

## HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS

Compliance with veterinary legislation and good biosecurity measures, animal identification, movement control and quarantine are the most reliable way to prevent the entrance of the PPR virus into goat and sheep farms.

- Respecting and implementing strict biosecurity measures;
- Buying animals from registered 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.

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 PPR.  
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.  
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!**



## PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS

### WHAT IS PPR?

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is serious highly contagious viral disease affecting sheep and goats which can lead to high mortality.

**STOP**  
DISEASES IN SMALL RUMINANTS

**Responsible  
farmer**

## IMMEDIATE REPORTING IS CRUCIAL

The disease may cause significant consequences and economic losses due to high mortality and severe movement and trade restrictions.

### DO HUMANS GET SICK?

Humans do not get sick from PPR, but can play a role in the spread of diseases. Your role in prevention and early detection is very important!

## WAYS OF TRANSMISSION

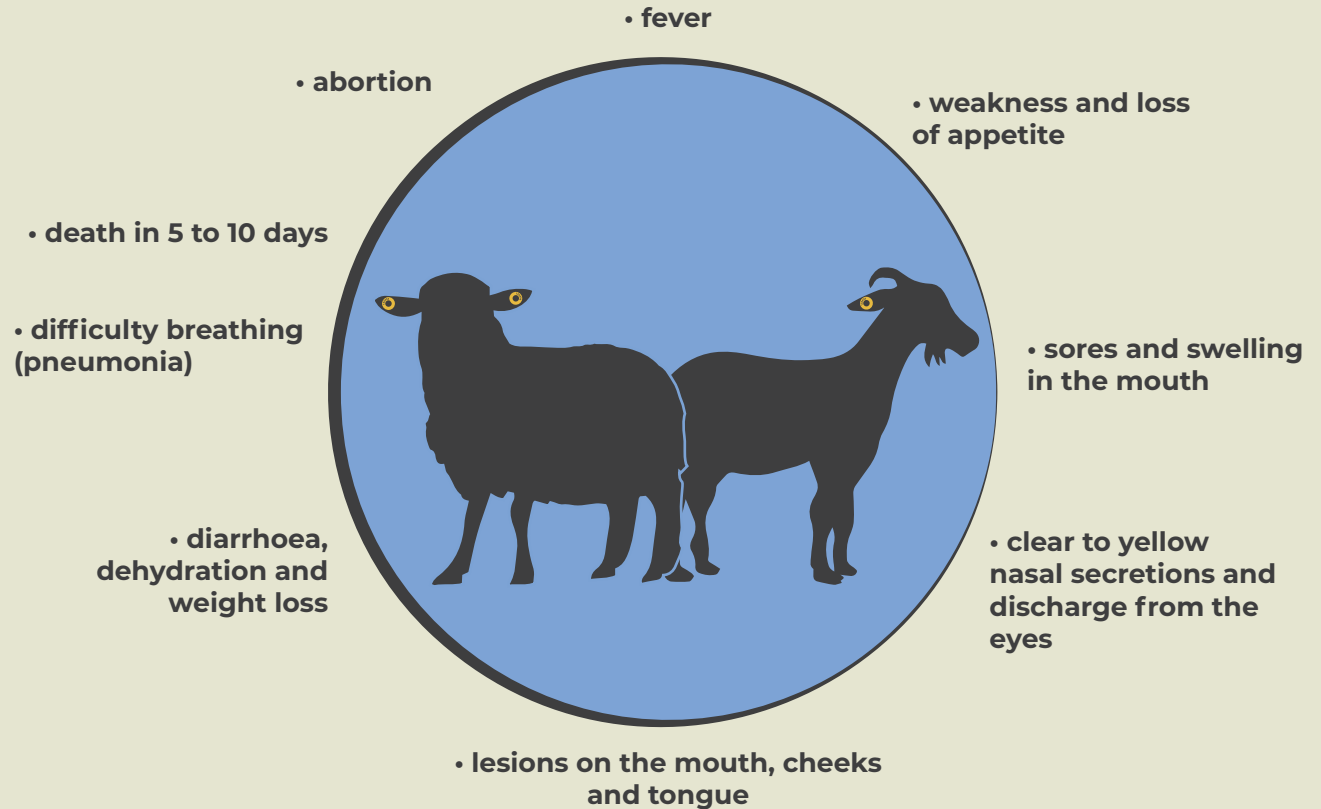


- direct and close contact between infected and susceptible animals;
- inhalation of particles released into the air when infected animals cough and sneeze;
- Indirect transmission through water, food or bedding, contaminated by tears, nasal secretions, coughing and feces of infected animals.



## WHAT ARE THE CLINICAL SIGNS OF THE DISEASE?

Clinical symptoms can range from mild to severe, depending on the host, its immune status, age and breed, virus strain.  
Clinical signs of PPR may be:



**It is most important to immediately report to your veterinarian any change in the health condition of your sheep or goats.**

**Early detection will prevent wide spread of the disease, will save many small ruminants and disease can be more effectively controlled.**