Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious, but usually non-lethal disease of ruminants, characterized by vesiculation of the oral mucosa and of the skin of the feet (Thompson et al, 2001). The virus is endemic in domestic livestock populations in the Middle East (serotype O and A) (Knowles et al 2005). There are few reports of FMD in wildlife in the region, although FMD was reported in gazelles in Israel in 2007 (Promed, 2009) and Shimshony et al (1986) described a FMD outbreak in mountain gazelles that caused severe mortality.

Our article summarises the features of two outbreaks of FMD in one unvaccinated collection and a second vaccinated collection of wild ungulates and highlights the importance of vaccination protocols to protect wildlife in a region where infectious viral diseases, including FMD, are endemic.

Site 1 (unvaccinated) was a collection of dorcas gazelles (~100) (Gazella dorcas) and sika deer (~25) (Cervus nippon) living within a walled garden within Dubai. A dairy farm was located within the grounds. The week before the investigation many gazelles had died. On 29/12/2008 it was noted that the majority of deer and gazelles were lame (see Figures). Many young gazelles died. Although most of the deer were observed to be lame, none died. Four immobile gazelle were euthanased and submitted to the CVRL. Approximately 50% of the gazelle died over a 6 week period. Tongue erosions were observed, but foot lesions were not observed. FMD virus type O was isolated from tongue lesions, and organs.

Site 2 was a private collection comprising blackbuck (~80) (Antelope cervicapra), sand gazelle (~20) (Gazella subgutturosa monica), Arabian oryx (~45) (Oryx leucoryx), mountain gazelle (~8) (Gazella gazella), impala (~48) (Aepyceros melampus) and Speke’s gazelle (~36) (Gazella spekei) held at a collection outside Dubai. Most ungulates had been vaccinated annually against FMD since 2006. The Arabian oryx, mountain gazelle and Speke’s gazelle and a group of 10 sand gazelle were kept in fenced enclosures and the remaining sand gazelle population lived within the 350 hectares of the walled grounds of the collection. Although many of these animals were captured and vaccinated annually by herding them into a raceway system (O’Donovan and Bailey 2006), it was not possible to catch all of them. We estimate that 75 % of these animals were vaccinated 10-12 months previously. On 29/01/2009 a post parturient one month after primary vaccination, or even biannually a standard prophylactic regimen, follow up doses as in domestic livestock. However, from a practical perspective, capturing exotic hoofstock for booster injections one month after primary vaccination, or even biannually is practically impossible in most collections. Our observations indicate that, although most animals at site 2 were only vaccinated annually, they were afforded good protection when exposed to the same FMD strain that caused high mortality in unvaccinated gazelle at site 1. Clearly, further research is required in this area.

The source of infection was not confirmed for either outbreak. At site 1, the infection may have originated from recently imported livestock or from cow dung compost, both originating from adjacent countries where FMD is known to be endemic. At site 2, the authors were informed by local veterinarians that a sheep farm adjacent to the collection had FMD immediately prior to the outbreak in the wildlife.

These outbreaks demonstrate how FMD has the potential to wreak havoc upon a susceptible population of unvaccinated exotic ungulates managed in captivity. Few wildlife collections in the Middle East routinely vaccinate their animals against infectious diseases. An important reason is that large numbers of semi-free living exotic ungulates such as gazelles and oryx are challenging to catch and safely handle. Handling systems for exotic ungulates are becoming more commonly used (Turner, Fauna Research, USA). Since 2006 an annual vaccination programme was initiated for all ungulates at Site 2.

The abstract of a study by Kilgalon et al (2008) assessing the immunological response of Arabian oryx to FMD vaccine is presented in this newsletter. Kilgalon et al (2008) concluded that a single dose of FMD vaccine may not elicit a sufficient antibody response in Arabian oryx to confer lasting protection and recommended as a standard prophylactic regimen, follow up doses as in domestic livestock. However, from a practical perspective, capturing exotic hoofstock for booster injections one month after primary vaccination, or even biannually is practically impossible in most collections. Our observations indicate that, although most animals at site 2 were only vaccinated annually, they were afforded good protection when exposed to the same FMD strain that caused high mortality in unvaccinated gazelle at site 1. Clearly, further research is required in this area.

References

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