



- The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority of Romania

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF ASF IN ROMANIA

SCOPAFF meeting
17.10.2018



ASF - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION - TOTAL -

Until 16.10. 2018

Domestic pigs: 1018 outbreaks with 352.308 affected pigs
from which 291.543 in commercial farms
and 60.765 from backyards

Wild boars: 101 positive cases from which, 84 found dead
and 17 hunted wild boars

ASF - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION - UPDATE - (16.09.2018 – 16.10.2018)

since last SCoPAFF meeting, all new outbreaks are in SE region of the country :

•backyards	95 outbreaks
•commercial farms	0 outbreaks
•found dead wild boars	32 cases
•hunted wild boars	7 cases

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



Ukraine

Legend

- ASF_domestic_outbreaks_evolution_Romania_until_16_09_2018
- ASF_domestic_outbreaks_16sept_16oct_2018

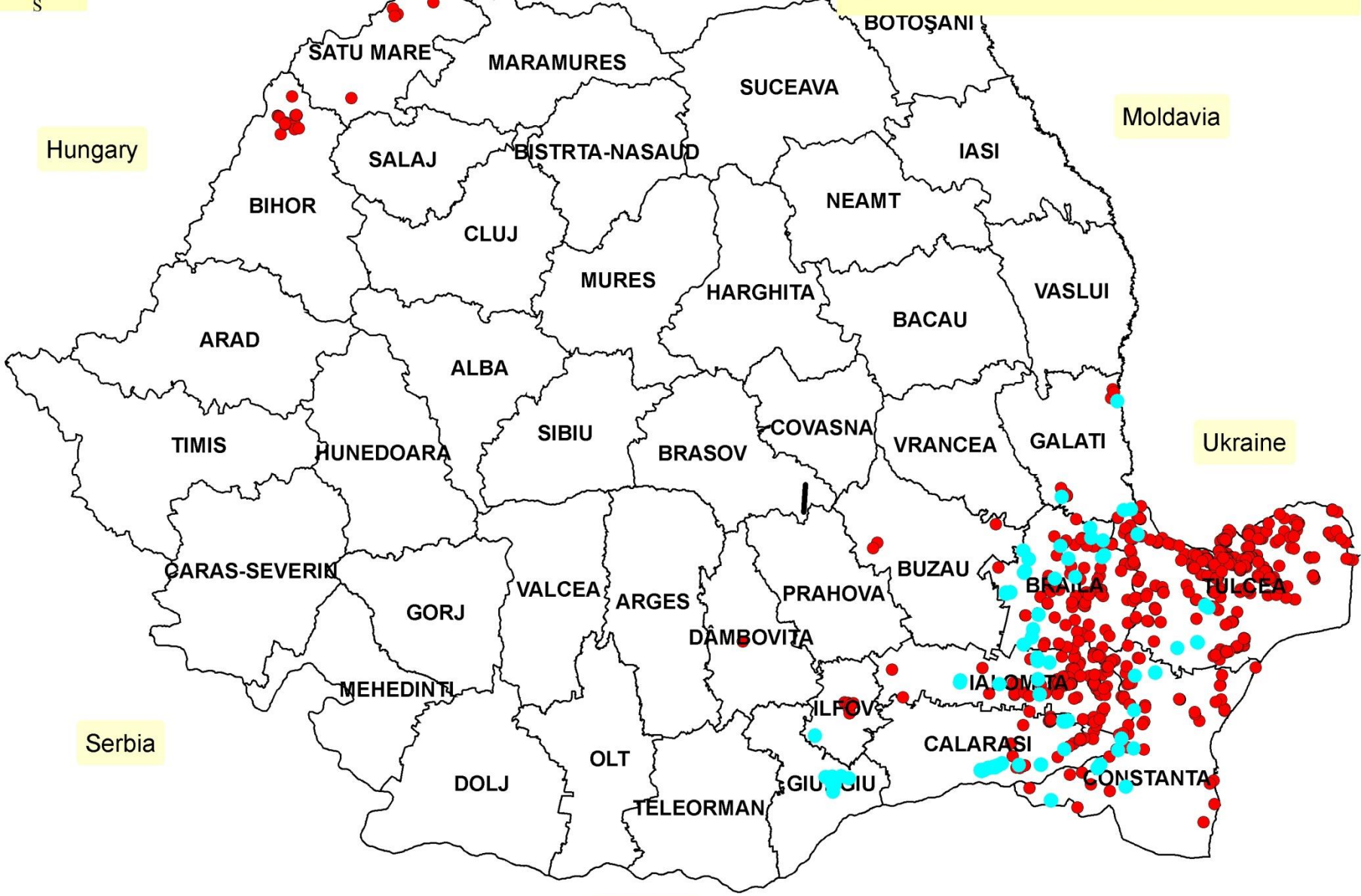
Hungary

Moldavia

Ukraine

Serbia

Bulgaria

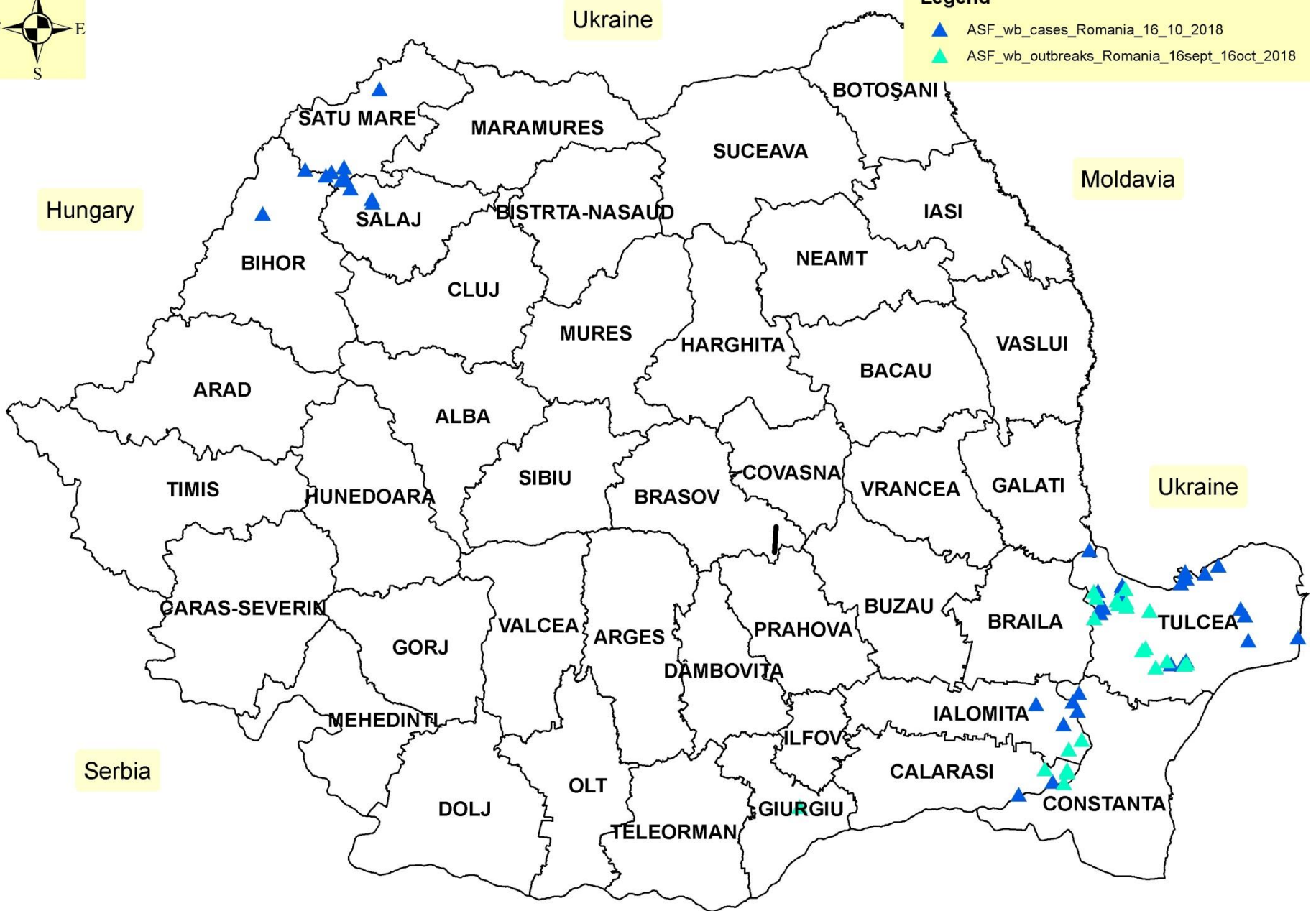


500 Meters



Legend

- ▲ ASF_wb_cases_Romania_16_10_2018
- ▲ ASF_wb_outbreaks_Romania_16sept_16oct_2018

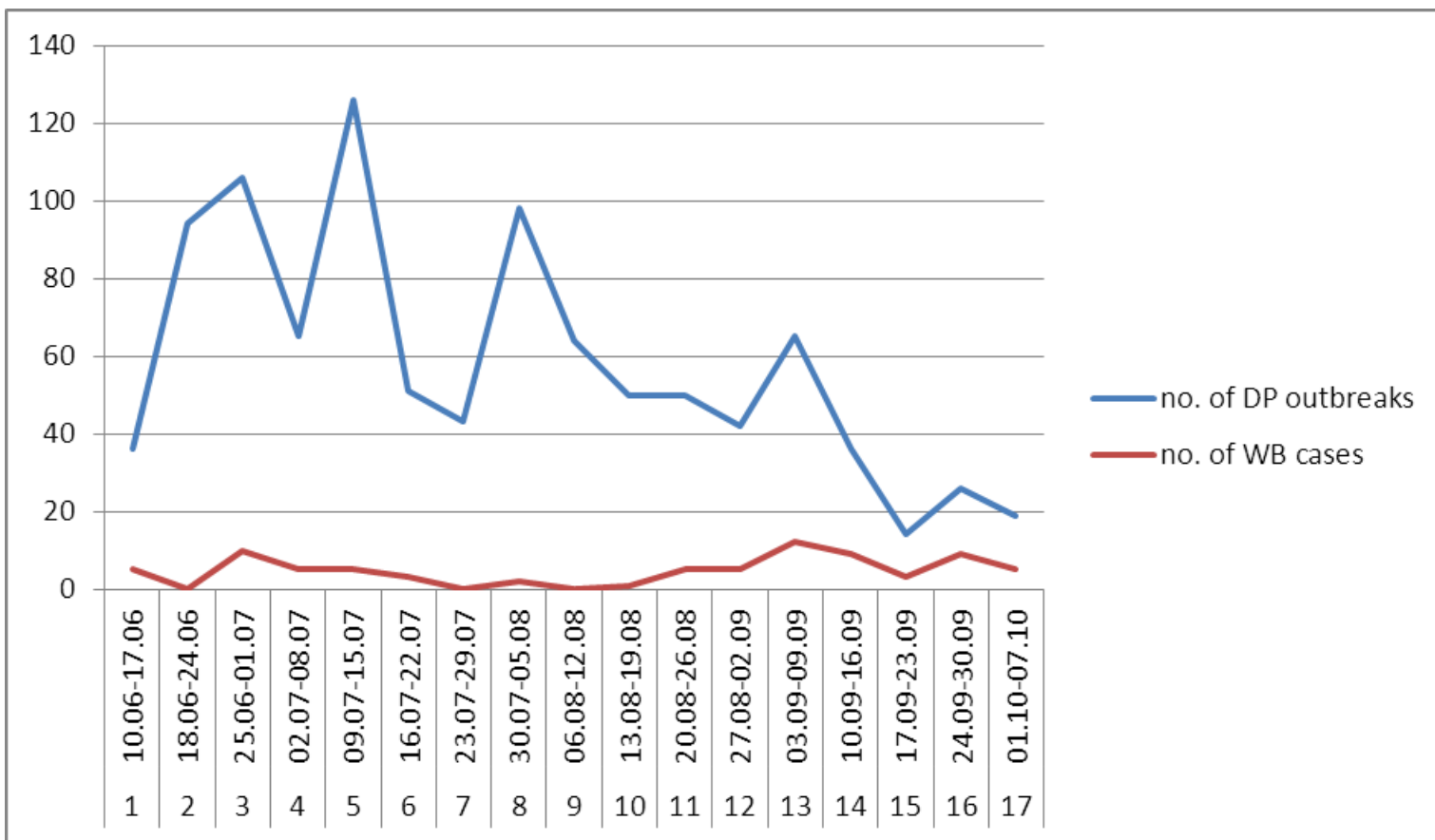


500 Meters



EVOLUTION BY WEEK

10.06.2018 – 07.10.2018



ASF SURVEILLANCE

entire country
up to 30.09.2018

Period	Domestic pigs		Wild Boars		
	Passive	Positive results	Passive	Active	Positive results
01.01.2018 - 30.09.2018	18329	2367	891	5946	72



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 - 17.09.2018	48	791	4390
Galați	04.09 - 03.10.2018	5	76	254
Constanța	21.07 - 10.10.2018	33	783	4929
Ialomița	20.07 - 20.09.2018	23	2355	8712
Brăila	16.07 - 03.10.2018	42	2975	28469
Bihor	09.08 -13.08.2018	3	173	1072
Calarasi	21.09 – 10.10.2018	2	235	1146
Giurgiu	25.10 – 12.10.2018	2	68	550
TOTAL		158	7456	49522



SOURCES OF VIRUS

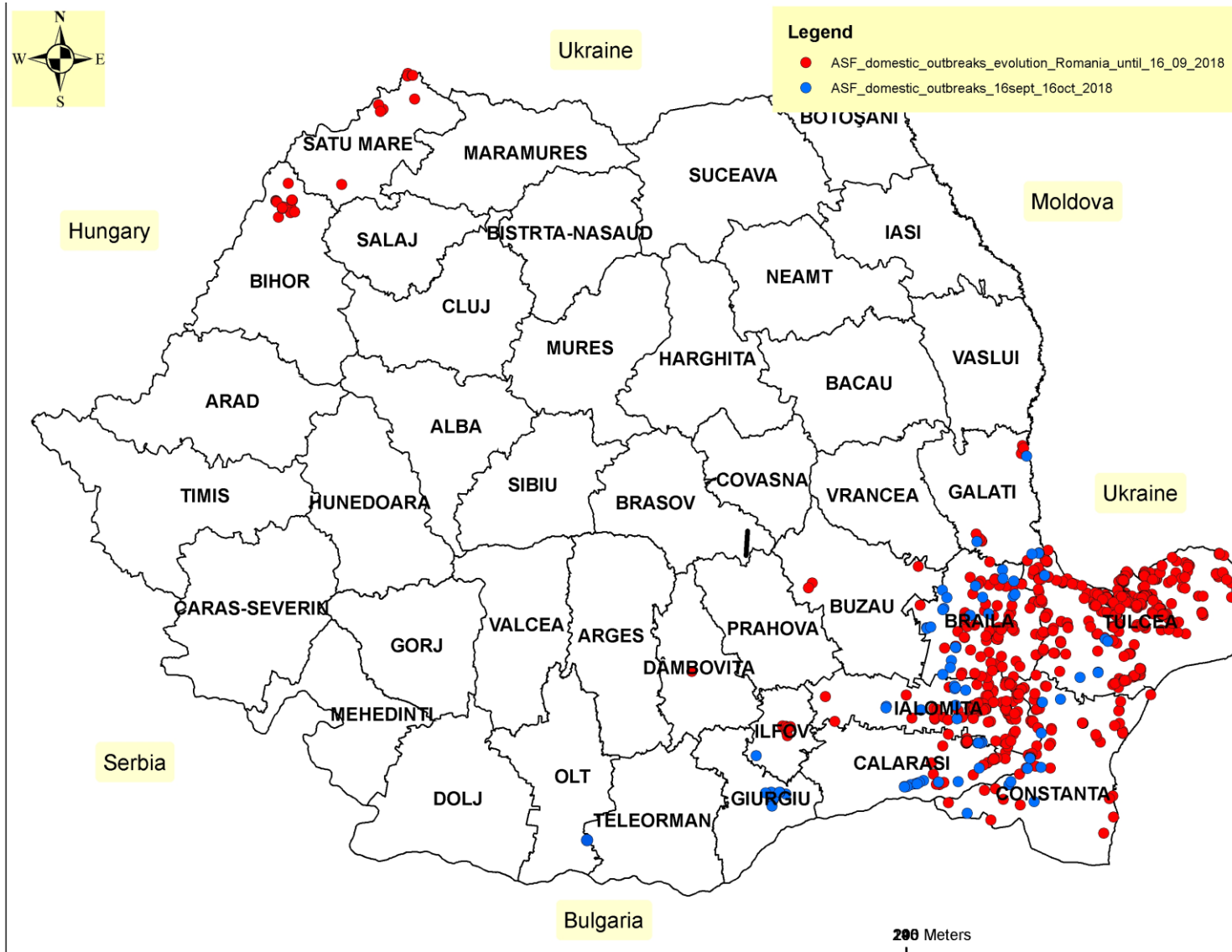
In Romania, ASF had very different epidemiological evolutions in two geographic areas :

N-V region. From the epidemiological investigations performed by the veterinary officials, the possible routes of introduction of the infection into backyards, at the border with Ukraine, are represented by the illegal trade of meat and pork products and the epidemic wave in wild boars from infected neighbouring 3rd countries. Even if the disease was initially confirmed in domestic pig population and subsequently in wild boar population, at present, the virus in both populations is closely related.

S-E region. The main epidemiological hypothesis of the ASFV introduction into the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation is represented by the epidemic wave in wild boar from infected areas across the border, but the anthropogenic vector is still considered as the main risk factor that lead to the further spread of ASF. The low level of biosecurity in backyards and the traditional socio-cultural particularities of pig raising system in Romania facilitated the introduction of ASF virus in so many backyards in a short period of time. The circulation of ASF virus between non-professional holdings was done through pigs, meat products, people, vehicles, feed, etc. Due to the high virological pressure of the environment, combined with possible breaches in biosecurity, lead to the introduction of ASF virus in commercial farms.

Last minute development

1 new confirmation to domestic pig in a new area





***Thank you for your attention!
Questions?***