



Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Turkey (Thrace)

Note: Defra's Global Animal Health (GAH) monitors outbreaks of high impact diseases around the world. Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR) is among those diseases of major concern.

1 Disease Report

Turkey has reported an outbreak of PPR in sheep in Istanbul region (in Thrace or European Turkey). Disease control measures have been put in place, including ring vaccination (ADNS, 2009) (see map). Lineage analysis has not been reported. Turkey has only recently started using the EU ADNS system to report diseases.



Peste de Petits Ruminants:
Turkey (Thrace), April 2009

Date Prepared 20/04/09

Map prepared by GAH

Actual Scale 1:3,500,000

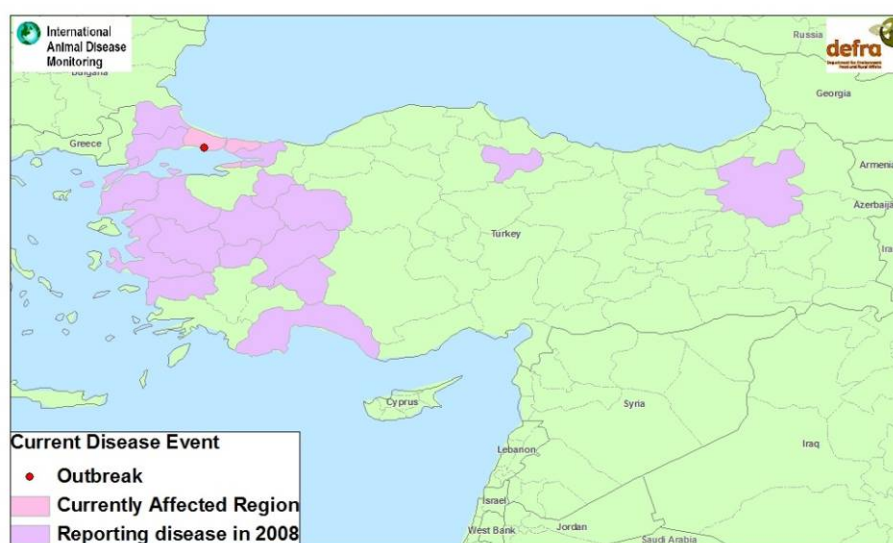
0 30 60 120 180 240 Kilometers

2 Situation Assessment

PPR is a viral disease of small ruminants, spread by direct contact between animals or occasionally through contact with infected bedding, food and equipment (for a short time

only). The disease is present throughout Asia, the Middle East and Africa (North and sub-Saharan) and the virus is closely related to Rinderpest (cattle plague) (CFSPH, 2009). Sporadic outbreaks have occurred in both the Anatolia (Asian Turkey) and Thrace (European Turkey) parts of Turkey in the past. The last reported outbreaks in Turkey were in 2008, in goats and sheep (see map).

In 2008, Morocco reported 360 outbreaks of PPR in goats and sheep over a six month period, indicating how rapidly the disease can spread through a naïve population (OIE, 2009). Disease was confirmed as Lineage 4, which is usually reported in the



Peste de Petits Ruminants in 2008:
Turkey

Date Prepared 20/04/09

Map prepared by GAH

Actual Scale 1:3,500,000

0 70 140 280 420 560 Kilometers

Middle East and Asia, but has also been reported from Turkey in 2000 (Chard and others, 2008). Vaccination was applied to control the disease in Morocco, and with EU aid, over 20 million livestock were vaccinated. (For more information, see our recent risk assessment at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/monitoring/pdf/ppr-morocco.pdf>).

Turkey is not on the EU-approved list of third countries from which live ruminants or their products can be imported into the EU. Personal imports of meat or meat products are also not allowed.

3 Conclusions

We currently consider there is a negligible likelihood of the introduction of PPR from this affected region to the UK by legal trade in live animals or their products.

The PPR situation in countries bordering the EU emphasises the importance of implementing and maintaining appropriate control measures with regard to illegal imports and animal movements to mitigate risks.

We will continue to monitor the situation.

4 References

ADNS (2009) Peste des petits ruminants – Primary Disease Notification. Received by e mail 20/04/2009.

CFSPH (2009) Disease Factsheets: Peste des petits ruminants.

http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/peste_des_petits_ruminants.pdf. Accessed 20/04/2009

Chard, L.S., Bailey, D.S., Dash, P., Banyard, A.C. & Barrett, T. (2008) Full genome sequences of two virulent strains of peste des petits ruminants virus, the Cote d'Ivoire 1989 and Nigeria 1976 strains. *Virus Research*, 136: 192-197.

OIE (2009) Peste des petits ruminants, Morocco, (Follow-up Report No. 13) 27/01/2009

<http://www.oie.int/wahis/public.php> Accessed 20/04/2009.