

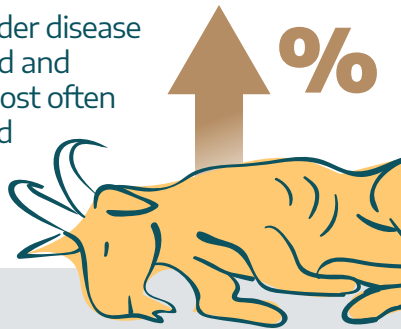
This highly contagious viral disease affects

goat and sheep herds



It causes high morbidity and mortality rates and severe socio-economic consequences.

Rapid diagnosis of this cross-border disease is essential in stemming its spread and improving the lives of farmers, most often women, whose incomes and food security depend on livestock.



Recognising favourable conditions for the onset of the disease



Recent movements or gatherings of animals



Changes in livestock management (changes in diet, habitat, or the intensification of breeding) or season



Recent introduction of animals to the herd



Contact with outside animals

Identifying sick animals

Incubation period: 3 to 6 days



Fever



Runny nose, mouth and/or eyes



Oral lesions (with or without scabs), salivation



Severe diarrhoea



Difficulty breathing



Highly contagious



First infection:
very high mortality in the herd



Recurrent infection:
clinical signs limited to the youngest animals





Establishing a differential diagnosis



Symptoms of PPR, such as **fever and respiratory issues**, are similar to several other diseases.

Contagious ecthyma	Pasteurellosis (possible complication of PPR)	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Lesions on the muzzle, lips, udders	Swollen throat and tongue, purulent nasal discharge, profuse diarrhoea	Mucus or pus discharge, painful breathing



Confirming a diagnosis in the laboratory

Particular care must be taken in the collection, containment and storage of samples. **It is recommended that samples are taken from a large number of animals.**

	 Virological analysis	 Serological analysis
Living animals	Blood sampling on anticoagulant Swabbing of the eyes (tears), mouth and nasal mucous membranes	Sampling of blood in a dry tube (serum analysis)
Dead animals	Lymph nodes, lungs, intestines, spleen	Analysis techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RT-PCR • ELISA • Virus isolation • Immunodiffusion on agar gel

Precautions to be taken when sending samples to the analytical laboratory



Use fast shipping



Create a case record (epidemiological and clinical data)



Number the samples individually



Package samples carefully and then transfer to a cooler



Respect cold chain storage:

- Store at **+4°C** if transport lasts **less than 24 hours**
- Freeze at **-20°C** if the deadline is **longer than 24 hours**

When the disease is confirmed by a laboratory, the Veterinary Authorities should notify the presence of the disease to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).



For more information on disease diagnostics, contact an OIE Reference Laboratory for PPR.



The Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS) is implemented in collaboration with CILSS, ECOWAS, WAEMU and the World Bank Group.

www.oie.int/en/disease/peste-des-petits-ruminants/



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