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# First detection of Ebola-Reston virus in pigs

## *FAO/OIE/WHO offer assistance to the Philippines*

**MANILA 23 December 2008** – Following the detection of the Ebola-Reston virus in pigs in the Philippines, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) announced today that the government of the Philippines has requested the three agencies send an expert mission to work with human and animal health experts in the Philippines to further investigate the situation.

An increase in pig mortality on swine farms in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan in 2007 and 2008 prompted the Government of the Philippines to initiate laboratory investigations. Samples taken from ill pigs in May, June and September 2008 were sent to international reference laboratories which confirmed in late October that the pigs were infected with a highly virulent strain of Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) as well as the Ebola-Reston virus.

Although co-infection in pigs is not unusual, this is the first time globally that an Ebola-Reston virus has been isolated in swine. It is not, however, the first time that the Ebola-Reston virus has been found in the Philippines: it was found in monkeys from the Philippines in outbreaks that occurred in 1989-1990, 1992, and 1996.

The Ebola virus belongs to the Filoviridae family (filovirus) and is comprised of five distinct species: Zaïre, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Bundibugyo and Reston. Zaïre, Sudan and Bundibugyo species have been associated with large Ebola hemorrhagic fever (EHF) outbreaks in Africa with high case fatality ratio (25-90%) while Côte d'Ivoire and Reston have not. Reston species can infect humans but no serious illness or death in humans have been reported to date.

Since being informed of this event in late November, FAO, OIE and WHO have been making every effort to gain a better understanding of the situation and are working closely with the Philippines Government and local animal and human health experts.

The Department of Health of the Philippines has reported that initial laboratory tests on animal handlers and slaughterhouse workers who were thought to have come into contact with infected pigs were negative for Ebola Reston infection, and that additional testing is ongoing. The Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) of the Philippines Department of Agriculture has notified the OIE that all infected animals were destroyed and buried or burned, the infected premises and establishments have been disinfected and the affected areas are under strict quarantine and movement control. Vaccination of swine against PRRS is ongoing in the Province of Bulacan. PRRS is not transmissible to humans.

The planned joint FAO/OIE/WHO team will work with country counterparts to address, through field and laboratory investigation, important questions as to the source of the virus, its transmission, its virulence and its natural habitat, in order to provide appropriate guidance for animal and human health protection.

Until these questions can be answered, the FAO and WHO stressed the importance of carrying out basic good hygiene practices and food handling measures.

Ebola viruses are normally transmitted via contact with the blood or other bodily fluids of an infected animal or person. In all situations, even in the absence of identified risks, meat handling and preparation should be done in a clean environment (table top, utensils, knives) and meat handlers should follow good personal hygiene practices (e.g. clean hands, clean protective clothing). In general, hands should be regularly washed while handling raw meat.

Pork from healthy pigs is safe to eat as long as either the fresh meat is cooked properly (i.e. 70°C in all part of the food, so that there is no pink meat and the juices run clear), or, in the case of uncooked processed pork, national safety standards have been met during production, processing and distribution.

Meat from sick pigs or pigs found dead should not be eaten and should not enter the food

chain or be given to other animals. Ill animals should be reported to the competent authorities and proper hygiene precautions and protection should be taken when destroying and disposing of sick or dead pigs. The Philippines Department of Agriculture has advised the Philippine public to buy its meat only from National Meat Inspection Services certified sources.

As a general rule, proper hygiene and precautionary measures (wearing gloves, goggles and protective clothing) should also be exercised when slaughtering or butchering pigs. This applies both to industrial and home-slaughtering of pigs. Children and those not involved in the process of slaughtering should be kept away.

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*Maria Zampaglione*

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Tel: +33 (0)1 44 15 18 88 - Fax: +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87 - Email: [oie@oie.int](mailto:oie@oie.int)

医薬品  
 医薬部外品 研究報告 調査報告書  
 化粧品

別紙 3-3

識別番号・報告回数	回	報告日 年 月 日	第一報入手日 2009年2月17日	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称		研究報告の公表状況	Ebola-Reston in pigs and humans in the Philippines. www.who.int/csr/don/2009_02_03/en/print.html	公表国	
販売名(企業名)				スイス	
研究報告の概要	2009年1月、フィリピン政府はエボラレストンウイルス株 (ERV) 罹患ブタからヒトへの最初の伝播が認められた可能性が高いことを公表した。罹患ブタとの直接接触があったと考えられた5名は抗ERV抗体に対して陽性結果を示しているもののいずれも良好な健康状態にあると考えられ、臨床徴候を呈した者はいなかった。しかしながら、感染した5名は健康成人であり、当該ウイルスが高齢者、免疫が低下した者、妊婦、小児或いは基礎疾患のある者などの他の集団に及ぼし得る影響については不明である。フィリピン政府はこれら5名に関連する接触者の追跡などのERVによるヒトおよび動物の健康リスクを制限する方策を実施中である。				使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等 BYL-2009-0369 The Lancet Infectious Disease 9; 148, 2009
	報告企業の意見	今後の対応			
米国ではアジアを起源とするERVの感染が、動物において報告されており、そのため弊社の組換え製品の培養培地に用いる血漿分画製剤を製造するための血漿ドナーが、感染動物と接触していた可能性があるという理論上のリスクがある。しかしながら、こうした状況に至る可能性は極めて低く、また、エボラウイルスはエンベロープウイルスであるため、製造工程におけるウイルス除去・不活化工程が有効である。		現時点で新たな安全対策上の措置を講じる必要はないと考える。今後、米国におけるERV感染のアウトブレイクが発生した場合には、動物からヒトへの感染の情報収集に努める。			

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## Ebola Reston in pigs and humans in the Philippines

3 February 2009 -- On 23 January 2009, the Government of the Philippines announced that a person thought to have come in contact with sick pigs had tested positive for Ebola Reston Virus (ERV) antibodies (IgG). On 30 January 2009 the Government announced that a further four individuals had been found positive for ERV antibodies: two farm workers in Bulacan and one farm worker in Pangasinan - the two farms currently under quarantine in northern Luzon because of ERV infection was found in pigs - and one butcher from a slaughterhouse in Pangasinan. The person announced on 23 January to have tested positive for ERV antibodies is reported to be a backyard pig farmer from Valenzuela City - a neighbourhood within Metro Manila.

The Philippine Department of Health has said that the people who tested positive appear to be in good health and have not suffered from any significant illnesses in the past 12 months. The investigation team reported that it was possible that all 5 individuals had been exposed to the virus as a result of direct contact with sick pigs. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is not common practice among these animal handlers:

From these observations and previous studies of ERV, the virus has shown it can be transmitted to humans, without resulting in illness. However, the evidence available relates only to healthy adults and it would be premature to conclude the health effects of the virus on all population groups. The threat to human health is likely to be low for healthy adults but is unknown for all other population groups, such as immuno-compromised persons, persons with underlying medical conditions, pregnant women and children.

The Philippine Government is conducting contact tracing in relation to the five individuals who tested positive for antibodies. In addition, testing is ongoing for other persons who could have come into contact with sick pigs on the two quarantined farms in the provinces of Bulacan and Pangasinan where pigs co-infected with the Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS) and ERV were reported in 2008. The two farms remain under quarantine and the Philippine Government is maintaining its voluntary hold of exports of live pigs and fresh and frozen pork meat.

The Philippine Government has announced a combined Department of Health and Department of Agriculture strategy to limit the animal and human health risks of the Ebola Reston Virus and emphasized that local governments, the pig farming industry and the public will play a critical role in the strategy.

Along with its international partners, the WHO will continue to support the Philippine Government in its efforts to gain a better understanding of the Ebola Reston virus, its effects on humans, and the measures that need to be taken to reduce any risks to human health.

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## 医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

識別番号・報告回数		報告日	第一報入手日 2009. 2. 18	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅷ因子	研究報告の公表状況	Hamaguchi T, Noguchi-Shinohara M, Nozaki I, Nakamura Y, Sato T, Kitamoto T, Mizusawa H, Yamada M. Emerg Infect Dis. 2009 Feb;15(2):265-71.	公表国 日本	
販売名(企業名)	クロスエイトM250(日本赤十字社) クロスエイトM500(日本赤十字社) クロスエイトM1000(日本赤十字社)				
研究報告の概要	<p>○医学的処置と孤発性クロイツフェルト・ヤコブ病のリスク(日本、1999～2008年) 孤発性クロイツフェルト・ヤコブ病(sCJD)と医学的処置との関連性を解明するため、日本において1999～2008年の期間にCJDサーベイランス委員会により登録された患者の医学的処置(すべての外科治療、脳神経外科手術、眼科手術および輸血)について分析した。</p> <p>sCJD患者753名および対照210名の年齢層別化症例対照調査および同一病院で神経外科的処置または眼科処置を受けた患者についての調査を行った。比較的小規模な対照群であったが、sCJD発症前に施行された当該医学的処置によりプリオン病が感染したという証拠は見つからなかった。sCJD発症後にsCJD患者の4.5%が手術を受けた(脳外科手術0.8%、眼科手術1.9%を含む)。プリオン病伝播に対する特別な予防措置はとられなかったが、幸いにも、これらの手術に起因するプリオン病患者は特定されなかった。</p> <p>我々の所見は、外科的処置または輸血はsCJDの発生にほとんど影響を及ぼさないことを示している。</p>				使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等
報告企業の意見		今後の対応			
日本において1999～2008年の期間にCJDサーベイランス委員会により登録された患者の医学的処置と孤発性クロイツフェルト・ヤコブ病(sCJD)との関連性について分析した結果、外科的処置または輸血はsCJDの発生にほとんど影響を及ぼさないことを示しているとの報告である。		本報告を含めて、これまでの疫学研究等では、血液製剤を介して古典的CJD(孤発性、遺伝性および医原性CJD)が伝播するという証拠はない。またCJDの病原因子とされる異常プリオンが本製剤の製造工程で効果的に除去されるとの成績もあるが、第Ⅷ因子製剤を介しvCJDに感染する可能性が示唆された報告もあることから、今後も引き続き情報の収集に努める。なお、日本赤十字社は、CJD、vCJDの血液を介する感染防止の目的から、献血時に過去の海外渡航歴(旅行及び居住)、CJDの既往歴(本人、血縁者)、hGH製剤投与の有無を確認し、該当するドナーを無期限に献血延期としている。			

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