

## Preface

In 1998, a shocking news on mass mortality of carp and koi was running into all over the world as reported from Israel, several European countries and the United State.

Soon, it revealed that the mass mortality of carp and koi was caused by a new specific viral disease so call as koi herpesvirus disease (KHVD). After that, it reported that the outbreak of KHVD was spread into Indonesia and Asian countries, and gave a great impact on carp and koi as a serious damage of mass mortality in both natural and cultured ones.

Though there was no reports for the outbreak of KHVD in Japan at that time, koi herpesvirus (KHV) was designated as a “Specific Disease” under the Law to Ensure Sustainable Aquaculture Production (LESAP) in 30 June 2003 because it could cause mass mortality of carp and koi when an outbreak is happen in Japan. And finally, the massive death of carp in Lake Kasumigaura and Kitaura of Ibaraki Prefecture in early October 2003 was observed. That was also the first case which the occurrence of KHVD was confirmed in Japan.

Under the state of emergency, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) requested every prefecture to detect KHVD. At the same time on-consignment of MAFF, Fisheries Research Agency (FRA) has conducted imminent research studies on tracing KHVD. And the National Research Institute of Aquaculture (NRIA), FRA, gave the guideline which provides etiological information, symptom, diagnostic procedures by a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test for KHV detection and other important characteristics of the disease through the technical training (seminar) which was held in NRIA due to learn PCR procedure for KHV detection. After that, PCR inspection for KHV infection was established in accordance with the chart in the guideline. Since then, the MAFF has shown its appropriate preventive measures against KHVD spread according to the LESAP. And the MAFF was also working on the Expert Council Meeting for checking and improving the current situation of quarantine system of aquatic products.

Under the current circumstance, the International Symposium on KHVD was held at 13 March 2004 in Pacifico Yokohama Japan with a collaboration of four organizations, the Fisheries Research Agency (FRA), the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the Fisheries Agency Japan (FAJ) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Without their collaboration and support, this symposium could not be achieved.

In this symposium, the keynote lecture by Prof. Ronald P. Hedrick from the University of California, Davis, the U.S.A., a foremost expert on the disease provided variable information on the current status, measures for prevention and removal against KHVD. In addition, experts of various

countries from Europe, Asia and Japan in research and related field, gave together to disseminate and exchange the latest information on the disease and discuss on the control of KHVD for aiming appropriate preventive measures against its spread.

Sixteen papers were presented in the symposium. Ten full papers and five modified abstracts have been accepted for this Proceedings.

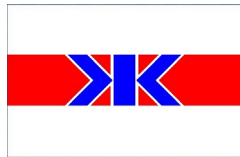
Finally I would like to give my most sincere thanks to the following four collaborative organizations for their greatly support together with their logo marks below.



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Southeast Asian Fisheries  
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Executive Director  
Fisheries Research Agency