

Notifiable animal diseases

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

Notifiable animal diseases

19. Equine infectious anemia
20. Equine encephalomyelitis (all types, including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis)
21. African horse sickness
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)

Fowl Typhoid and Pullorum Disease

Fowl Typhoid

- a) The veterinarian, who reports that fowl typhoid (*Salmonella Gallinarum*) disease occurs in poultry, takes the necessary measures.
- b) A few dead or infected animals from flocks suspected of typhoid fowl disease in poultry are sent to the laboratory for definitive diagnosis. In cases where it is not possible to send infected and dead animals to the laboratory; the internal organs, feces, cloacal swaps, eggs, and blood serum of infected animals are sent to the laboratory.
- c) The veterinarian prepares the report of the disease according to the laboratory results. Then local animal health policy commission announces the disease based on the veterinarian's report.

- d) Dead animals are buried and destroyed in flocks where this disease is detected according to laboratory examination. Poultry with suspected infection and poor general condition are also destroyed.
- e) In commercial flocks where the disease is detected, laboratory examination is repeated with **21 days** intervals in layer or broiler flocks. If the last two examinations are negative, the flock is considered disease free.
- f) **Animals in flocks where this disease is detected are not used as breeders.**
- g) Eggs and live poultry imported from abroad are subject to laboratory examination for this disease at the place of entry.
- h) The quarantine measures taken due to fowl typhoid removed by disinfection after the conditions specified in section (e) are met.

Pullorum Disease

- a) The veterinarian, who reports that fowl typhoid (*Salmonella Pullorum*) disease occurs in poultry, takes the necessary measures.
- b) A few of the dead or infected animals taken from the flocks suspected of Pullorum disease are sent to the laboratory for definitive diagnosis. In cases where it is not possible to send infected and dead animals to the laboratory; the internal organs, feces, cloacal swaps, eggs, and blood serum of infected animals are sent to the laboratory.
- c) The veterinarian prepares the report of the disease according to the laboratory results. Then local animal health policy commission announces the disease based on the veterinarian's report.
- d) Dead animals are buried and destroyed in flocks where this disease is detected according to laboratory examination. Poultry with suspected infection and poor general condition are also destroyed.

- e) In commercial flocks where the disease is detected, laboratory examination is repeated with **21 days** intervals in layer or broiler flocks. If the last two examinations are negative, the herd is considered disease free.
- f) **Animals in flocks where this disease is detected are not used as breeders.**
- g) Eggs and live poultry imported from abroad are subject to laboratory examination for this disease at the place of entry.
- h) The quarantine measures taken due to pullorum disease removed by disinfection after the conditions specified in section (e) are met.

Rabies

- a) Animals infected with rabies and bitten by rabies are killed and destroyed **without compensation**. However, if the owners of the animals bitten by the infected animal do not consent to their death, they are quarantined, provided that they are treated with rabies vaccine within 5 days at the latest within the quarantine period specified in this Regulation.
- b) If the rabies infected animal has bitten people, the veterinarian is obliged to report the situation to the local health authority.
- c) Infected dogs in the region where rabies disease is seen are killed and destroyed by the mukhtars in the villages and the municipal police in the towns and provinces **without compensation**.

- d) Animals suspected of being infected with rabies are also killed and destroyed **without compensation**. If the owners do not consent to their killing, those which equide and cattle by being treated with rabies vaccine within 5 days and quarantined for six months; Sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are quarantined for three months at the owner's expense.
- e) Animals suspected of rabies infection are observed for **10 days** in closed areas. Animals that show no signs of rabies at the end of the observation are considered non-infected.
- f) If a dog infected with or suspected of having rabies escapes from the observation site and is not found, the stray dogs within ten kilometers of that area are killed and destroyed. Owned dogs are chained. Shepherd dogs are released where herds are

- g) Owned cats and dogs should be vaccinated against rabies. Dogs are first vaccinated at third months, cats are six months old. The vaccine is repeated every year. Vaccination certificate is issued for vaccinated animals. Undocumented animals are killed and destroyed.
- h) Animals with rabies infection or suspected contamination are not allowed to be removed from the area where they keep. **It is forbidden to slaughter these animals and consume their meat. Their milk is destroyed.**
- i) **The cadavers of rabies infected or suspected animals are destroyed along with their skin.**
- j) For the definitive diagnosis of rabies disease, the head of the animal that has died or killed by the veterinarian, is salted and wrapped in a plastic bag. It is sent to the laboratory in a tin or wooden box. It is mandatory to write the word 'rabies' clearly on the packaging.

- k) Animals that are bitten by an animal with a suspected rabies disease are given a curative vaccine within five days.
- l) Quarantine measures taken due to rabies; removed after **six months** for equide and cattle; after **three months** for sheep, goats, pigs and poultry by disinfection.