



Food and
Veterinary Service
Republic of Latvia

CSF country free status Latvia – 2020

23.09.2020



Classical swine fever in Latvia - begining

- On 15th October, 2012 - wild boar hunted 5 km west from the border with Belarus, in Dagda county found seropositive for CSF.
- Samples (serum and organs) were sent to EU Reference laboratory in Hannover and **2 wild boars were detected positive to CSF by qRT-PCR** on 16th November, 2012. Latvian CSF isolates were assigned to the genotype 2.3





Classical swine fever in wild boar in Latvia

Surveillance of wild boar within the infected area (before vaccination)

Surveillance according to Article 15 and 16 of the Council Directive 2001/89/EC

Tested /infected wild boars within the infected area (1.10.2012. - 1.05.2013.)

From October, 2012 to April 2013:

1 872 wild boars were tested:

- RT-PCR positive 44 (2.8%)
- Seropositive 154 (9.7%)

 Infected area
 Risk area



Overview of CSF epidemiological situation in Latvia (2012-2020)

Year	Cases in wild boar	Outbreaks in pig farms
2012	28	3
2013	46	0
2014	30	1
2015	6	0
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020 (August)	0	0

CSF control measures in wild boar in LV

- **Measures according to approved CSF eradication plan and emergency vaccination plan (Decision 2013/90/EU)**
- **Active and passive surveillance**
- **Vaccination program (2013-2015)**
- **Monitoring of the efficacy of vaccination campaigns**
- **Monitoring of hunted wild boar in CSF free areas**



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Classical swine fever in wild boar in Latvia

Vaccination program in wild boar (2013-2015)

Vaccination area:

- ~ 5 000 km²
- ~ 6 000 wild boar population
- ~ 3 000 km² hunting area
- 470 wild boar feeding places; 1/6 km²
- 40 baits per place

3 double vaccination campaigns per year:

- May, July and October
- Hunting prohibited 3-5 days before and after vaccination
- **120 000** oral vaccine baits distributed

EU co-financing up to 100% (the first year) then up to 75%

Due to new CSF virus introduction in June 2014, vaccination area was extended to whole infected area ~ 9000 km² (as established in 2013).

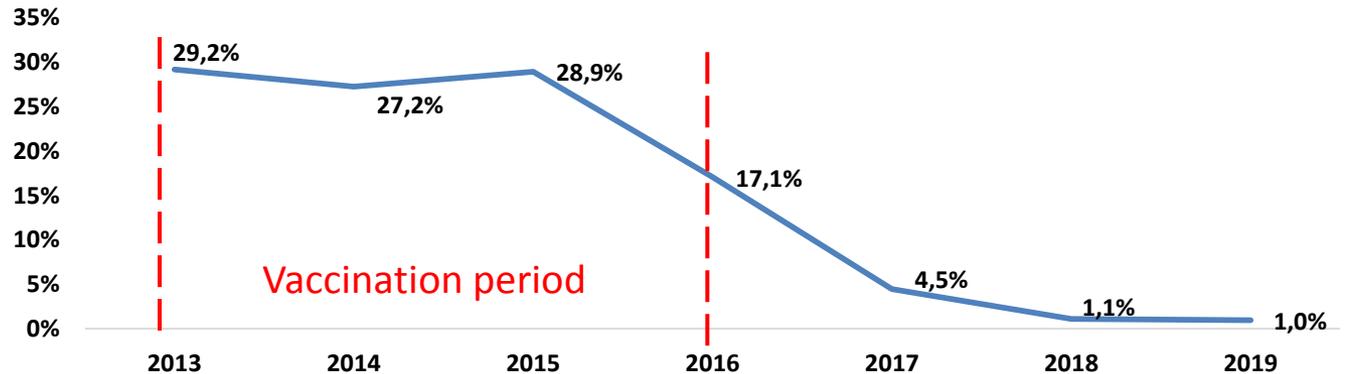


Vaccination area
2013-2014 (June)

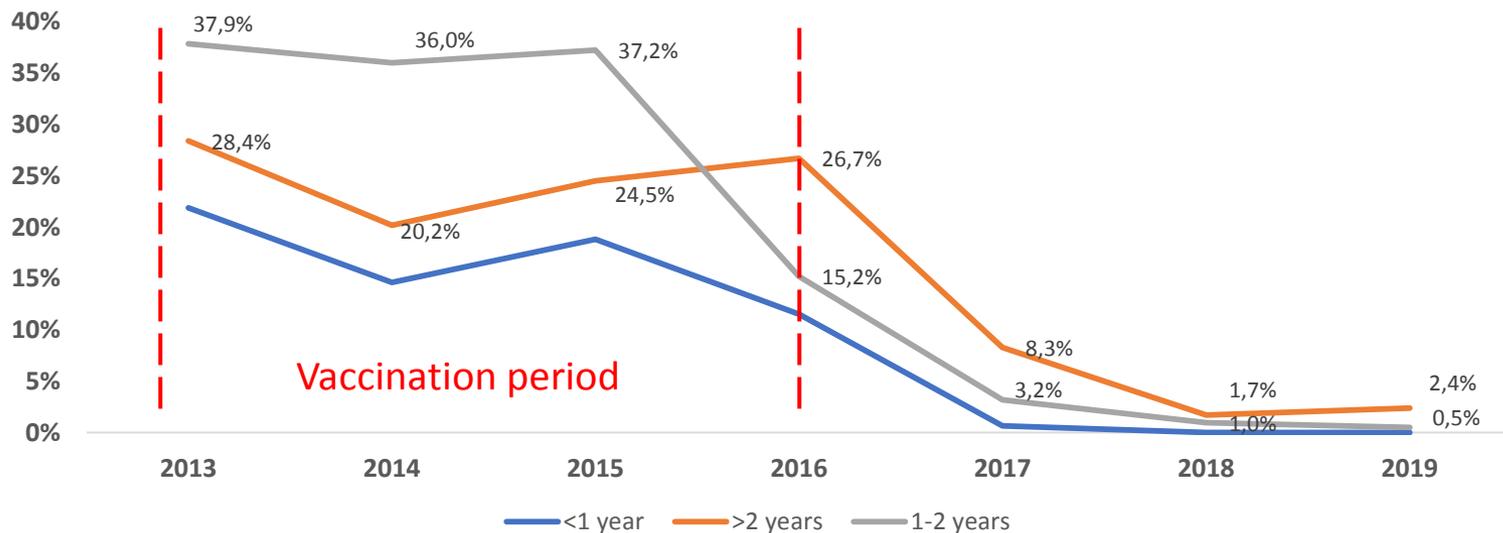


Efficiency of vaccination campaigns in WB

Total seroprevalence (2013-2019)



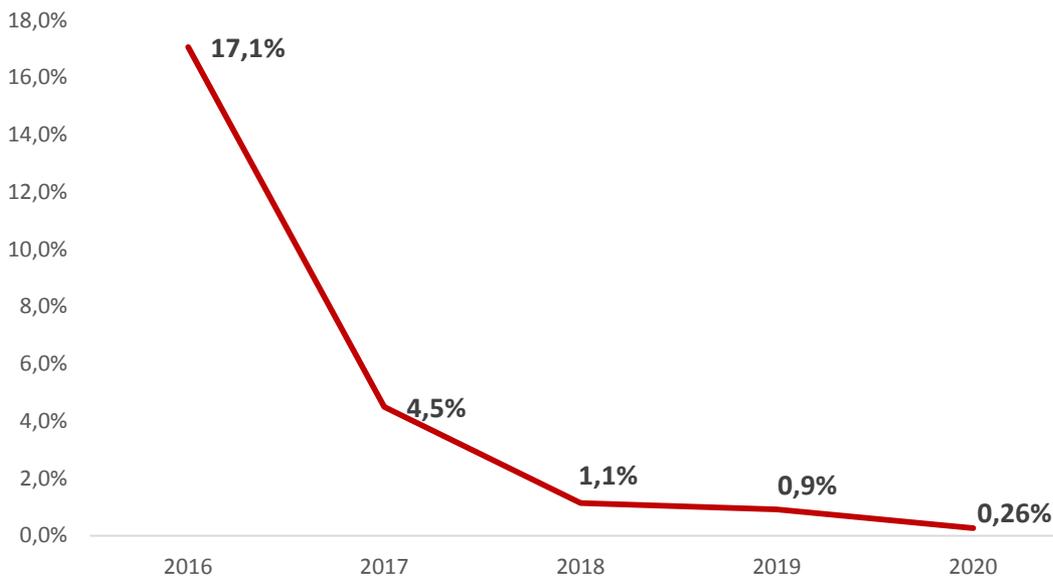
Seroprevalence by age groups (2013-2019)



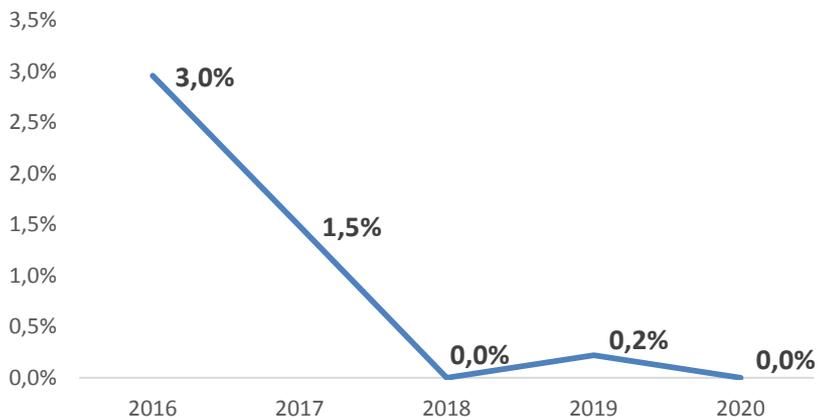


Post vaccination surveillance in WB

CSF seroprevalence in the **infected area**



CSF seroprevalence in **risk area**



Year	Infected area			Risk area		
	No. tested	positive	%	No. tested	positive	%
2016	2162	369	17,1%	1422	42	3,0%
2017	1268	57	4,5%	743	11	1,5%
2018	966	11	1,1%	572	0	0,0%
2019	1311	12	0,9%	905	2	0,2%
2020	1153	3	0,26%	866	0	0,0%

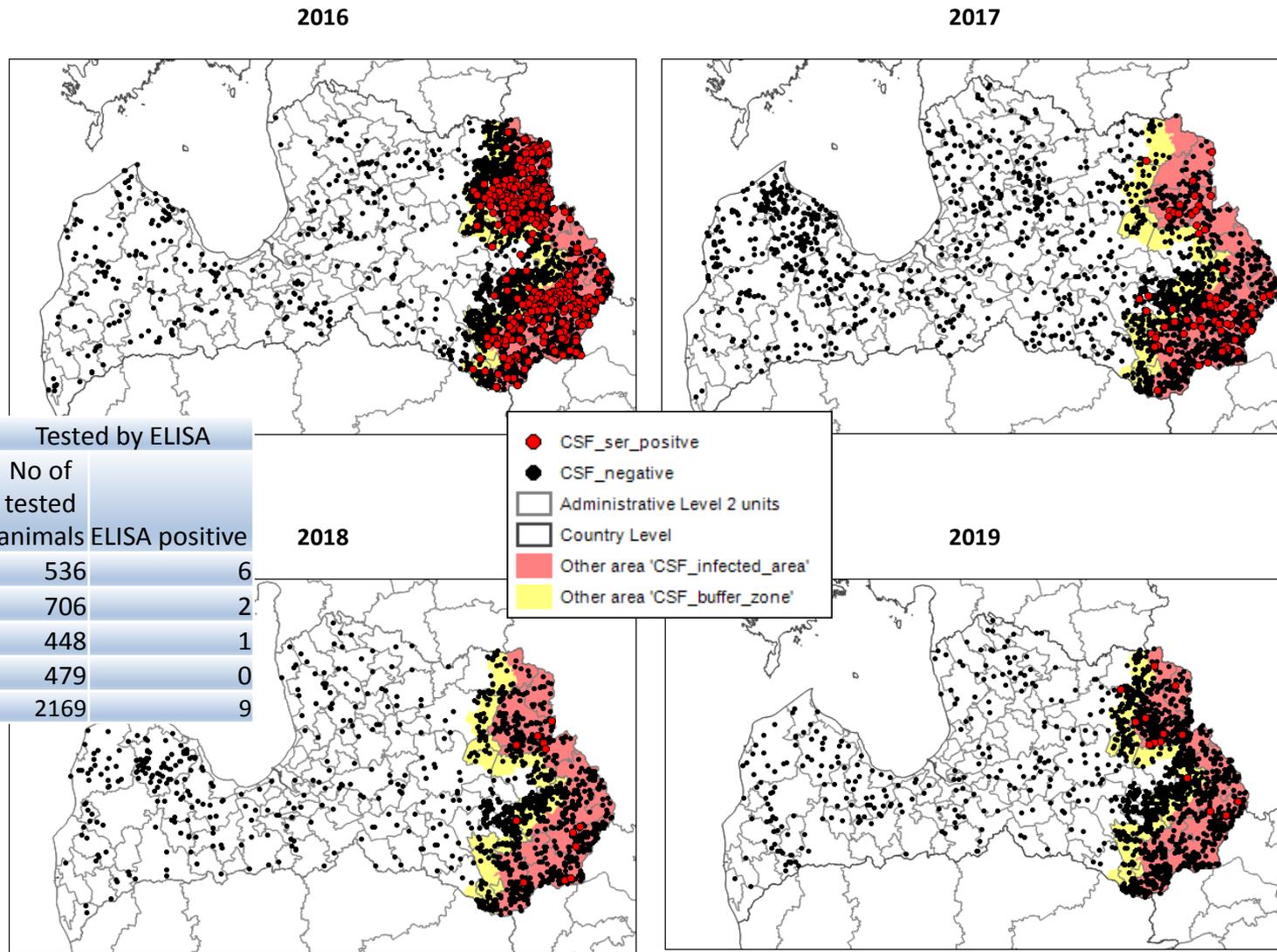


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CSF surveillance in WB (2016-2019)

CSF monitoring in WB in CSF free areas

Year	Tested by PCR		Tested by ELISA	
	No of tested animals	PCR positive	No of tested animals	ELISA positive
2016	360	0	536	6
2017	587	0	706	2
2018	319	0	448	1
2019	264	0	479	0
Total	1530	0	2169	9

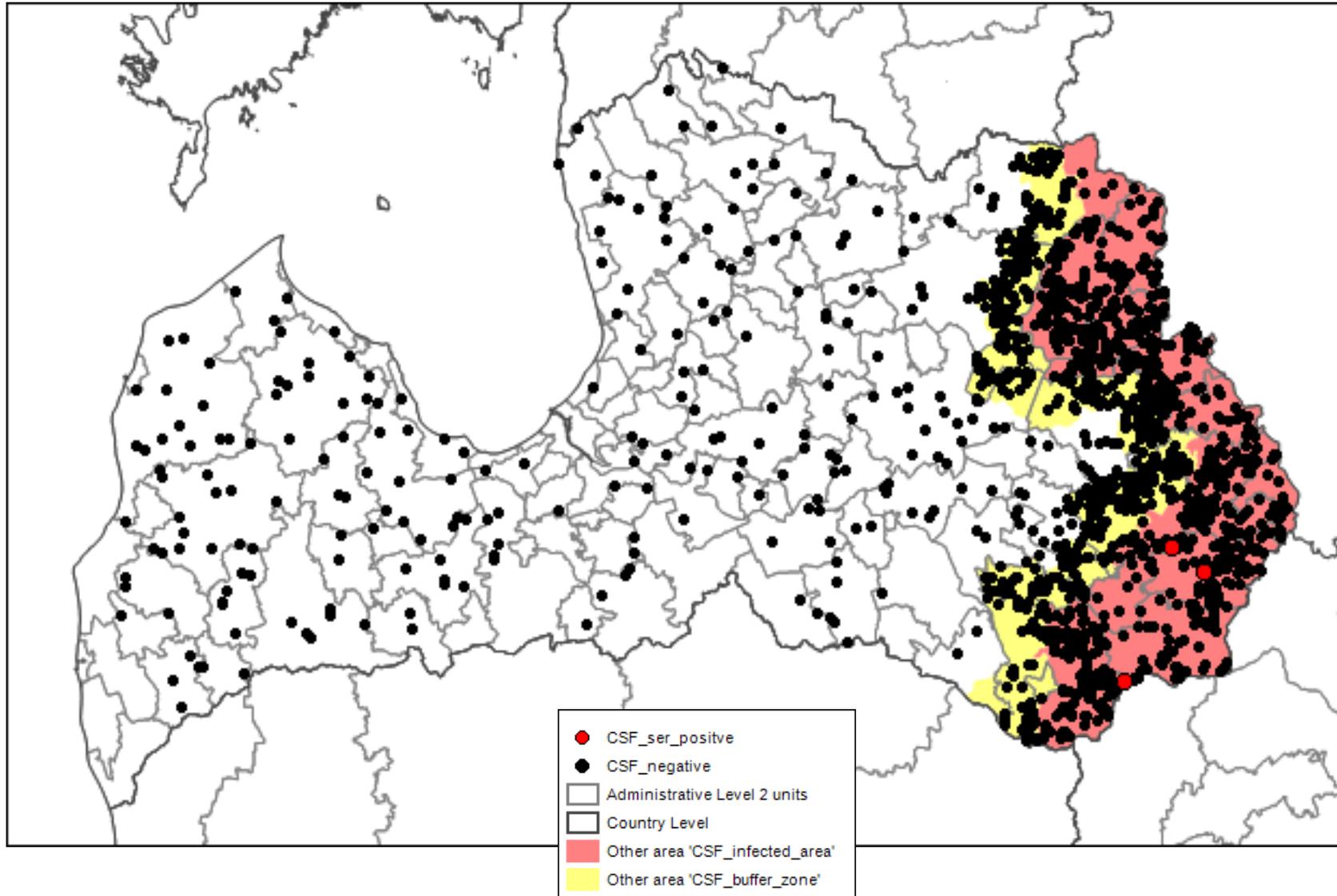




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CSF surveillance in WB (2020)

2020 (Jan-Aug)



Interpretation of seropositive results in WB

The following additional information on seropositive wild boar is analyzed:

- Additional laboratory test results (PCR, VN test (NPLA));
- Age of animal;
- Location of hunted wild boar;
- Epidemiological situation in neighboring third countries.



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Seropositive results in WB (2019)

Year	Age of wild boar, location - county	No. of test. report	Virus neutralization tests (NPLA)				RT-PCR test results	Remarks
			Alfort 187 (SCF 902)	CSF 104	NADL (BVDV – pestivirus)	Moreduin (BDV - pestivirus)		
2019	3 years, Baltinavas	594	-	-	-	-	Negative	Not tested by NPLA
	5 years, Rugāju	600	-	-	-	-	Negative	Not tested by NPLA
	5 years, Ludzas	43603	-	-	-	-	Negative	Not tested by NPLA
	1,5 years, Rugāju	52519	34	40	< 5	< 5	Negative	Negative for BVDV and BDV
	5 years, Balvu	56150	95	160	8	5	Negative	Cross reaction to other pestiviruses
	2,5 years, Alūksnes	53090	5	20	7	< 5	Negative	Cross reaction to BVDV and negative for BVD
	2 years, Balvu	61598	190	≥450	20	28	Negative	Cross reaction to other pestiviruses
	4 years, Dagdas	62324	-	-	-	-	Negative	Not tested by NPLA
	3 years, Rēzeknes	77010	160	113	< 5	6	Negative	Negative for BVDV and BDV
	4 years, Gulbenes	77998/2	-	-	-	-	Negative	Not tested by NPLA
	8 years, Balvu	81686	10100	10200	48	56	Negative	Cross reaction to other pestiviruses
	7 years, Krāslavas	85276/2	24	48	< 5	< 5	Negative	Negative for BVDV un for BDV
	4 years, Viļakas	89324/1	14	56	< 5	< 5	Negative	Negative for BVDV un for BDV
6 years, Rugāju	71539	-	-	-	< 5	Negative	Not tested with NPLA due	

All seropositive wild boar were tested also by RT PCR and gave negative results!!!



Seropositive results in WB (2020)

Year	Age of wild boar, location -count	No. of test. reports	Virus neutralization tests (NPLA)				RT-PCR test results	Remarks
			Alfort 187 (SCF 902)	CSF 104	NADL (BVDV – pestivirus)	Moredun (BDV - pestivirus)		
2020	2 years, Dagdas	6848	95	320	7	20	Negative	Cross reaction to other pestiviruses
	3 years, Dagdas	6234/2	190	452	28	34	Negative	Cross reaction to other pestiviruses
	1 year, Krāslava	45733 /2	113	160	<5	-	Negative	Negative for BVDV

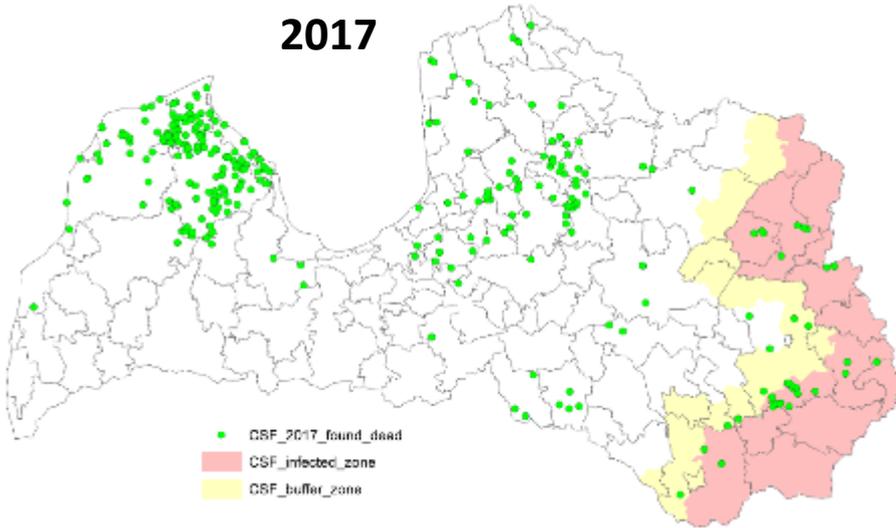
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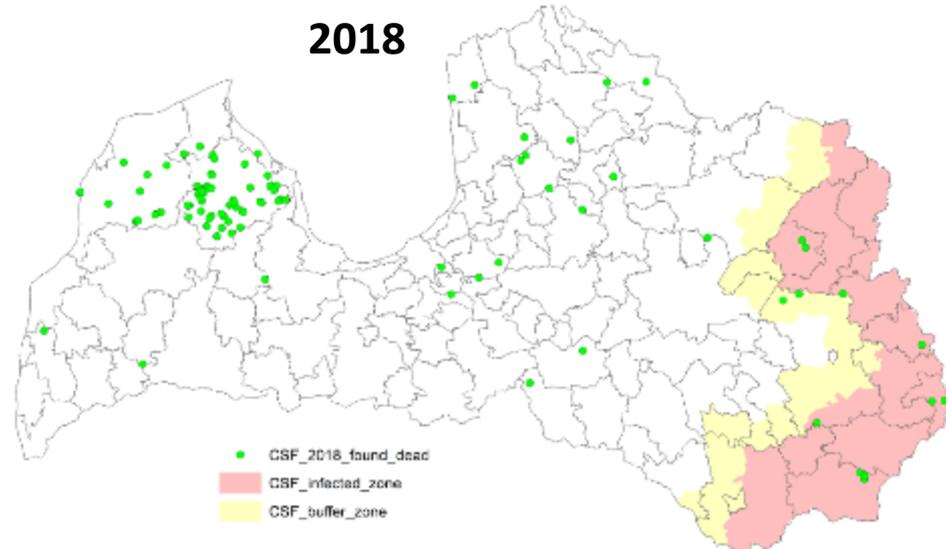
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Passive surveillance in WB (2017-2020)

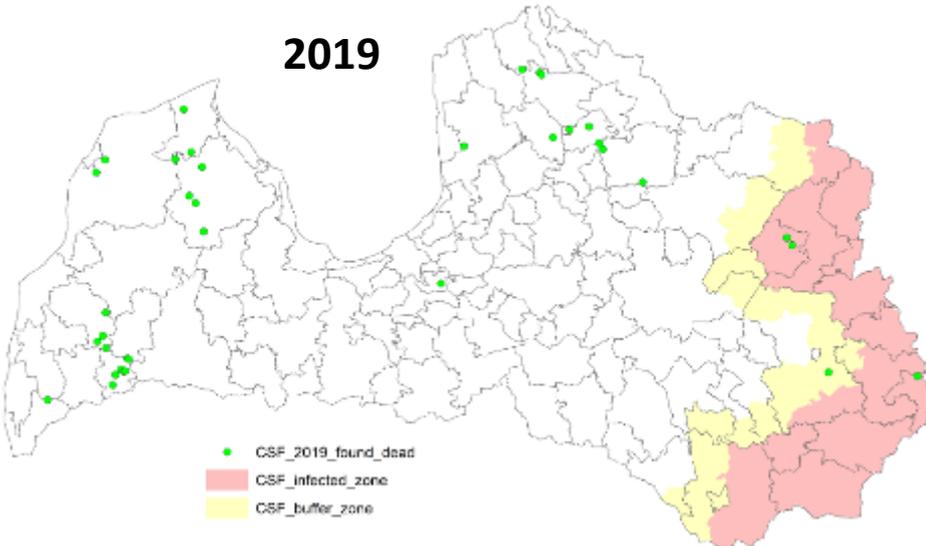
2017



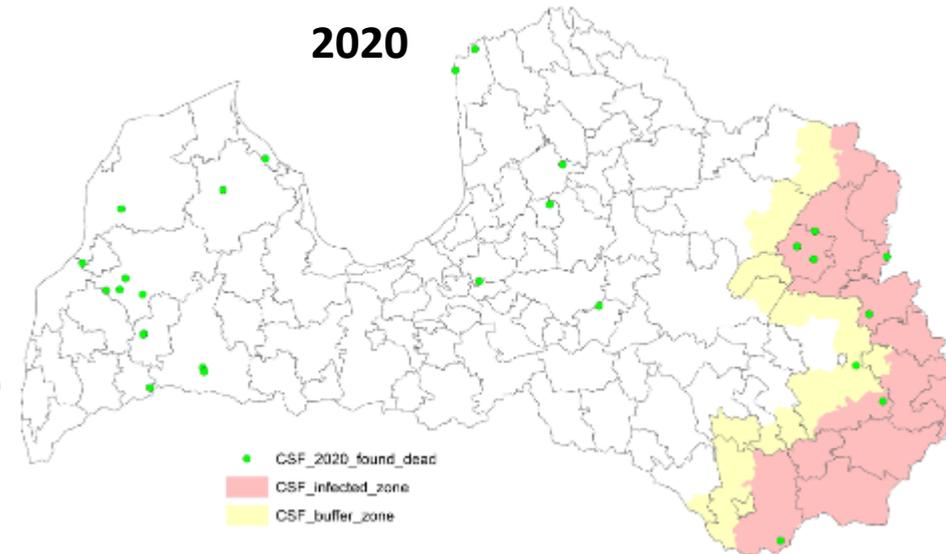
2018



2019



2020



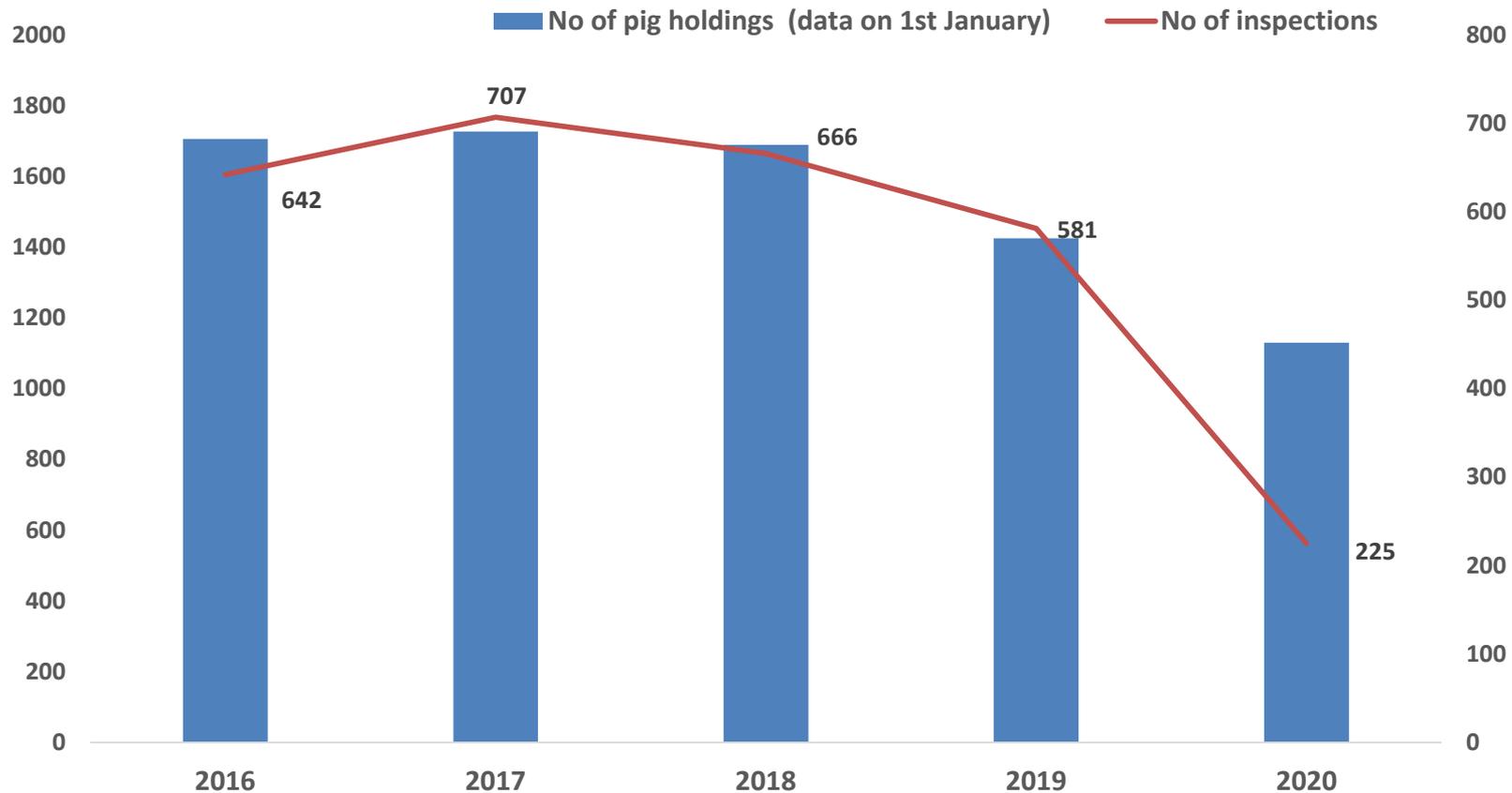
CSF control measures in domestic pigs in LV

- **Measures according to approved CSF eradication plan and emergency vaccination plan (Decision 2013/90/EU)**
- **Control measures according to Commission Implementation Decision 2013/764/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States**
- **Active and passive surveillance**
- **Controls on the implementation of biosecurity measures**
- **Monitoring of pig farms in CSF free areas**



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CSF surveillance in domestic pigs: results



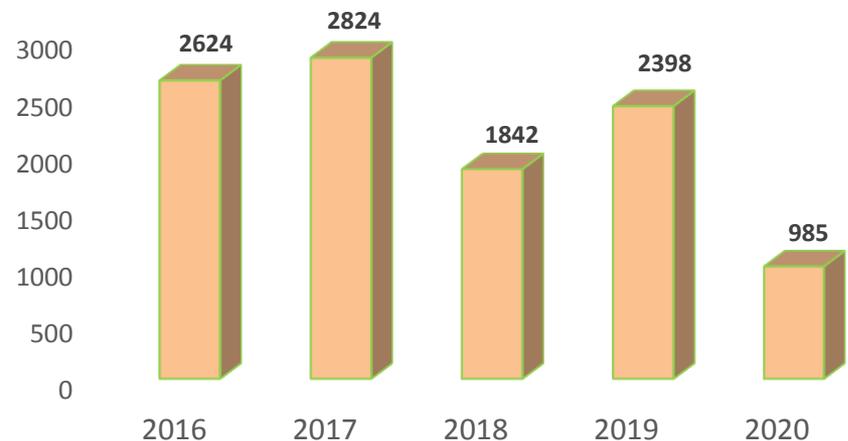


CSF surveillance in domestic pigs: results

Number of samples taken in pig holdings (infected and risk areas)

Results of annual monitoring program CSF free areas.

Year	CSF free area			
	holdings	tested	pigs	tested
2016	3634	184	292661	1125
2017	3472	190	302737	1206
2018	3532	217	306646	960
2019	2826	192	312309	1106
Total	13464	783	1214353	4397



All samples were tested negative for CSF antibodies!!!



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Classical swine fever – passive surveillance in domestic pigs (2014-2020)

Suspicion on ASF and CSF	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	suspicion	confirmation	suspicion	confirmation	suspicion	confirmation	suspicion	confirmation	suspicion	confirmation
	17	3 (ASF)	14	8 (ASF)	27	10 (ASF)	9	1 (ASF)	6 (3)	3 (ASF)

Conclusions

1. CSF control measures in Latvia have been effective and did not allow the spread of CSF virus outside CSF infected area defined in 2013.
2. As a result of successful wild boar vaccination program (2013-2015), CSF was eliminated in Latvia and the last wild boar case (PCR positive) was detected in March 2015.
3. Considering the improvement of CSF epidemiological situation in wild boar population in Latvia, risk of CSF virus introduction to pig holdings has decreased to minimum. The last CSF outbreak in pig holding was confirmed in June 2014.
4. Favorable results in the latest EC audit carried out in Latvia - DG(SANTE) 2016-8766.
5. Passive and active surveillance systems for both domestic pigs and wild boar population are still in place as well as monitoring in whole country.
6. In May 2019, during the 87th OIE General Session Latvia was recognized as free from CSF according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the Terrestrial Code.
7. Considering the above mentioned, we request the European Commission to withdraw certain areas of Latvia from the Annex of the Commission Implementation Decision 2013/764/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States.



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Thank you for your attention!