

# ANIMAL HEALTH DECLARATION GUIDANCE NOTES

Version 1.0 February 2008

These guidance notes contain important information. Please read them before completing the animal health declaration.



Directorate of Veterinary Services - MAWF

**NB**. Please check that all questions are answered. Once completed please return the declaration to your district state veterinary office.

# A. What is this all about?

Farmers are an integral and essential part of the animal disease surveillance system of Namibia. DVS through the animal health declaration wishes to gather all the essential animal health information which was being collected by Animal Health Technicians (AHTs) during scheduled annual farm visits. Instead of inspections on all farms throughout the country, AHTs will concentrate on animal gatherings and carrying out spot checks on some farms randomly selected by the state veterinary office.

# B. What is an Animal Health Declaration?

This is an official questionnaire that is required to be completed by all livestock farmers every six months. The periods for which declarations are completed are January to June and July to December. All declarations must reach the district state veterinary office within a month after the end of each reporting period.

# C. Why must you complete and return the Animal Health Declaration?

Livestock farmers are required by law to provide animal health and related information to the veterinary authorities. However, completing the animal health declaration will help the livestock industry to get the assistance it needs form the Directorate of Veterinary Services now and in the future.

# D. Useful hints for completing the Animal Health Declaration

- Please use **BLOCK** capitals (except for your signature) and black or blue ink. Write clearly in the boxes and spaces provided.
- You can take a photocopy for your records, please send the original.
- Before returning the form, read the declarations and all undertakings
- If your declaration form gets spoiled and you need a new one, please contact your district state veterinary office or your veterinarian.
- If you need further assistance in completing the Animal Health Declaration please contact your district state veterinary office or your veterinarian.

# **COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

# 1. **REPORTING PERIOD**

It is important n this part of the questionnaire you are asked to indicate the reporting period of the year by placing an "X" in the appropriate box

<b>1.</b> For which period are you reporting?					
Mark 🔀 one box and complete the year					
		Yə	ar		
January to June 🔀 July to December	2	0	0	7	

# 2. CURRENT FARM DETAILS

In this section you are required to update us with your farm and correspondence details. Ensure that the details given are both correct and current. This information will be used to update our database for animal health purposes only and is considered confidential.

# Add missing information/ picture new form

2. Give your name, farm name and contact details.
Write in boxes
owner HIDIPO SHILONGO
Farm Name STINK WATER
Farm Number <b>863</b>
District OTJIWARONGO
Postal Address PO BOX 959, WINDHOEK
Email hidipo@e-farm.com.na
ты 061-303030
Fax 061-306949
Mobile 0872607049

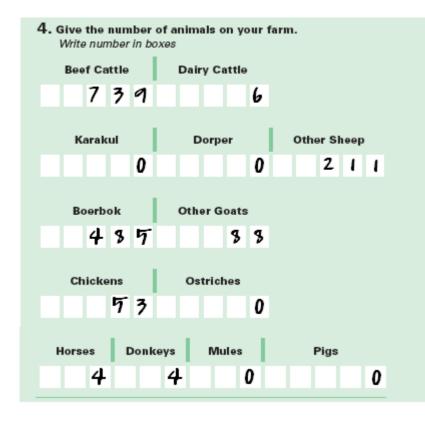
In this section you are required to list all registered stock brands used on your farm. Fill in the FAN Meat Number. It is a code for your registered brand. New form

1 T O 7 O O O V O
<sup>2</sup> T 0 R 2 0 0 4 0
3 3 0 0 0 T 0 J 0
4

# 4. LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ON FARM

In this section you are required to indicate the number of animals that are on your farm at the time of completing the declaration. Use numeric numbers and not words. This information is required for animal health planning purposes only.

# 3. REGISTERED BRAND MARKS ON FARM



Format on new form

### 5. Number of imported animals

In this section you are required to indicate the number of animals that were imported to your farm. Use numeric numbers and not words.

Pic from new form

# 6. LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION

In this section you are required to declare whether all animals on your farm are branded or ear tagged as prescribed by law and whether all individually identified animals were registered on the database at your district state veterinary office.

<ol> <li>Are all animals marked, branded, tage in accordance with current legislation</li> </ol>	
Mark 🗙 one box	X YES NO

# Pic from new form 7. DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDS

In this section you are required to declare whether documents and records are available, legible and up to date. The Veterinary Drug and Treatment Register, Feed Register and Employee Training are FAN Meat forms A,B and C respectively which you received when you registered for a Stock Brand. You also received a livestock register form upon registration. These forms are also available from your local state vet. Departure and Arrival forms must be completed each time livestock are moved to or from your holding. A copy of the movement must be kept on file.

pic

# 8. LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY

In this section you are required to declare whether all animals moved on or off your farm had valid movement permits accompanied by appropriate registers and that all movements were reported by forwarding relevant movement documents to your district state veterinary office.

#### ADD N/A



# 9. NUMBER OF PETS

In this section you are required to indicate the number of dogs and cats that are on your farm at the time of completing the declaration. Use numeric numbers and not words. This information is required for animal health planning purposes only.

7. Given	umber of p	ets on yo	ur farm. Write number in boxes
Dogs	13	Cats	ካ

### 10. GAME FARMING

In this section you are required to indicate whether your farming business commercially utilizes game animals for meat or biltong processing. This information is important for planning support services to the growing business of harvesting game animals for meat and other products.

8		ne harvesti ction practi	commercial he farm?	meat	or t	oiltong
N	ark 🗙	one box		<b>X</b> <sub>YE</sub>	s (	🗆 NO

### 11. NUMBER OF MAIN GAME SPECIES

In this section you are required to provide an estimation of the number of main game animals on your farm that have potential to be utilized commercially for meat or biltong processing. Write the name of the main game species and the estimated number of animals in numeric figures.

		e ani	mal	type	and	num					tong
A	nima	al Ty	рө								
DИ									2	1	0
RI	N	G	в	0	κ				7	2	0
	DИ	DU	DU		DU		DU	DU	Animal Type Nu D U	Animal Type Number	D U 2 I

### 12. MAIN GAME SPECIES HARVESTED

In this section you are required to provide the number of main game animals that you have harvested from your farm for game meat or biltong processing during the past six months. Write the name of the main game species and indicate the number of animals harvested in numeric figures. 10. Give the number of main game species that were harvested for commercial meat or biltong production. Write animal type and numbers in boxes

			A	nimal Ty	/pe				Vumbe arvest	-	
κ	И	D	U							I	1
5	P	R	I.	NG	в	0	ĸ			3	4

### 13. WILDEBEESTE

In this section you are required to indicate whether there are wildebeest on your farm and provide an estimation of the number of their population at the time of completing this declaration. Write the number of animals in numeric figures. Pic new form



### 14. GAME-PROOF FENCING

In this section you are required to indicate whether game animals on your farm are confined by game-proof fencing. In the event of a confirmed infectious disease such Foot and Mouth Disease this information will assist in the management of an outbreak.



# 15. LOSS OF CATTLE TO PREDATORS

In this section you are required to provide the number of cattle lost to predators your farm during the past six months. Write the name of the main predators and indicate the number of cattle lost to them in numeric figures.

### 13. Give the number of cattle lost to predators.

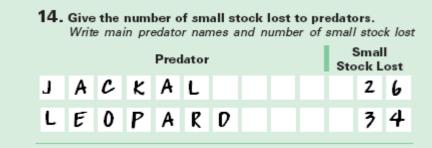
Write main predator names and number of cattle lost in boxes

				Prec	lator			Cat	ttle L	ost	
J	A	C	κ	A	L					8	
C	H	E	E	Т	A	H			I.	2	

### 16. LOSS OF SMALL STOCK TO PREDATORS

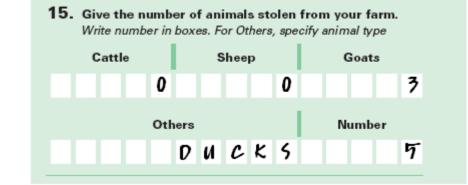
In this section you are required to provide the number of small stock lost to predators on your farm during the past six months. Write the name of the main predator and indicate the number of small stock lost in numeric figures.

### Pic new form



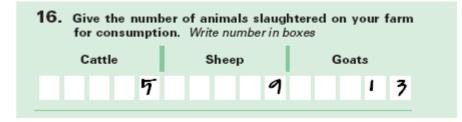
# 17. STOCK THEFT

In this section you are required to provide the number of livestock stolen from your farm during the past six months. Write the number of livestock stolen in numeric figures. In order to help control stock theft, this information will be shared with the Namibian Police's Anti-Stock Theft Unit



### 18. ON-FARM SLAUGHTER

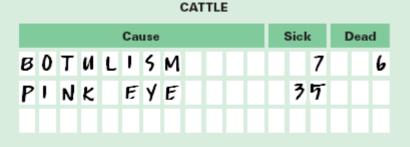
In this section you are required to provide the number of livestock that you have slaughtered for own consumption on your farm during the past six months. Write the number of slaughtered animals in numeric figures.



# 19. MAIN DISEASES IN CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In this section you are required to provide information on the main causes of sickness and deaths in cattle, sheep and goats on your farm during the past six months. For easy reference find disease list in Annexure 1 at the end of this guide. Write the name of the cause and indicate the number of sick and dead animals in numeric figures.

17. What were the main causes of livestock sickness and deaths on your farm? Write cause and number in boxes.



SHEEP

Cause	Sick	Dead
PULPY KIDNEY	9	8
WORMS		8

GOATS

Cause	Sick	Dead
FOOTROT	1 7	
WORMS	42	7

### 20. MAIN DISEASES IN OTHER ANIMALS

In this section you are required to provide information on the main causes of sickness and deaths of other animals such as poultry and pigs on your farm during the past six months. For easy reference find disease list in Annexure 1 at the end of this guide. Write the name of the animal type and cause of sickness or death. Indicate the number of sick and dead animals in numeric figures.

 What were the main causes of sickness and deaths of other animals on your farm? Write cause and number in boxes.

Animal Type	Cause	Sick	Dead
HORSE	WORMS	6	0

# 21. UNKNOWN DISEASES OR DISEASE CONDITIONS

In this section you are required to provide information on the main clinical signs of unknown causes of sickness and deaths of animals on your farm during the past six months. For easy reference find a list of clinical signs in Annexure 2 at the end of this guide. Write the type of main clinical signs and indicate the number of sick and dead animals in numeric figures.

**19.** What were the main clinical signs of unknown causes of animal sickness and deaths on your farm? Describe the main symptoms as listed in the guide and number of animals affected.

Animal Type	Clinical signs	Sick Dead
SHEEP	COUGH	206

# 22. ANIMALS SHOWING NERVOUS SIGNS

In this section you are required to provide information on whether you have seen animals showing nervous signs on your farm during the past six months. For easy reference find list of such signs in Annexure 2 at the end of this guide. Write the type of animal and main nervous signs seen. Indicate the number of sick animals in numeric figures.

20. Did sick cattle, sheep or goats on your farm show any nervous signs as described in the questionnaire guide?			
va Ve	s 🗶 NO		
nervous signs observed & numbers affec	ted in boxes		
Nervous Signs	Sick		
	signs as described in the que		

# 23. UNKNOWN DISEASES OR DISEASE CONDITIONS

In this section you are required to provide information on the number of cattle, sheep and goats that aborted on your farm during the past six months. This information is important for protecting public health. Write the number of affected animals in numeric figures.



# 24. ANIMALS SHOWING SIGNS OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs must be regularly inspected for signs of Foot and Mouth Disease. In this section you are required to provide information on whether animals on your farm have shown signs of Foot and Mouth Disease in the past six months. For easy reference find list of such signs in Annexure 2 at the end of this guide. Write the type of animal and main nervous signs seen. Indicate the number of sick animals in numeric figures.

22. Did any animals show signs t those of foot-and-mouth disea	
Mark 🗙 one box	Numbers affected
YES X NO	

### 25. ANIMALS SHOWING SIGNS OF SHEEP SCAB

Sheep must be regularly inspected for signs suspected to be those of Sheep Scab as described in Annexure 5 at the end of this guide. In this section you are required to provide information on whether animals on your farm have shown signs similar to those of Sheep Scab in the past six months. For easy reference find list of such signs of sheep scab in Annexure 5 at the end of this guide. Write the number of sheep affected in numeric figures.

23. Did any animals show signs those of sheep scab?	that you suspected to be
Mark 🗙 one box	Numbers affected
YES X NO	

### 26. TICK PROBLEMS IN CATTLE

In this section you are required to provide information on whether you observed tick problems in cattle on your farm during the past six months.

<b>24.</b> Were there tick problems in your cattle herd?		
Mark 🗙 one box	X YES NO	

### 27. TICK PROBLEMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

In this section you are required to provide information on whether you observed tick problems in sheep and goats on your farm during the past six months.

<b>25.</b> Were there tick problems a	mong your sheep and goats?
Mark 🗙 one box	X YES NO

### 28. AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF GRAZING AVAILABLE

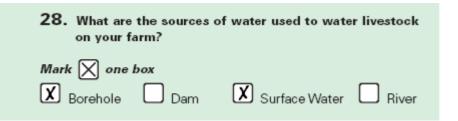
In this section you are required to provide information on amount and quality of grazing available to animals on your farm during the past six months.

	<b>26.</b> What was the quantity of grazing on your farm?			
		Mark 🗙 one box	Poor	🗌 Medium 🗶 Good
Со	mbinec	d pic		

27. What was the quality of grazing on your farm?		
Mark 🗙 one box	Poor	🗴 Medium 🗌 Good

# 29. SOURCES OF WATER

In this section you are required to provide information on the main sources of water available to animals on your farm during the past six months.



# 30. QUALITY OF WATER AVAILABLE

In this section you are required to provide information on quality of grazing available to animals on your farm during the past six months.

<b>29.</b> What was the water situation on your farm?			
Mark 🔀 one box for each			
Quantity	Poor	🗌 Fair	🗶 <sub>Good</sub>
Quality	Poor	🗌 Fair	X Good

# 31. LIVESTOCK BODY CONDITION

In this section you are required to provide your assessment of the average body condition of cattle, sheep and goats on your farm during the past six months.

<b>30.</b> What was the general condition of animals on your farm? <i>Mark</i> X one box for each animal type			
Cattle Poo		🗶 Good	
Sheep Poo	Medium	Good	
Goats Poo	r 🗌 Medium	🗶 Good	

# 32. SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

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DVS has a responsibility to monitor the different types of supplementary feeds used as part of a plan to reduce the risk of Mad Cow Disease occurring in Namibia. In this section you are required to provide information on supplementary feeds given to animals on your farm during the past six months. More information is required particularly on feeds that are mixed on your farm.



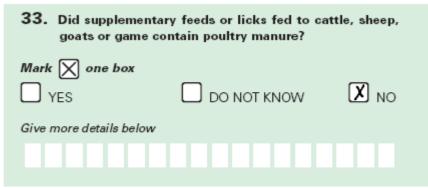
# 33. MEAT AND BONE MEAL

In this section you are required to declare whether supplementary feeds used on your farm during the past six months contained meat and/or bone meal. The use, supply or distribution of meat and bone meal for use in livestock supplementary feeds is banned in Namibia.

32. Did supplementary feeds fed to cattle, sheep, goats or game contain meat or bone meal?		
Mark 🔀 one box	DO NOT KNOW	X NO
Give more details below		

# 34. POULTRY MANURE

In this section you are required to declare whether supplementary feeds used on your farm during the past six months contained poultry manure. The use, supply or distribution of poultry manure for use in animal supplementary feeds is banned in Namibia.



# **35. VETERINARY DRUGS**

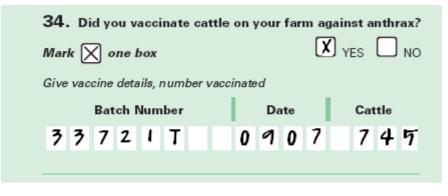
In this section you are required to declare whether you store veterinary drugs separately, meaning that the drugs are not stored together with food or feed where the food/ feed can be contaminated with the drugs. The drugs must be stored according to manufacturer recommendations, meaning that the drugs must be kept at the prescribed temperature and protected from light if so required by keeping the medicine in the box in which it was bought. Medicine must be clearly labeled in order to prevent the wrong use of it.

In this section you are required to declare whether feed given to cattle, sheep or goats contain antibiotics. By law, no feed containing any antibiotic may be fed to livestock. Please check the label on the feed bag to make sure that the feed does not contain any antibiotics.

### 37. ANTHRAX VACCINATIONS

In this section you are required to declare whether you have vaccinated cattle on your farm against the Anthrax during the past six months. The vaccination of all cattle once a year against Anthrax is compulsory by law in Namibia. Write the batch number of the vaccine used, the month and year of vaccination and indicate the number of cattle vaccinated in numeric figures.

#### pic



### 38. BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATIONS

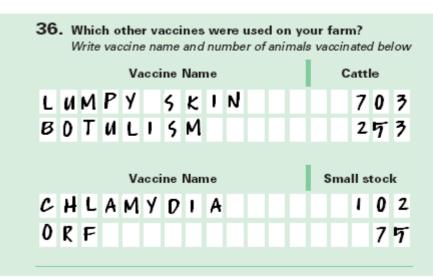
In this section you are required to declare whether you have vaccinated any cattle on your farm against the Brucellosis during the past six months. The vaccination of female cattle against Brucellosis is compulsory by law in Namibia. Write the batch number of the vaccine used, the month and year of vaccination and indicate the number of cattle vaccinated in numeric figures.

<b>35.</b> Did you vaccinate ca brucellosis?	ttle on your farm against
Mark 🗙 one box	X YES NO
Give vaccine details, number vacci	inated
Batch Number	Date Heifers
J J I 9 3 1	0 8 0 7 7 3

# **39. OTHER LIVESTOCK VACCINATIONS DONE**

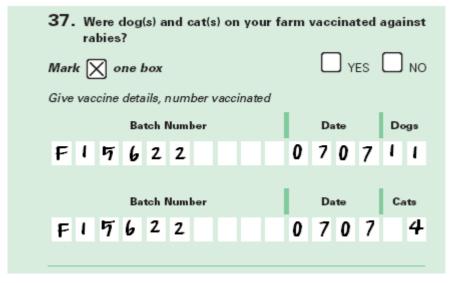
In this section you are required to provide information on other vaccinations done on your farm during the past six months. Write the vaccine used and indicate the number of animals vaccinated in numeric figures.

pic



### 40. RABIES VACCINATIONS

In this section you are required to declare whether you have had any dogs and cats vaccinated on your farm against the Rabies during the past six months. The vaccination of all pets once every three years is compulsory by law in Namibia. However, in some areas of high risk it must be done every year. Write the batch number of the vaccine used, the month and year of vaccination and indicate the number of pets vaccinated in numeric figures.



### 41. MEDICINES AND DIPS USED

DVS has a responsibility to monitor the different types of veterinary medicines used as part of a plan to reduce unwanted residues in food of animal origin. In this section you are required to provide information on the main veterinary medicines including dip chemicals and worm remedies that you have used on your farm during the past six months. Write the name of the medicine or dip chemical used and the animal type on which it was used.

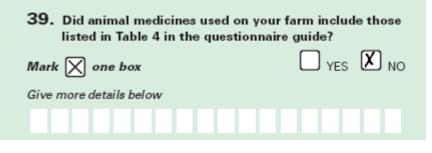
38. What other livestock medicines including dip chemicals did you use on your farm? Give details of the names of medicines and animal type on which they were used.

Animal	Name of Medicines/Dip Used
SHEEP	IVOMEC
CATTLE	SWAMYCIN
CATTLE	DEADLINE

# 42. USE OF BANNED SUBSTANCES

In this section you are required to declare whether any substance listed in Table 4 towards the end of this guide has been used with or without your knowledge in animals on your farm during the past six months. These substances are banned

for use in Namibia under the Prevention of Undesirable Residues in Meat Act (Act No. 21 of 1991). Write the full name of the substance(s) used.



# **43. ANTIBIOTICS**

In this section you are required to declare whether antibiotics are generally used as preventative measure without the prescription of a veterinarian. In other words, you regularly use antibiotics when animals are sick or wounded without consulting a veterinarian.

### 44. CHEMICAL STORAGE

In this section you are required to declare whether chemicals like pesticides and weed killers are stored in such a way that it does not pose a health risk to any human or animal and are labeled accordingly.

### **45. STAFF TRAINING**

In this section you are required to provide information on whether staff working with animals, are instructed and trained in general animal handling procedures, animal welfare and animal behavior.

### **46. INJURED ANIMALS**

In this section you are required to declare whether injured animals receive attention immediately.

# 47. VETERINARY ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

In this section you are required to provide information on whether you have sought animal health advice or assistance from veterinary professionals during the past six months. Indicate the number of times such advice or assistance was sought from each animal health professional group in numeric figures.

40.	Did you ask for assistance or advice from any of the
	following people?

Mark 🗙 one box for	each pro	fessional.		
	If YES, write number of times.		Number	
State Vet	X NO	YES		0
Private Vet		X YES		2
Animal Health Technician		X YES		I.
Vet Drugs Sales Rep	X NO	U YES		0

# 48. FARM VISIT BY VETERINARY PROFESSIONALS

In this section you are required to provide information on whether you have received animal health professionals to your farm for veterinary assistance during the past six months. Indicate the number of visits by each animal health professional group in numeric figures.

41. Did you receive a visit from ar	ny of these people?
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Mark 🔀 one box fo	r each pro	fessional.		
If YES, write number of	times.		Number	
State Vet	X NO	U YES		0
Private Vet		X YES		1
Animal Health Inspector		X YES		1
Veterinary Sales Rep	X NO	U YES		0

### **49 HANDLING OF ANIMALS**

In this section you are required to provide information on how animals are handled. Please indicate whether you use electro-immobilizer machines to restrain animals in the crush, whether you use anaesthesia when you castrate male animals younger than 4 weeks, whether cattle are dehorned before 6 weeks of age. Please also indicate whether all equipment used for drug administration, ear tagging and branding are kept clean and whether the crush and kraals are constructed and maintained in such a way that animals cannot become hurt or excessively stressed.

### **50. WOOLWORTHS FREE RANGE BEEF/ FREE RANGE LAMB**

In this section you are required to provide information on whether you comply with the free range requirements.

Please indicate whether an annual management plan is available and up to date. Such a management plan is a year planner and indicates when animals must be treated, branded, tagged, marketed etc.

For each drug, there is a period within which the animal may not be slaughtered and the milk not used for human consumption. This period is indicated in the pamphlet insert of the medication. Please indicate whether you adhere to the period indicated in the pamphlet, whether you adhere to a period twice as long as indicated, or whether you are not sure.

Please indicate whether you use poison to kill predators, or traps to catch predators or please indicate if you use both.

### 51. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

If you have any additional comments or information regarding animal health or veterinary services in the past six months must write them in short in the space provided in this section.



### WHAT IS THE POSITION OF THE PERSON MAKING THE DECLARATION?

In this section you are required to indicate the position of the person completing this declaration.

PIC



### WHO IS MAKING THE DECLARATION?

Check the whole declaration to make sure that all sections have been filled in before completing this last section. In this section you are required to complete the date on which you are making this declaration, write your name and sign the declaration.

To be signed after completing this form. Please check that you have not missed any pages or questions.

This form was completed to the best of my knowledge and belief



### Table 1 – Cattle Diseases Checklist

This is a checklist of diseases which serves as the absolute minimum on which farmers are expected to report. Farmers may also report on disease not reflected on this list.

DISEASES OF	DISEASES OF CATTLE/BEESTE	
Abortions	Aborsies	1ABOR
Abscesses	Absesse	1ABS
Actinomycosis	Aktinomikose	1AKT
Anaplasmosis	Anaplasmose	1ANAP
Black Quarter	Sponssiekte	1SP

Botulism	Lamsiekte	4LS
Dermatophilosis	Dermatofilose	1DERM
Footrot	Vrotpootjie	1SWRK
Heart water	Hartwater	1HTW
Hygroma	Higroom	1HYGR
Keratoconjunctivitis	Oogontsketing	1KERA
Lumpy Skin Disease	Knopvelsiekte	1LSD
Lung sickness	Longsiekte	1CBPP
Mastitis	Masititis	1MAST
Nagana	Nagana	1NAGA
Papilomatosis	Vratte	1VRAT
Pateurellosis	Pasteurllose	1PAS
Pneumonia	Longonsteking	1LONG
Poisonous plant	Gifplante	4GIFP
Predator	Roofdier	6ROOF
Rabies	Hondsdolheid	1HD
Starvation (drought)	Honger (droogte)	5DRGT
Sweating sickness	Sweetsiekte	155
Trauma/injury	Beserings	

### Table 2 – Small Stock Diseases Checklist

This is a checklist of diseases which serves as the absolute minimum on which farmers are expected to report. Farmers may also report on disease not reflected on this list.

DISEASES	CODE	
Abortions	Aborsies	1ABOR
Clost. septicum	Clostridium septicum	1CLOS
Foot abscess	Voetsweer	1SWRK
Goat mange	Bokskurfte	3BKSK
Keatoconjunctivitis	Oogontsteking	100 <i>G</i> I
Orf	Vuilbek	10RF
Pasteurellosis	Bontlong	1PAS
Predators	Roofdier	4GIFP
Pulby Kidney	Bloednier	1BN
Rabies	Hondsdolheid	1HD
Sheep scab	Skaapbrandsiekte	3BRAND
Sarvation (drought)	Honger (droogte)	5DRGT
Trauma/inury	Beserings	7TRAO

Worms	Wurms	3WURM

### Table 3 - Reference List of Scheduled Diseases

The presence of any of the disease in this table is very important and must be immediately brought to the attention of the nearest State Veterinarian.

SCHEDULED DISEASES		CODE
Foot and Mouth Disease	Bek en Klouser	1FMD
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneunomia	Longsiekte (Bess)	1CBPP
Lumpy Skin Disease	Knopvelsiekte	1LSD
Rift valley Fever	Slenkdalkoors	1SDK
Bluetongue	Bloutong	1B
African Horsesickness	Perdesiekte	1PERS
African Swine Fever	Afrikaanse varkpens	1VKPS
Avian Influenza	Hoender "influenza"	1HGRP"
Newcsastle Disease	Newcastel-siekte	1NCD

### Table 4: List of Banned Substances

	PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES	
	(a) SPECIFIED PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT	ACTIVE INGREDIENT COMPOSITION	PRESENTATION
Compudose	Oestradiol - 17-beta	Implant
F-To	Testosterone and oestradiol	Implant
Gannamax - S	Progesterone and oestradiol benzoate	Implant
M-PO	Progesterone and oestradiol	Implant
Neoplix - F	Testosterone and oestradiol	Implant
Neoplix - M	Progesterone and oestradiol	Implant
Synovex - C	Oestradiol benzoate and progesterone	Implant
Synovex - H	Oestradiol benzoate and progesterone	Implant
Synovex - S	Oestradiol benzoate and testosterone	Implant
Coopers revalor	Trenbolone acetate and oestradiol 17-beta	Implant
Ralgro	Zeranol	Implant
Ralgro - Super	Zeranol	Implant
Revalor	Trenbolone acetate and oestradiol 17-beta	Implant

M G A 100	Melengestrol acetate	Premix
	(b) OTHER PRODUCTS	•
remedy or farm	t (except a Group I substance or a product regi the Fertilizers. Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remec	
Remedies Act. 194	47 or as a medicine in terms of the Medicines and	
	1965), which is used in connection with livestoc	k or wild animals-
fattening and con	tains the above-mentioned or similar active ingr	edients-

### Table 5 – Ostrich Diseases Checklist

This is a checklist of diseases which serves as the absolute minimum on which farmers are expected to report. Farmers may also report on disease not reflected on this list.

DISEASE OF OST	CODE	
Acute death	Akute Vrekte	1VREK
Arthritis	Gewrigsontsteking	1GEWR
Bone deformity	Been wanvorming	1BWAN
Enteritis	Maagwerk	5MGWK
Gut impaction	Dermkanaalimplikasies	5IMPK
Lameness	Mankheid	5MANK
Malnutrition	Wanvoeding	5WANV
Newcastle Disease	Newcalstle siekte	1NCD
Pneumonia/air sacculitis	Long/lugsak ontsteking	1LOLS
Pox	Pokke	1POK
Sinusitis	Sinusitis	1SINU
Trauma	Besering	1TRAO
Worms	Wurms	3WURM
Yolk Sac infection	Dooiersakontsteking	1DOOI

### Annex 1 - Reference List of Clinical Signs in Sick Animals

Observe the animal's and look at the various body parts of the animal to select the signs and symptoms that best describe what you see in the sick animal(s).

**General** Loss of appetite Muscles and bones Limping Fever Weight loss Short illness followed by death Found dead Depressed Weakness Lying down Not responding to sound or touch Dropped wings Ruffled feathers Restless Sleepy

### **Digestive System**

Blisters in the mouth Smelly breath Drooling saliva Grinding teeth Wounds on lips Swollen tongue Diarrhoea Bloody diarrhoea Blood in faeces Whitish faeces Dark faeces Hard faeces Soft faeces Abdominal pain Kicking abdomen Bloated abdomen Pot Belly Constipation Difficulty in eating Difficulty in drinking Vomiting Not chewing cud Skin Rubbing skin against objects Scratching Rough coat

Hoof blisters Fracture Foot rot Swollen Legs Swollen jaw bone Stiffness Swollen joints Swollen muscles Weakness

# Abortion Returning heat Offspring born dead Offspring born weak Difficulty in giving birth Afterbirth hanging out of birth canal Birth canal hanging out Pussy discharge from vagina

**Reproductive and Urinary System** 

Birth canal hanging out Pussy discharge from vagina Bloody discharge from vagina Difficulty in urinating Blood in urine Pus in urine Penile discharge Straining Preputial prolapse Swollen penis Swollen testicles

### Eyes

Whitish eye discharge Swollen eye lids Blindness Dull coat Loss of Hair Skin peeling off Reddened skin Darkened skin Thickened skin Skin abscess Warts Skin Lump(s) Tick infestation Scabs Flaking skin Wounds Dandruff Sweating

Nervous System

Staggering Excessive bellowing Aggression Attacking people Attacking other animals Lack of fear Madness Over-reacting to touch, sound or flashing light Muscle shivering Loss of balance Walking in circles Tilted head Change in Behavior Tremors Convulsions Lying down Paralyzed

Whitish eyes Reddened eyes

#### **Respiratory System**

Cloudy nasal discharge Dry muzzle Panting Coughing Sneezing Difficulty in breathing Frothing at the mouth Nasal sores

#### Udder

Swollen Udder Darkened udder Watery whey like milk Bloody milk Pussy milk Yellowish milk

Annexure 2 - Guidelines to inspection for Foot and Mouth Disease

You are required to inspect your livestock to rule out the presence of foot and mouth disease in your livestock. This should become part of your routine management system.

To detect foot and mouth disease early in your herd you need to observe the following:

- Observe the animals from a short distance-lookout for signs (are there any animals that are limping, salivating, grinding teeth, dull, depressed). Observe the area around the hooves-are there any flies around that area?
- Start your inspection by first examining the suspicious animals. This will increase the chance of picking up the presence of the disease.
- Have the suspicious animals placed in a crush-pen
- Open the mouth of the animal and pull the tongue out and observe all the surfaces in the mouth-on top and under the tongue, on the gums and cheeks. Check for wounds and blisters.
- Observe the feet concentrating on the areas between the hoof claws and the hoof-skin junction looking for blisters, wounds. Clean the hoof if muddy to expose lesions.
- Beware that lesions are difficult to detect in small stock and therefore one has to be more thorough.

### **Clinical Signs of Foot and Mouth Disease**

Foot and mouth disease is the most contagious viral infection of ruminants and pigs. It is characterized by the appearance of blisters (vesicles) which later burst to leave and erosions in the mouth and on the hoof/skin junction and between the claws. It affects nearly all the animals in the herd. Affected animals show some of the following signs and symptoms:

- Fever (increased body temperature)
- Blisters inside the mouth which causes the animal to produce a lot of stringy and foamy saliva and to drooling
- Blisters on the feet that rupture and cause lameness
- Animals loose weight for several months
- Milk production goes down significantly
- Many calves may die (due to inflammation of the heart muscle)
- Many animals recover but there will be heavy losses due to weight loss and reduced milk production,

Actions to Take When You Suspect Foot and Mouth Disease

- Immediately inform your state veterinarian. Wherever possible this should be done telephonically or by fax.
- Keep all animals close by (away from the perimeter fence) until the state veterinarian has investigated the problem.
- No person from the farm should go to other farms and you must not allow your livestock to mingle with other livestock until you have been given clearance by the state veterinarian.
- If you need to leave the farm then only do so after disinfecting your hands shoes and other equipment, removing the clothing you were wearing during the inspection and putting on clean attire and, cleaning and disinfecting the tyres of any vehicles before they leave the farm.

### Table 6 – List of Disinfectants Used in FMD Outbreaks

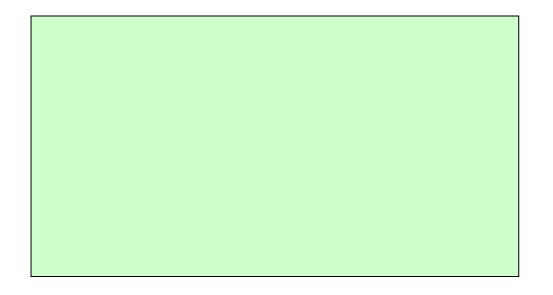
The recommended disinfectant is washing soda:

Dissolve 500 gram washing soda in 10 litres of water for disinfection after samples have been taken.

If one does not have the recommended disinfectant (washing soda) at the time of initial tentative clinical diagnosis, one can use house hold chemicals such as citric acid, acetic acid (4-5%) and Sodium Hypochlorite 3 % solution(household bleach).

### Table 1: Other Suitable Disinfectants

Product	Dilution	Mixing Instructions	Notes
5.25% Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl) (household bleach)	3%	Mix at a ration of 3:2 i.e. 3 litres of household bleach to 2 litres of water.	
Acetic acid or Citric acid	4-5%	Use plain household vinegar	Vinegar is a 4% solution of acetic acid
and Sodium Chloride	1%	Follow label directions.	Virkon-S
and Sodium Chloride (i.e. Virkon-S) Source:http://www.antecint.co.u		Virkon-S	



### Annexure 5 - Guidelines to inspection for Sheep Scab

Sheep Scab is also known as scab, psoroptic mange or *brandsiekte*. It is caused by a microscopic mite. Sheep scab is spread mainly by sheep to sheep contact. The disease occurs mainly in southern Namibia during autumn and winter, in large, commercial wool sheep flocks and causes severe economic loss.

### To detect sheep scab on your farm, observe the following:

### Direct evidence:

- Sheep scratch against fences and posts
- Bite at flanks
- Scratch with hind legs

### Indirect Evidence

- Appearance of clean areas of fleece due to licking and biting
- Tags of fleece on flanks
- Areas of wool loss
- Discolored fleece due to rubbing and scratching

### **Skin Problems**

- Dry crusty scabs with moist red borders
- Damaged moist skin

### **General Signs**

- Sheep standing apart from flock looking dull and depressed
- Death may occur

### Actions to take when you suspect sheep scab

- Report immediately to the state veterinarian if you suspect sheep scab
- All sheep in the affected flock must be treated with a product approved by the Directorate of Veterinary Services.
- For further details refer to Sheep Scab Regulations from your state veterinarian

Please note: You are expected to report sheep scab as soon as you see it on your farm and shall not wait to report it on this questionnaire.