

The significance and severity of this disease are reflected in several key factors:

- several animal species can be affected;
- animals get easily infected;
- virus persist long time in the environment;
- infected animals can share the virus before appearance of clinical signs.

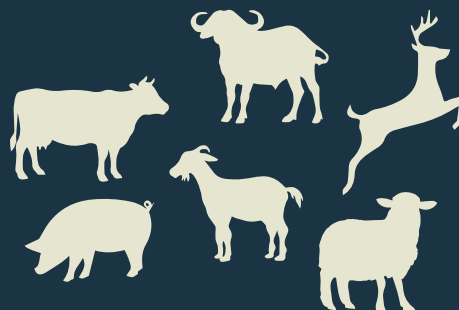
HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS?

- Respecting and implementing strict biosecurity measures;
- Buying animals from registered and approved sources, accompanied by proper health certificate;
- Identification and registration of animals on your farm;
- Maintain good hygiene by regular cleaning and disinfection of the farm and equipment;
- Use only your equipment on your farm;
- Avoid contact of your animals with other animals;
- Restrict entrance of vehicles or visitors on your farm;
- Do not feed your pigs with kitchen waste. It is forbidden! It can pose a high risk of introducing disease to your farm and is an important way of spreading the disease!

You may be entitled to compensation for your losses, provided that you have fulfilled all legal requirements, including the identification and registration of your animals, proper reporting of their movements, and compliance with other applicable obligations.

**REPORT SIGNS OF FMD.
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!**

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE



WHAT IS FMD?

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and other cloven hoofed animals including wildlife.

DO HUMANS GET SICK?

FMD does not present a direct health risk to humans.

**Responsible
farmer**

IMMEDIATE REPORTING IS CRUCIAL

FMD is a disease that cause devastating economic consequences once it occurs in a country.

The first and the most important step that you should make is to notify immediately the veterinarian (or veterinary authority/country specific) if you suspect FMD.

STOP FMD!

HOW IS FMD TRANSMITTED AND SPREAD?

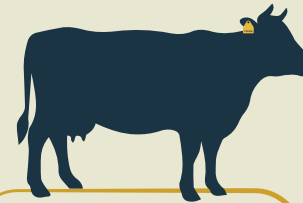
- The animal becomes infected through direct contact with infected animals or indirectly by inhaling contaminated air or eating contaminated feed, contaminated kitchen waste (for pigs) and contaminated environment.
- The disease will spread through moving infected animals, vehicles and equipment or even by wind.
- Animals can also become infected through skin injuries, contaminated instruments and artificial insemination.

It is most important to report immediately to your veterinarian any change in the health condition of your animals.

Early detection will prevent wide spread of the disease, will save many animals and disease can be more effectively controlled

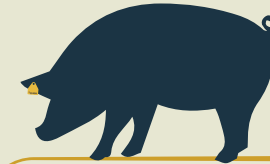
WHAT ARE THE CLINICAL SIGNS OF FMD?

The disease is characterized by the formation of vesicles (fluid-filled blisters) and erosions in the mouth, nose, teats and feet. Although not severe in adult animals, it can be lethal in young individuals.



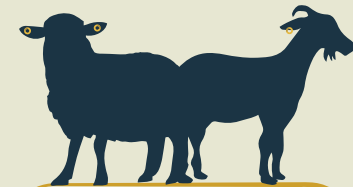
Typical clinical signs of FMD in cattle may include:

- High temperature
 - Loss of appetite
 - Reduced milk production
 - Vesicles develop on the mouth and/or foot
- These may lead to:
- smacking of lips
 - bruxism,
 - drooling,
 - lameness,
 - stamping or kicking of feet."
 - Vesicles frequently also develop on the udder and tits
 - Vesicles rupture, leaving erosions 24 hours later
 - Young animals may suddenly die



Typical clinical signs of FMD in pigs may include:

- High temperature, though this clinical sign is inconsistent
- Severe foot lesions and lameness, with detachment of the claw horn, especially when housed on concrete
- Vesicles on pressure points of limbs, especially along the hoof
- Vesicular lesions on the snout
- Abortion



In sheep and goats, the disease is usually mild with few lesions, which can often go unrecognized. Attention should be paid to any lame animals. Clinical signs may include:

- High temperature
- Lameness and oral lesions, which are often mild
- Lesions on the foot and the mouth, but these may go unrecognized
- Agalactia in milking sheep and goats (country spec.in translation)
- Death of young animals without clinical signs.

The mild or sub-clinical signs of the disease in sheep is a significant risk factor for the spread of the disease.