

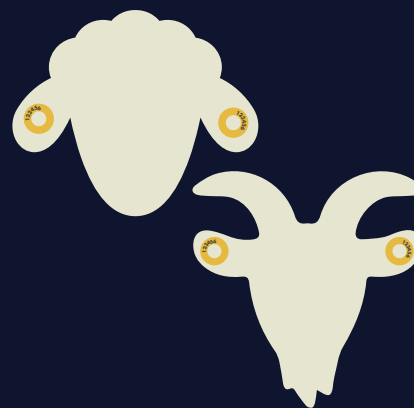
HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ANIMALS

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 SPGP viruses 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; SPGP virus can persist in wool and environment for months;"
- 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 SHEEP POX/GOAT POX
KEEP BIOSECURITY STRONG.
PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK!**



SHEEP GOAT & POX

WHAT ARE SPGP?

Sheep pox and goat pox (SPGP) are serious highly contagious viral diseases affecting sheep and goats which can lead to high mortality.

STOP
DISEASES IN SMALL
RUMINANTS

Responsible
farmer

IMMEDIATE REPORTING IS CRUCIAL

These diseases may cause significant consequences and economic losses for farmers due to mortality, decreased milk production, poor quality of hides and wool and trade restrictions.

DO HUMANS GET SICK?

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

WAYS OF TRANSMISSION

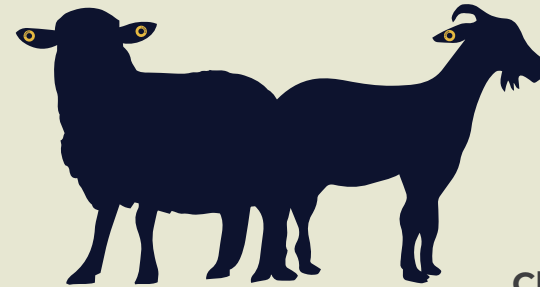


- Primarily transmitted through aerosol exposure from close contact with animals showing severe clinical signs, particularly those with ulcerated papules on the mucous membranes;
- Through abraded skin of infected animal;
- Virus is excreted in milk, urine, feces;
- Indirect transmission via fomites is possible.

WHAT ARE THE CLINICAL SIGNS OF THE DISEASES?

Clinical symptoms can range from mild to severe, depending on the host, its immune status, age and breed, virus strain.

Clinical signs of SPGP may be:
General, non-specific, like:



- fever;
- weakness and loss of appetite;
- lymph node swelling;
- decreased milk yield;
- discharges from eyes, nose and mouth;
- difficulty breathing (pneumonia);
- death.

Characteristic clinical signs:

- Development of papules and pox lesions (in 2-5 days):
 - around the mouth;
 - on the head;
 - under the tail;
 - between the legs;
 - entire body;
- Formation of lesions – scabs (in 5-10 days)

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.