

# African swine fever in Latvia



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## African swine fever in Latvia: chronology

### The first case in wild boar:

- On 25th June, 2014 - **three wild boars** (one sow and two piglets) were found dead on the border with Belarus (by the river), in the **Kepova parish, Dagda county**
- Reported by border-guards
- On 25th June samples were taken and sent to NRL. Wild boar cadavers 1-3 years old
- Cadavers were destroyed by burning at the site
- **On the 26<sup>th</sup> June NRL confirmed first ASF cases in 3 wild boars (RT-PCR)**
- Measures according to Article 15 of the Council Directive 2002/60/EC were initiated
- Possible date of the infection: 10-15 June



## African swine fever in Latvia: chronology

### The first outbreak in backyard pig farm (3 pigs)

On 25 June farmer notified local FVS inspector on clinical signs in two pigs.

Blood samples were taken and sent to NRL

**On 26 of June NRL confirmed 3 (three) primary cases of ASF in domestic pigs in Latvia, Kraslavas county, Robeznieku parish - one backyard farm.**

Protection and surveillance zones around the infected holding were immediately established by orders of CVO No. 93., 94., on 26 June and measures according to Council Directive 2002/60/EC were initiated

Possible source of the infection - illegal swill feeding (infected products)

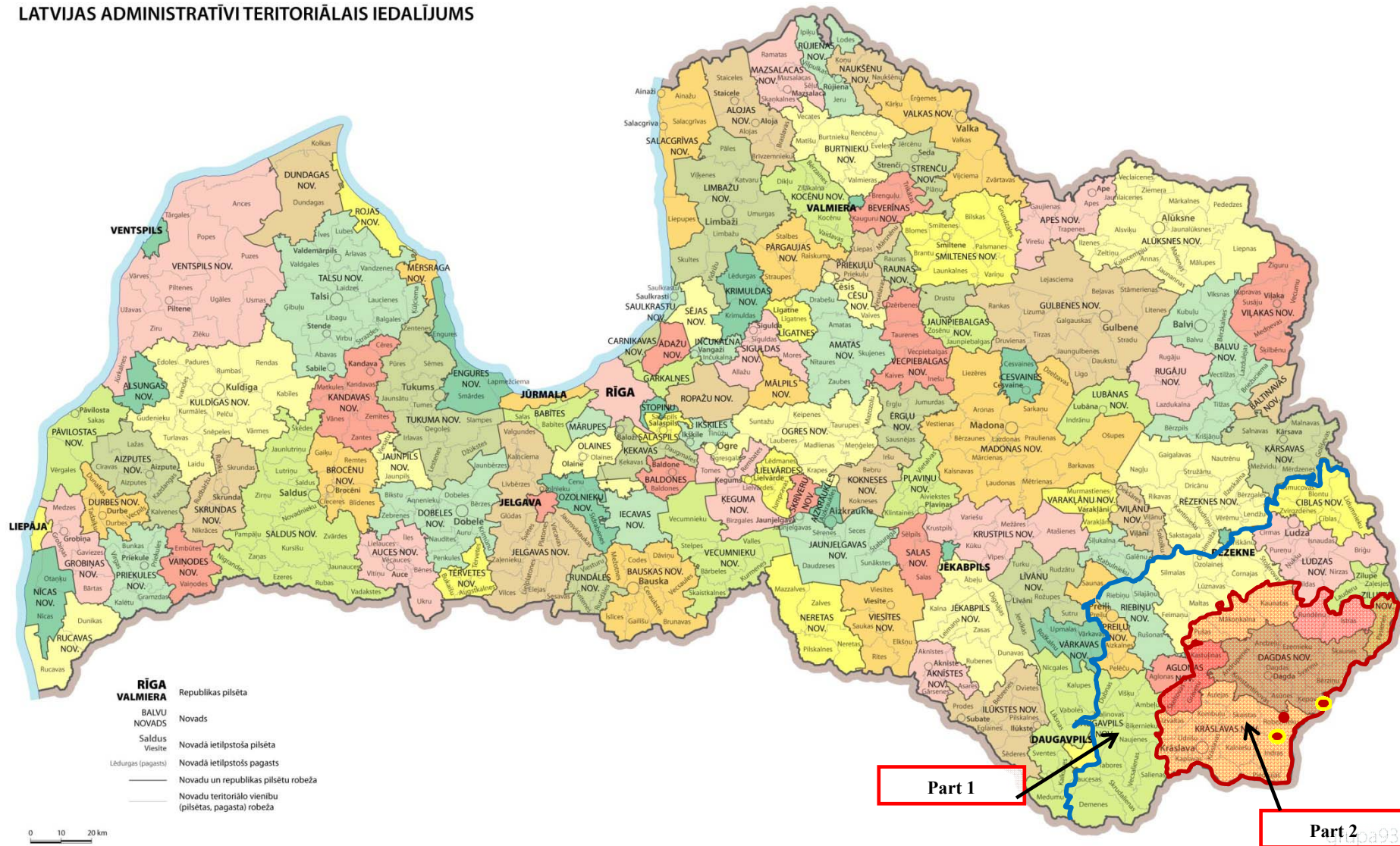


# Location of first ASF outbreaks



# Territories restricted by the Decision 2014/178/EU (3 July, 2014)

## LATVIJAS ADMINISTRATĪVI TERITORĪLAIS IEDALĪJUMS



## ASF in Valka region (Nord)

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- On the 16 July notification on suspects in dead wild boar
- On the 17 July suspects in pig farm (58 pigs)

Location: Valka novads Ērgeme pagasts (about 250 km from previous outbreaks close to Belarus border)

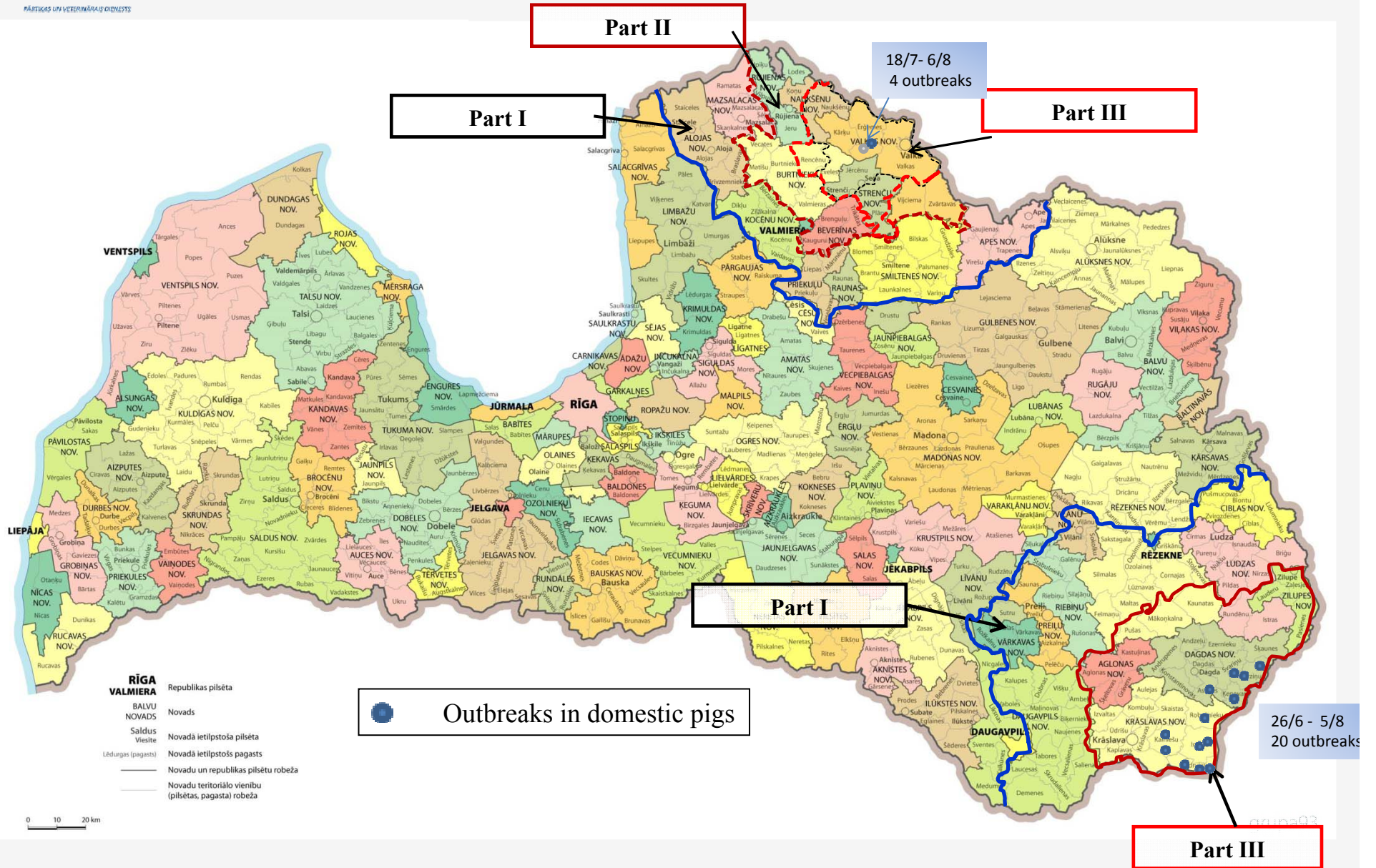
- Confirmation of both ASF – 18 July

Protection and surveillance zones around the infected holding were immediately established, measures according to Council Directive 2002/60/EC were initiated

Possible source of infection in pig farm – feeding of grass damaged by wild boar

Possible source of wild boar infection: illegal ABP disposal by slaughterhouse in a forest. Possible movement of wild boar from East bordering areas before it was confirmed in 26 July. File is given to State police for further investigation.

# Territories restricted by the Decision 2014/178/EU (6 August, 2014)



## ASF in wild boar in Madona region

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- On the 5 August notification on dead wild boar (4 authorized animals) found in a field of rye
- Confirmation of ASF on 7 August

Location: Madona novads Ļaudona pagasts – about 150 km from Belarus border

Possible time of infection: ~ 20 July

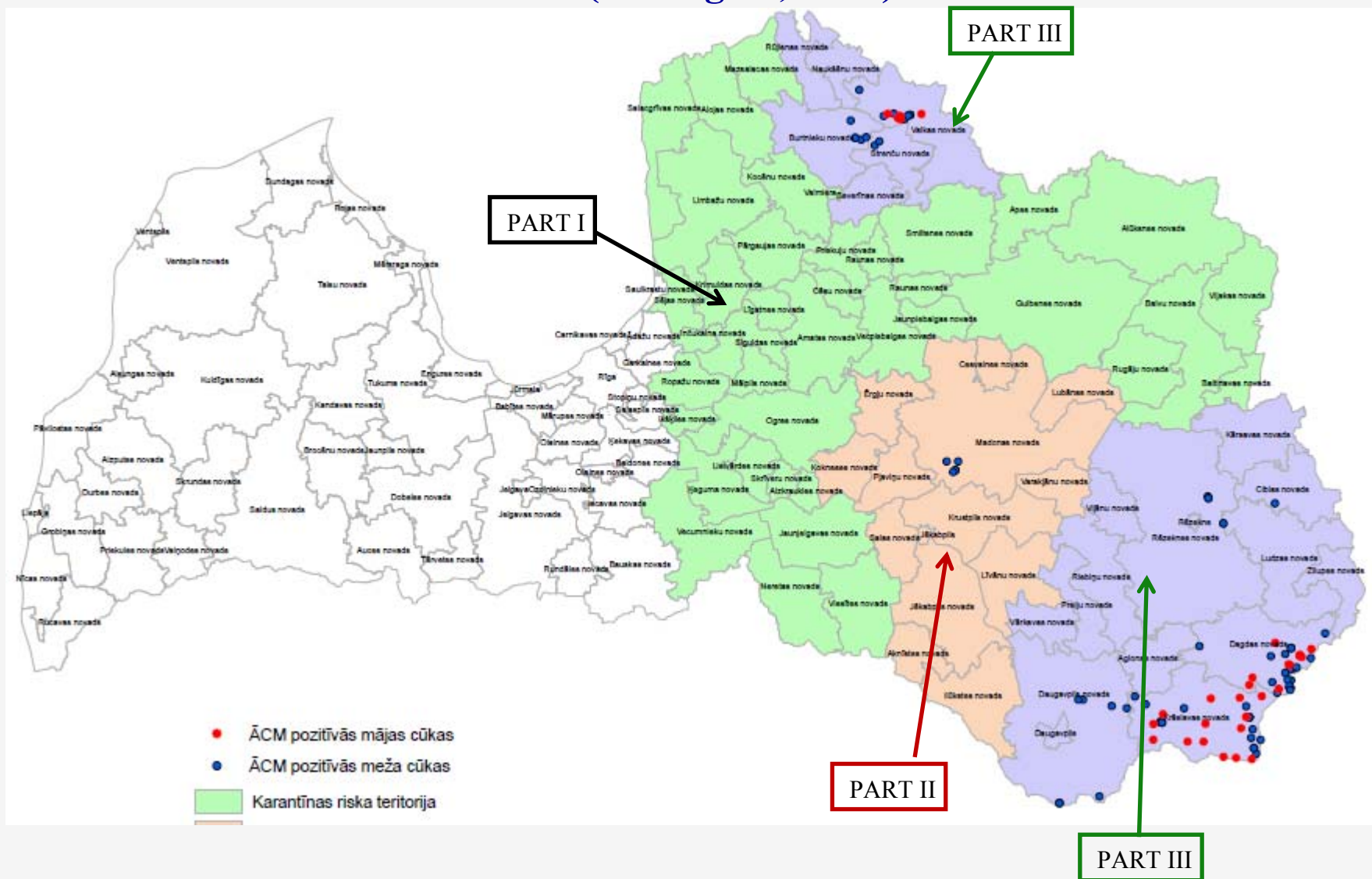
Possible source of infection - unclear



# Location of ASF in pigs and wild boar (10.09.2014.)

## Territories restricted by the Decision 2014/178/EU

### (28 August, 2014)



# Chronology of ASF cases in Latvia

(26 June – 10 September 2014)

Week, 2014	Latgale region (South-East)		Vidzeme region (Nord)		Madona county
	Outbreaks in domestic pigs	Cases in wild boar	Outbreaks in domestic pigs	Cases in wild boar	Cases in wild boar
23/06-29/06	1	7	0	0	
30/06-6/07	1	9	0	0	
7/07-13/07	3	6	0	0	
14/07-20/07	5	2	1	2	
21/07-27/07	2	5	1	0	
28/07-3/08	8	10	2	3	
4/08-10/08	2	5	1	2	4
11/08-17/08	0	4	1	1	1
18/08-24/08	-	5	-	-	-
25/08 – 31/08	3	7	-	1	-
01/09 – 07/09	-	3	-	6	-
<b>KOPĀ</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

**In total:** outbreaks in domestic pigs – **31**  
cases in wild boars – **83**



## Results of the epidemiological investigation

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- Most of pig farms affected are not epidemiologically linked with other farms (except 4 in Valka region and 2 in Latgale region)
- The main sources of virus introduction in farm:
  - Illegal swill feeding
  - Poor biosecurity
  - Very often grass feeding
  - Sometimes visits to Belarus
  - Rearly contact with wild boar



## ASF control: Additional National measures

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- State emergency situation in large territory:
  - More legal power to CVO
  - Additional resources for ASF control
  - Strict biosecurity requirements for all pig farmers; if those are not implemented within two weeks, all pigs must be slaughtered under official control within 30 days with prohibition to keep pigs at least one year
  - Compensations for pigs slaughtered
  - All domestic slaughters under supervision of authorized vets
  - Additional rules for hunters / hunting and Forest Service
  - Involvement of municipalities, Police, other institutions
- Comprehensive public education / awareness campaigns

## ASF surveillance in Latvia

- Passive surveillance
  - 94 % of suspects in pigs were notified by farmers
  - in 16 cases of suspects ASF has not been confirmed
- The number of animals tested (25 June – 10 September)

	PCR	ELISA
Domestic pigs	2896	2673
Wild boar	2493	2405
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2493</b>	<b>7974</b>

## Conclusions

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- First success from implementation of bio security measures in all domestic pig holdings, last outbreak in Latgale region - 29.08. and in Valka 12.08.
- Pig farmers who couldn't implemented biosecurity requirements, must slaughtered pigs under official holdings – currently slaughtered 900 pigs.



## Next steps

1. Continuation of passive and active surveillance
2. Implementation of strict biosecurity rules, decrease the number of pig farms with low biosecurity
3. Ban of using dogs during driven hunts
4. Restriction or ban of feeding of wild boar during winter – with the aim to decrease wild boar population
5. Establishing separate ABP (porcine origin) collection and disposal system in the ASF restricted areas

# Thank you for your attention

