



An Roinn Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara
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Foot and Mouth Disease Update

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National Disease Control Centre

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Foot and mouth disease outbreak in Hungary

- On Thursday 6th of March 2025, Hungary confirmed an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), its first case in many decades.
- The disease was detected in a dairy farm in Northern Hungary, near Gyor, close to the Slovakian border.
- The virus serotype is not known yet and investigation is underway to determine the source of infection.
- A protection zone with a 3 km radius and a surveillance zone with a 10 km radius have been established, within which strict controls apply, movement of susceptible animals is prohibited, and checks on livestock are underway.
- There is also a 10km restriction zone in Slovakia, close to the Hungarian border.
- Hungary has introduced a movement restriction of all susceptible animals in that region of the country for 72 hours. After that, only direct transport to slaughter will be permitted in the region until the 17th of March.
- All international movement of susceptible animals out of Hungary has been suspended until further notice.
- Hunting and events involving animal gatherings in the affected county are banned, and tourist attractions like zoos, wild parks etc will be kept closed until further notice.

There have been no movements of FMD-susceptible species (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, buffalo, camelids) into Ireland from Hungary or its neighbours Slovakia & Austria since 1st Jan 2025.

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) is introducing risk mitigation actions to prevent introduction of FMD.

Foot and mouth disease in the rest of Europe

- Previously to the outbreak declared in Hungary, Germany confirmed the first case of Foot and Mouth disease in nearly 40 years on the 10th of January 2025.
- Infection was detected in a water buffalo from an establishment in the district of Märkisch-Oderland in the Federal State of Brandenburg close to Berlin.
- The virus was serotype O, of a strain previously detected in Turkey and Iran.
- Since the confirmation of that first outbreak, no further cases have occurred, and all surveillance samples have tested negative.

Biosecurity is the best control measure to prevent infection

- **FMD is one of the most contagious diseases of animals.** The virus can be introduced into new areas through the movement of infected animals, feeding of contaminated products of animal origin to susceptible species of animals, contaminated materials coming into contact with animals and airborne transmission over long distances.
- **Ireland is currently free from FMD (see figure 1 below).**
- Anyone arriving in Ireland following contact with susceptible species of animals in FMD affected areas must take biosecurity precautions. See pages 4-5 below for further details.

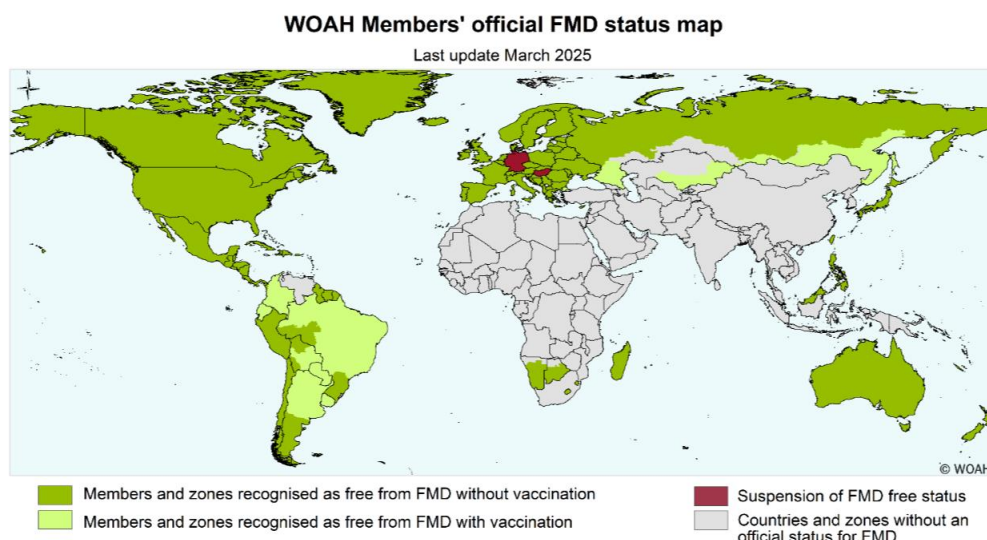


Fig. 1. Map indicating the WOAHO official FMD status of members. **Many countries in Africa and Asia, where FMD is endemic, do not have an official FMD status** (Source: [WOAH](https://www.woah.org/)).

Diseases don't respect borders

Risk to Ireland

- **FMD continues to be reported in new areas around the world**
- **Humans** play an important role in **spreading FMD** to new regions
- **Travellers coming back from FMD affected regions** must be **vigilant** to avoid inadvertently bringing back to Ireland FMD contaminated meat or meat, dairy, clothing, footwear, vehicles, equipment, etc.
- Meat and dairy may not be brought into the EU as personal consignments, e.g., in airplane baggage or through the postal service
- **Food waste infected with the FMD virus** being consumed by FMD susceptible animals represents the **most significant risk pathway** for a disease incursion into Ireland
- Other risk factors **include clothing, footwear, vehicles and equipment contaminated** with the FMD virus

Advice for Travellers

- The **FMD virus can be brought into free areas through introduction of contaminated meat, dairy and materials such as clothing, shoes, equipment, etc**
- **It is illegal to bring meat or dairy into Ireland** from outside the EU. Strict rules are in place for the importation of such products, e.g., must come from approved countries/ regions, must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate and undergo checks by officials from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in a Border Control Post
- **Do not bring meat or dairy products onto Irish farms**
- Always use a **secure bin to dispose of waste food**, so that it cannot be accessed by farm animals, wild animals, or wild birds

If you have been in a country where FMD is present, it is important that the guidelines outlined below are followed:

Prior to arrival in Ireland:

- Avoid visiting livestock farms or other places where livestock or wildlife are kept
- Shower or bathe prior to travel paying particular attention to fingernails and hair
- Any clothing used while visiting livestock farms, wildlife areas or zoos should be washed with detergent at 60°C minimum or professionally dry-cleaned
- Clean any jewellery, watches, phones, iPads etc. with a disinfectant wipe if they were brought onto farms
- Thoroughly clean all footwear before arriving in Ireland
- Remember: it is illegal to bring back meat or dairy products into the EU.

Upon arrival in Ireland:

- If arriving into Dublin or Shannon Airport, you should visit the DAFM office prior to leaving baggage reclaim. If the office is closed, or you are entering Ireland through a different location, you should contact your nearest Regional Veterinary Office during normal office hours for advice
- If you have been on livestock farms, wildlife areas or zoos in FMD affected countries, avoid all contact with livestock or wildlife for at least 14 days following arrival in Ireland – no exceptions!
- Ensure that clothes brought with you on your trip have been thoroughly washed with detergent at 60°C minimum or professionally dry cleaned before wearing them in Ireland. Footwear should be cleaned and disinfected using a product proven to be effective against FMD virus as per the manufacturer's instructions.
- It is recommended that DAFM is pre-notified of the intended arrival into Ireland of travellers who have been in contact with livestock or susceptible wildlife in FMD affected areas. Details on how to pre-notify DAFM can be found below. If entering through:
 - Dublin Airport: Contact the DAFM duty officer by calling + 353 (0) 87 417 8986. If you need to contact a DAFM officer on arrival in Dublin Airport, you may do so by pressing the button marked Duty Supervisor on the courtesy telephone outside the Department of Agriculture offices in the baggage reclaim hall, opposite:
 - Carousel No. 6 in Terminal 1, or
 - Carousel No. 2 in Terminal 2.
 - Shannon Airport: Contact the Portal Inspector on duty by calling on +353 61 500 940 or by emailing PetsShannon@agriculture.gov.ie
 - Other entry points to Ireland: Contact the local Regional Veterinary Office. Contact details can be found here: [Contact the Department](#)
- A leaflet with information for travellers may be found [here](#).

Advice for Livestock Owners



NEVER FEED FOOD WASTE TO LIVESTOCK

- It is **illegal to feed food waste** which contains meat or may have been in contact with meat to livestock
- **Food waste (swill) including kitchen waste and catering waste must be disposed of carefully** away from livestock. Bins must be located in a secure location and sealed to ensure that vermin, birds or other animals do not carry food waste into areas where livestock are kept
- Livestock owners in Ireland are advised to implement **biosecurity measures** to mitigate the risk of an outbreak of the disease in this country such as establishing disinfectant points. **Anyone coming from an FMD affected region** should avoid entering a farm for **14 days following arrival in Ireland** to prevent the risk of contaminated clothing, footwear, vehicles or equipment coming into contact with livestock
- Any suspicions of FMD must be reported to the local [Regional Veterinary Office](#) during normal office hours or the National Disease Emergency Hotline at 01 4928026 (outside of normal office hours) without delay

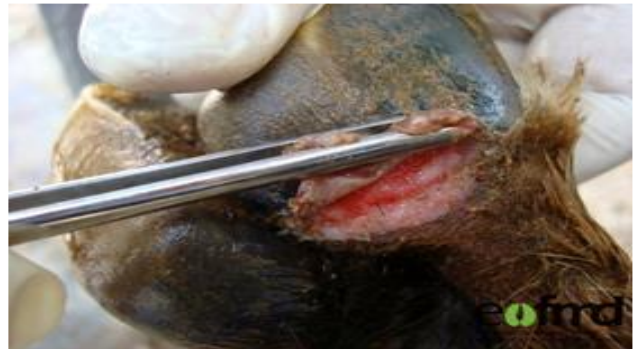
Information on FMD

- FMD virus affects many species of animals including **cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, deer and other cloven-hoofed animals** (that is, animals with a divided hoof). On rare occasions other species may also be affected
- FMD virus **does not pose a risk to human health or food safety**
- FMD virus is found in **all excretions and secretions from infected animals**. Infected animals shed the virus in blister fluid, saliva, milk, expired air, urine and faeces. Animals can shed the virus before clinical signs appear.
- The disease is transmitted to other animals by three main routes:
 1. **Direct contact** between an infected animal and a susceptible animal, for example: animals touching nose to nose across a fence
 2. Indirect contact between animals, for example: a **contaminated person or vehicle** moving between farms, the **sharing of equipment between farms**, or the feeding of **contaminated animal products to animals**
 3. **Airborne spread**. Infected animals, particularly pigs, can exhale significant amount of virus in their breath; animals on other farms downwind may become infected by this route.

- FMD virus causes **fluid-filled blisters to develop on the tongue, dental pad, nose and feet of affected animals**. These can be very painful, and affected animals become lame, go off their food and salivate excessively. Animals develop a fever just before the blisters appear. Eventually the fluid-filled blisters burst leaving an open sore
- The disease is severe in pigs and cattle but can be difficult to spot in sheep
- Infected animals have a reduced milk yield, while young animals, particularly piglets and lambs, may die without showing obvious signs. Pregnant sheep may abort.
- Most adult animals will recover from FMD after 10-14 days, however, dairy cattle may never return to their previous milk yield.

FMD in cattle:

- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Excessive salivation and lip smacking
- Lameness
- Reduced milk yield
- Blisters in the mouth, between toes and at heels (see figure 2 and 3)



Figs. 2 and 3. FMD lesions in cattle. (L) Ruptured blister on the tongue. (R) Lesion on the coronary band (Source: [EuFMD Lesion Library](#)).

FMD in sheep:

- Fever
- Lameness
- Abortions and deaths in young lambs
- Blisters in the mouth and on the feet; these can be difficult to spot (see figures 4 and 5)



Figs. 4 and 5. Lesions in sheep. (L) Lesions on the digital pad. (R) Lesion on the foot (Source: [EuFMD Lesion Library](#)).

FMD in pigs:

- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Severe lameness
- Pigs may huddle together
- Blisters on the snout, in the mouth and on the feet, especially where the horn joins the skin; these may rupture and the horn may completely detach (see figures 5 and 6)



Figs. 5 and 6. FMD lesions in pigs. (L) Detachment of the claw from the coronary band (“thimbling”). (R) Blisters on the snout (Source: [EuFMD Lesion Library](#)).

- More images of FMD in cattle, pigs, sheep and goats from the EuFMD Lesion Library can be found [here](#)
- FMD is a notifiable disease, therefore, any suspicion of disease must be reported to the local [Regional Veterinary Office \(RVO\)](#) without delay.

Further information on FMD

Please consult the following resources for further information on FMD virus:

- [Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine](#)
- [European Commission: Foot-and-mouth disease](#)
- [FAO: The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease \(EuFMD\)](#)
- [WOAH Technical Disease Card: Foot and mouth disease](#)
- [Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University, College of Veterinary Medicine FMD Technical Factsheet](#)

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