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China, Peoples Republic of

Poultry and Products

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreak in Inner Mongolia

2005

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Report Highlights:

Last week China reported its 4th AI outbreak during 2005. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) killed 2,600 birds at a breeding poultry farm in China's northern region of Inner Mongolia, according to a Ministry of Agriculture report filed with the International Organization of Animal Health (OIE) on October 19. Approximately 91,100 birds were destroyed and 166,177 birds were vaccinated. No human infections were reported. The farm is near the regional capital of Huhhot.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Beijing [CH1]
[CH]

Summary

On October 19, 2005, China reported to OIE of an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Inner Mongolia in the northern grasslands of China. This is the fourth reported AI outbreak in China during 2005. The outbreak started on October 14. About 2,600 birds have been found dead in a breeding facility in Tengjiaying, a village near Hohhot, the capital of Inner Mongolia. Authorities destroyed another 91,100 birds. Preliminary tests done at the Harbin Veterinary Research Institute reveal the dead birds were infected by HPAI-H5N1. In response, authorities vaccinated 166,177 birds.

Following is China's notification to the International Organization of Animal Health (OIE).

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF ~) Follow-up report No. 3

See also: [12 August 2005](#), [24 June 2005](#), [10 June 2005](#), [27 May 2005](#), [9 July 2004](#)

Information received on 19 October 2005 from Mr. Jia Youling, Director General, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing:

End of previous report period: 10 August 2005 (see *Disease Information*, **18** [32], 259, dated 12 August 2005).

End of this report period: 19 October 2005.

Precise identification of agent: highly pathogenic avian influenza virus subtype H5.

Date of first confirmation of the event: 7 June 2005.

Nature of diagnosis: clinical, post-mortem and laboratory.

Details of new outbreak:

First administrative division	Lower administrative division	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location	Date of start of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak				
						susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered
Inner Mongolia	Huhehot municipality	village	Tengjiaying	14 Oct. 2005	avi	6,000	2,600	2,600	3,400	0

Description of affected population in the new outbreak: chickens and ducks.

Diagnosis:

Laboratory where diagnostic tests were performed	Diagnostic tests used	Date	Results
Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin (national reference laboratory for avian influenza)	- haemagglutination inhibition test; - RT-PCR ⁽¹⁾ .	19 Oct. 2005	positive
	intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) test	19 Oct. 2005	positive (high pathogenicity)

Source of new outbreak: contact with wild animals. Migrating birds often pass or congregate at a lake close to where the HPAI outbreak occurred.

Control measures undertaken:

- stamping out applied to the entire affected flock; killing and destruction of 87,700 birds outside the outbreak;
- quarantine;
- movement control inside the country;
- screening;
- zoning;
- vaccination;
- disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s);
- dipping/spraying.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak:

First administrative division	Total number of birds vaccinated	Details of the vaccine
Inner Mongolia	166,177	monovalent inactivated vaccine against subtype H5N2

Final report: no.

(1) RT-PCR: reverse transcriptase - polymerase chain reaction

End of Report.