

Strategies of Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

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In order to control infectious diseases, it is necessary to understand the nature of pathogenic organisms, mechanisms of their proliferation and transmission, as well as prevention of infection and pathobiology.





Outbreaks are usually controlled by:

1. Quarantines and movement restrictions.

2. Euthanasia of affected and in-contact animals, and cleansing and disinfection of affected premises, equipment and vehicles.

3. Infected carcasses must be disposed of safely by incineration, rendering, burial or other techniques.

4. Milk from infected cows can be inactivated by heating to 100°C (212°F) for more than 20 minutes. Slurry can be heated to 67°C (153°F) for three minutes.

5. Rodents and other vectors may be killed to prevent them from mechanically disseminating the pathogens.

6. Good biosecurity measures should be practiced on uninfected farms to prevent entry of the pathogens.

Vaccination

Vaccination can be used to reduce the spread of diseases or protect specific animals. Vaccines are also used in endemic regions to protect animals from clinical disease. Vaccination with different serotypes and at least strains of the same serotype.

Thanks for Listening