ANALYSIS OF POULTRY TRANSIT, NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS AND APPLICABLE LAW IN SERGIPE, FROM 2008 TO 2012

(ANÁLISE DE TRÂNSITO DE AVES, SISTEMAS DE NOTIFICAÇÃO E LEGISLAÇÃO VIGENTE NO ESTADO DE SERGIPE DE 2008 A 2012)

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In order to evaluate the transit of birds and supervision relating them to the emergence of diseases in poultry and the Health Protection Service in Sergipe state, information was obtained on the monthly reports of traffic from fixed barriers (SIDEAGRO and SIAPEC) and also those issued by veterinarians (GTA). Notifications of diseases were compiled by analyzing disease notification, epidemiological information and data recorded in the health protection system. The ENDAGRO is responsible for supplying the poultry state market; the birds are transported in trucks and sold in small quantities. It was observed that between 2008 and 2012, 71% of traffic occurred only between the following seven counties: Aracaju, Simao Dias, Sao Cristovao, Itaporanga d'Ajuda, Lagarto, Santo Amaro das Brotas and Estancia. This result is important since these counties concentrated 71% of notified diseases. It is noteworthy that there is neither sanitary education nor mapping of the health risk regions or epidemiological characterization studies of these municipalities. The illnesses reported were mainly mycoplasmosis and sudden death. Three of the municipalities affected by those diseases are responsible for much of the intrastate traffic, thus highlighting the importance of the movement of animals in the outbreak and spread of diseases. This result shows that the veterinarian in charge should have knowledge about the epidemiological characterization of the local, allowing greater response ability to problems and better action to preserve animal health. It is concluded that sanitary education with appropriate mapping of the regions at risk for diseases and epidemiological characterization are necessary in municipalities where there is greater trade flow.

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