

Notifiable animal diseases

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

Notifiable animal diseases

20. Equine infectious anemia
21. Equine encephalomyelitis (all types, including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis)
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)

African Horse Sickness (Horse Plague)

- a) Infected equine animals are separated and killed **with compensation** and destroyed along with their skin.
- b) The horse plague sign is placed at the entry and exit points of the place where the disease occurs.
- c) No equine animals are allowed in the quarantine zone; The stables of the animals in the place where the disease occurs are sprayed against flies.
- d) Animals suspected of infection and contamination are kept separately. Body temperatures are controlled constantly. Animals with high body temperature, body edema, mouth and nasal discharge are killed immediately and destroyed **with compensation.**

- e) In order to prevent transmission of the disease, animals in and around the place where the disease occurred are vaccinated with horse plague vaccine. Preventive vaccinations to be made in the country are applied according to the program given by the Ministry.
- f) Animals that die or are killed by horse plague are buried in two-meter deep pits or destroyed by burning.
- g) Since horse plague disease is transmitted by flies, the stables and windows of the stables of equine animals are closed with fly-proof wires and the animals are not taken outside during the disease.
- h) Since the flies that transmit horse plague, live in puddles and marshes, no animal is allowed in these places, if possible, these areas are sprayed.

- i) Vaccination program to be established in our country are determined by the Ministry.
- j) Quarantine measures in equine plague are removed by disinfection **60 days** after the last death.

Blue tongue Disease

- a) Infected and suspicious sheep are separated. Suspected contamination should be kept separately.
- b) Since flies carry the virus of blue tongue disease, animals and animal shelters are sprayed with medication.
- c) If possible, flocks of sheep are moved from low plains and swampy places to higher places to prevent the disease from spreading to healthy animals.
Animals without disease are vaccinated.
- d) Animals are kept indoors in the afternoon and at night.
- e) It is forbidden to bring sheep, goats and cattle in or out of the quarantine area. Vaccinated sheep are allowed to enter the area.

- f) According to the program organized by the Ministry, protective vaccinations are applied to sheep in regions where blue tongue disease is or is likely to be seen.
- g) Quarantine measures blue tongue disease are removed **40 days** after the last recovery and death.

Sheep and goat plague

- a) The place where sheep and goat plague occurs is quarantined and signs of the disease are placed in the area. The sale of small ruminant animals in the market is prohibited.
- b) The attenuated homologous **PPR vaccine** or attenuated **rinderpest vaccine** is administered to ovine animals that are open to infection, other than animals suspected of contamination.
- c) In cases where sheep and goat plague is spreading rapidly, it is prohibited to transport sheep and goats in the quarantine zone, stations and main roads.
- d) The sheep and goats died of the plague, that were not autopsied and animals that were autopsied on suspicion of infection were buried in two-meter deep pits by pouring quicklime or burning them.

- e) It is forbidden to remove sheep, goats, cattle, buffalo and poultry, grass and animal items from places quarantined as a result of sheep and goat plague. After disinfection, camels, ruminant animals and skin of cattle are allowed to be removed.
- f) When plague disease is detected in sheep and goats during transportation, infected animals are quarantined for **21 days** at the first pier, station or other places.
- g) Those who come into contact with infected or suspicious animals should disinfect their hands, clothes and shoes. Items and materials belonging to infected animals, vehicles used in transportation are not used without disinfection. The floor, walls, and compartments of the place where infected animals are located are used after disinfection. The feeds in the infected place can be given to equine animals.

- h) Vaccination program in the sheep and goat plague is regulated by the Ministry.
- i) The quarantine measures due to sheep and goat plague is removed by making the necessary disinfection **30 days** after the last death or recovery.