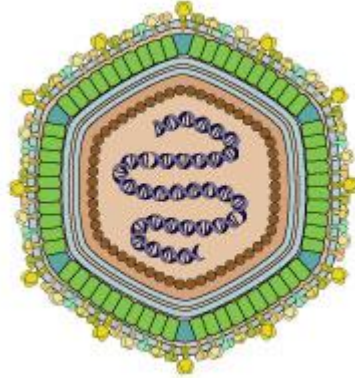


ASF outbreaks in pigs in Poland



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SCPAFF, Brussels, 13.09.2016

ASF outbreaks in Poland

Ist – IIIrd outbreak in pigs

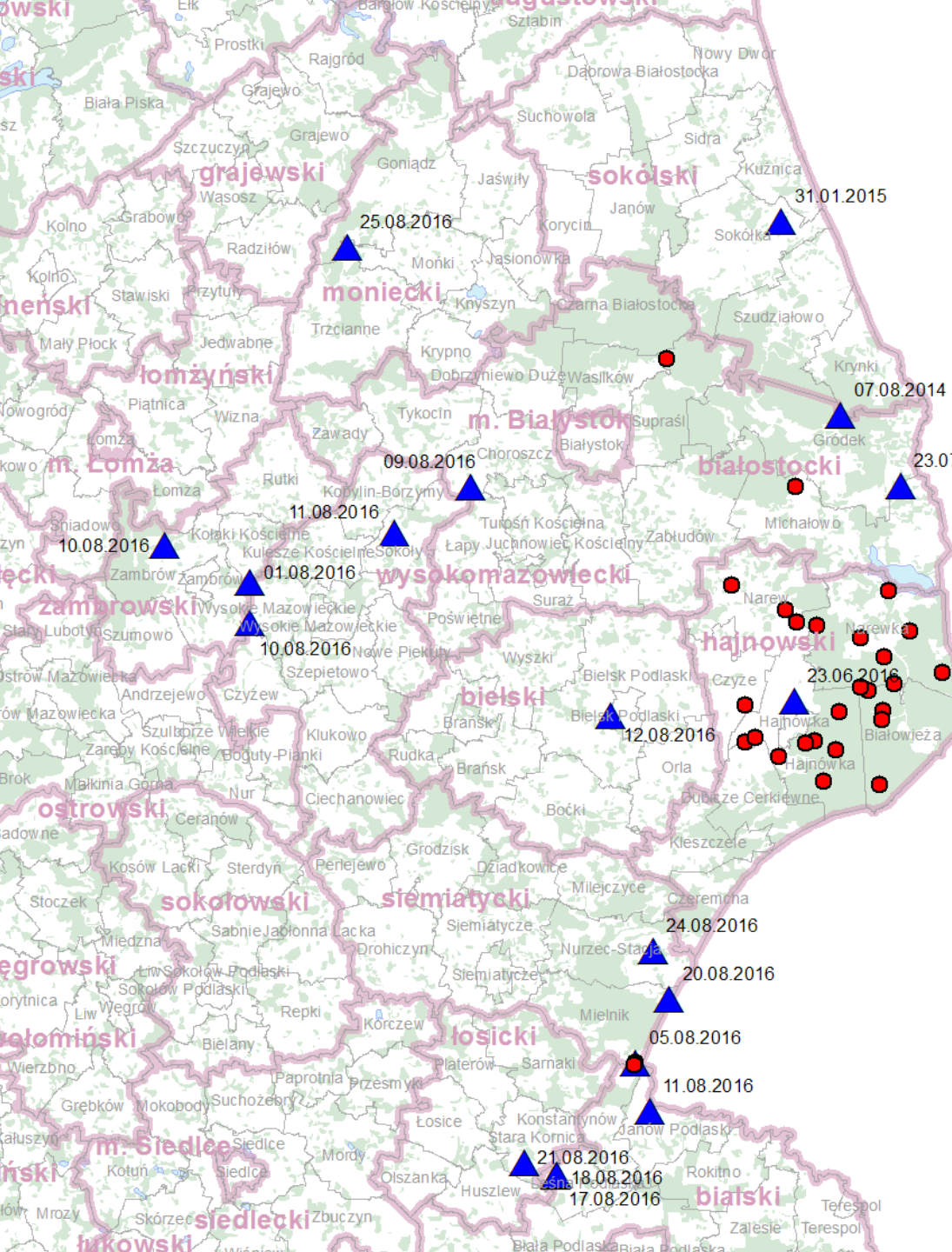
21.07.2014 – 31 01.2015

IVth – XXth outbreak in pigs

27.06.2016 – 12.09.2016

111 confirmed cases in wild boars





Outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs (2014-2016)

ASF cases in wild boar in 2016



ASF in pigs
Epidemiological
investigation

Clinical signs

- in a closed system sows started getting sick as first in the herd
- lack of appetite
- fever: 41.5 - 42°C
- cyanosis of ears, skin
- abortions
- mortality: gradually increasing
- diarrhea

**Clinical signs similar to those observed in erysipelas
(differential diagnosis)**

Gross lesions

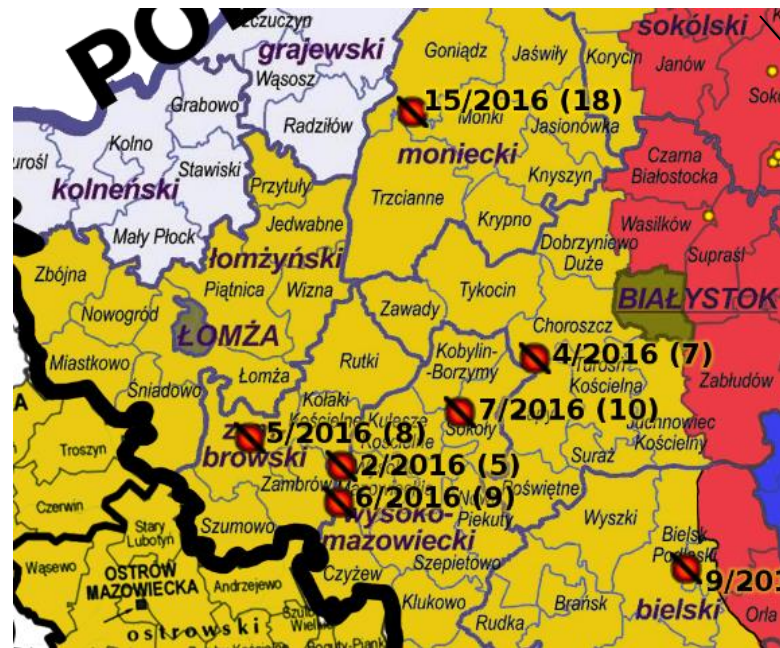
- **enlargement of spleen and other parenchymal organs**
- **intestinal hyperemia**
- **hyperemia of mesenteric lymph nodes**
- **pulmonary oedema**
- **petechiae in kidneys and other organs**

Tracing forward

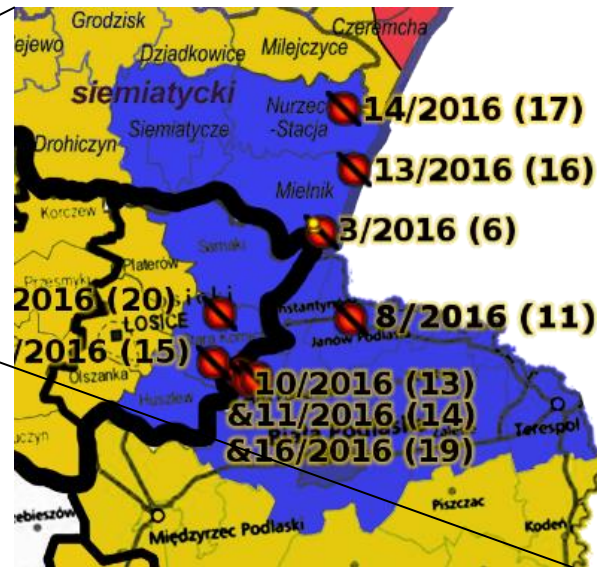
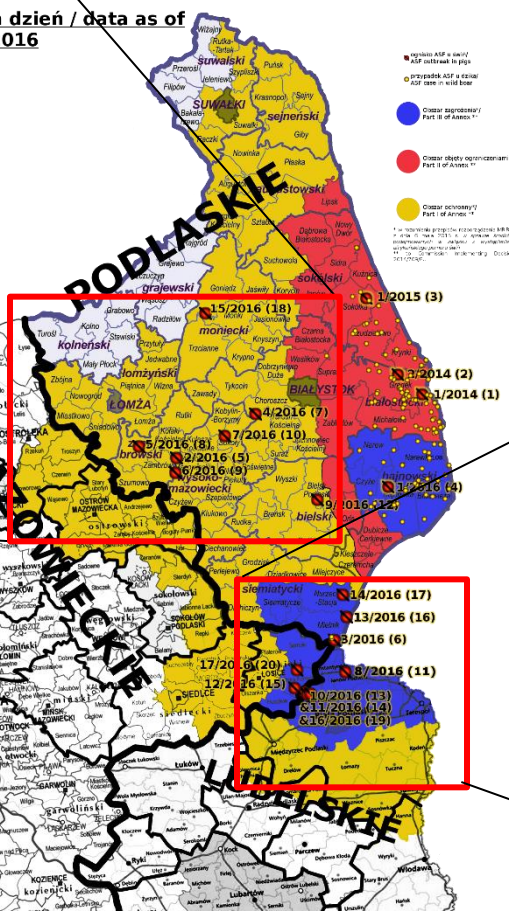
- **In none of the outbreaks pigs were moved to other countries in the period preceding detection of ASF**
- **All the products obtained from pigs moved to slaughterhouses in that period were identified – all the products that posed any risk of spread of ASF were recalled and destroyed**

Tracing back

- **For all the outbreaks in the „northern cluster” human activities were identified as the source of the disease**
- **In 3 outbreaks of the „southern cluster” wild boar involvement is indicated as the primary source (siemiatycki district); other outbreaks are most probably caused by human activities (illegal trade with pigs and pig products; even swill feeding)**
- **Law enforcement agencies identified beyond doubt the source of infection (human factor) in majority of the outbreaks (investigation is still ongoing)**



na dzień / data as of 2016



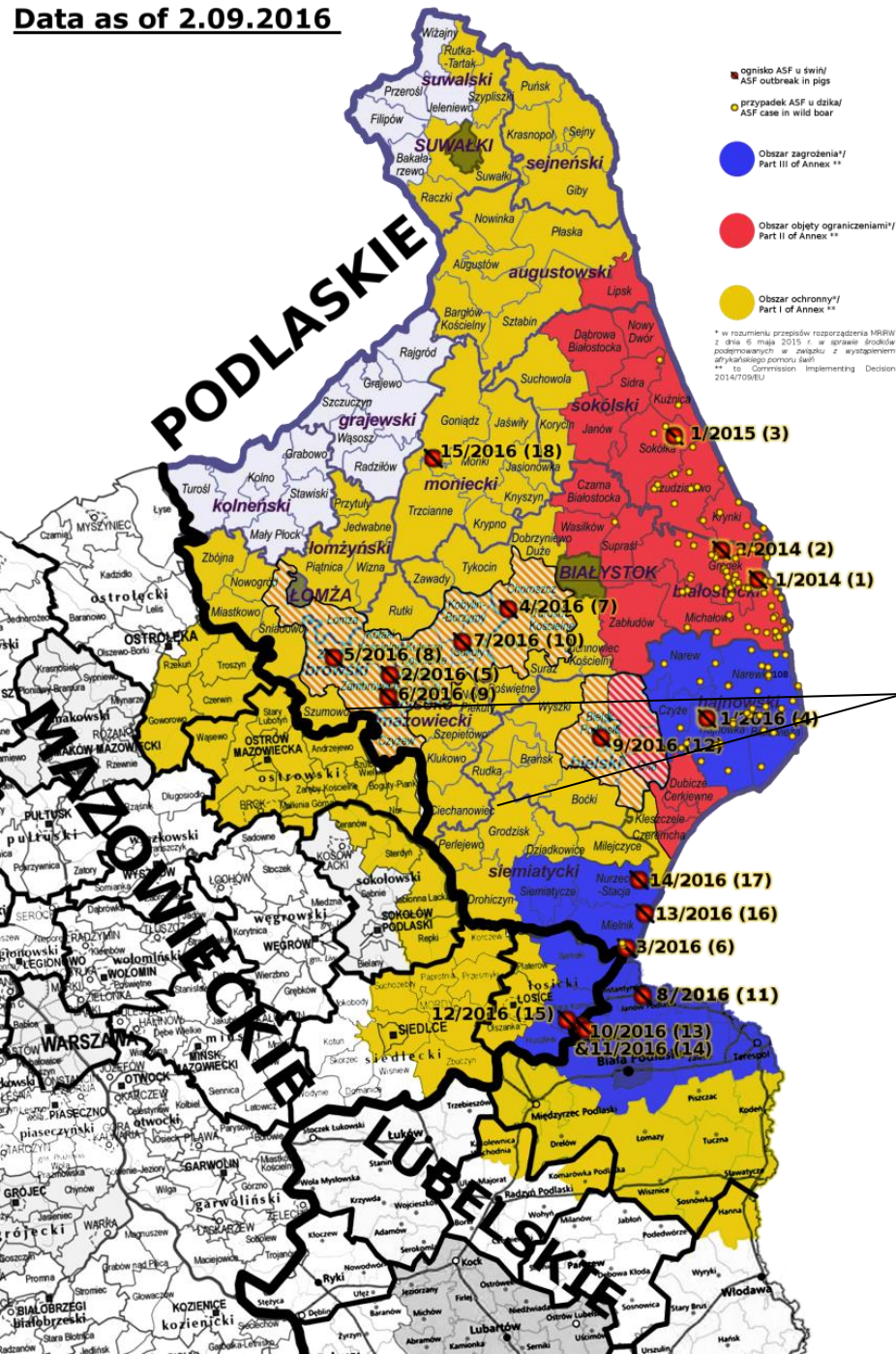
ASF in pigs

Implemented measures

Apart from extraordinary measures that were implemented to tackle the recent situation, in Poland all the rules of ASF eradication still apply:

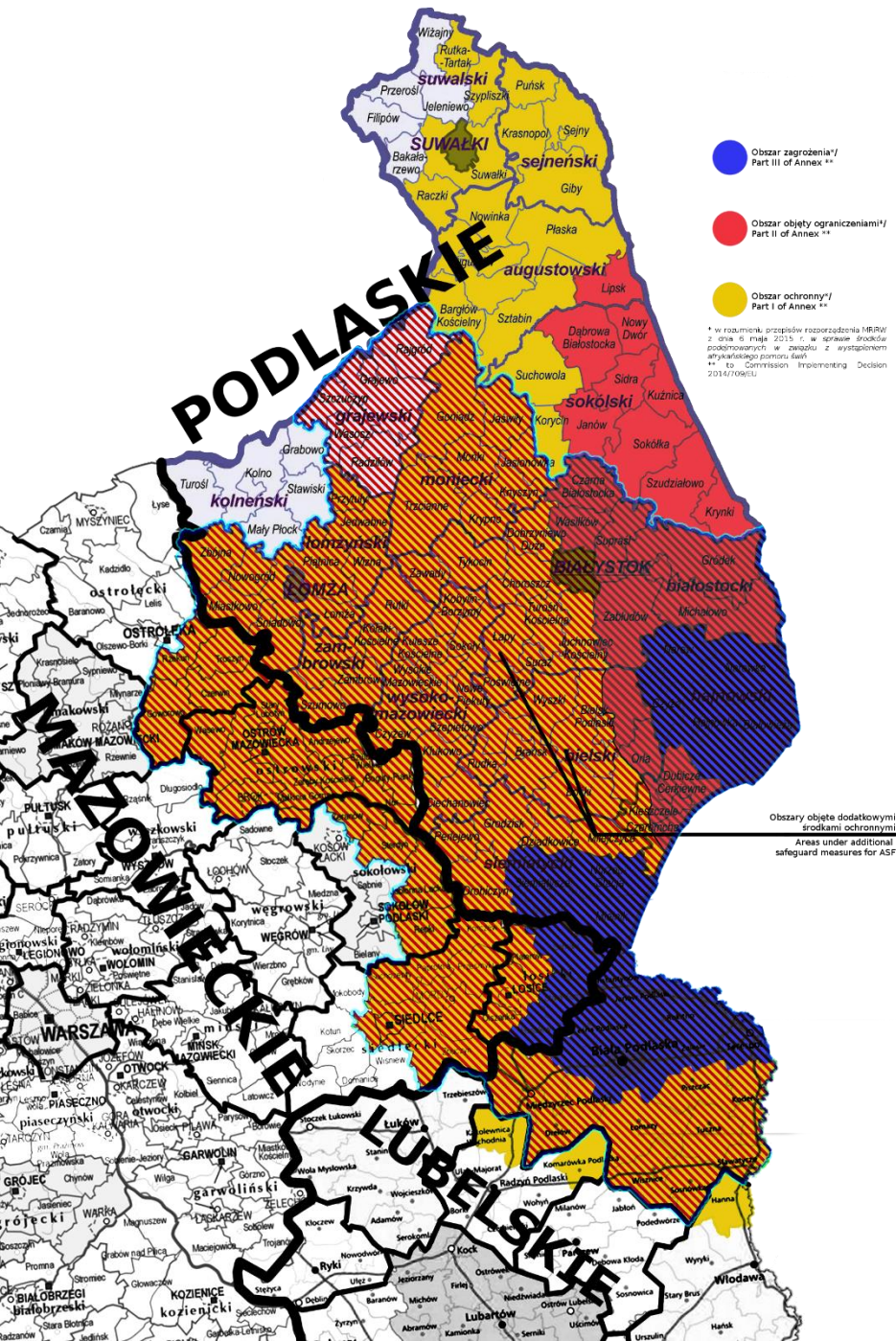
- Eradication of all outbreaks as set out in Directive 2002/60/EC**
- Surveillance programme in pig holdings and wild boar population (in 2016 as of end of July 7500 live pigs and 126 dead pigs were tested for ASF in the zones under restrictions)**
- Trade restrictions in the zones listed in the Annex of Decision 2014/709/EU**

Additional measures



Protection and surveillance zones established around certain outbreaks (highlighted in the map) were subject to additional safeguard measure – their size and date of application were indicated in Commission Decision (first Decision 2016/1367 concerned 5th outbreak; later that area was enlarged – as indicated in Decision 2016/1406)

Additional measures



Currently the interim Decision 2016/1452 is applicable

Extraordinary measures

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

- Introduction of animal health certificates for all movements of pigs in and outside all areas listed in Annex to Decision 2014/709/EU (previously Part II and III zones had this obligation)
- Ban of all pig markets in Part I, II and III zones
- More strict provisions on penalties for noncompliance with animal health regulations
- Involvement of Law Enforcement Agencies - the person responsible for spread of ASF in the „northern cluster” is facing criminal charges
- Increased controls of means of transport in the affected areas and increased controls on illegal markets (joint controls with Police/ Inspection of Road Transport)
- Changes on rules for identification and registration of pigs (planned)
- Additional training and awareness building
- A website has been set up with a special form to allow citizens to notify authorities on observed illegal practices connected with movement/production of pigs and pork

This issue has led to establishing a special Governmental Task Force to coordinate implementation of existing and new ASF eradication strategies.

At present:

All the „classical” restrictions are in place

Proper (increased) response for new occurrences

The spread in wild boar is extremely slow

The spread in pigs has been generally slowed down and suppressed, eventually the situation is expected to improve

The veterinary supervision and surveillance did not fail – the recent outbreaks connected mainly to illegal activities

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The rules on which the strategy is based are
appropriate

Thank you!