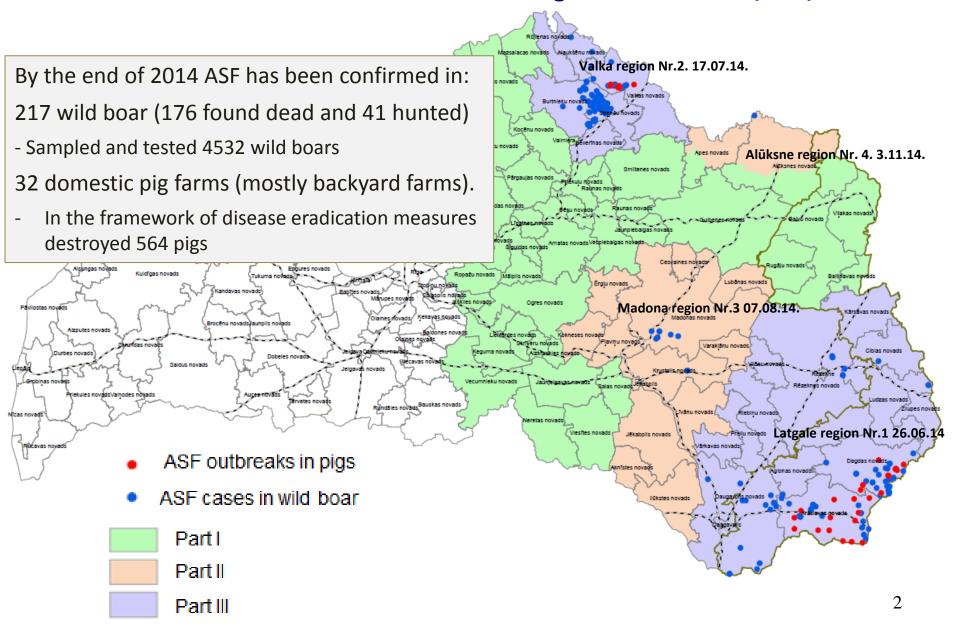


Food and Veterinary Service Republic of Latvia

ASF epidemiological situation in Latvia – update

PAFF meeting, 9-10 September, 2015 Brussels

ASF summary for 2014 and restriction territories according to Decision 2014/709/EU



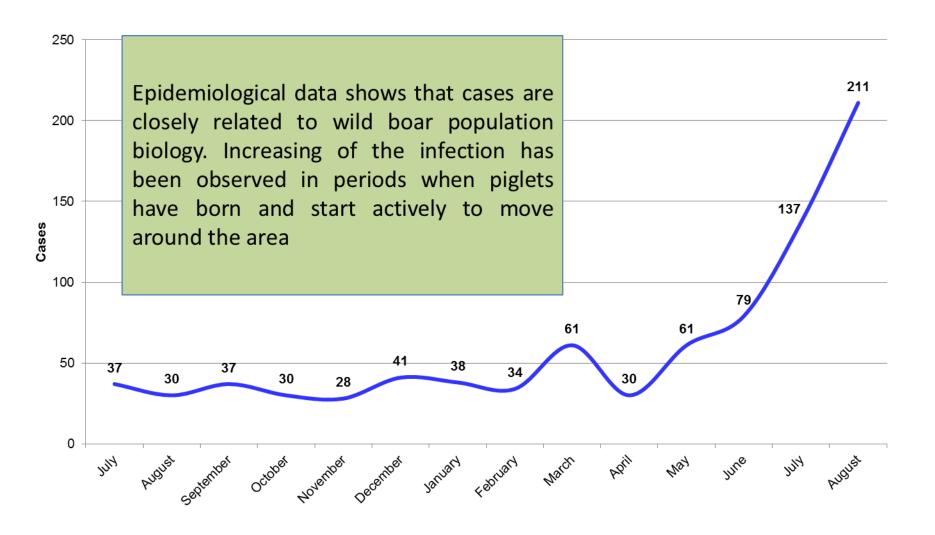


3. riska teritorija

ASF in wild boar 1.01. - 4.09.15. and restriction territories according to Decision 2014/709/EU

ASF has been confirmed in 653 wild boar (510 found dead and hunted). Sampled and tested 7477 wild boar. (7477 PCR, 7022 ELISA) Alüksnes Smiltenes Pargaujas, Priekulu Vilakas Engures Jürmala Rugaju S Kuldigas Tukuma avilostas Aizputes Dobeles Jefgava Ochiek krunda Rêzekne Liepāja Jaunjelgavas Vecumnieku] Nekabpils Bauskas Līvānu Riebinu Neretas Viesites Jekabpils Apzīmējumi Bagdas ĀCM pozitīvās meža cūkas Daugavpil: llükstes ĀCM pozitīvās mājas cūkas ACM savvalas cuku inficeta teritorija Daugavpil riska teritorija riska teritorija

ASF cases in wild boar (monthly) 2014-2015

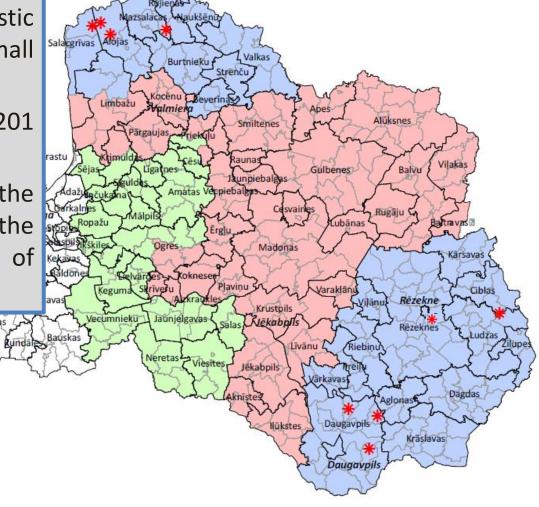


ASF outbreaks – domestic pigs farms (2015)

Totally 9 outbreaks in domestic pig* farms (backyard and small farm).

Due to the disease eradication 201 pig has been destroyed.

The most probable source of the infection in the most of the outbreaks is feeding of contaminated grass.



1. riska teritorija

riska teritorija

ĀCM pozitīvās meža cūkas

ĀCM pozitīvās mājas cūkas

ACM savvalas cuku inficeta teritorija

Apzīmējumi

The last ASF outbreak (No.9, 31.08.2015.)

Suspicion notified by the farmer – 29th August Confirmation – 31st of August

Number of pigs - 144 (One pig with clinical signs and one dead)

Type of the farm – small farm Location - Griškānu parish, Rēzekne county. Territory already defined as Part 3 by the Decision 2014/709/EU

All measures according to Council Directive 2002/60/EC implemented

Stamping out and primary disinfection carried out on 31.08.2015

Possible source of the infection: sawdust used for bedding, obtained from the forest



Conclusions

High level biosecurity is essential to protect domestic pig population from the infection, but in backyard type holdings it is hard to maintain **permanently** a high biosecurity level, especially during the summer period.

Infection in wild boar population is slowly spreading to new areas from one wild boar family / inhabited area to another.

Awareness of disease must be maintained permanently, especially for owners of backyard type holdings, as well as for hunters and forest labourers.



Food and Veterinary Service Republic of Latvia

Thank you for your attention!