FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

How to recognise the disease in your cattle or other farm animals



What is foot and mouth disease (FMD)?

Foot and mouth disease is a highly contagious, viral disease which can spread rapidly from one animal to another.

Although it is rarely fatal in adult animals, it causes serious production losses and is a major constraint on international trade. FMD is not readily transmissible to humans and is not a public health risk.

Who is affected by FMD?

All domestic cloven-hoofed animals are susceptible, including **cattle, swine, sheep and goats.**

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SEACFMD

For more information, please visit:
www.woah.org/en/disease/foot-and-mouth-disease

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

What are the signs and symptoms of FMD?

CATTLE



High fever & shivering



Salivation & drooling



Loss of appetite



Lameness



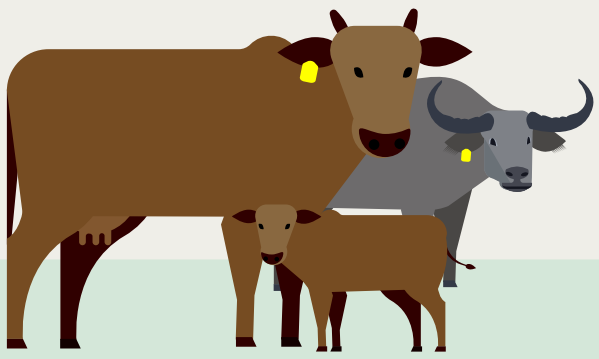
Loss of weight



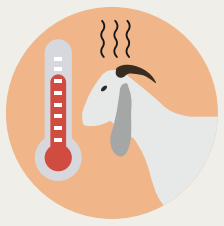
Decreased milk production



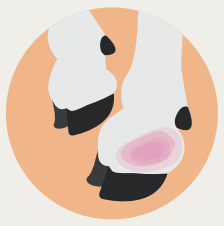
Mild to severe vesicles & lesions



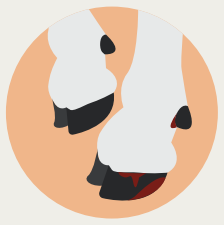
SHEEP & GOATS



Fever



Lameness



Vesicles on the feet



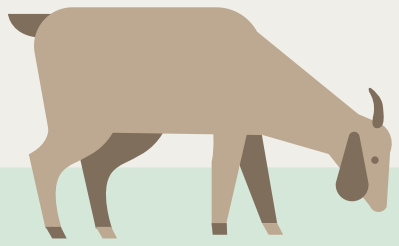
Mouth lesions
(are often not noticeable or shallow erosion)



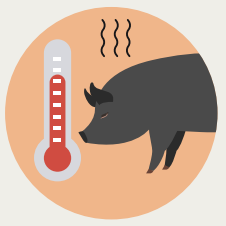
Absence of milk production



Abortion in ewes and / or death of newborns



SWINE



Fever



Lameness



Claw detachment



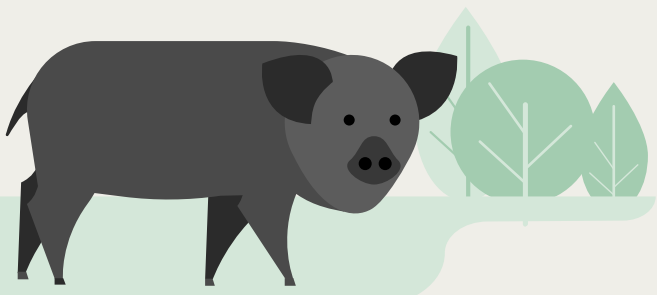
Limb vesicles



Lesions
(Dry lesions on snout; on tongue, vesicular lesions)



High mortality in piglets



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Sampling for foot and mouth disease diagnosis

The role of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

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For more information, please visit:
https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/foot-and-mouth-disease-fmd/seacfmd-campaign/seacfmd-manual/



Why is sampling important?

- Collecting appropriate samples (epithelial tissue, blood, etc.) is critical for foot and mouth disease (FMD) diagnosis of suspected cases.
- Laboratory diagnosis helps in the detection of either the FMD virus itself or antibodies to the FMD virus.
- Timely detection plays a crucial role in managing and possibly stopping FMD outbreaks.



Stages for FMD diagnosis sampling

Step 1: Collection

- Collect samples from animals showing clinical signs.
- Vesicular fluid and epithelium are the preferred samples since they are rich sources of the virus.
- Collect duplicated samples if you need to submit them to different laboratories for diagnosis.



Stages for FMD diagnosis sampling

Step 2: Labelling and handling

- Each sample should be suitably and legibly labeled on the container with a waterproof marker.
- The sample should be accompanied by animal description and details (age, sex, breed, vaccination status and ID) and their owner details (name and address).



Stages for FMD diagnosis sampling

Step 3: Storage and transport

- Maintenance of the cold chain is important for sample quality.
- Ensure the samples are kept at 4° Celsius for short shipments (1 to 2 days) using ice packs.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) has been at the forefront of controlling animal diseases for almost 100 years.

We work with our members to protect the health of animals, humans and the planet.

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