Part 4. Brief communications

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LUMPY SKIN DISEASE: CURRENT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION AND PREVENTION IN TURKEY AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

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Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is an economically important disease affecting cattle health and export of cattle products in endemic countries. It is caused by a *Capripoxvirus* and shows characteristic skin lesions in infected cattle. The disease was first reported in 1929 in Zambia. It then spread throughout Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Europe, the Balkans, Caucasus, Russia and Kazakhstan. The first Turkish outbreak of LSD was reported in 2013 in Kahramanmaras, Turkey. Many cattle in Turkey were affected and the disease has spread to farms located in various parts of the country. After the first outbreak in 2013, rapid diagnostic methods have been developed and used in order to identify infected animals. Prevention, control and eradication programs have been conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Republic of Turkey including contingency plan, culling and compulsory vaccination. In this presentation, the current situation of LSD epidemiology and prevention in Turkey and neighboring countries will be discussed.

Keywords: lumpy skin diseases, cattle, Turkey, epidemiology, prevention

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FREQUENCY AND GENOTYPES OF AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS (AIV) AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS (NDV) IN MIGRATORY PASSERIFORM AND NONPASSERIFORM BIRDS, AND DUCKS IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

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Avian influenza (AI) and Newcastle disease (ND) are economically important viral diseases of birds, endemic in many countries. Both viruses can infect humans, but the H5 and H7 subtypes of AI viruses (AIVs) have caused devastating public and animal health problems worldwide. Both viruses are among the most important infectious disease problems in the poultry industry and new preventive and control strategies are urgently needed. ND virus (NDV) and particularly AIV spread *via* migratory birds, especially waterfowl, among birds within a country, between countries and even between continents. Importantly, the Republic of Turkey is geographically situated in one of the world's most important migratory bird flyways.

In the present study, passeriform and nonpasseriform birds, and ducks were investigated for the presence and genotypes of AIVs and NDVs. For this purpose, field studies were performed with birds migrating on the South East European flyway, in the Marmara region of Turkey which borders the European Union. Traps were placed around the Kucukcekmece lake Avcilar, Istanbul, in the spring season of 2016 and 2017 to catch passeriform and nonpasseriform