

Anthrax Disease

When the government veterinarian reports that anthrax is taking place, he separates the patients from the disease area and keeps them in a place separate from the intact animals. Animal health police commission is established. According to the report of the government veterinarian's disease, the Commission decides to exit the disease and declares the disease. **a)** According to the decision of the committee of animal health police, the entrance and exit areas of the diseased area are marked with "anthrax disease". **b)** Animals who die from anthrax disease, if possible, are destroyed by incineration or buried in pits with depths of two meters. The government veterinarian is obliged to take the necessary measures so that the substances of the animals who die from the disease do not infect the environment.

c) Fodder and water containers of suspected animals and sick animals cannot be taken out of their area and used for other animals. Do not enter bare feet where suspicious animals are found. Animal caregivers should not have wounds in their hands and open spaces.

d) It is forbidden to discontinue the consumption of meat and animals suspected of sickness and disease. Leather, bristle, fleece, horns and nails are confiscated and destroyed.

e) The milk, wool and hair of the sick and infected animals are destroyed.

f) Patients are separated if the disease is transmitted in animals and herds on the road. Disease-free animals are quarantined in a separate location. If a new patient is not detected within five days, the herd is allowed to move.

g) Animals who died from anthrax must not be autopsied. However, cadavers are opened in the pit to be buried in order to get the morbid material. After the process is completed, it is immediately buried with quicklime.

h) It is forbidden to enter cattle, sheep, goats and pigs with unvaccinated unlabeled cattle until the extinction of the disease. Vaccination of animals against anthrax is allowed.

i) The animals to be referred to the slaughterhouse from the quarantine zone are examined by the government veterinarian. Animals that are found to be disease-free are sent to the nearest slaughterhouse by means of closed means for immediate discontinuation. The government veterinarian reports the situation to the slaughterhouse veterinarian.

j) Since anthrax can also be transmitted to humans, the government veterinarian provides information to the animal owners and the local health organization about the disease.

k) Anthrax is not allowed to enter animals into the pasture and water sources with the microbe. Animals that are required to graze and water in these places are vaccinated against anthrax and are allowed to enter the dishwashing area 15 days after vaccination.

l) Animal feeds suspected to be contaminated with anthrax microbe are evaluated according to laboratory results. The exits are destroyed.

m) Stables and sheep cattle; After disinfecting the products and materials, animal feeds and materials and residues, disease-free animals are allowed to be placed.

n) Quarantine in anthrax is removed 15 days after the last death or healing and after the necessary disinfection.

Tuberculosis in cattle

Animal health police commission is collected when tuberculosis disease is detected in the systematic examination of cows in dairy cattle farms for commercial purposes or when tuberculosis test is performed in studies related to projects implemented by the Ministry. According to the disease report issued by the government veterinarian, the decision to exit the disease is taken and announced.

- a) Animals with tuberculosis are estimated to be compensated. Meat is processed according to this regulation and the Meat Inspection Instruction.
- b) Tuberculin test is applied to breeding cattle in which animals with tuberculosis disease are detected. The test results are also estimated as positive.

c) If the result of the tuberculin test applied to breeding cattle brought from abroad or at the sanitarium is negative, the tuberculin test is performed again after two months. In this test, those who give negative results are considered disease-free.

d) Dairy cattle breeders are obliged to examine their cows every year for tuberculosis disease and to perform tuberculin tests. The government veterinarian arranges a health certificate for disease-free animals and gives it to the owner. Animal owners who do not take this test shall be notified to the prosecutor's office for legal action.

e) Cattle Tuberculosis Regulation is applied for the application and result of tuberculin test.

f) Unless tuberculosis disease is disinfected in the stables, animals cannot be placed. Foods and substances of suspected cattle are destroyed or buried. Milk containers are disinfected with steam or medication.

g) The milk of cows in the places where tuberculosis disease arises is not sold as raw.

h) Quarantine in tuberculosis is limited to the barn, the corral, or the place where the disease comes from. If the test result is negative in the animals other than the patients, the test is repeated after two months. Animals that are negative for the second test are considered disease-free and quarantine is removed by disinfection.