (last reported March 2022), South Australia (last reported 2020), Queensland (last reported 2018), and Western Australia (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.</p> |

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

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