

Table 2. The chart of the necessary conditions for the eradication.**Conditions of the disease control or eradication****Management problems** (Molyneux et al., 2004; Keegan et al., 2011; OIE, 2011)

Is the disease governed by the central government?

Is the disease intervention method static?

Are there any problems of the disease reporting systems?

What is the number and size of animal farm?

How is the distribution of the farm across the country?

Biological and technical feasibility (Percedo et al., 2013; OIE, 2002; OIE, 2011)

The disease incidence or prevalence is known or not. And which levels are known?

Which disease agent more susceptible by the race or breeds?

Which season or month the disease seen?

Is the meteorological data evaluated?

Is the geographic data evaluated?

The entire value chain of the disease is identifiable?

Diagnosis of the disease doing complete and accurate?

The carriers of the disease are fully known?

Etiology of the disease is fully known?

Is the general and biological risk analysis made?

Are the risk management plans made?

Are the effective tools to break the chain of transmission of disease (e.g, vaccines, serums, biologicals)?

Is the time between the diagnosis and the occurrence of the disease process reasonable?

Is the disease intervention plan suitable for the technically (full and accurate)?

Economical feasibility (Şentürk, 2015a; Şentürk, 2015b; Rushton, 2009, OIE, 2011)

Is the cost-benefit analysis has been implemented the disease eradication strategy plan?

Is there adequate public infrastructure?

Is there adequate funding to government and non-government?

Is the government and non-government fund fully meeting the compensation of the loss of breeders?

The economic regulation of animal value chain is suitable to make adjustments or not?

If the needs of biosecurity measures for the disease control, financial support to provide or not (or level of support in both social and economic)?

Social and political factors (Fener et al., 1998; Rushton, 2009, Jones and Rushton, 2013)

Border problems?

Terrorism problems?

Macroeconomic status of the country

The position of the sector in the economy

The education level of breeders

The type and level of supports

Media support of disease control

Other

Conclusions

Turkey is developing country and has many troubles in animal disease like FMD, Bovine Tuberculosis and *Brucella abortus* and vaccination is using a highly effective method of preventing certain infectious diseases. However, vaccines may not always be solution methods for a success of disease eradication. On the other side, controlling of these diseases is costly in an economic viewpoint. But the real problem is not only scarce resources but also management problems. In this paper, it is explained all these parameters of eradication plan of the diseases. Turkey has to change their disease management approach in the light of developments in recent years.

References

- Dowdle WR, 1998: "The Principles of Disease Elimination and Eradication". Bulletin of the World Health Organization 76 (S2), 22–25. PMID10063669.
- Fenner F, Hall AJ, Dowdle WR, 1998: What is eradication In: Dowdle WR, Hopkins DR (eds) The Eradication of Infection Disease, Berlin, 16-20 March 1997. Wiley, Chicester, pp 3-17.
- Knight-Jones TJD, Rushton J, 2013: The economic impacts of foot and mouth disease – What are they, how big are they and where do they occur? *Prev Vet Med* 112, 161– 173.
- Keegan R, Dabbagh A, Strebel PM, Cochi SL, 2011: Comparing measles with previous eradication programs: enabling and constraining factors, *J Infect Dis.* 2011 July; 204 (Suppl 1): S54–S61. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jir119.

