viruses showed high nucleotide identities, which suggested that the outbreak viruses in domestic ducks and Baikal teals might have an identical origin. Although research on the epidemiologic features of this outbreak is currently underway, it seems likely that on the basis of reassortant sequence features of the 8 genome segments, these 3 distinct viruses originated in eastern China. These influenza viruses are a potential threat to the poultry population in South Korea, including gallinaceous birds during movement of domestic ducks through the distribution network of live bird markets.

Acknowledgments

We thank Hyuk-Man Kwon, Chun-Tae Im, and Kyeong-Hwa Han for excellent technical assistance; and the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs for conducting animal disease control for HPAI.

Youn-Jeong Lee, Hyun-Mi Kang, Eun-Kyoun Lee, Byung-Min Song, Jipseol Jeong, Yong-Kuk Kwon, Hye-Ryoung Kim, Kyu-Jun Lee, Mi-Seon Hong, Il Jang, Kang-Seuk Choi, Ji-Ye Kim, Hyun-Jeong Lee, Min-Su Kang, Ok-Mi Jeong, Jong-Ho Baek, Yi-Seok Joo, Yong Ho Park, and Hee-Soo Lee

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DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2006.140233

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Zika virus is a mosquito-borne positive-sense, single-stranded RNA virus in the family Flaviviridae, genus Flavivirus that causes a mild, acute febrile illness similar to dengue. In 1947, scientists researching yellow fever placed a rhesus macaque in a cage in the Zika Forest (zika meaning “overgrown” in the Luganda language), near the East African Virus Research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda. A fever developed in the monkey, and researchers isolated from its serum a transmissible agent that was first described as Zika virus in 1952. It was subsequently isolated from a human in Nigeria in 1954. From its discovery until 2007, confirmed cases of Zika virus infection from Africa and Southeast Asia were rare. In 2007, however, a major epidemic occurred in Yap Island, Micronesia. More recently, epidemics have occurred in Polynesia, Easter Island, the Cook Islands, and New Caledonia.