

# Notifiable animal diseases

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

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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)

## Avian Influenza

The veterinarian, who is informed about the occurrence of Avian Influenza, prepares the report according to the results of the laboratory examinations. Then animal health policy commission announce the occurrence of the disease.

- a) The cadavers of dead poultry are kept separate until the veterinarian arrives the place where the disease occurred. If there is a rank animals they are destroyed by burning or burial. The veterinarian sends the samples from infected animals to the laboratory for diagnosis.
- b) **A temporary cord** is placed until the laboratory result is reached, and infected animals and suspected animals kept separate. Non-infected animals are prevented to contact infected animals.

- c) No one other than zookeeper is allowed into the place of infected and suspicious animals. Necessary disinfection measures should be taken here.
- d) At the entrance and exit of the disease area, signs with avian influenza are hung. Domestic and wild poultry are not allowed in the quarantine places and it is not allowed to transport animals from these places. All poultry in an infected places is destroyed.
- e) It is forbidden to take eggs, poultry manure, and feed from places that are quarantined due to the disease, these animal substances are destroyed.
- f) When avian influenza disease is suspected in poultry during transportation, all animals are quarantined by the provincial and district directorates of their location. When the disease is definitely detected, all animals and litters are destroyed.

- g) Quarantine measures taken for avian influenza are removed **21 days** after the last recovery or death.
- h) When avian influenza disease is detected in poultry brought to border gates from abroad, they are destroyed where they are located.
- i) In the fight against avian influenza, measures are taken in accordance with the Avian Influenza Protection and Control Instruction for the matters not included in this Regulation.

## NewCastle Disease

- a) Informing that the poultry have Newcastle disease or suspicion, the veterinarian immediately goes to the places where the disease occurs.
- b) The veterinarian conducts the necessary examinations and epidemiological examinations at the disease site, and takes the necessary precautions and sends the samples to the laboratory for definitive diagnosis.
- c) According to the report of the laboratory, in the case of Newcastle disease, the veterinarian issues the report of the disease. The commission takes and announces the disease based on the report of the veterinarian.
- d) At the entrances and exits of the area where the disease occurs, signs that "NEWCASTLE DISEASE HAVE" are hung. The entry and exit of poultry and any items belonging to the quarantine area are subject to the permission of the local Animal Health Policy Commission. However, animals that show no signs of disease in the quarantine zone are allowed to be slaughtered and sent for slaughter with the veterinarian.

- e) The transportation of other animals, other than poultry, and any related products and materials in the area where Newcastle disease has occurred is also subject to the permission of the local Animal Health Commission.
- f) All poultry in the management where the disease occurred are killed without delay at the place. All poultry and eggs are destroyed. All these procedures are carried out to minimize the spread of the disease.
- g) Animal materials at risk of contamination such as poultry feed, litter in the management where the disease occurs are destroyed.
- h) Meat of poultry animals that are determined to be slaughtered during the incubation period are detected and destroyed.

- i) Hatching eggs shipped from the flocks where the disease occurs during the incubation period of the disease, or table eggs shipped without disinfection are detected and destroyed, but in case of hatching eggs are officially observed.
- j) When Newcastle disease is suspected in poultry during transportation, all animals are quarantined by the Provincial and District Directorates of their location. When the disease is definitely detected, all poultry animals and litters are destroyed.
- k) Quarantine measures taken for NewCastle disease removed **21 days** after the last recovery or death. For pigeons and other caged birds, quarantine measures are applied for at least **21 days** after appropriate cleaning and disinfection following the applications in clauses (f) and (g) or at least **60 days** in cases where these control and destruction measures cannot be applied.