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25X1A2g

COUNTRY Peru
SUBJECT Livestock Disease Controls/Public Health
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Responsive to: [Redacted]

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SOURCE:

[Redacted]

1. The Ministry of Agriculture in Peru is responsible for livestock disease control. Key personnel are Ingeniero Miranda Souza (Direction de Gauderia) and Dr. Carlos Narvaez (Director de Animal Health).
2. The main animal diseases in order of importance, economically, are:
 1. bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis
 2. anthrax
 3. hydatidosis
 4. New Castle
 5. hog cholera
 6. bacillary dysentery (lambs) endoparasites

From a public health standpoint they are:

1. tuberculosis
2. brucellosis
3. hydatidosis
4. rabies
5. teniasis

I don't think we have adequate funds for a vigorous disease control program, but we can get along well in routine control programs.

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The most important communicable disease problems of animals that are transmitted to man are:

1. tuberculosis
2. brucellosis
3. rabies
4. anthrax
5. hydatidosis
6. teniasis
7. equine encephalomyelitis

3. Immunization procedures followed are listed:

1. brucellosis - calf vaccination, strain 19
2. rabies - commercial vaccines
3. New Castle - intranasal vaccine
4. anthrax - spore vaccine
5. fowl cholera - gacterins
6. hog cholera - crystal violet vaccine

The source of brucellosis, anthrax, hog cholera, fowl cholera, and bacillary dysentery vaccine is the National Institute of Animal Biology. The sources of rabies vaccines are America, Chile, and Peru and of New Castle vaccines are commercial producers. In general, all have been fairly effective.

4. Concerning slaughter or quarantine of infected or exposed animals for brucellosis and tuberculosis (domestic cases) no special program is followed, but foreign cases are quarantined. For exotic diseases, quarantine and allergic reaction according to special regulations. Only the insurance companies make indemnity payments when animals are insured.
5. Nearly all veterinarians are private practitioners. There are five veterinary hospitals in Lima and one in Chiclayo for mostly small animal surgery and medicine. There are no significant programs of research, but in the Veterinary School and National Institute of Animal Biology there is some diagnostic research in several animal diseases. The Ministry of Agriculture is carrying out tuberculin testing and the agglutination test for brucellosis in cattle.
6. Veterinary training is given by the Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria, Los Palmas-Barranco, Lima, Peru. It is a branch of the University of San Marcos. Personnel consist of Dr. T. Ramos Saco, Dean, with four full-time professors and 12 part-time professors. One year of pre-veterinary work in a recognized University is required for entry. About 30 are admitted each year. The present course is four years of veterinary medicine, and one year of practical experience is going to be added. There are about 20 graduates per year. Public health training for veterinarians will start next year (1954). At the present time there are two veterinarians in full time public health work. There will be about six veterinarians in public health work in the coming year in charge of different sections of the country.

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