



Better Training for Safer Food Initiative

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

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BTSEF

Belgrade, Serbia 6-8/11/2018



Hunting wild boar under biosecurity

Risk of spread after introduction of the ASF virus in to wild boar population

- Delayed diagnosis;
- Wild boar population size and density;
- Forest connectivity;
- Inappropriate hunting methodologies;
- Infected wild boar carcasses available for healthy wild boars;
- Poaching

Lack of biosecurity measures applied during hunting



BIOSECURITY

Definition:

General

Biosecurity can be understood as a series of disease mitigation strategies, processes and knowledge to prevent disease incursion and the spread of infectious pathogens in a range of domains where disease occurs amongst humans, animals and plants or more broadly within an environment (Koblentz 2010).

Livestock Farming

Biosecurity refers to those measures taken to keep diseases out of populations, herds, or groups of animals where it does not currently exist or to limit the spread of disease within the herd... (EC Health and consumer protection directorate general 2007).

Biosecurity during hunting?

When ASF is confirmed in the wild boar population, infected countries have to develop an eradication plan, which has to address the measures to be applied in the infected area including a set **of appropriate biosecurity procedures** to be applied when hunting.

It's recommended, that **countries at risk** develop and implement basic hunting biosecurity measures before arrival of ASF, since proper planning and implementation of hunting biosecurity measures requires time and resources and might be difficult to arrange in an emergency situation...

Biosecurity during hunting? WHY?

- When dealing with ASF in wild boar the main task is to **REDUCE the virus load in the environment (!)**
- It means to reduce as much as possible the presence of the virus and thus reducing the probabilities of further spread in both wild boar and in domestic pigs.

How to achieved that?

Biosecurity requirements should be foreseen on legislation!!!

Do we have it?

YES



African Swine Fever Strategy for the EU



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Directorate G - Crisis management in food, animals and plants
Unit G3 – Official controls and eradication of diseases in animals

Brussels
SANCO G3/FB (19.04.2018)

SANTE/7113/2015 - Rev 9

WORKING DOCUMENT

African Swine Fever Strategy for the EU

African Swine Fever Strategy for the EU

- **Minimum biosecurity requirements for the hunters should be foreseen by the competent authority;**
- **At least these aspects should be included;**
 - **dedicated authorised dressing facility should be available in each hunting ground;**
 - **For each hunting ground a facility/premise should be equipped with refrigerator (or procedures reaching equivalent results in terms of keeping the carcass until laboratory results are available;**
 - **hunted wild boar should remain in the premises of the hunting ground until tested.**

African Swine Fever Strategy for the EU

- **Offal from hunted wild boar should not be removed from the animal in the field;**
- **Shot wild boar should be brought to dedicated authorised dressing facilities limiting loss of body fluids (including blood);**
- **After dressing the wild boar, the place and equipment used (including transport vehicles) should be washed and disinfected with authorized disinfectants;**
- **Animal by products should be collected and processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.**

African Swine Fever Strategy for the EU

**Biosecurity
measures shall be
applied when
searching for and
handling wild boar
carcasses to avoid
possible
contamination of
vehicles, yards and
houses.**

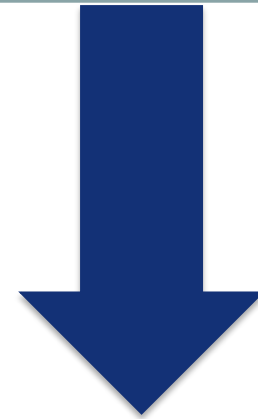


How to achieved that?

Each hunter in the area at risk or in the infected area must be well trained on



**Basic
biosecurity
requirements**



**Hunting
hygiene**

HUNTERS SHOULD BE CARRY OUT WITH

**Disinfection
material**

**Special equipment
for disinfection**

Knowledge



Transport of hunted animals

- Private cars should be left outside the hunting ground;
- Special cars should be designated;
- Each hunted wild boar has to be treated as ASF positive in the infected country.





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Food safety

CHALLENGES???

- Difficult to ask and thus to achieve...**
- Cars could be highly involved in spreading indirectly the ASF virus..**

DRESSING AREA

- To be used in order to minimize the risk of ASF viral contamination of the environment;
- Open air or closed facilities;
- Designated exclusively for animal dressing;
- Authorized by Competent Authority, recognized by hunters and ensure the basic biosecurity...
- Equipment used for dressing should not be used in any other places or moved to the animal keeping places;
- Authorized disinfectants should be used.

DRESSING AREA

**Could be a source of infection
and a high risk area for the
ASF virus (lot of blood)**

Open air or closed facilities





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GENERAL RULE

Hunted wild boar should never leave the hunting area unless tested for ASF and the carcasses released only when resulted negative to ASF.





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BIOSAFETY

Hunters should process hunted wild boars in special designated places and all ABPs should not be moved outside but kept in special tightly closed animal waste pits or containers.





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GENERAL RULE

Ground pits for offal disposal should be at least 3 meter deep, fenced and closed with a locked closure. Pits should be located in close proximity to the dressing room.



SAMPLING UNDER BIOSECURITY IS CRUSIAL

All samples (Blood, Spleen, Tonsils, Kidney, Lymph nodes should be packed in special material trying to avoid liquids spreading out.



POSITIVE RESULTS FROM THE LAB? What to do?

In case of positive results all stored carcasses have to be disposed under veterinary supervision and the whole dressing area cleaned and disinfected.





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BIOSECURITY DURING FOUND DEAD WILD BOAR



Handbook on African swine fever in wild boar and biosecurity during hunting

This handbook was prepared following recommendations of Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region (hereafter referred as 'SGE ASF ') was set up under the GF-TADs umbrella **to build up a closer cooperation among countries affected by African swine fever (ASF)** and thereby, address the disease in a more collaborative and harmonised manner across the Baltic and Eastern Europe sub-region.



Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in Europe
under the GF-TADs umbrella



Handbook on African Swine Fever in wild boar
and biosecurity during hunting

Handbook on African swine fever in wild boar and biosecurity during hunting

http://web.oie.int/RR-Europe/eng/eng/Regprog/docs/docs/GF-TADs%20Handbook_ASF_WILDBOAR%20version%202018-09-25.pdf

HOME MESSAGE

- **Biosecurity is the simple rule how to avoid the disease;**
- **It is recommended that the countries at risk develop and implement basic hunting biosecurity measures before the arrival of ASF;**
- **Without the human factor the ASF spread is very slowly**

Thank you

Questions, suggestions?





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