

Horse Plague Disease

The government veterinarian reports that a horse sickness is out and comes to the place where the disease occurs and regulates the outbreak of the disease. The animal health police commission examines the report of the government veterinarian and decides to exit the disease.

a) The unicellular animals are separated and sacrificed and sacrificed together with their skin.

b) The sign of "horse sickness disease" is placed at the entrance and exit points of the affected area.

c) No animals allowed to enter the quarantine area; The stables of the equine animals are treated against flies.

d) Animals suspected of disease and contamination shall be kept in a separate place.

Body temperature is controlled continuously. Animals with elevated body temperature and edema in the body, mouth and nasal discharge are immediately killed and destroyed by compensation.

e) In order to prevent the transmission of the disease, the uneasy animals in and around the disease area are vaccinated with the horse sickness vaccine. Protective vaccinations to be performed domestically are applied according to the program to be given by the Ministry.

f) Animals killed or killed by horse sickness are buried in pits of two meters deep or destroyed by burning.

g) As horse sickness is transmitted by insect flies, the stables and windows of the unearthing animals in the disease areas are covered with non-fly wires and the animals are not taken out during the disease.

- h) Because the flies infecting the horse sickness live in the areas with swamps, the entrance of single nail animals is not allowed in these areas.
- i) The buffer zones and vaccination practices to be established when the disease of horse sickness occurs in the states which are bound to our country or in other countries are determined by the Ministry.
- j) Quarantine measures in horse sickness are removed by disinfection 60 days after the last death or death.

Blue Tongue Disease

The government veterinarian informs that the blue tongue disease in sheep comes to the place where the disease comes from and regulates the disease exit report. The animal health police commission takes the decision to exit the disease and announce it.

a) The sheep and the suspicious sheep are separated. The suspects are kept in a separate place.

b) Since blue tongue disease carries flies, animal and animal shelters are treated.

c) Where possible, sheep flocks are transported from low to low to high places to prevent contamination of the disease. Inoculated animals are vaccinated.

d) Animals are kept in closed places in the afternoon and at night.

- e) The introduction and removal of sheep and cattle from the outside into the quarantine zone is prohibited. Inoculated sheep are allowed to enter the area
- f) Protective vaccines are applied according to the program organized by the Ministry in the sheep in areas where there is a possibility of blue tongue disease.
- g) Quarantine measures taken in blue tongue disease are removed from the last recovery and forty days after death.