

Newcastle disease

When Newcastle disease is seen in other poultry, except for free-living wild birds, the following measures are applied.

a) The veterinarian who reports that there is a Newcastle disease or suspicion in poultry immediately goes to the site of illness.

b) The government veterinarian carries out the necessary examination and epidemiological investigations at the site of the disease, seizes the disease and takes the measures it deems necessary and duly takes the morbid substance for the definitive diagnosis and sends it to the laboratory.

c) In the case of Newcastle disease according to the laboratory report, the government veterinarian shall issue the disease exit report and immediately collect the local Animal Health Committee. The Commission decides and declares a disease exit based on the report of the government veterinarian.

d) Hastalık çıkan bölgenin giriş ve çıkışlarına “BURADA NEWCASTLE (YALANCI TAVUK VEBASI) HASTALIĞI VAR” yazılı levhalar asılır. Karantinaya alınan bölgeye, kanatlı hayvan ve bunlara ait her çeşit maddenin girişi ve bunların bölgeden çıkışı mahalli Hayvan Sağlık Zabıtası Komisyonunun iznine tabidir. Ancak karantina bölgesi içinde hastalık belirtisi göstermeyen kanatlılara kesim için izin verilerek, hükümet veteriner hekiminin gözetiminde kesime gönderilir.

e) Newcastle hastalığının çıktığı bölgede, hastalığın yayılmasına sebep olabilecek kanatlıların dışındaki diğer hayvanların, bunlarla ilgili her çeşit ürün ve malzemenin nakli de, mahalli Hayvan Sağlık Zabıtası Komisyonunun iznine tabidir.

f) Hastalığın çıktığı işletmede bulunan kanatlı hayvanların tamamı geciktirilmeden olay yerinde öldürülür. Ölen yada öldürülen tüm kanatlı hayvanlar ile yumurtalar imha edilir. Bütün bu işlemler hastalığın yayılışını en aza indirecek şekilde yürütülür.

Fowl Typhoid and Pullorum Diseases

The following measures are applied in Fowl Typhoid and Pullorum Diseases.

a- Fowl Typhoid ;

- 1) The government veterinarian receives notice of the emergence of Fowl Typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) in poultry and performs the necessary examinations and inspections at the site of the disease and takes the necessary measures.
- 2) Some of the dead or sick animals taken from flocks suspected of poultry typhoid disease are duly sent to the laboratory for definite diagnosis. In cases where it is not possible to send sick and dead animals to the laboratory; internal organs, long bones, stool, cloacal swabs, egg and blood serum are sent to the laboratory.

3) Based on the laboratory report, the veterinarian regulates the disease exit report, immediately collects the local animal health police commission, and the commission decides and declares the disease exit according to the report of the government veterinarian.

4) According to the laboratory examination, in the houses where this disease is detected, the dead birds are buried or destroyed by burning. Poultry, whose general condition is suspected, are also destroyed.

5) In the commercial poultry house where the disease is detected, the laboratory examination is repeated 21 days apart. If the last two examinations are negative, it is considered as herd.

6) The herds in the houses where this disease is detected are not used as breeder.

7) In case of detection of the disease in breeding flocks, the regulations and instructions issued by the Ministry shall be applied in matters not covered by this Regulation.

8) Eggs imported from abroad and live poultry are subjected to laboratory examination for this disease where they are placed in the country.

9) The quarantine measures taken due to poultry typhoid are removed by disinfection after the conditions in sub-clause (5) are fulfilled.

b- Pullorum Disease;

1) The government veterinarian who receives notice of pullorum (*Salmonella pullorum*) disease in poultry, performs the necessary examinations and investigations at the site of the disease and takes necessary measures.

2) Several of the dead or sick animals taken from the suspected flocks of Pullorum disease are sent to the laboratory for proper diagnosis.

In cases where it is not possible to send sick and dead animals to the laboratory; internal organs, long bones, stool, cloacal swaps, egg and blood serum are sent to the laboratory.

3) Based on the laboratory report, the veterinarian regulates the disease exit report, immediately collects the local animal health police commission, and the commission decides and declares the disease exit according to the report of the government veterinarian.

4) According to the laboratory examination, in the houses where this disease is detected, the dead birds are buried or destroyed by burning. Poultry, whose general condition is suspected, are also destroyed.

5) In the commercial poultry house where the disease is detected, the laboratory examination is repeated 21 days apart. If the last two examinations are negative, it is considered as herd.

- 6) The herds in the houses where this disease is detected are not used as breeder.
- 7) In case of detection of the disease in breeding flocks, the regulations and instructions issued by the Ministry shall be applied in matters not covered by this Regulation.
- 8) Eggs imported from abroad and live poultry are subjected to laboratory examination for this disease where they are placed in the country.
- 9) Quarantine measures taken due to Pullorum disease are removed by disinfection after the conditions in sub-section (5) are fulfilled.

Rabies Disease

The government veterinarian informs that the disease is out and immediately goes to the patient's location and reports a disease outflow report. The animal health police commission decides and declares the disease exit.

a) The animals caught with rabies and bitten by the rabid animal are killed and destroyed without compensation. However, if the owners of animals bitten by rabid animals do not consent to the killing, they shall be quarantined for the duration of the quarantine specified in this Regulation and shall be owned by the animal owner, provided that they are treated with rabies vaccine at the latest within 5 days. The government veterinarian is obliged to perform the necessary control.

b) If the animal caught in rabies has bitten people, the government veterinarian is obliged to inform the local health organization.

Even if there is no bite event, provincial or district directorates should inform the health organization that rabies disease is occurring in animals.

c) Unruly and unruly dogs in the vicinity of rabies disease are killed and destroyed by the headman and elders in villages, towns and cities without compensation in the municipal police.

d) Animals suspected of transmission of rabies are also killed and destroyed without compensation. If the owners do not consent to be killed at the latest within 5 days with rabies vaccine to be treated by meat eaters, horses and cattle six months; sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are kept in quarantine for three months. The government veterinarian is obliged to perform the necessary control.

e) Animals suspected of rabies are taken to municipalities in towns and cities, and in closed areas by village headmen in villages for a period of 10 days. Animals that do not show signs of rabies at the end of the examination are considered as disease-free.

Expenditure for the owner belongs to the owner.

f) If a dog caught in rabies or suspected of disease escapes from his eyes and cannot be found, unattended and stray dogs in the vicinity of that zone are killed and destroyed. Owned dogs are chained. Shepherd dogs are released at the place where the herds.

g) It is obligatory to vaccinate dogs and cats against rabies. Municipalities, towns and villages in the villages owned by the muhtarlıkların registration of dogs and cats. These records are audited by the government veterinarian. Dogs are vaccinated for the first time when three months old cats are six months old. The vaccine is repeated every year. A vaccination certificate is issued for vaccinated animals. The undocumented are killed and destroyed.

h) It is not allowed to remove animals suspected of rabies or contamination outside their location. These animals are forbidden to cut and consume their meat, their milk is destroyed.

- i) Municipalities and village mukhtars have to provide a place for observation of suspicious animals from rabies or infected animals.
- j) The cadavers of the animals infected with rabies or suspected of disease are destroyed together with their skin.
- k) For the definitive diagnosis of rabies, the head of the animal killed or killed by veterinary medicine who seizes the disease is salted and wrapped in a plastic bag. It is sent to the laboratory in the tin box or in the wooden box. Written word should be written on the packaging of the word rabies.
- l) Animals which are bitten by the animal suspected of rabies or rabies should be given a curative vaccine in five days.
- m) Quarantine measures caused by rabies; meat eater, bovine and cattle is six months later; sheep, goats, pigs and poultry three months after disinfection is removed by disinfection.

n) The principles of working with relevant ministries to fight against rabies shall be determined according to the protocols to be prepared.