



The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority of Romania

Updated situation of African Swine Fever in Romania

SCoPAFF, Bruxelles, 19.09.2018



ASF – Epidemiological situation 16.09.2019

Domestic pigs: 923 outbreaks with 308.762 affected pigs
from which 253.582 in commercial farms
and 55.180 from backyards

Wild boars: 62 positive cases from 155 found dead wild boars
and 432 hunted wild boars

All outbreaks & cases are situated in Part III of CID 2014/709/EU

Since the date of confirmation (July 31, 2017) of ASF virus
presence in Romania, ASF evolved differently in two geographic
areas: **N–V Region of Romania**

S – E Region of Romania

Ukraine

Legend

● ASF_domestic_outbreaks_evolution_update_Romania_17_09_2018



Hungary

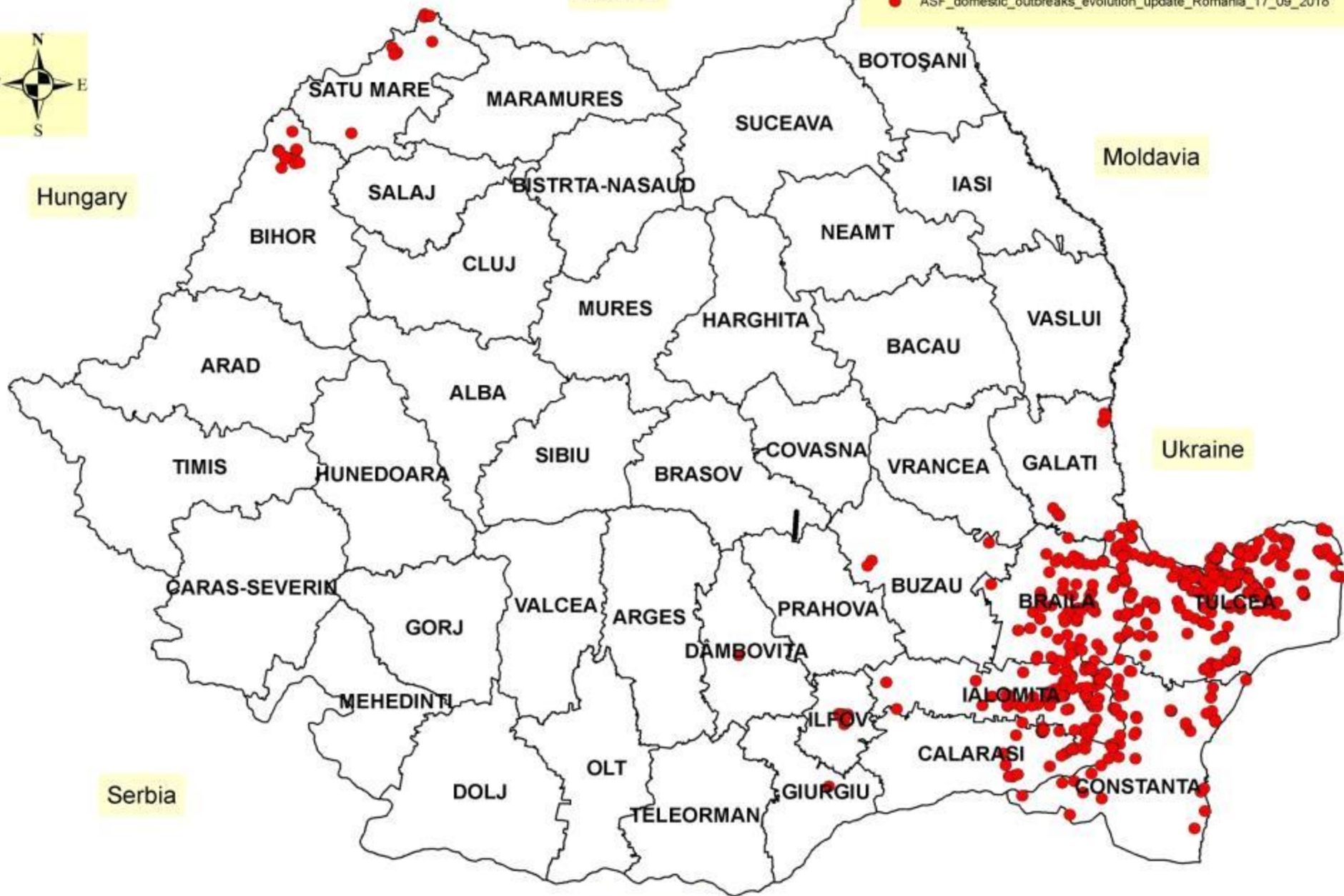
Moldavia

Ukraine

Serbia

Bulgaria

3755 Meters



N–V Region of Romania

Backyards: 35 outbreaks in 11 localities with
134 dead pigs and 223 killed pigs

Commercial: 0 outbreaks

Wild boars: 15 positive cases:

13 positive cases from 42 found dead wild boars
2 positive cases from 369 hunted wild boars

S – E Region of Romania

Backyards: 874 outbreaks in 207 localities with
980 dead pigs and 7839 killed pigs

Commercial: 15 outbreaks

Wild boars: 47 positive cases:

39 positive cases from 113 found dead wild boars
8 positive cases from 63 hunted wild boars

Harta zonelor afectate de pesta porcină africană MADR - 05 septembrie 2018

Legend

COMUNE_PPA

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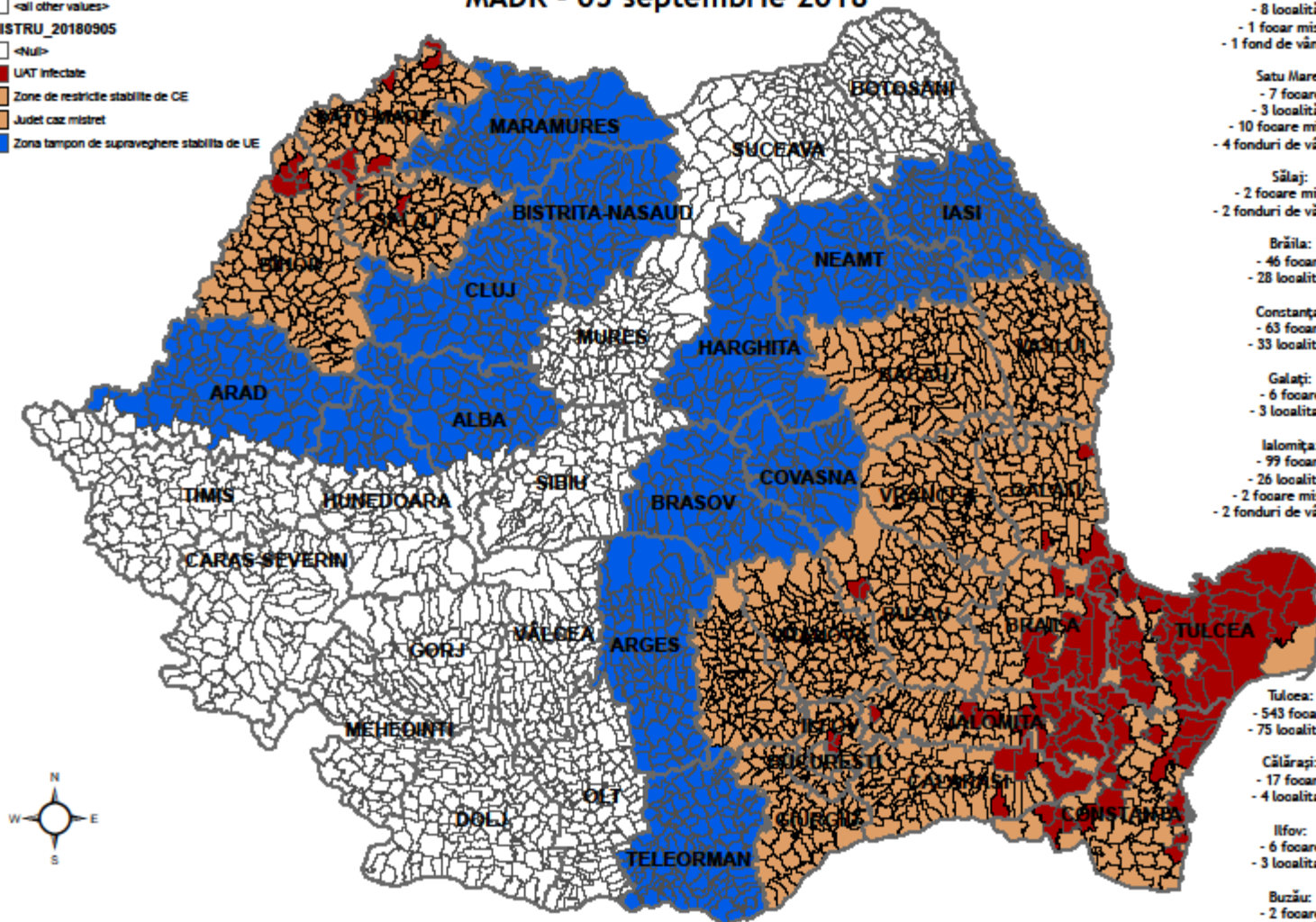
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UAT infectate

Zone de restricție stabilite de CE

Judet caz mistret

Zona tampon de supraveghere stabilita de UE



Bihor:
- 28 focare
- 8 localități
- 1 foar mistreț
- 1 fond de vânătoare

Satu Mare:
- 7 focare
- 3 localități
- 10 focare mistreți
- 4 fonduri de vânătoare

Sălaj:
- 2 focare mistreț
- 2 fonduri de vânătoare

Brăila:
- 46 focare
- 28 localități

Constanța:
- 63 focare
- 33 localități

Galati:
- 6 focare
- 3 localitate

Ialomița:
- 99 focare
- 26 localități
- 2 focare mistreți
- 2 fonduri de vânătoare

Tulcea:
- 543 focare
- 75 localități

Călărași:
- 17 focare
- 4 localități

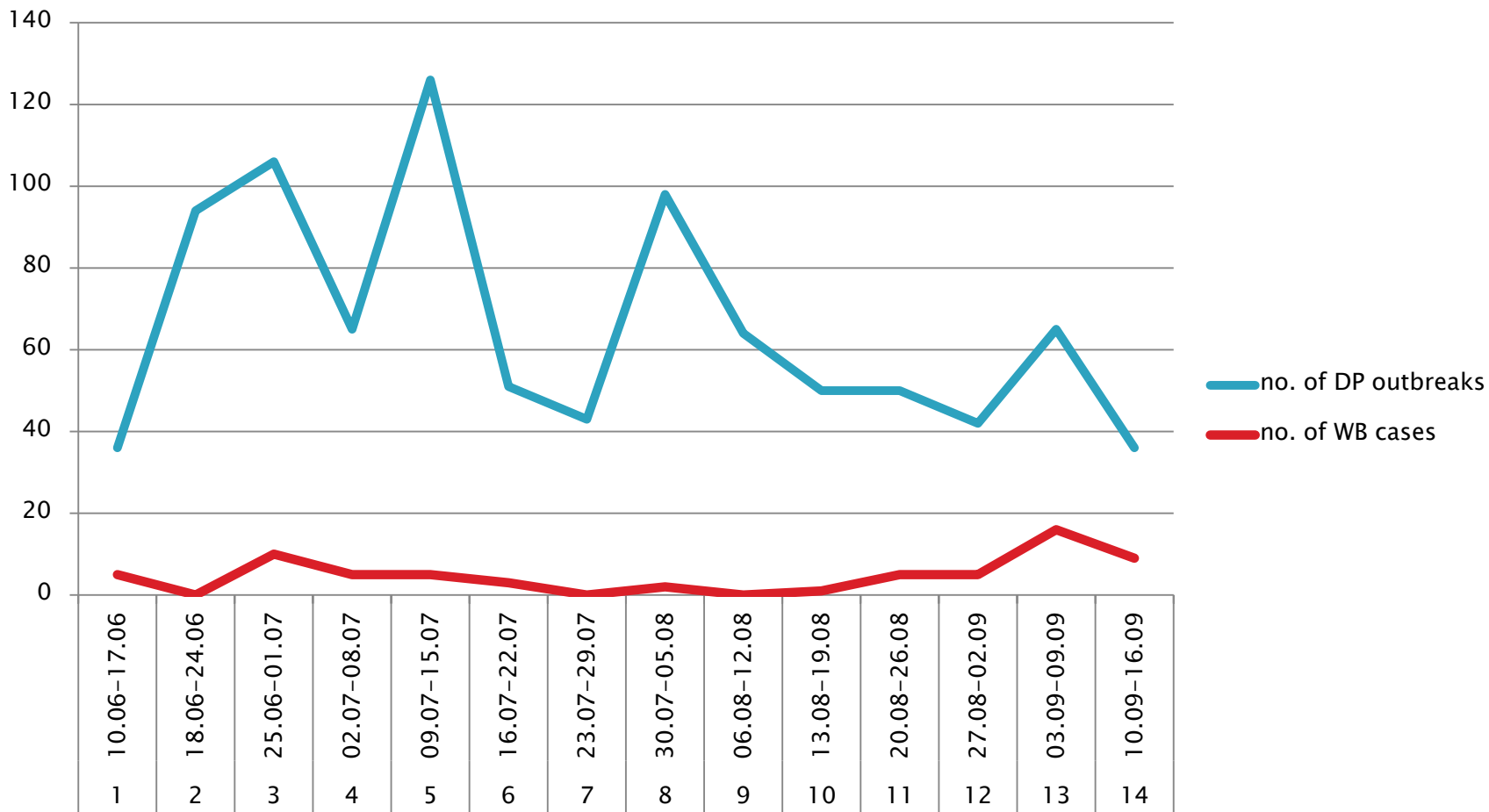
Ifov:
- 6 focare
- 3 localitati

Buzău:
- 2 focare
- 2 localități



Evolution by week

10.06.2018 - 16.09.2018





ASF in Commercial holdings

Farm No.	ADNS no.	Date of confirmation	No. of pigs (at confirmation)	No. of pigs killed with CO ₂	No. of pigs killed with captive bullet	No. of dead pigs	No. of incinerated pigs	No. of buried pigs
1 "P"	47	18.06.2018	254					
2 "C"	140	28.06.2018	250	Slaughterhouse – outbreak closed				
2 "C" F1	198	01.07.2018	43800	45284	0	274	4603	40955
2 "C" F2	295	07.07.2018	2750	2750	0	11	372	2389
3 "PC"	449	24.07.2018	19502	20289		230	637	19882
4 "DZ"	699	17.08.2018	1510	1471		47	0	1518
5 "ES"	768	25.08.2018	2335	2322		8	0	2330
6 "P"	702	14.08.2018	1542	0	1541	1	0	1542
7 "EL"	701	14.08.2018	511	0	504	0	0	504
8 "RS"	750	22.08.2018	35535	24212	8844	1885	0	34941
9 "T" F1	756	24.08.2018	70369	33518	37166	1788	286	72186
9 "T" F2	757	24.08.2018	44208	284	45482	1234	0	47000
9 "T" F3	758	24.08.2018	24029	0	22899	1111	0	24010
10 "Z"	925	14.09.2018	297	0	296	1	0	297
11 "N"	926	15.09.2018	20688	0	0	130	0	0
15 commercial farms				130130	116732	6720	5898	247554



Sources of virus

- ▶ ASF epidemiological situation at the border with Ukraine (infected wild boars and illegal trade in meat and pork products);
- ▶ Wild boar from the protected areas (the Danube Delta biosphere, the area near the border, hardly accessible areas and banned hunters) represents the main origin of the disease in the counties of Tulcea, Constanta, Braila, Ialomita, Calarasi and possible transmission to domestic;
- ▶ Virus circulation through pigs, meat products and meat products, people, vehicle, feed, between non-professional holdings in the locality or other localities;
- ▶ Virus circulation between non-professional holdings in affected areas and commercial exploitation by employees, vehicle, feed, water or commercial holdings to the slaughterhouse.



ASF – measures in domestic pigs

- ▶ The measures according to Directive 2002/60/EC have been implemented;
- ▶ Permanent control and disinfection filters have been set up;
- ▶ Control the means of transport for the purpose of identifying illegal live animals and animal products movements;
- ▶ Awareness campaign is ongoing. NSVFSA launched the procedure for purchasing 3 TV spots for informing, enlightening and changing the mentality of the masses concerning the risks and impact of ASF to pork industry.
- ▶ On 29.08.2018, the National Center for Disease Control (CNCB) met, analyzed and approved the recommendations of the National Group of Experts for African swine fever. In the epidemiological context of African swine fever in Romania, one of the recommendations of NGE for ASF is the emergency depopulation of at least 10 km around commercial farms, without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 60/2002/EC laying down specific provisions for the control of the disease African swine, by slaughtering for own consumption, under veterinary control and/or slaughtering of pigs from backyards in approved designated slaughterhouses.



Preventive culling

As an extraordinary measure, after a risk analysis, the Local Center for Disease Control can decide the preventive culling in an certain locality.

County	Period	No. of localities	No. of backyards	No. of pigs
Tulcea	10.07.-12.09.2018	48	788	4349
Galați	04 -11.09.2018	3	63	166
Constanța	21.07-14.09.2018	23	744	4624
Ialomița	20.07-01.09.2018	22	2355	8712
Brăila	16.07- 13.09.2018	32	2129	27081
Bihor	09-13.08.2018	3	173	1072
TOTAL		131	6252	46004



ASF Surveillance

01.01.2018 – 17.09.2018

all country

	No. of animals	No. of samples	SEROLOGY	positive	negative	Virology	positive	negative
Domestic pigs	27411	29558	16256	0	16256	16523	3501	13022
Wild boars	5887	6832	3585	2	3583	4776	103	4659
Total	33298	36390	19841	2	19839	21299	3604	17681



Official controls

To prevent the propagation of ASF through meat and pork products, the Directorate-General for Official Control (ANSVSA) ordered official controls at slaughterhouses where pigs from commercial holdings where ASF cases were suspected or confirmed in order to:

- ▶ verifying the traceability of pork meat;
- ▶ identification of consignments of meat obtained from pigs slaughtered during the period between the most likely date of introduction of the ASF virus into the holding of origin (established following an epidemiological investigation, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2002/60 / EC) and the date of suspicion / confirmation of the disease;
- ▶ the application of the measures required, in accordance with the provisions of art. 5 of Directive 2002/60/EC, as amended and supplemented.

As a result of the checks carried out, the following measures were taken:

- ▶ the quantities of meat obtained from pigs slaughtered during the period between the most likely date of introduction of the ASF virus into the holding and the date of confirmation of the disease, as well as the official retention of meat which have been established,
- ▶ Beneficiaries from Romania and from EU Member States/third country to whom meat and/or pork products obtained from pigs slaughtered during the period between the most likely date of introduction of the ASF virus into the holding and the date of confirmation of the disease and the procedure of withdrawal and destruction of non-compliant products has been initiated;
- ▶ the processing (neutralization) in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 of the quantities of meat obtained from pigs slaughtered during the period between the most likely date of introduction of the ASF virus into the holding and the date of confirmation of the disease, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, par. 2 (b) of Council Directive 60/2002/EC.



ASF – measures in wild boars

National Committee for Special Emergency Situations (NCSES) met on 1st of August 2018 and adopted an **Supplementary Action Plan to Control ASF in Romania, Decision nr. 3/01.08.2018** which describes hunting strategy relating to ASF in wild boars.

Based on this decision, the **Plan for the eradication of ASF in wild boar population in Romania** has been developed. Two areas are delimited, by LCDC decision:

1. Affected area

1.1 **Infected area** with a radius of 8 km from the wild boar case;

1.2 **Buffer –zone** with a radius of 5 km outside the infected area;

2. The rest of non affected areas

Legend

▲ ASF_wb_cases_Romania_17_09_2018_projected

Ukraine

Moldavia

Ukraine

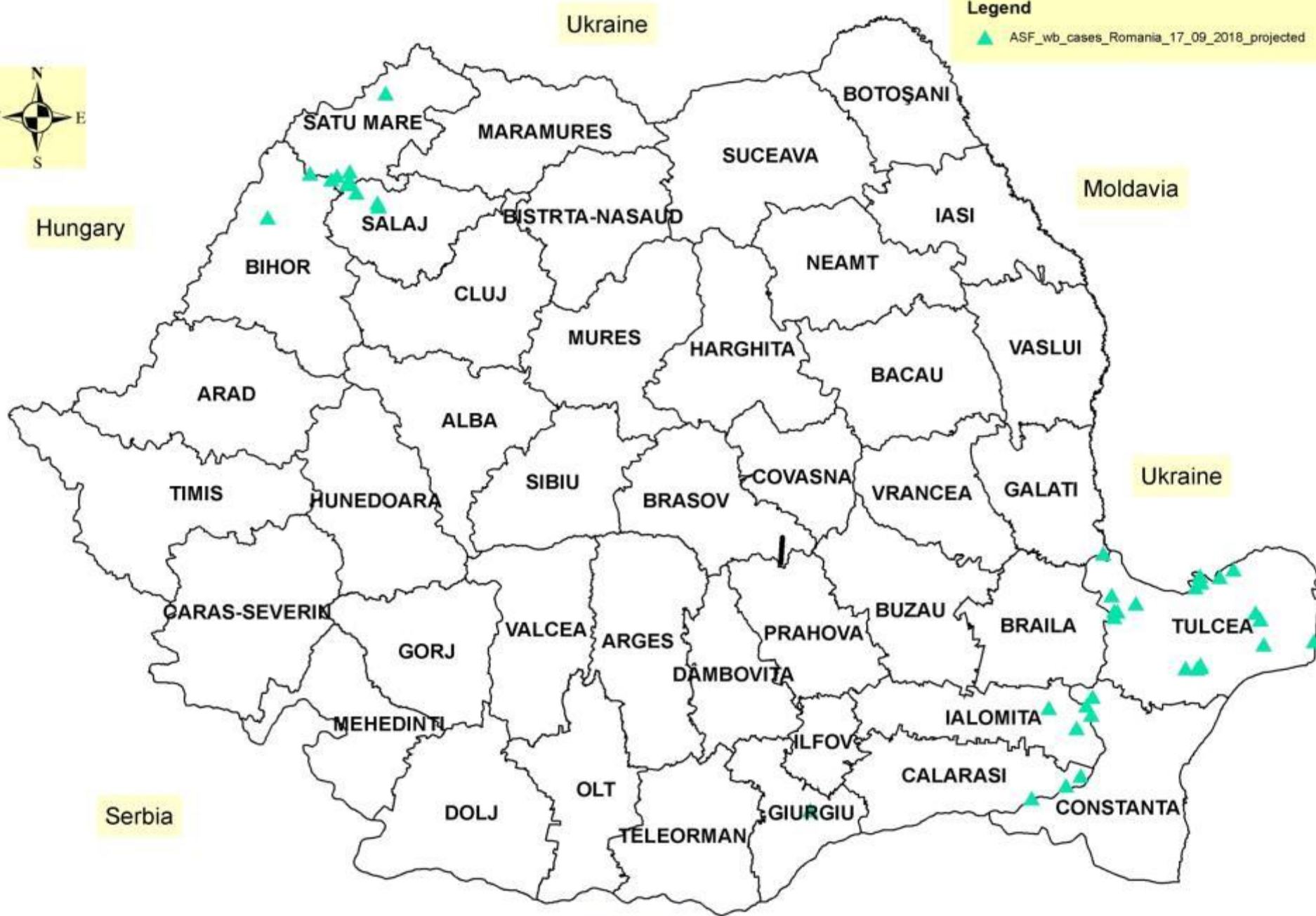
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Measures in affected areas(1)

Measures in affected areas and in other special areas (Tulcea county, Constanța county, the Great Island of Brăila and Ialomița Pound):

1.1 for wild boars:

- Culling all wild boars, under biosecurity conditions, sit and wait hunting method;
- Serological testing should allow for the detection of a 5% seroprevalence with a confidence level of 95%,
- Virological testing of wild boars with lesions or at least from 10% of wild boars hunted at a game, but not less than one sample;
- Wild boar carcasses are buried/ incinerated on the spot ;
- Intensive search for dead wild boars;
- Feeding only for bait;



Measures in affected areas(2)

1.2 for domestic pigs in infected areas:

- Restriction measures to animal movements;
- Census of all categories of swine;
- Means of Disinfection at the entrance of holdings;
- Hygiene measures;
- Intensive passive surveillance;
- swines, semen, embryos or ova shall not leave the infected area;
- information campaigns;
- campaign for the reduction of domestic swine density in the affected area.



Measures in non affected areas

Measures in non affected areas for wild boars:

- Hunting quota was supplemented by an intervention quota;
- Hunted wild boars are transported to the collection centers and kept until lab results are negative;
- Each hunted wild boar will be tested both serological and virological;
- Intensive search for dead wild boars;
- Feeding only for bait;



Laboratory capacity

The nominated laboratories where samples follow to be tested are: the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health, the National Reference Laboratory for ASF, and other county laboratories from Satu-Mare, Maramureș, Suceava, Iași, Brăila, Prahova, Arad, Hunedoara and Tulcea counties.

In 2018, another 13 county laboratories were nominated for ASF testing: Brașov, Constanța, Cluj, Dâmbovița, Ialomița, Sălaj, Călărași, Bacău, Olt, Giurgiu, Vrancea, Dolj and Alba.



Thank you for your attention!
Questions?