

Table 2

Diseases for which the risk associated with importation of Lord Derby eland from Cameroon are negligible – summarised reasons

| Disease | Reason |
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| Anaplasmosis | This disease and competent vectors are widely distributed throughout South Africa. Treatment and prevention methodologies are freely available |
| Bluetongue | This group of viruses is indigenous to southern Africa & 22/26 known serotypes occur in South Africa |
| <i>Border disease</i> ¹ | A pestivirus has been isolated from eland (relationship with border disease virus unclear). So eland may harbour the infection. However, this disease has been diagnosed in South Africa (Nettleton, 2004) and therefore the infection is not foreign to South Africa |
| Bovine babesiosis | This disease and competent vectors are widely distributed in South Africa. Treatment and prevention methodologies are freely available |
| Bovine campylobacteriosis | This disease has a world-wide distribution; no significant strain variation has been described |
| Bovine chlamydiosis | This disease has a world-wide distribution; no significant strain variation has been described |
| Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) | The infection, including both cytopathic and non-cytopathic variants, occur widely in southern Africa. Vaccines are available against the disease |
| <i>Brucella abortus</i> infection | Despite this being a controlled disease in South Africa, this infection occurs throughout the country, especially in the northern provinces of the country, i.e. the destination of these animals |
| Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) | There is no scientific evidence that wildlife generally or eland specifically are susceptible to this infection |
| Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) | There is no scientific evidence that wildlife generally or eland specifically are susceptible to this infection |
| Caprine arthritis /encephalitis | There is no scientific evidence that wildlife generally or eland specifically are susceptible to this infection. The infection is also probably already present in South Africa |
| Chlamydiosis | There are many species of chlamydia that cause a variety of infections in domestic and wild mammals; specific geographic distributions have not been described and they are therefore considered to be ubiquitous |
| Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) | This virus and its vector ticks occur widely in South Africa; it is also likely to occur in Cameroon |
| Epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD) | These viruses occur widely in parts of the world, including Africa, between latitudes 40° N & 35° S approximately. The probability is that this disease & its vectors occur in both Cameroon and South Africa |
| Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) | The virus occurs widely in South Africa. Vaccines are available |
| Lumpy skin disease (LSD) | The infection is widespread throughout Africa and the Middle East; therefore introduction would have negligible impact. There are no known strain differences within this viral genus |
| <i>Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF - snotsiekte)</i> | Eland are not natural hosts of AIHV-1 or OvHV-2 and so infection of eland is unlikely. However, even if they were to be infected these viruses are already widespread in South Africa in wildebeest and sheep populations |

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| Theileriosis | <i>T. taurotragi</i> is a benign infection of eland & cattle and is already endemic to South Africa. Pathogenic species of <i>Theileria</i> do not occur near to Cameroon |
| Trypanosomosis | Potential vectors of tsetse flies only occur in some northern regions of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Province. Wildlife movement within South Africa takes place irrespective of the origin of the wildlife, i.e. including from northern KZN |
| Rabies | Ruminants, other than kudu, are dead-end hosts of this infection, i.e. even if the infection were to be introduced with the LDE the infection would not spread to other animals in the country |
| West Nile fever (WNF) | This virus is widespread in Africa, including South Africa (Bunning et al., 2004); therefore, even if the LDE were to be infected this would have negligible impact on local vector and avian/mammalian host species. |