

HOW CAN I PREVENT THE DISEASE FROM AFFECTING MY PREMISES?



Maintain control over farm access related to vehicles, people and equipment.



Ensure sanitation measures for buildings equipment, clothing and footwear.



Avoid the introduction of animals of unknown disease status into the herd.



Isolate the newly introduced animal.



Ensure appropriate disposal of manure, litter and dead animals.



Report any suspicions and deaths to the 'veterinary service'.

WHAT CAN I DO IF THE DISEASE IS SUSPECTED ON MY PREMISES?

- **Isolate** all suspicious animals on the farm.
- **Keep** the manure, including litter and used bedding, feed material or other substance isolated from insects and rodents.
- **Apply** biosecurity measures to avoid the risk of disease spread.
- **Cease** all movements of animals from or to the premises.
- **Provide** the local body with any relevant information regarding the disease.
- **Follow** the instructions provided by the local body for the disease control.



If the disease is suspected in domestic or wild animals immediately notify the 'veterinary service' in your region or place.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)



INCUBATION PERIOD
From a few days to 2 weeks



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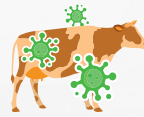


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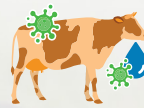
WHAT IS FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)?

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a **highly contagious** viral disease that mainly affects cattle and swine, but it can also affect sheep, goats, and other cloven-hoofed ruminants.
- FMD has **more than 60** strains.
- FMD is not readily transmitted to humans and is **not a public health risk**, but humans can harbour the FMD virus in their respiratory tract for 24–48 hours.
- The disease can have a **strong impact** on agriculture and sectoral economy.
- An outbreak will instantly cause a **ban on the export of animals and animal products** to all countries free from FMD.
- The disease is rarely fatal in adult animals. However, the disease can leave them **weakened** and debilitated and result in **severe production losses**.
- When **young animals** are infected with the FMD virus, mortality can be high.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?



The most important route of transmission of the disease is through a **direct contact** with affected domestic or wild animals.



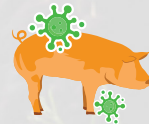
The virus can be **shed** through breath, saliva, faeces, and urine; milk and semen (up to 4 days before clinical signs).



The virus can spread through **contaminated** animal products.



The virus can persist for **days or weeks** in organic matter.



FMD can be **transmitted** through consumption (primarily by pigs) of untreated **contaminated meat** products (swill feeding) and through ingestion of **contaminated milk** (by calves).



The virus can also be **spread** by **objects** or **fomites** (inanimate objects that carry and can spread the disease) or **iatrogenic** (induced unintentionally by a veterinarian or by a medical treatment).



Through **contaminated** footwear, clothing, veterinary instruments or vehicles.



FMD virus can be transmitted through **the air (wind)**, as well.



Cool temperatures and higher humidity favour virus transmission by **the wind**.

HOW CAN I RECOGNIZE THE DISEASE?

- The severity of clinical signs will depend on the strain of the virus, the age of the animals, and the species and the breed affected.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS



Vesicles and lesions on tongue and oral cavity



Vesicles and lesions on mammary gland



Vesicles and lesions on coronary band



Excessive salivation

- Anorexia
- Fever
- Depression
- Lameness
- Reduced milk
- Salivation
- Abortion
- Sudden death of neonates