

# 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:

- **Zoonosis:** 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.
- **Threat to industry:** The disease poses a potential serious threat to the performance of the agricultural industry if the current epidemiological and geographic distribution status in South Africa changes.
- **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.

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.

## DISEASES THAT IS CONTROLLED AND NOTIFIABLE UNDER THE ANIMAL DISEASES ACT, ACT 35 OF 1984 AND THE ANIMAL DISEASES REGULATIONS, R.2026 OF 1986:

### Controlled Diseases

- Any animal disease or infectious agent that is not known to occur in South Africa
- African horse sickness (AHS)
- African Swine Fever (ASF)
- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Bacterial Kidney Disease (in fish)
- Bovine Contagious Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
- Brucellosis (in all animal species)
- Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
- Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)
- Contagious Haemopoietic Necrosis (in fish)
- Contagious Pancreatic Necrosis (in fish)
- Corridor or Buffalo disease (Theileriosis)
- Dourine
- East Coast Fever
- Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)

- Equine Influenza (EI)
- Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
- Foot-and-mouth Disease (FMD)
- Glanders
- Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (in fish)
- Johne's disease (in sheep, cattle and goats)
- Koi Herpes Virus
- Nagana (Trypanosomiasis)
- Newcastle disease
- Notifiable Avian Influenza (NAI)
- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
- Psittacosis
- Rabies
- Rinderpest
- Salmonella Enteritidis
- Salmonella Gallinarum (Fowl typhoid)
- Salmonella Pullorum (Bacillary white diarrhoea)
- Scrapie
- Sheep scab
- Skin conditions in sheep Swine vesicular disease
- Tuberculosis

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

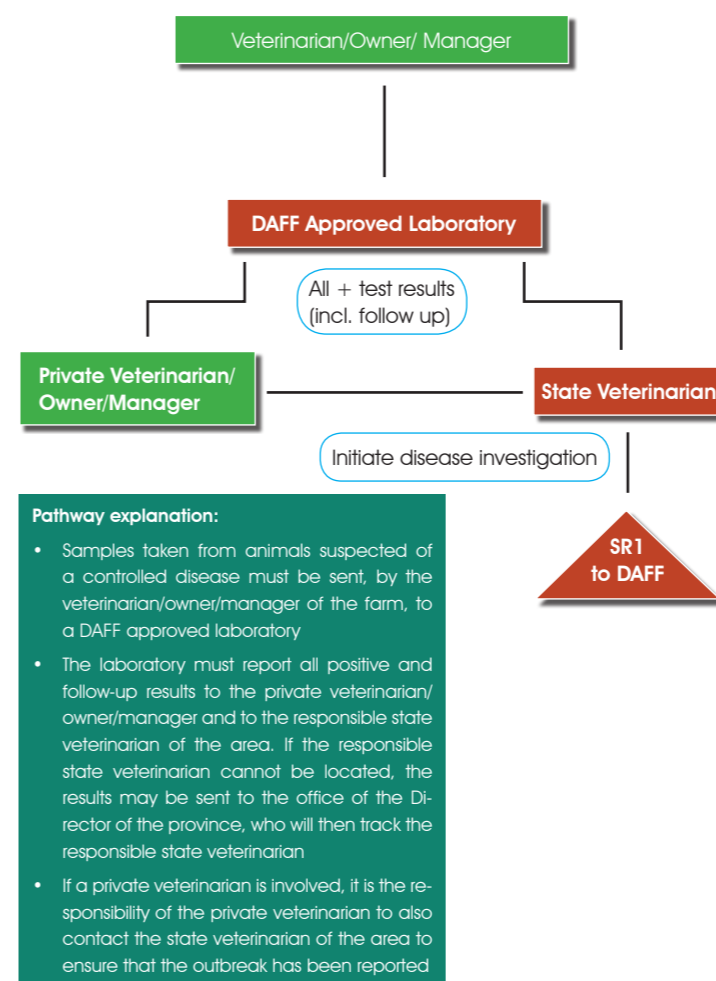
- Bovine Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Snotsiekte)
- Bluetongue
- Lumpy Skin Disease
- Rift Valley Fever
- Strangles
- Swine Erysipelas

Refer to Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986) to familiarise yourself with basic information on each of the diseases (available from your local state veterinarian or on the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery's website: [www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za)).

Current link to document - <http://www.nda.agric.za/vetweb/Legislation/gov-gezet/Gov%20Gaz%20-%20Act%2035%20of%201984%20-%20No%2010469%20-%20Part%202.pdf>

### PATHWAY FOR THE REPORTING 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. Suspicion of a controlled disease should be reported as well, even if testing has not yet been conducted.



### IN TERMS OF REPORTING, THE ANIMAL DISEASES ACT, ACT 35 OF 1984, SECTION 11 STATES:

#### Duties of Owners and Managers regarding 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 director – (b) whenever such animals – (ii) 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 director.
2. A veterinarian or any other person who finds the incidence or suspected incidence of any controlled animal disease in any animal or progeny 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 suspected/diseased animals from healthy/susceptible animals immediately to prevent further potential spread of disease.
- Practice good biosecurity management principles (secure fences, disinfection of potentially infected areas, handling diseased and healthy animals completely separately, etc.)

### Keep updated information of your local State Veterinary Office handy in this table:

Name of local State Veterinarian and Animal Health Technician(s)	Contact number(s)	Email or fax

### BE AWARE. BE ALERT. BE PROACTIVE.

### PREVENTION IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN CURE.

#### References:

- Animal Diseases Act, Act 35 of 1984
- Policy on Animal Disease Control (Veterinary Services)
- [www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za)

### Feel free to contact your nearest state/private veterinarian/animal health technician for further information

Directorate: Animal Health	Directorate: Food Import and Export Standards
Animal Health Tel.: +27 12 319 7456 Fax: +27 12 329 7218 E-mail: SandraDAC@daff.gov.za Website: <a href="http://www.daff.gov.za">www.daff.gov.za</a>	Animal Health Promotion Division Tel.: +27 12 319 6004/6117 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info.sps@daff.gov.za">info.sps@daff.gov.za</a> Website: <a href="http://www.daff.gov.za">www.daff.gov.za</a>



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