

Notifiable animal diseases in NSW

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A number of animal diseases are notifiable under NSW legislation. This means that there is a legal obligation to notify authorities if you know or suspect that an animal has one of these diseases.

By remaining vigilant and notifying as soon as you suspect a notifiable disease, you can play a vital role in protecting livestock industries and preventing disease spread to animals and possibly to humans.

Why are certain diseases notifiable?

Most notifiable animal diseases are diseases that are exotic to Australia, e.g. foot and mouth, rabies, mad cow disease. If established here, such diseases could impact severely on trade, human health, livestock production or the environment.

Many of these diseases are subject to an international obligation to notify if any cases occur. Others are notifiable because of an agreement between jurisdictions in Australia.

A few diseases are notifiable in NSW even though they already exist (are endemic) in other parts of Australia. This is usually because NSW wants to prevent these diseases from becoming established in our state.

Some other diseases that already exist in NSW are notifiable because there is a disease control program in place or because livestock or their products have to be certified in terms of disease

Who has to notify?

Notification obligations are detailed in section 9 of the *NSW Stock Diseases Act 1923*, and in section 7 of the *NSW Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1991*. You can view the Acts at

- [Stock Diseases of Animals Act 1923](#)
- [Animal Diseases \(Emergency Outbreaks\) Act 1991](#)

These sections require members of the public such as stock owners, veterinarians or other persons who are consulted about stock, to promptly notify authorities if they know or suspect an animal has a notifiable disease.

What is the best way to notify?

Emergency animal diseases include most of the exotic diseases and a few serious endemic diseases such as anthrax.

If you suspect that the notifiable disease is an emergency animal disease, you should immediately notify in one of the following ways:

- Call the emergency animal disease hotline – 1800 675 888 – which is monitored 24 hours a day. or
- Phone a Livestock Health and Pest Authority (LHPA) District Veterinarian or Ranger, or a NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI) veterinarian or regulatory officer.

Notifications for non-emergency diseases can be made in one of the following ways:

- By notifying on-line at <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/health/general/notifiable-animal-diseases-nsw/animal-disease-form>
- By fax or email, by filling in the NSW notifiable animal disease form, included at the end of this factsheet and faxing it to (02) 6361 9976, or emailing it to: biosecurity@industry.nsw.gov.au

What diseases are notifiable?

A list of notifiable diseases considered exotic to NSW is shown in Table 1. Table 2 lists notifiable diseases that occur in some parts of Australia but do not normally occur in NSW. Table 3 lists diseases that are considered endemic or sporadic in NSW. Where can I get further information?

For further information about notifiable animal diseases, you should contact your local LHPA District Veterinarian, a DPI veterinarian, or your private veterinary practitioner.

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (May 2011). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of NSW Department of Primary Industries or the user's independent adviser.

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Table 1. Diseases of stock that are considered exotic to Australia The table indicates which animal species are particularly susceptible to the disease, but these diseases are notifiable in any stock (land mammals other than humans, or, birds or bees).

	ALPACAS	CATTLE	DEER	GOATS	HONEYBEES	HORSES	PIGS	POULTRY/BIRDS	SHEEP	OTHER SPECIES
Acariasis tracheal mite (<i>Acarapsis woodi</i>) (see also Tracheal mite)					●					
African horse sickness						●				dogs
Africanised honeybees					●					
African swine fever							●			
Asian honeybee (<i>Apis cerana</i>)					●					
Aujeszky's disease		●		●			●		●	dogs, cats, rats, foxes
Australian bat lyssavirus										bats
Avian influenza								●		
Bluetongue	●	●	●	●					●	
Borna disease		●	●	●		●			●	
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (see also TSEs)		●								
Bovine tuberculosis due to <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>		●								
Bovine virus diarrhoea type 2		●								
Brucellosis (<i>B abortus</i> , <i>B canis</i> , <i>B melitensis</i>)		●		●		●	●		●	dogs
Camelpox										
Chagas' disease (<i>T cruzi</i>)										dogs, cats, rodents
Chronic wasting disease of deer (see also TSEs)			●							
Classical swine fever							●			
Contagious agalactia				●					●	
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia		●								
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia				●					●	
Contagious equine metritis						●				
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever		●		●					●	ostriches
Dourine						●				
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)								●		
Duck virus hepatitis								●		
Dwarf honeybee (<i>Apis florea</i>)					●					
East Coast fever (<i>theileriosis</i>)		●								
Encephalitides (<i>tick borne</i>)		●	●							
Enzootic abortion of ewes									●	
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease (clinical disease)		●	●						●	wild ruminants
Epizootic lymphangitis						●				
Equine encephalomyelitis (<i>Eastern, Western and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis</i>)						●				
Equine encephalosis						●				

	ALPACAS	CATTLE	DEER	GOATS	HONEYBEES	HORSES	PIGS	POULTRY/BIRDS	SHEEP	OTHER SPECIES
Equine herpes – virus 1 (neurological strain) infection						●				
Equine influenza						●				
Equine piroplasmosis (<i>Babesia equi</i> , <i>Babesia caballi</i> , <i>Theileria equi</i>)						●				
Feline spongiform encephalopathy (see also TSEs)										cats
Foot-and-mouth disease	●	●	●	●			●		●	all other susceptible species including cloven-hoofed animals such as buffalo, llama, alpaca and camels
Fowl typhoid (<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i>)								●		
Getah virus infection						●	●			
Giant honeybee (<i>Apis dorsata</i>)					●					
Glanders						●				dogs, cats
Goat pox				●					●	
Haemorrhagic septicaemia		●								
Heartwater		●		●					●	
Hendra virus infection						●				
Infectious bursal disease (hypervirulent and exotic antigenic variant forms)								●		
Influenza pandemic (H1N1) 2009							●			
Japanese encephalitis						●	●	●		
Jembrana disease		●							●	
Leishmaniosis in any species										dogs, rodents
Louping ill									●	
Lumpy skin disease		●								
Maedi-visna				●					●	
Malignant catarrhal fever (wildebeest associated)		●	●							
Menangle virus infection							●			
Nairobi sheep disease				●					●	
Newcastle disease								●		
Nipah virus infection							●			
Peste des petits ruminants				●					●	
Porcine cysticercosis (<i>C cellulosae</i>)							●			
Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen)							●			
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome							●			
Post-weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome							●			
Potomac fever						●				
Pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsietke)				●					●	
Rabies	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	dogs, cats
Rift Valley fever		●		●					●	

	ALPACAS	CATTLE	DEER	GOATS	HONEYBEES	HORSES	PIGS	POULTRY/BIRDS	SHEEP	OTHER SPECIES
Rinderpest		●		●			●		●	
Salmonellosis (<i>S abortus-equi</i>)						●				
Salmonellosis (<i>S abortus-ovis</i>)									●	
Scrapie (see also TSEs)				●					●	
Screw worm fly - New World (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	dogs, cats
Screw worm fly - Old World (<i>Chrysomya bazziana</i>)	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	dogs, cats
Sheep pox									●	
Sheep scab									●	
Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)		●	●			●				dogs, cats
Swine influenza (other than influenza pandemic (H1N1) 2009)							●			
Swine vesicular disease							●			
Transmissible gastroenteritis							●			
Tracheal mite (acarine, acariasis, <i>Acarapis woodi</i>) (see also acariasis)					●					
Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, chronic wasting disease of deer, feline spongiform encephalopathy, scrapie)		●	●	●					●	cats
Trichinellosis						●	●			dogs, cats
Tropilaelaps mite (Asian mite, <i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>)					●					
Trypanosomiasis	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	dogs, cats
Tularaemia							●		●	
Varroasis (<i>Varroa destructor</i>)					●					
Varroasis (<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>)					●					
Vesicular exanthema							●			
Vesicular stomatitis		●				●	●			
Virulent porcine circovirus							●			
Warble-fly myiasis		●				●				
Wesselsbron disease				●					●	
West Nile virus infection						●		●		

Table 2: Diseases of stock that are considered endemic or sporadic in parts of Australia but do not normally occur in NSW. The table indicates which animal species are particularly susceptible to the disease, but these diseases are notifiable in any stock (land mammals other than humans, or birds or bees).

	ALPACAS	CATTLE	DEER	GOATS	HONEYBEES	HORSES	PIGS	POULTRY/BIRDS	SHEEP	OTHER SPECIES
Anaplasmosis		●								
Babesiosis		●								

	ALPACAS	CATTLE	DEER	GOATS	HONEYBEES	HORSES	PIGS	POULTRY/ BIRDS	SHEEP	OTHER SPECIES
Braula fly (Bee louse, <i>Braula coeca</i>)					●					
Brucellosis (<i>B suis</i>)							●			
Devil facial tumour disease										Tasmanian devils

Table 3: Diseases of stock that are considered sporadic or endemic in NSW. The table indicates which animal species are particularly susceptible to the disease, but these diseases are notifiable in any stock (land mammals other than humans, or birds or bees).

	ALPACAS	CATTLE	DEER	GOATS	HONEYBEES	HORSES	PIGS	POULTRY/ BIRDS	SHEEP	OTHER SPECIES
American Foulbrood (<i>Paenibacillus larvae</i>)					●					
Anthrax	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	dogs, cats
Cattle tick (<i>Boophilus microplus</i>)	●	●	●	●		●			●	
Chalk brood (<i>Ascophæra apis</i>) in honeybees					●					
Chlamydiosis in poultry and other birds								●		
Cysticercus bovis		●								
Egg drop syndrome (EDS 76)								●		
Enzootic bovine leucosis		●								
Equine herpes – virus 1 (abortigenic strain) infection						●				
Equine infectious anaemia						●				
Equine viral arteritis						●				
European foulbrood (<i>Melissococcus pluton</i>)					●					
Footrot in sheep and goats				●					●	
Infectious laryngotracheitis								●		
Johne's disease (<i>Paratuberculosis</i>)	●	●	●	●					●	
Nosemosis					●					
Porcine Myocarditis (Bungowannah virus infection)							●			
Pullorum disease (<i>Salmonella pullorum</i>)								●		
<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> infection in poultry								●		
Sheep ked									●	
Small Hive Beetle (<i>Aethina tumida</i>)					●					
Strangles						●				
Trichomoniasis		●								
Tuberculosis (in any mammal or avian)	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	

STOCK DISEASES ACT 1923
ANIMAL DISEASES (EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS) ACT 1991

NSW Notifiable Animal Disease Form

This form may be used to notify the knowledge or suspicion of a notifiable animal disease under section 9 of the Stock Diseases Act 1923 or under section 22 of the Apiaries Act 1985, or exotic, new or emerging disease under section 7 of the Animal Diseases (Emergency Outbreaks) Act 1991.

Disease:

Species of animal/s affected:

Date of onset of signs:/...../..... Number of animals/hives affected:

Description of affected animals (breed, age, type, sex):

.....

Identification of affected animals (NLIS number (if tagged), brand, tattoo, earmark, beekeeper reg. no.):

.....

PIC (**NOTE:** important to provide this if property has PIC)

Address/location of affected animals

.....

Property owner (name, address, phone, mobile):

.....

Animal or hive owner (name, address, phone, mobile):

.....

Laboratory tests: specimens were submitted to laboratory: YES NO (please tick)

If yes, laboratory details (name, address, phone):

.....

Person making notification (name, address, phone, mobile):

.....

Signature Date:/...../.....

This form can be delivered, faxed or emailed to your local Livestock Health and Pest Authority (LHPA) office. Alternatively it can be faxed to the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) biosecurity branch on 02 6361 9976, or emailed to biosecurity@industry.nsw.gov.au