

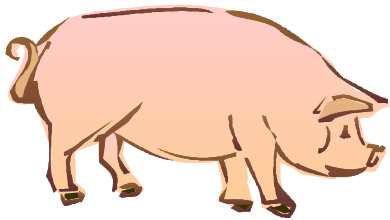
Prevention and Control

FMD is one of the most difficult animal infections to control. Because the disease occurs in many parts of the world, there is always a chance of its accidental introduction into the United States.

Animals and animal byproducts from areas known to be infected are prohibited entry into this country. A single infected animal or one contaminated sausage could carry the virus to American livestock.

The 2001 FMD outbreak in the United Kingdom began in pigs being fed food waste.

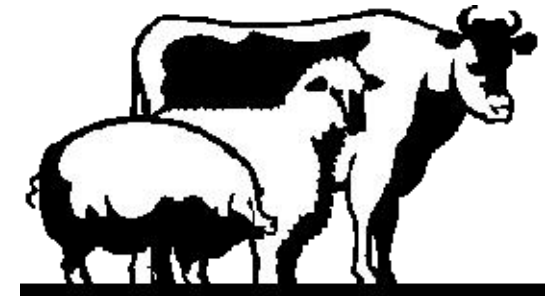
If FMD were to spread unchecked, the economic impact could reach billions of dollars in the first year. The Nation's deer and other wildlife populations could also rapidly become infected and remain a reservoir of infection.



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**GARBAGE
FEEDING IS
ILLEGAL –
HELP PREVENT
FOOT AND
MOUTH DISEASE**



Kentucky
Department of Agriculture
Office of the State Veterinarian

Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly communicable viral disease of cattle and swine. It also affects sheep, goats, deer and other ruminants (cloven-hoofed, cud-chewing quadrupeds). FMD is not a threat to human health.

This country has been free of FMD since 1929, when the last of nine U.S. outbreaks was eradicated.

Because it spreads widely and rapidly and because it has grave economic as well as physical consequences, FMD is one of the animal diseases that livestock owners dread most.

There are at least seven separate types and many subtypes of the FMD virus. Animals may be affected by one or more of these at the same time. Recovered animals may suffer repeated attacks of the disease because immunity to one type does not protect an animal against the others.

FMD rarely kills animals; however, meat animals do not normally regain lost flesh for many months. Death from FMD occurs most often in newborn animals and with variable frequency in older animals.

FMD can be confused with several similar-but less harmful- domestic diseases, such as vesicular stomatitis, bovine virus diarrhea, and foot rot. Whenever blisters or other typical signs are observed and reported, tests must be made to determine whether the disease causing them is FMD.

How it Spreads

FMD can be spread by animals, people, or materials that bring the virus into physical contact with susceptible animals. An outbreak may occur when:

- Animals carrying the virus are introduced into susceptible herds.
- Contaminated facilities are used to hold susceptible animals.
- Contaminated vehicles are used to move susceptible animals.
- **Raw or improperly cooked garbage containing infected meat or animal products is fed to susceptible animals.**
- Susceptible animals are exposed to materials such as hay, feedstuffs, hides or biologics contaminated with the virus.

Kentucky's Regulations

302 KAR 20:100. Garbage

Relates to KRS 257.050, 257.990(3)
Statutory Authority: KRS 257.020, 257.030, 257.060

NECESSITY, FUNCTION AND CONFORMITY: KRS 257.600 requires the Department of Agriculture to promulgate administrative regulations governing the feeding of untreated garbage to swine to prevent the transmission of disease. KRS 257.020(3) requires the Board of Agriculture to prevent, control and eradicate any communicable disease of livestock. This administrative regulation prohibits the feeding of treated or untreated garbage to swine to prevent the transmission of viral, bacterial and parasitical diseases to man and animals.

Section1. Feeding Garbage to Swine Prohibited. A person shall not feed treated or untreated garbage to swine.

Garbage Definition: "garbage" means all animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, consuming and cooking of food; unconsumed food in all public and private establishments and residences; and the offal and carcasses of dead animals, poultry and fish or parts thereof.