

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)

Bovine Brucellosis

- a) The cows which make abortion are separated from the other animals and samples are sent to the laboratory for diagnosis.
- b) All other cattle coexisting with infected and suspected animals are examined by the veterinarian for the contamination.
- c) Animals detected with brucellosis disease as a result of laboratory examination and all animals in the herd, village, barn or pasture in which they are classified with the infected animals are observed as suspect of disease. Serological examination of blood serum or milk is done every six months. **If no abortion occurs in one year and the blood serum in the last two or six months is negative, these animals are considered non-infected.**

- d) If the brucellosis disease is detected by laboratory examination, breeding and cattle are slaughtered **with compensation**. For the meat of these animals the procedures are made according to the Regulation and Meat Inspection Instruction.
- e) It is obligatory for bulls used as breeders to have their blood serum examined **three times with an interval of six months**. **Bulls whose disease is detected as a result of laboratory examination are not used for breeding; is castrated**.
- f) In infected herds, cattle under one year old are separated and a separate herd is created. Where not possible, they are kept with non-infected animals.
- g) Infected and suspected contamination cows are kept in separate places and milking of these herds is done by different people and vehicles. It is forbidden to mix all milk. If the Brucella bacteria are found in the milk by laboratory examination, this milk of cows is destroyed. It is allowed to consume germ-free milk by boiling or pasteurizing or as yogurt. Milk of infected cows is not allowed to spill on the ground or the environment during milking. Calves are prevented from sucking the milk of infected cows.

- g) Cows in infected herds are delivered in a separate location for birth. After birth, they are left in the same place until vaginal discharge is gone. Then the back and feet of the animals are disinfected, removed from the birthplace and included to the herd.
- h) Among animals with brucellosis, the meat of animals that are very weak is destroyed by cutting. For other meats, procedure is applied according to the Meat Regulation and Inspection Instruction.
- i) Quarantine in brucellosis is limited by the location of the disease. If there is no abortion within a year at the place where brucellosis is detected and the blood tests of the last two six months are found negative, the animals are considered non-infected. Quarantine measures are removed after disinfection.

- j) The vaccination program for brucellosis and the vaccine to be used are determined by the Ministry. The animals in which the brucellosis vaccine has been administered are marked according to the instructions given.
- k) The inspection and control of commercial dairy farms in terms of brucellosis disease is carried out according to the instructions given by the Ministry.

Ovine-caprine Brucellosis

- a) The animals which make abortion are separated from healthy animals. **The consumption of the infected animals' milk is allowed after boiling.**
- b) The membranes from the abortion of the animals are burned and destroyed to prevent the disease from spreading to healthy animals. Disinfection is made in barns.
- c) The vaccination program for brucellosis and the vaccine to be used are determined by the Ministry. The animals in which the brucellosis vaccine has been administered are marked according to the instructions given.
- d) Ruminant animals are prohibited to enter the quarantined area.
- e) In order to combat brucellosis in sheep and goats, sheep, goats and lambs are vaccinated according to the programs and projects to be prepared by the Ministry. In the following years, lamb and goat vaccinations continue.

- f) Rams and goats in brucellosis disease are castrated and taken from the breeder.
- g) The quarantine measures taken due to brucellosis disease in sheep and goats are limited to the place where the disease occurs. **Thirty days after the last abortion, disinfection is performed and quarantine measures are removed.**