

# Notifiable animal diseases

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

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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

## Anthrax

- a) According to the decision of the animal health police commission, "Anthrax signs are placed at the entry and exit points of the diseased area."
- b) Animals that die from anthrax are destroyed by burning if possible, or buried with their skins by pouring quicklime on them in two-meter deep pits.
- c) The feed and water containers of infected and infection suspicious animals cannot be removed from their location and cannot be used for other animals. It is not allowed to enter the places where infected and suspicious animals are present with bare feet. Animal keepers should not have wounds on their hands or in open areas of their body.

- d) Slaughtering infected and suspicious animals and **consuming their meat is prohibited**. Their skin, hair, horns and nails are confiscated and destroyed.
- e) The milk, fleece and hair of infected animals and animals with suspected contamination are destroyed.
- f) If anthrax occurs while being transported in herds and animals on the road, animals are separated. Non-infected animals are quarantined in a separate place. If a new patient is not detected among infected animals within five days, the herd is allowed to move.

- g) **Animals dying from anthrax are not autopsied.** However, cadavers are dug into the pit to be buried in order to obtain diseased material. After the process is completed, quicklime is poured and buried immediately.
- h) Unvaccinated cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are prohibited from entering the quarantine zone until the anthrax disease is over. Animals vaccinated against anthrax are allowed.
- i) Bovines, intended to be transported from the quarantine zone to the slaughterhouse are examined by the veterinarian. Animals found to be non-infected are immediately sent to the nearest slaughterhouse by closed vehicles for slaughter. The veterinarian reports the situation to the veterinarian of slaughterhouse.

- j) **Since anthrax can be transmitted to humans**, the veterinarian inform the owners and local health authorities about the disease.
- k) Animals are prohibited to enter grasslands and water sources contaminated with microorganism of anthrax disease. Animals that need to be grazed and irrigated in these areas are vaccinated against anthrax and allowed to enter the contaminated area 15 days after vaccination.
- l) Animal feeds suspected to be contaminated with anthrax microbe are evaluated according to laboratory results. The positive ones are destroyed.

- m) Stables where animals with infected or suspected are kept; After the materials and animal feeds and their waste have been disinfected, non-infected animals are allowed to enter these area.
- n) **15 days** after the last animal's recovery or death the quarantine due to anthrax disease is removed by disinfection

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## Bovine Tuberculosis

The animal health policy commission convenes when systematic examinations of cows are carried out in commercial dairy farming areas or when tuberculin tests are performed or when tuberculosis disease is detected in studies related to projects carried out by the Ministry. According to the disease report prepared by the veterinarian, the disease is announced.

- a) Animals with tuberculosis are slaughtered with **compensation**
- b) Tuberculin test is applied to breeding cattle coexisting with an animal with tuberculosis disease. Those with positive test results are slaughtered with **compensation**

- c) If the result of the tuberculin test applied to breeding cattle brought from abroad is negative, the tuberculin test is performed **again after two months** at the places where they go. Those who give negative results in this test are considered non-infected.
- d) Dairy breeders have to examine their cows for tuberculosis and have a tuberculin test every year. The veterinarian issues a health certificate for infected animals and gives it to the owner. The owners who do not have this test are reported to the prosecutor's office to take legal action.
- e) The Bovine Tuberculosis Regulation is applied in matters related to the application and results of the tuberculin test.

- f) Animals cannot be kept in barns with tuberculosis unless the area is disinfected. The feed and materials of infected and suspicious cattle are destroyed by burning or burial. Milk containers are disinfected with steam or medication.
- g) The milk of cows in areas with tuberculosis disease is not sold as raw.
- h) Quarantine in tuberculosis is limited to the barn or place where the disease occurs. If the test result is negative in animals other than the infected animals, the test is repeated two months later. Animals with a negative second test result are considered non-infected and the quarantine are removed after disinfection.