

AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2024

Country/territory: Australia		Disease status/occurrence code												Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
Item	Month														
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION															
FINFISH DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			
1. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	-(2023)	-(2023)	-(2023)										III	1	
2. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	000	000	000												
3. Infection with spring viraemia of carp virus	000	000	000												
4. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	000	000	000												
5. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)										II	2	
6. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus	000	000	000												
7. Infection with koi herpesvirus	000	000	000												
8. Infection with tilapia lake virus	000	000	000												
Non WOAH-listed diseases															
9. Grouper iridoviral disease	000	000	000												
10. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	+(2024)	-(2024)	-(2024)										III	3	
11. Enteric septicemia of catfish	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)										III	4	
12. Carp edema virus disease	***	***	***												
MOLLUSC DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)										III	5	
2. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)										III	6	
3. Infection with absalone herpesvirus	-(2023)	+(2024)	-(2024)										III	7	
4. Infection with <i>Yersinia allicaudata californiensis</i>	000	000	000												
5. Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	000	000	000												
Non WOAH-listed diseases															
6. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	000	000	000												
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***												
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with Taura syndrome virus	000	000	000												
2. Infection with white spot syndrome virus	-(2023)	-(2023)	-(2023)										III	8	
3. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1	000	000	000												
4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	-(2023)	-(2023)	-(2023)										III	9	
5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus	000	000	000												
6. Infection with <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (White Tail disease)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)										III	10	
7. Infection with <i>Hepatobacter penaei</i> (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)	000	000	000												
8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	000	000	000												
9. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (Crayfish plague)	000	000	000												
10. Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)	000	000	000												
Non WOAH-listed diseases															
11. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i> (HPM-EHP)	000	000	000												
12. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMMD) of shrimps	***	***	***												
13. <i>Synbranchium eriocheiris</i> infection	***	***	***												
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with <i>Ranavirus</i> species	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)											11	
2. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	+(2024)	-(2024)	-(2024)										III	12	
3. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	000	000	000												

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Date: 21/06/2024 **Date:** 21/06/2024

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE														
1														
2														

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION^a			
LISTED BY THE WOAH			
Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus; Infection with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> .			
Molluscs: Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i> ; <i>Perkinsus marinus</i> .			
NOT LISTED BY THE WOAH			
Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease			
g/ Please use the following occurrence code:			
Occurrence code and symbol	Definition	Occurrence code and symbol	Definition
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)		
h/ If there is any changes on historical data, please highlight in RED			

I. 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 epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (last reported December 2023), Victoria (last reported 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	Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS) Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (last reported June 2022), Queensland (last reported August 2022), 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, and the Australian Capital Territory.
3	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy 1. Reported by Western Australia in February, based on active surveillance. 2. Species affected – Farmed 44 day old <i>Chrysophrys auratus</i> (pink snapper). 3. Clinical signs – Nil 4. Pathogen – Betanodavirus 5. Mortality rate – 10,000 (euthanised) 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – Two tanks 8. Containment measures – Destruction of all inhabitants across both tanks and decontamination of both tanks. 9. Laboratory confirmation – RT qPCR at ACDP 10. Publications – Nil Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported in July 2023), Queensland (last reported in March 2023), the Northern Territory (last reported December 2021), Tasmania (last reported April 2022), and New South Wales (last reported December 2021). Never reported in Victoria, and the Australian Capital Territory.
4	Enteric septicaemia of catfish (Infection with <i>Edwardsiella ictaluri</i>) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance. It has never been reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available for 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, in a closed aquarium in the Northern Territory (last reported 2011), and in PC2 containment facilities in both 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).
6	Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i> was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported April 2022), 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).
7	Infection with abalone herpesvirus 1. Reported by South Australia in February, based on active surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild adults <i>Haliotis rubra</i> (black lip abalone). 3. Clinical signs – Uneasiness and incoordination 4. Pathogen – Abalone viral ganglioneuritis 5. Mortality rate – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – Blacksea Reef, South Australia 8. Containment measures – Movement controls are in place restricting fishing activities and movement of risk product. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR at ACDP 10. Publications – Nil Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Victoria (last reported August 2023), New South Wales (last reported May 2021), Tasmania (last reported 2011). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).
8	Infection with white spot syndrome virus Infection with white spot syndrome virus (white spot disease) was not reported this period despite active and passive surveillance in NSW (last reported April 2023), Queensland (last reported in April/May 2020). Never reported despite passive surveillance in 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).
9	Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Northern Territory (last reported September 2023) and Queensland (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).
10	Infection with <i>Macrobrachium 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).
11	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), Queensland (last reported 1992). Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory.
12	Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium aenaromutans</i> 1. Reported by NSW in January and March, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – NSW-Unknown 3. Clinical signs – N/A 4. Pathogen – <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> 5. Mortality rate – NSW – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – NSW and VIC – Not applicable. 8. Containment measures – Not applicable 9. Laboratory confirmation – NSW-PCR at CESAR. 10. Publications – Nil Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> was not reported in this quarter but is considered endemic to Victoria (last reported December 2023), Queensland (last reported in January 2023), Tasmania (last reported September 2022), South Australia (last reported August 2022), and Western Australia (last reported 2013). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

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

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