

Bovine Tuberculosis

Bovine Tuberculosis (bTB) mostly affects cattle and wild animals such as kudu, lions, warthogs and buffaloes. It is caused by a bacterium. Namibia has declared itself historically free from bTB. It is a notifiable disease.



How it could enter Namibia

- bTB could enter Namibia through importing infected cattle
- Cattle get bTB from close contact with infected animals or eating contaminated feed

Signs in sick & dead animals

- Losing a lot of weight over a long time
- Moist cough and struggling to breathe
- Small lumps in lymph nodes of head and chest
- Small lumps also in lung, spleen, liver and inside walls of chest and abdomen



Prevention & gathering evidence

- Avoid smuggling cattle into Namibia
- Report signs of bTB to your State Veterinarian immediately
- Adhere to bTB testing protocols to help provide more evidence to support Namibia's bTB status

Problems related to bTB

- Pre-export testing for bTB has cost the cattle industry millions of dollars every year since 2016
- bTB can cause tuberculosis in people
- Farmers will suffer production losses



Directorate of
Veterinary Services



Meat Board of Namibia

**For more information, please
contact the State Veterinary
Office near you.**

Lung Sickness

Lung Sickness (CBPP) is a disease of animals such as cattle. It is caused by a bacterium. CBPP was eradicated from areas south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence but a few outbreaks occur in northern Namibia. It is a notifiable disease.

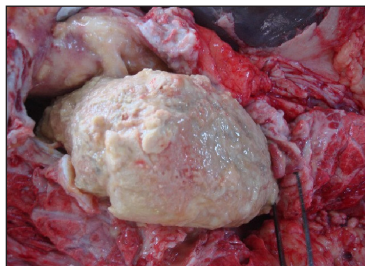


How it spreads

- CBPP is spread by infected animals
- It is passed on through direct or close contact
- Carrier cattle that are a major source of infection
- Movement of infected cattle from infected areas

Signs in sick & dead animals

- Fast & noisy breathing with neck extended
- Stands with front legs apart
- Shallow cough especially after exercise
- Lungs covered with yellowish material & fluid
- Lungs are solid & marbled



Prevention & control

- Present cattle for vaccination when required
- Do not smuggle cattle into Namibia
- Avoid movement of cattle from infected areas
- Report signs of CBPP to your State Veterinarian immediately

Losses caused by CBPP

- CBPP can destroy Namibia's cattle industry
- Trade will stop & livestock prices will fall
- Marketing of livestock is disrupted
- Control of CBPP outbreaks is expensive
- Cattle deaths, poor production and condemned carcasses at abattoirs



Directorate of
Veterinary Services



Meat Board of Namibia

**For more information, please
contact the State Veterinary
Office near you.**

Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a disease of animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and wild antelopes such as kudu, oryx and springbok. It is caused by a virus. FMD occurs in northern Namibia and is a notifiable disease.



How it spreads

- FMD is spread by infected animals or products
- People & equipment can spread the virus
- Close contact between livestock & buffalo
- Illegal movement of livestock or products

Signs of FMD

- Sores, ulcers and blisters on feet, snout, tongue, nose, teats, lips & in the mouth
- Excessive salivation & sound from lips
- Animals limping from sore feet with blisters & ulcers where the hoof joins the skin



Prevention & control

- Present all cattle for vaccination when required
- Avoid contact between livestock & buffalo
- Stop illegal movement of livestock & products
- Report signs of FMD to your State Veterinarian immediately
- If you see buffalo in your area, report to your State Veterinarian immediately

Losses caused by FMD

- FMD can destroy Namibia's livestock industry
- Trade will stop & livestock prices will drop
- Marketing of livestock is disrupted
- Control of FMD outbreaks is expensive
- Farmers suffer production losses



Directorate of
Veterinary Services



Meat Board of Namibia

**For more information, please
contact the State Veterinary
Office near you.**

Peste des Petit Ruminants

Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) is a fast-spreading disease of sheep and goats. It is caused by a virus. PPR does not occur in Namibia but it is spreading from other African countries. Therefore, it is a notifiable disease. PPR kills many animals.

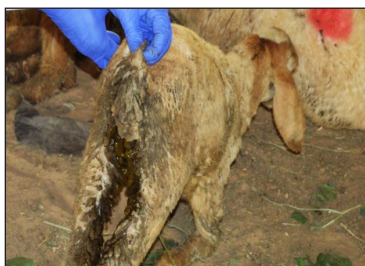


How it spreads

- PPR is spread by infected animals
- Illegal movement of sheep & goats
- Smuggling sheep & goats from infected countries
- Contaminated equipment may spread the virus

Signs of PPR

- Watery or thick & yellowish discharge from nose
- Nose gets blocked causing breathing difficulties
- Eyelids stick together due to eye discharge
- Sores in the mouth causing excessive salivation
- Severe watery diarrhoea with blood



Prevention & control

- Avoid smuggling sheep & goats into Namibia
- Report signs of PPR to your State Veterinarian immediately
- Present all animals for vaccination when required
- Adhere to quarantine & movement restrictions

Losses caused by PPR

- PPR can destroy Namibia's small stock industry
- PPR kills up to 9 out of 10 infected animals causing huge losses to farmers
- Trade will stop, causing prices to fall
- Marketing of sheep & goats will be disrupted
- Huge losses by farmer due to death of animals

