

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. Equine infectious anemia
19. Ovine-caprine brucellosis
20. Bovine brucellosis

Notifiable animal diseases

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)

Scrapie

- a) The veterinarian, who receives the notification of the disease, immediately goes to the disease site and makes the necessary examinations. One or more animals dying and / or infected due to scrapie are sent to the laboratory for diagnosis. The herd or management is **temporarily cordoned** off until laboratory results are obtained.
- b) Animals that are temporarily cordoned are isolated from all other animals at the place determined by the veterinarian during birth and for the next 72 hours if pregnant. Placenta, placental membrane fragments and birth fluids and infectious mat are destroyed by burial or burning under appropriate conditions. After the birth , the back parts and feet of the animal are disinfected under the control of a veterinarian with appropriate disinfectants and the animal is included in the herd.

- c) If the suspicion of scrapie is removed as a result of the laboratory examination, the temporary cord placed on the suspected animals is removed.
- d) Depending on the report of laboratory, when scrapie disease is detected in sheep and goats, the animal health policy commission convenes and announces the disease exit decision.
- e) In the infected herd, all sheep and goats, contaminated feed, all materials made from wood or contamination tools, embryos and eggs are properly disposed of. After the necessary disinfection with suitable disinfectants, the cord is removed.
- f) Research is conducted to determine the origin of the infected animal or animals at risk. If disease is detected in herds under the risk, action is taken according to clause (e).

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

- a) When BSE and suspected to infected with BSE animals are detected in a management, they are buried by burning.
- b) In the pedigree records of animals that have been diagnosed with BSE in the past and animals that consume common feed, the phrase "BSE May Be Infected" is entered and these animals are monitored for their lifetime in terms of BSE table.
- c) The Ministry determines the principles of struggle it and informs the governorships.

Equine infectious anemia

- a) In accordance with the procedure, blood serum taken from horses with suspected disease is sent to the laboratory.
- b) Animals found to be infected or suspected of disease are buried in deep pits by pouring lime on them or burning them. Animals thought to be suspected of contamination are housed at least 200 meters away from healthy animals, in places protected from fly infestation.
- c) Disinfection is applied to the flies as the infection is transmitted by the flies like mosquito.
- d) The feeders, floors and walls, tools, furniture and materials in the place where the infected and contaminated animals are placed are used after disinfection.

- e) Seropositive animals are subjected to serological examination **3 months after** removal from the herd. If the examination results are negative, disinfection is carried out and the quarantine measures due to the equine infectious anemia disease is removed.