

## 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.



**Clean and disinfect** vehicles regularly each time they enter the facility.



**Train** the staff on biosecurity measures for preventing SPGP.



**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.
- **Prevent** uncontrolled movement of animal and animal product to and from the farm.
- **Provide** the local body with any relevant information regarding the disease.
- **Transport** the animal under sanitary condition to the location indicated by the 'veterinary service'.
- **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.**

## SHEEP POX AND GOAT POX (SPGP)



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## WHAT IS SHEEP POX AND GOAT POX (SP&GP)?

- SP&GP is a **highly contagious** viral disease that affects sheep and goats.
- **Most strains are host specific** and cause severe clinical disease in either sheep or goats, while **some strains have equal virulence in both species**.
- SP&GP is not zoonosis humans and poses **no risk to public health**.
- The disease could have a **strong impact** on the agriculture and livestock sectoral economy.
- The outbreak of SP&GP will instantly cause a **ban on the export of animals and animal products**.
- SP&GP may affect **wild** animals.
- The disease has a **high morbidity and mortality rate** of 5-10% in endemic environment. The mortality can reach 100% in imported animals and native population.

## HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?



The most important mode of transmission for the disease is **aerosol** after **close contact** with infected animals containing ulcerated papules.



The virus can be **shed** through:

- Ulcerated papules,
- Skin lesions with scabs,
- Saliva, nasal and ocular secretions,
- Milk, urine, faeces.



The virus can be spread through **contaminated** animal products and animal waste.



**Contaminated** shoes, clothing, veterinary equipment or vehicles.



The virus can **survive** for days or weeks for organic matter.

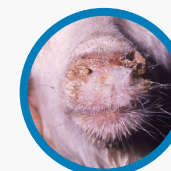


Can also be **transmitted mechanically** by insects such as **stable flies**.

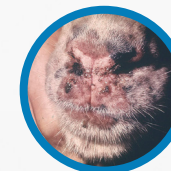
## HOW CAN I RECOGNIZE THE DISEASE?

- Clinical signs will depend on virus strain, animal age, and the species and breed affected.

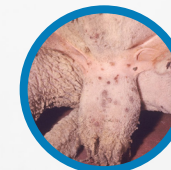
## GENERAL SYMPTOMS



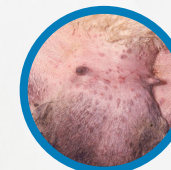
**Papules and lesions on oral cavity**



**Papules and lesions on nose**



**Papules and lesions under the tail and between the legs**



**Papules and lesions nipples and udder**

- Developing of papules 0,5-1 cm in diameter covering the body visual on the skin with les hair/wool
- Necrotic lesion on mouth and anus
- Enlargement of lymph nodes
- Fever
- Rhinitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Reduced milk
- Abortion is rare

**INCUBATION PERIOD**  
From 8 to 13 days