

African swine fever

Epidemiological situation and control measures in Poland



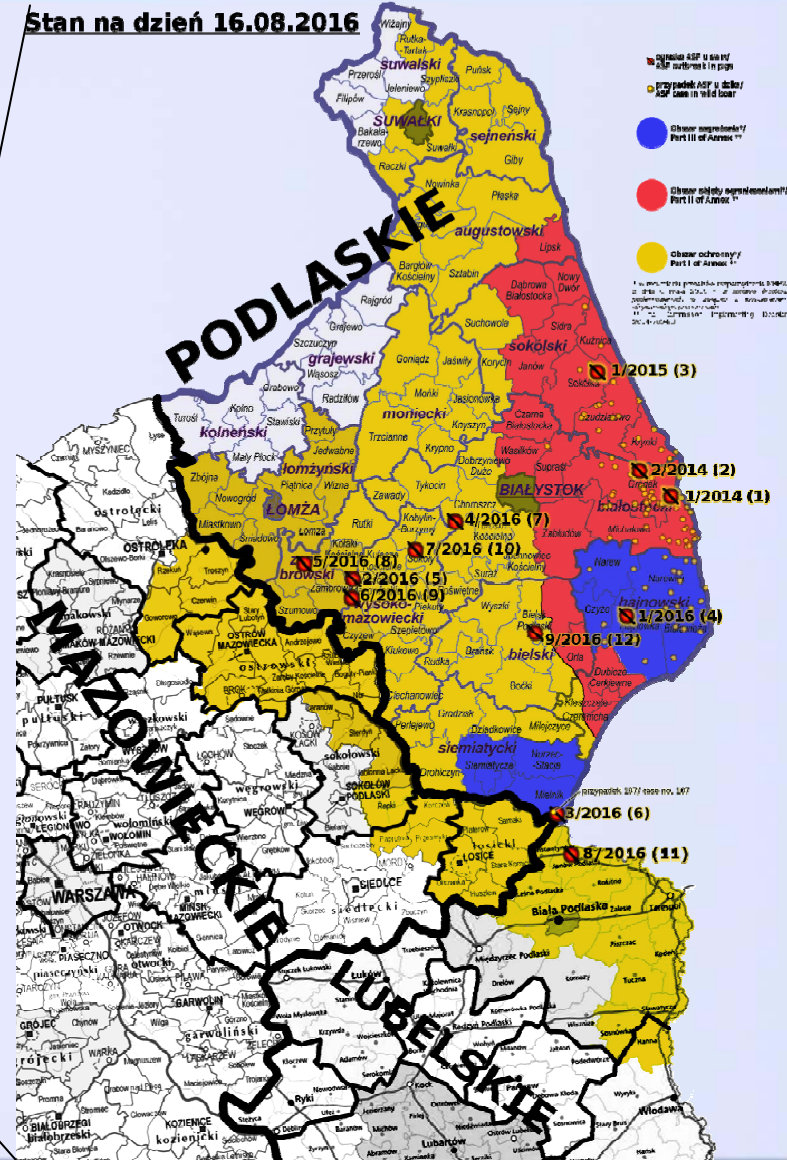
Michał Popiołek
General Veterinary Inspectorate
Poland

Brussels, 18th August 2016

Epidemiological situation



| Year | Cases in wild boar | Outbreaks in pigs |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2014 | 30 | 2 |
| 2015 | 53 | 1 |
| 2016 | 24 | 9 |
| Total | 107 | 12 |



Epidemiological situation



Epidemiological situation – summary

ASF occurrence in Poland was historically (since 2014) limited to only 11 municipalities (smallest administrative units) in the eastern part of a single region – Podlaskie. ASF concerned mostly wild boar („natural” spread) with isolated outbreaks in pigs.

Since the second half of 2015, a decline in the number of cases can be observed. Since June 2016 a number of outbreaks in pigs occurred.

Epidemiological situation

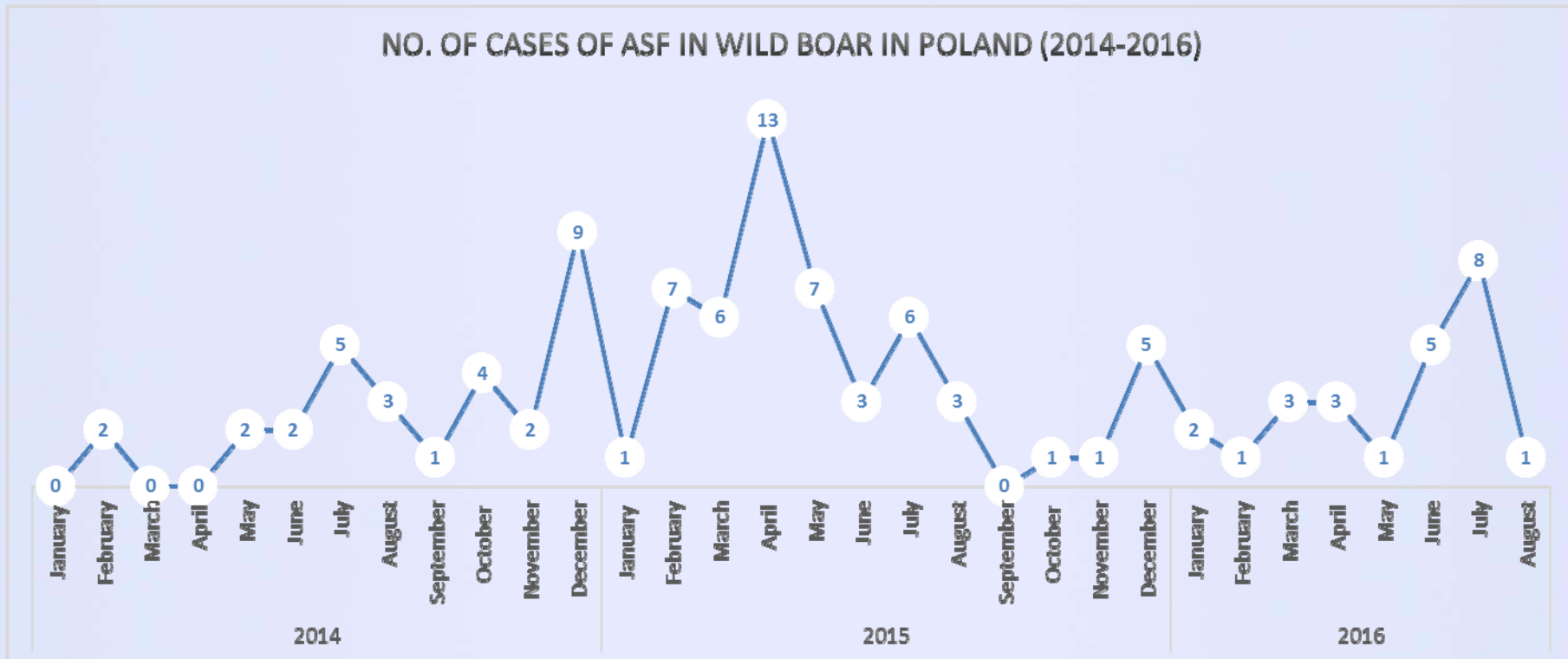


Situation in wild boar

Epidemiological situation



NO. OF CASES OF ASF IN WILD BOAR IN POLAND (2014-2016)



↑
Summer peak in incidence
already occurred in 2016

Epidemiological situation



Detection of ASF in wild boar

| Year | Shot wild boar | Found dead wild boar | Total number of cases |
|------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2014 | 9 | 21 | 30 |
| 2015 | 13* | 41* | 54 |
| 2016 | 6 | 18 | 24 |

(* in one case, both shot and fallen positive wild boar were indentified)

Epidemiological situation



Situation in wild boar – summary

The situation concerning ASF in wild boar is stable.

Disease management measures proved to be reliable (reduction of density, increased surveillance and removal of carcasses, awareness of hunters + rules on biosecurity, ban on feeding, targeted hunts [sows]).

Occurrence is, at the moment, very infrequent (a single case notified in August 2016).



Situation in pigs

ASF eradication



In all outbreaks, provisions of Directive 2002/60/EC were implemented:

- culling of pigs (full compensation)
- destruction of carcasses (feed, litter, not disinfectable material)
- disinfection of the premises
- establishment of protection (3 km) and surveillance zone (10 km) – sampling performed in all those areas ASAP
- notification (ADNS, WAHID)
- in all but one outbreak (the oldest of 2016) all the measures are still applicable

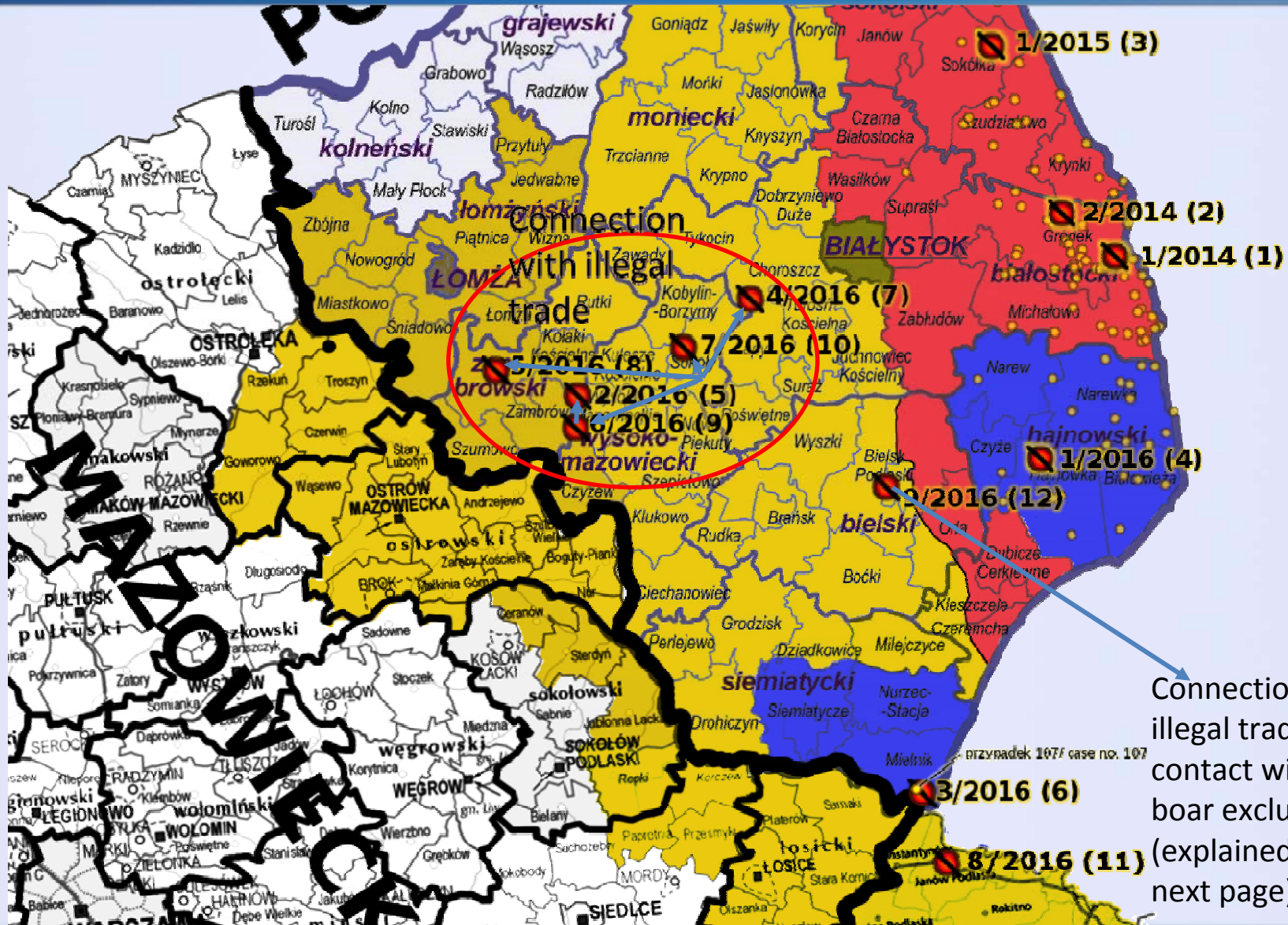
Epidemiological situation



Detection of ASF in domestic pigs

| No. of outbreak | Date of confirmation | Reason of detection | Probable cause of introduction | No. of pigs |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 1 (1/2014) | 23/07/2014 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Poor biosecurity | 8 |
| 2 (2/2014) | 08/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Poor biosecurity | 1 |
| 3 (1/2015) | 31/01/2015 | Active surveillance (during slaughter for own consumption) | Possible involvement of citizens from third countries | 7 |
| 4 (1/2016) | 23/06/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Probable cause: indirect transmission from wild boar (poor biosecurity), holding was in the transition period under the <i>Programme for biosecurity 2015-2018</i> | 261 |
| 5 (2/2016) | 01/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Possible connection with outbreak 9 | 566 |
| 6 (3/2016) | 05/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Possible indirect transmission from wild boar | 97 |
| 7 (4/2016) | 09/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Illegal trader | 20 |
| 8 (5/2016) | 10/08/2016 | Active surveillance (during controls in relation to 5th outbreak) | Illegal trader | 5 |
| 9 (6/2016) | 10/08/2016 | Active surveillance (during controls in relation to 5th outbreak) | Illegal trader | 14 |
| 10 (7/2016) | 11/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Illegal trader | 110 |
| 11 (8/2016) | 11/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Investigated | 36 |
| 12 (9/2016) | 12/08/2016 | Passive clinical surveillance (private vet) | Investigated | 34 |
| 13 (10/2016) | 17/08/2016 | - | Investigated | 26 |

Epidemiological situation



Epidemiological situation



In the district of Bielski, surveillance for ASF in wild boar is being performed on a daily basis.

From the beginning until mid-August of 2016, 376 samples have been collected from wild boar in the district. This number is sufficient to exclude the presence of ASF in the local wild boar population (app. 5% prevalence with 95% confidence).

In accordance with the diagnostic manual for ASF (Decision 2003/422/EC), such an exercise would require collecting 56 samples from wild boar from sampling units (200km²) – as there are 7 sampling units in this districts (its area is app. 1400 km²), the number of samples to collect is 392. The number of collected samples is expected to be met as of the end of August (all with negative results excluding the presence of ASF in wild boar), and to increase by 50-100% until end of the year.

Epidemiological situation



Tracing forward:

All contact holdings were identified, placed under restrictions and sampled (as most farmers had only small holdings and only bought pigs recently, the number of contacts is limited).

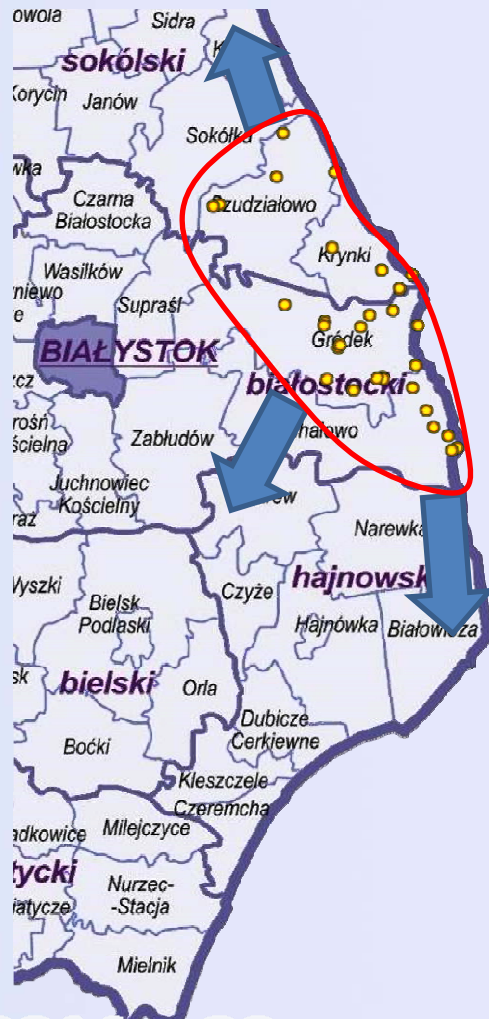
There were no movements of pigs (prior to detection of ASF, in the incubation period) to other countries.

In case meat and meat products were obtained from pigs from outbreaks, it was only distributed in the local market. Fresh meat is no longer present on the market, while the products that pose any risk were traced, and are being recalled and sent to a rendering plant.

Epidemiological situation



Involvement of wildlife?



2014 – 30 cases



2015 – 53 cases

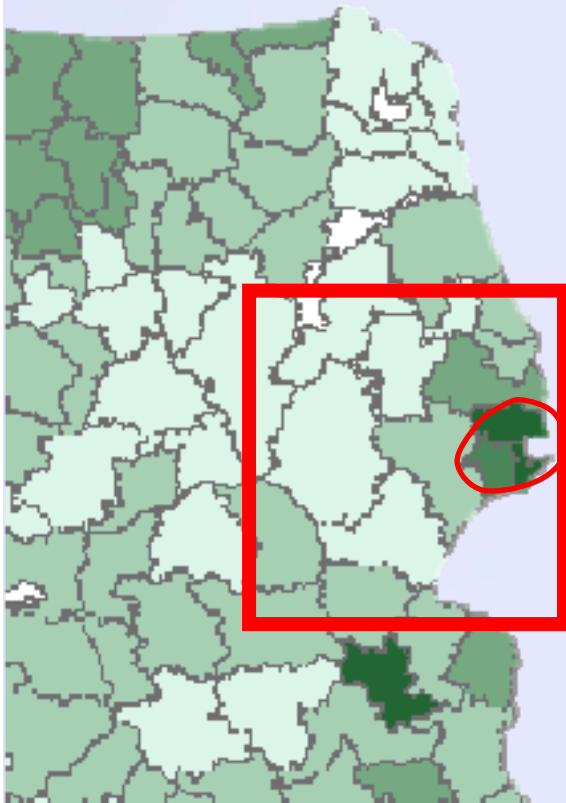


2016 – 24 cases

Epidemiological situation



Involvement of wildlife?



Density of wild boar - as of 2015

-In all the districts in which the new outbreaks occurred, wild boar density is very low (0,25-0,5 heads/km²)

-All those outbreaks occurred in districts, in which passive surveillance for ASF is carried out, and in the outbreaks in Podlaskie region – additionally active surveillance is carried out:

- Samples were collected in the area indicated in Part I of Annex to decision 2014/709/EU from 32 dead wild boar and over 2500 shot wild boar (enough to detect prevalence of 0,1%)
- Samples collected outside (due south) of that area confirm that there is no virus circulation in wild boar

ASF eradication



Summary

ASF eradication



Basic pillars on which the strategy is based are still true

- ASF spreads „naturally” (with wild boar as vectors) relatively slowly
- Infection of wild boar is possible generally through contact with live infected wild boar or contaminated carcasses (decrease of density decreases ASF occurrence frequency)

ASF is a man-made disease:

- The spread from wild boar to pigs is possible due to human activities (irresponsible behavior, insufficient biosecurity)
- Transmission of ASF over long distances caused by human activities

ASF eradication



Extraordinary measures

Due to the unexpected pattern of spread of ASF in recent weeks (human involvement), additional measures are being implemented:

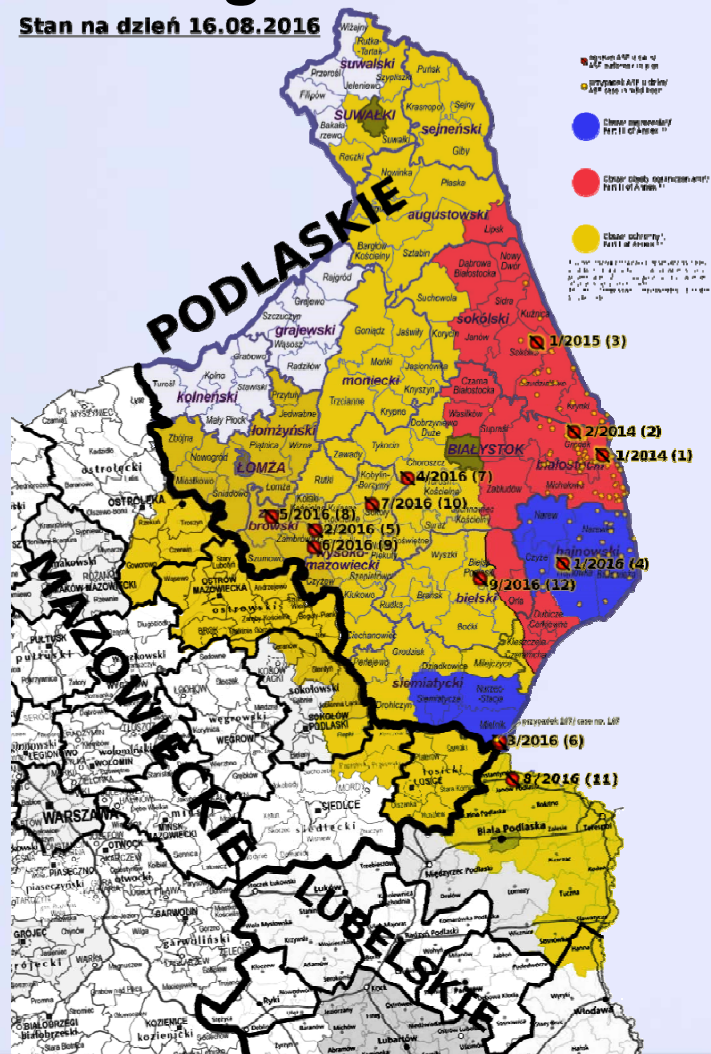
- Regulation of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on the introduction of animal health certificates for all movements of pigs in and outside all areas listed in Annex to decision 2014/709/EU
- Regulations of Regional Governors (of 3 regions) banning all pig markets
- More strict provisions on penalties for non-compliance with animal health regulations
- Involvement of Law Enforcement Agencies (veterinary supervision is implemented, spread of ASF possible only due to illegal activities)
- Increased controls of the means of transport in the affected areas and increased controls on illegal markets
- Additional training and awareness building

ASF eradication



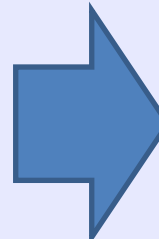
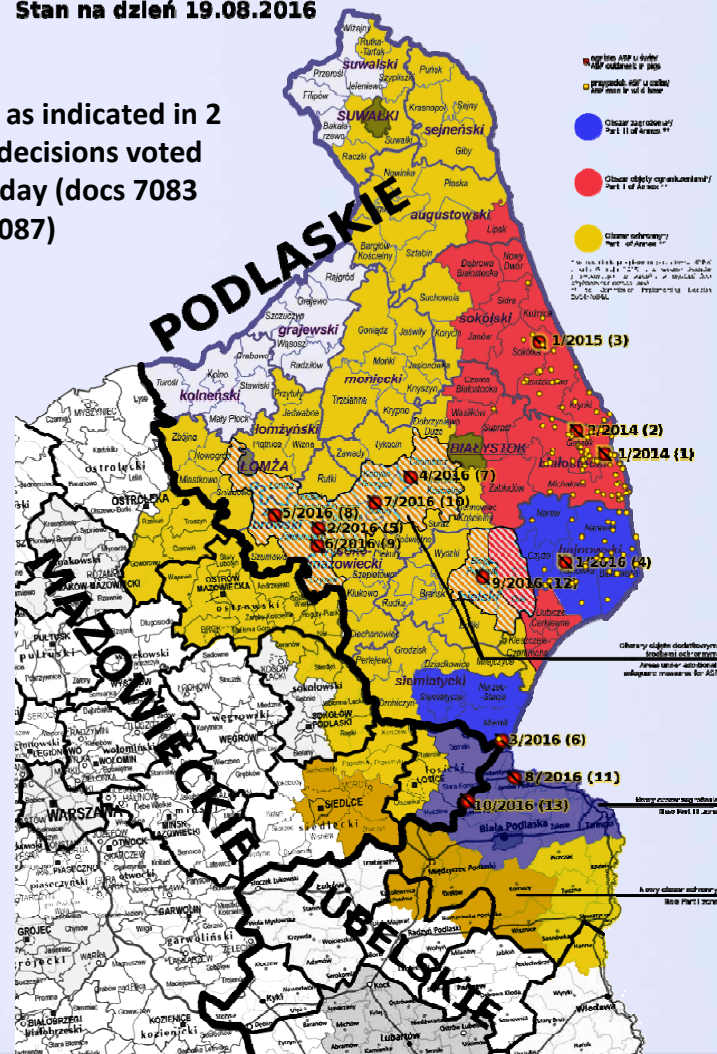
New regionalisation

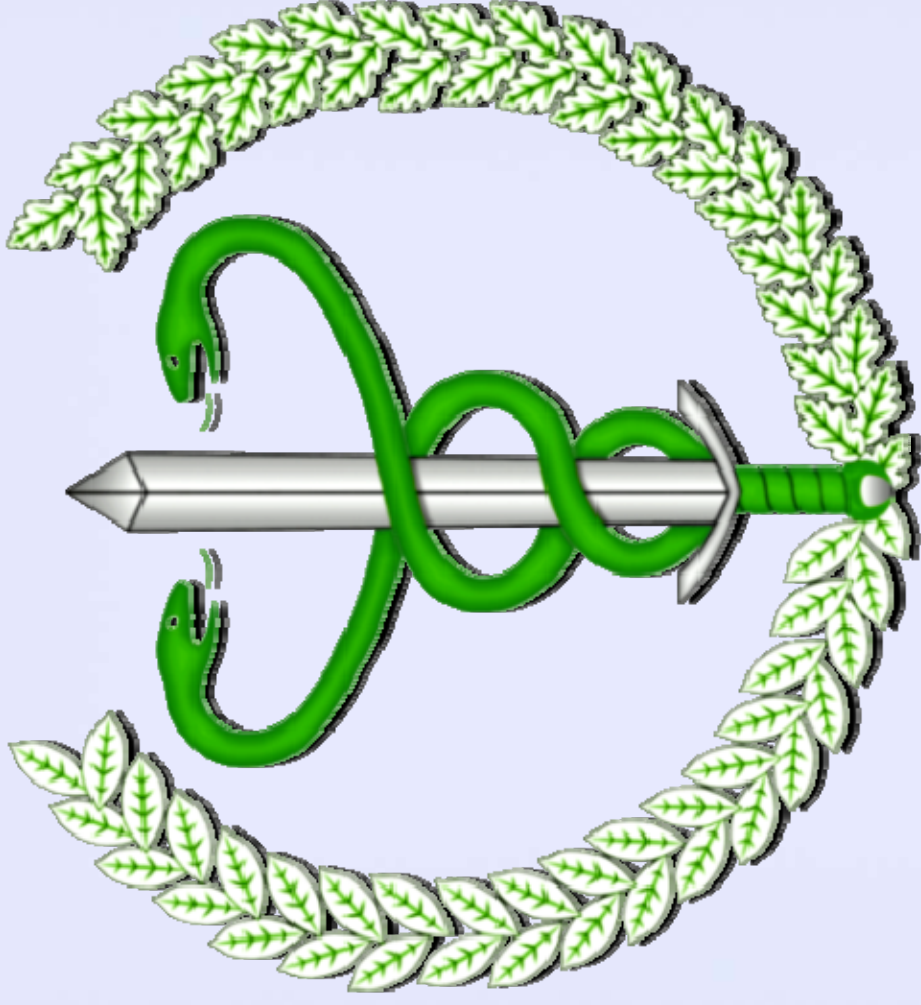
Stan na dzień 16.08.2016



Stan na dzień 19.08.2016

Areas as indicated in 2 draft decisions voted on Friday (docs 7083 and 7087)





Thank you for your attention