

# Regulation

Regulation on notifiable animal diseases and notification

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## Aim

**Article 1:** The purpose of this Regulation; Except for special provisions regarding the eradication and /or prophylaxis of animal diseases, it regulates the procedures and principles regarding the notification of the emergence of notifiable animal diseases and the abolition of restrictions imposed on these diseases after the eradication of the last outbreak.

## Comprehension

**Article 2:** This Regulation covers the emergence of notifiable animal diseases after the eradication of the last epidemic and the removal of restrictions on these diseases.

# Regulation on notifiable animal diseases and notification

Base

**Article 3:** This Regulation;

- a) Based on the clause (ç) and the sixth paragraph of the first paragraph of Article 4 of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law No. 5996 dated 11/6/2010
- b) It has been prepared in parallel with the European Union Council Directive 82/894 / EEC on the notification of animal diseases and the European Union Commission Decision No. 2005/176 / EC, which regulates the forms and codes for the notification of animal diseases.

## Definitions

### Article 4:

- a) Ministry
- b) **Primary outbreak:** The first outbreak in the country or emerging in the same or a different region without an epidemiological connection,
- c) **Secondary outbreak:** Other outbreaks of the same disease seen after the primary outbreak in the infected area,
- d) **Management:** An agricultural or non-agricultural establishment or facility in which animals are bred or kept,
- e) **Outbreak:** The management or region where the animals are kept together in which the existence of any of the diseases included in Annex-1 is confirmed; If the disease is detected in the carcass, the management or region where the animal is located,
- f) **Official veterinarian:**
- g) **Case:** Official confirmation of any disease included in Annex-1 on an animal or a carcass,
- h) **Competent authority:**

## Notification

**Article 5:** Animal owners and keepers, veterinarians and headmen, village guards, flockers, shepherds, ship captains, station or customs officers or administrators who are aware of contagious animal diseases or animal deaths with unknown cause should inform the competent authority

# Notifiable animal diseases

1. Foot and Mouth disease
2. Bovine brucellosis
3. Bovine tuberculosis
4. Rabies
5. Blue tongue
6. Rinderpest
7. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
8. Ovine-caprine brucellosis
9. Sheep and goat plague
10. Ovine-caprine pox
11. Anthrax
12. Scrapie
13. Avian Influenza
14. Newcastle
15. Pullorum
16. Fowl typhoid
17. Glanders
18. Durin (At frengisi)

# Notifiable animal diseases

19. Equine infectious anemia
20. Equine encephalomyelitis (all types, including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis)
21. African horse sickness
22. African swine fever
23. Classic swine fever
24. Vesicular diseases of pigs
25. Small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*)
26. American foulbrood
27. *Tropilaelaps* mite
28. Feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE)
29. Lumpy skin disease
30. Infectious stomatitis (Vesicular stomatitis)
31. Rift Valley fever
32. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
33. Enzootic bovine leukosis
34. Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)

# Domestic Health Policy and Quarantine Measures

## Rinderpest

- a) The place where the rinderpest occurred is quarantined. Sale of buffalo and cattle products in the market of the diseased place is prohibited.

If the disease occurs in a few districts of the province, all animal parks, markets and fairs of the province are closed. Transport of animal and animal stuff is stopped.

- b) In cases where the rinderpest spreads rapidly, it is prohibited to transport cattle and buffalo in the quarantine zone, station and main roads.



- c) If all the signs of rinderpest disease are seen clearly, cattle and buffalo are killed and buried in two-meter-deep pits with quicklime poured over them. When not possible, it is destroyed by burning completely.
- d) Animals in the quarantine zone with a body temperature of 39.8 ° C and above are also killed and destroyed with compensation.
- e) Cattle and water buffaloes suspected of being infected with rinderpest are taken under surveillance for 21 days and the temperatures of animals are controlled every other day. The temperatures of those whose body temperature is above 39, 8¼C are checked every day. Those whose body temperature does not fall below 39, 8¼C are accepted as infected then killed and destroyed. Animals that do not change their body temperature until the end of the observation are accepted as non-iftected. They are vaccinated and released.

- f) When rinderpest occurs, the vaccination program and principles to be applied are determined by the Ministry and immediately reported to the governorships.
- g) It is forbidden to remove cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and poultry animals, and animal items from places that were quarantined as a result of rinderpest disease.
- h) It is allowed to take out animals and camels in the quarantine area after disinfection. In the quarantine place, poultry must be kept in coops or cages and dogs must be tied.
- i) In areas with rinderpest, sheep and goat herds are not contacted with cattle and water buffalo under quarantine and are not taken into their stables.

- j) In the case of rinderpest in cattle and water buffaloes, the first pier, station or patient they will arrive at is killed and destroyed with the decision of the health policy commission, while transporting in the country by land and water vehicles. Others are slaughtered at the nearest slaughterhouse. Skin and feet are disinfected. Procedures are made regarding the meats according to this Regulation and the Inspection Instruction of Meats.
- k) When the rinderpest is out on markets and fairs, cattle and buffaloes in the market and fair are quarantined. Infected and suspected to be infected animals are killed and destroyed with the decision of the animal health policy commission. Suspects of transmission are kept under surveillance for 21 days. Those who are found non-infected at the end of the period of observation are vaccinated and released.

- l) If rinderpest occurs in slaughterhouses, infected and suspected to be infected are killed and destroyed with **compensation**. Other buffaloes and cattles are slaughtered. Skin and nails are released after disinfection.
- m) Those who come into contact with infected or suspicious animals should disinfect their hands, clothes and shoes. Unless the vehicles used for transport are disinfected, the belongings and materials belonging to the patients are not used. It is used after disinfecting the floor, walls, feeders and compartments of the place where infected animals are located.
- n) Provincial directorates of the Ministry are obliged to implement the rinderpest protective vaccination program by first assigning all facilities and personnel.
- o) The quarantine applied due to cattle plague is removed by making the necessary disinfection 30 days after the last death or recovery.