



## SAT2 Emergency

## Türkiye

An update for the SAT2  
Emergency, steps taken.



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### Timeline

SAT2 was confirmed in Igdır Tuzluca as the index case in Türkiye on the evening of 8 March.

Based on the first investigation finding, the disease started clinically on 3 March, and it was notified to the Veterinary Service on 5 March.

- Upon confirmation, different levels of outbreak investigations in a number of locations were launched and the national contingency plan has been applied country-wise.
- The central disease control centre was activated as soon as SAT2 was confirmed in Iraq, and an action plan, which included a standstill for animal movement and closing markets, developed.
- Once SAT2 was confirmed locally, the local and central Disease Control Centres were activated.
- The training and awareness campaigns, including public communications, continue.

### Surveillance, control

The outbreak investigation at different levels continues.

To stop spread, animals were confined to barns.

Clinical surveillance was conducted, in affected epidemiological unit, in the surveillance zone as well as in epidemiological units identified by outbreak investigations (tracing forward) outside of its base on forward finding.

Other outbreaks were identified in other two villages in East Anatolia close to the borders with Armenia and Georgia.

### Field investigations

Field investigations of all rumours and suspicions of FMD are carried out and all suspicions are sampled, for possible early detection and confirmation, leading to a large workload for the Diagnosis Department at the ŞAP Institute.

## Clinical signs

The clinical signs were severe especially in cattle but the observed disease spread was slower than in Iraq.

Outbreaks (without mortality) were reported in small ruminants.

## Transmission

Transmission was detected including small ruminants only in two outbreaks, and mortality was not reported or seen during the outbreak investigation so far.

## Vaccination

The ŞAP Institute immediately started the development of SAT2 strain vaccine with the first vaccine bottling available on 9 March.

1 300 000 million doses of the first batch of vaccines were delivered to the field under different vaccination strategies:

- Response to outbreaks to vaccinate all susceptible population in a 10km radius.
- Preventive vaccination for commercial dairy farms, starting from east to west prioritizing the risk hot spots area.

The vaccine production has continued and over 6 million bivalent vaccines (SAT2 and O) have been delivered to the field so far.

The EC donated 500 000 doses of monovalent vaccine, which were delivered to the Thrace region for preventive vaccination. Based on the database record of 23 March, over 85% of doses were already used.

As soon as the vaccine was available, a group of animals at the ŞAP Institute were experimentally injected. The Ab titres determined by VNT for PV sera at day 21 are very promising for protection.

The current vaccine formulation of the ŞAP Institute with the 146S antigen of FMDV seems to show satisfactory efficacy.

An ELISA for the detection of SAT2 antibodies is currently being adapted at the ŞAP Institute for the use in post-vaccination monitoring.

**The production will be finalized by 20 April and vaccination of all large ruminants will be completed.**

[fao.org/eufmd](http://fao.org/eufmd)

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## Move FAST

Foot-and-mouth And Similar  
Transboundary animal diseases



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Sustainable Development Goals, UN-SDGs.  
EuFMD's programme focus

