CONTROLLED AND NOTIFIABLE ANIMAL DISEASES

WHY ARE CERTAIN DISEASES CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT?

Certain diseases require government control as they affect individual animal owners and also pose serious risks to other farmers or consumers of animal products. Some diseases may even, through their negative impact on trade, compromise the agricultural sector as a whole. Therefore, the following criteria are proposed for the definition of controlled animal diseases, subject to compliance with at least three of these five risk factors:

• Zoonotic: The disease is transmissible to and able to cause disease in humans.
• Rapid spread: The disease is highly transmissible and has the potential for rapid spread independent of the actual movement of diseased animals and irrespective of farm boundaries.
• Collective control: The disease is more effectively managed by collective control strategies than by the efforts of an individual animal owner.
• Trade sensitive: The disease can be regarded as a highly trade-sensitive issue and poses a potential serious threat to South Africa’s international trading status.
• Geographic distribution: The disease has a highly specific incidence and geographic distribution status in South Africa changes.

According to the provisions of the present legislation, “any animal disease … which is not indigenous or native to the Republic” is included automatically in the list of controlled animal diseases.


Controlled Diseases

• Any animal disease or infectious agent that is not known to occur in South Africa
• African swine fever (ASF)
• Anthrax
• Aujeszky’s disease
• Babesiosis (in all animal species)
• Bovine Contagious Pneumonia (CBPP)
• Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
• Brucellosis (in all animal species)
• Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
• Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)
• Contagious Haemopoeitic Necrosis (in fish)
• Contagious Pancreatic Necrosis (in fish)
• Coridors or Buffalo disease (Telliroasis)
• Dourine
• East Coast Fever
• Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)
• Equine Influenza (EI)
• Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
• Foot-and-mouth Disease (FMD)
• Fowl typhoid
• Glanders
• Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (in fish)
• Johne’s disease (in sheep, cattle and goats)
• Kii Hapes Virus
• Nagana (Trypanosomiasis)
• Newcastle disease
• Notifiable Avian Influenza (NA)
• Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
• Rabies
• Rinderpest
• Salmonellosis
• Salmonella Pullorum (Bacillary white diarrhoea)
• Scapie
• Sheep scab
• Skin conditions in sheep Swine vesicular disease
• Tuberculosis

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

• Babesiosis (in all animal species)
• Babesia bigemina (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia divergens (Anaplasma)
• Babesia microti (Anaplasma)
• Babesia ovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia taurus (Anaplasma)
• Babesia vogesii (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bigemina (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia divergens (Anaplasma)
• Babesia microti (Anaplasma)
• Babesia ovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia taurus (Anaplasma)
• Babesia vogesii (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bigemina (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia divergens (Anaplasma)
• Babesia microti (Anaplasma)
• Babesia ovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia taurus (Anaplasma)
• Babesia vogesii (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bigemina (Anaplasma)
• Babesia bovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia divergens (Anaplasma)
• Babesia microti (Anaplasma)
• Babesia ovis (Anaplasma)
• Babesia taurus (Anaplasma)
• Babesia vogesii (Anaplasma)

DEFINITON OF CONTROLLED ANIMAL DISEASES

The purpose of this pathway is to assist all individuals involved in the detection of disease on a farm with the necessary steps that need to be taken until the final reporting of the controlled disease to the state veterinary services. A decision of a controlled disease should be reported as well, even if testing has not yet been conducted.

IN TERMS OF REPORTING, the animal health services, according to the Animal Health Act, Act 35 of 1984, SECTION 11 states:

DUTIES OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS, READING HEALTH OF ANIMALS

1. Any owner or manager of land on which there are animals, and any owner in respect of animals shall, whether or not such owner or manager has obtained advice regarding the health or any certificate of fitness or health of the animals in terms of section 13 (1) (c), from the veterinarian – (a) whenever such animals – (i) have become or can reasonably be suspected of having become infected with any controlled animal disease, immediately report such incidence in the prescribed manner to the veterinarian

2. A veterinarian or any other person who finds the incidence or suspected incidence of any controlled animal disease in any animal or poultry or product thereof, shall immediately report such incidence to the director.

IF YOU SUSPECT OR HAVE CONFIRMED THAT YOUR ANIMAL(S) OR ANIMAL PATIENT(S) HAS ANY OF THE DISEASES AS LISTED ABOVE – CONTACT YOUR LOCAL STATE VETERINARIAN.

Provide an accurate history of what has happened and what clinical signs are seen. Provide any applicable test results.

• The owner, private veterinarian and state veterinarian should stay in contact until the problem is resolved, in the best interest of all. Keep records of all communications.

• Isolate all suspect/diseased animals from healthy/susceptible animals immediately to prevent further potential spread of disease.

• Practice good biosecurity management principles (secure fences, disease isolation, prevention of potentially infected areas, handling diseased and healthy animals completely separately, etc.)