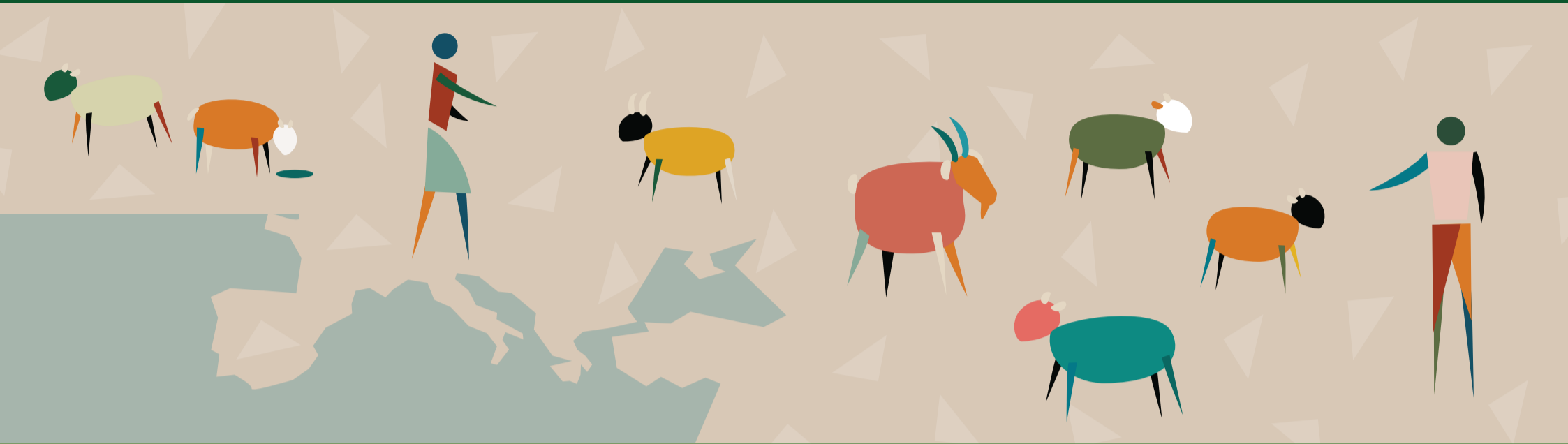


SHEEP POX (SPP) AND GOAT POX (GTP)



IF YOU SUSPECT A CASE OF SPP OR GTP CONTACT YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITY OR VETERINARIAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

CLINICAL SIGNS	BE AWARE	RECOGNIZING THE DISEASE
Fever.	<p>Affects sheep and goats.</p> <p>The disease can be severe, especially in young animals.</p>	<p>Discharge from eyes, nostrils and swollen eyelids.</p> <p>Fever and difficult breathing can also occur.</p>
Swollen eyelids.		
Eye and nose discharge.		
Generalized skin lesions, mostly visible on areas free of wool or long hair.		<p>Pox lesions develop all over the body and are most visible around the nostrils, eyes, ears, ventral abdomen, base of the tail, inner thigh, inguinal area and mammary glands.</p>
Depression and reluctance to feed.		
Breathing difficulties.		
Death.		

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

	<p>DIRECT ANIMAL CONTACT</p>	<p>The most important transmission route is by direct animal contact. The virus is present in skin lesions, nasal and ocular secretions, saliva, milk, urine and feces. Movement of infected animals is the main method of spread of the disease to new areas.</p>
	<p>MECHANICAL TRANSMISSION</p>	<p>Another transmission route is through mechanical transmission from virus particles on inanimate objects such as footwear, clothing, shearing equipment, veterinary instruments or vehicles. The virus can survive on skin, wool and hides of infected animals. Insects play a less significant role in the transmission of the virus.</p>
	<p>THE ROLE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Humans cannot contract the disease, however, people working in contact with small ruminants should be especially cautious to follow biosecurity measures to avoid the spread of the disease. It is important to remember that both viruses can survive for up to several months in the environment.</p>