



Food and
Veterinary Service
Republic of Latvia

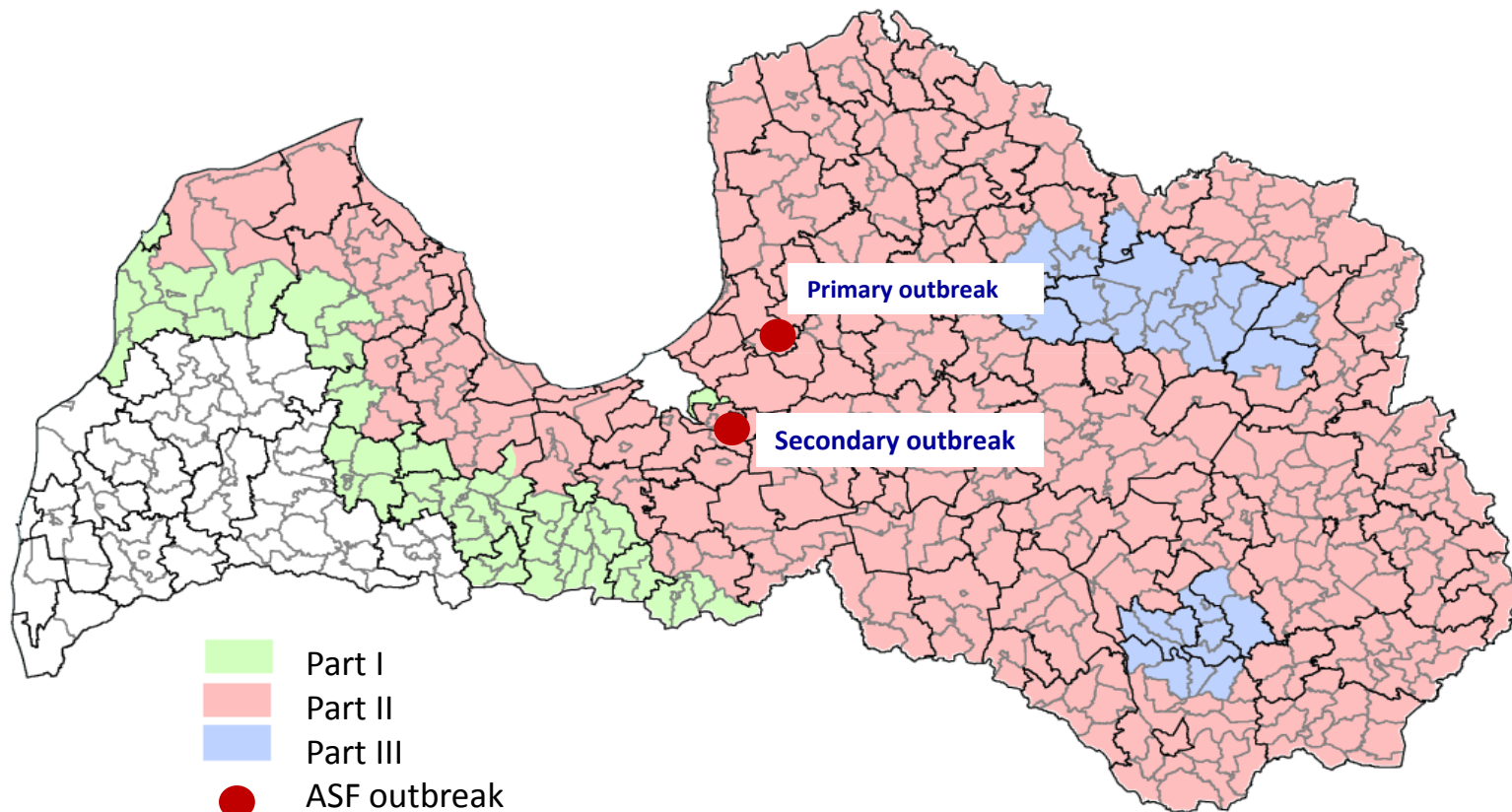
African swine fever outbreak in Latvia

SCoPAFF AHW meeting,
Brussels, 02.03.2017.



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Two ASF outbreaks in 2017



- Both farms are epidemiologically linked and belong to the same company
- Both farms are located in the territory defined as Part II by Decision 2014/709/EU



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First ASF outbreak in 2017

Breeding farm with 5023 pigs

Confirmation on 13.01.2017.

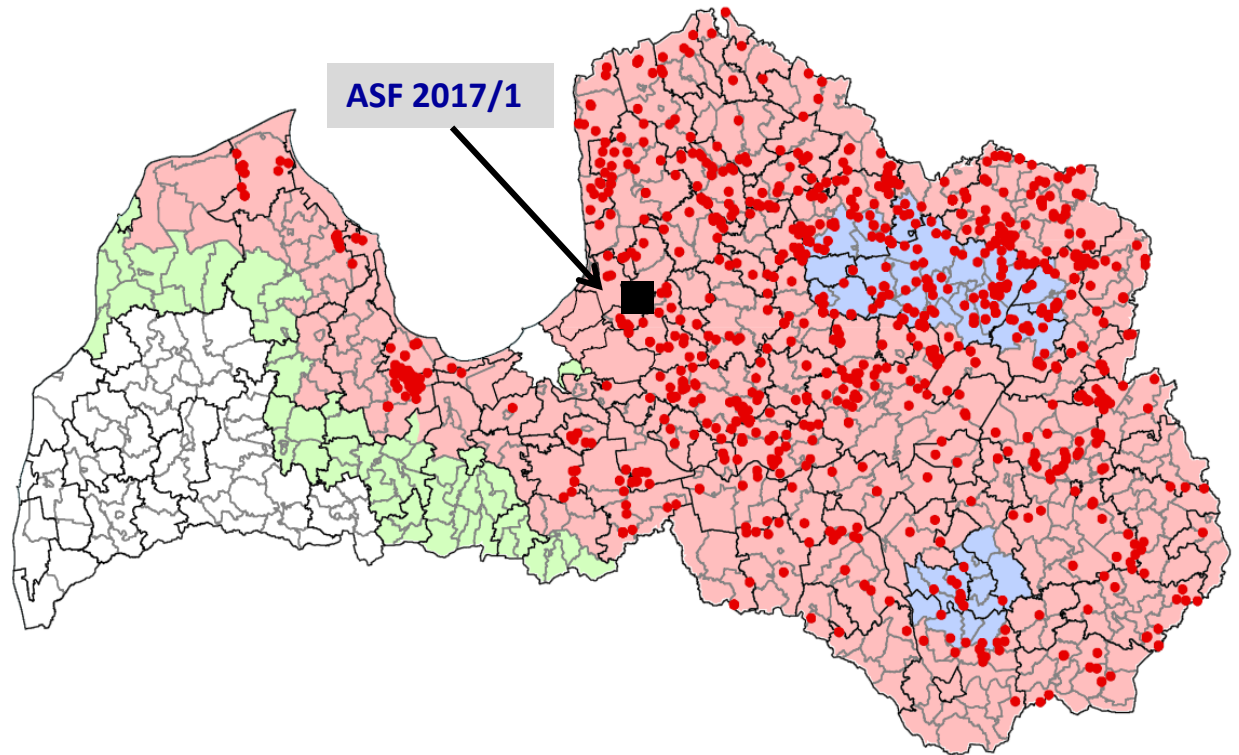
Location: Krimulda county,
Krimulda parish – territory of
art II by Decision 2014/709/EU

Stamping out finished on
18.01.2017.

Cleaning and disinfection still
ongoing

Protection and surveillance
zones still in place

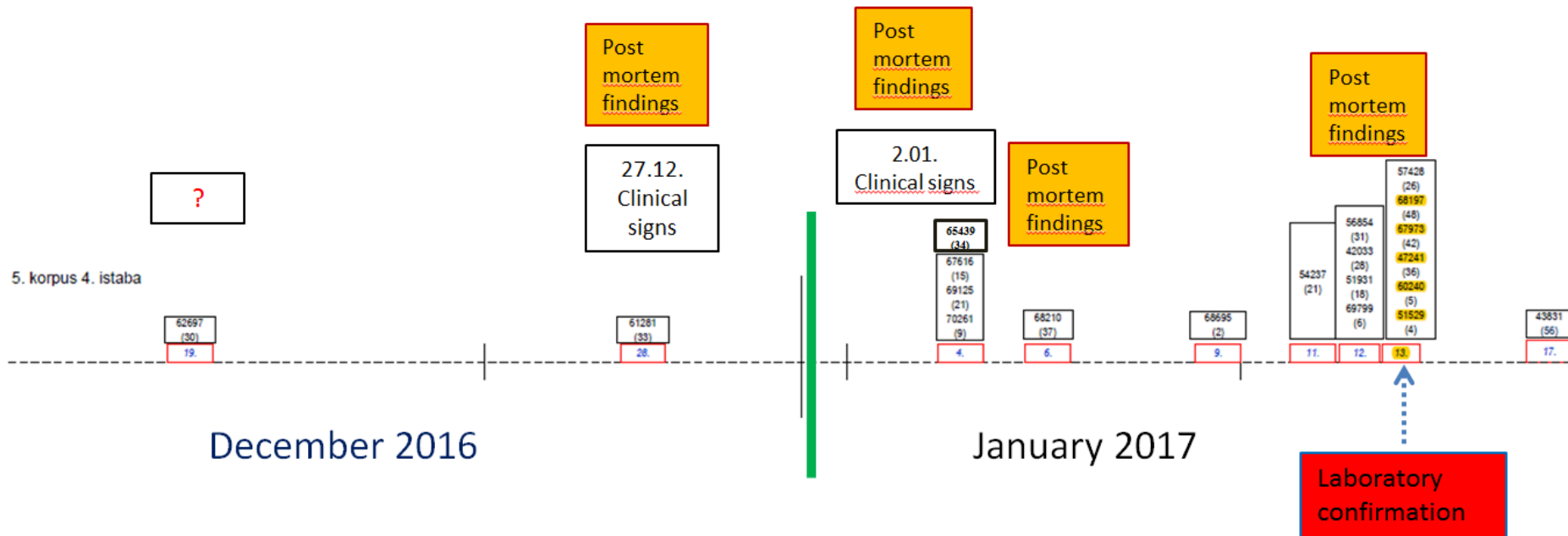
No further outbreaks in the
protection / surveillance zones





Outbreak No.1: Results of the epidemiological investigation (1)

The period of ASF virus introduction into the farm



According to timeline established during the epidemiological investigation, it is assumed that ASF virus was introduced in the farm at the beginning of December 2016.



Outbreak No.1: Results of the epidemiological investigation (2)

Most probable hypotheses:

Human activities – high possibility;

- ✓ Huge turnover of employees during last two months – no evidence found that proper awareness carried out;
- ✓ Food for personal consumption - food from home, no strict internal rules for eating in designated place;
- ✓ Fomites - no proper sanitary filter (flow).

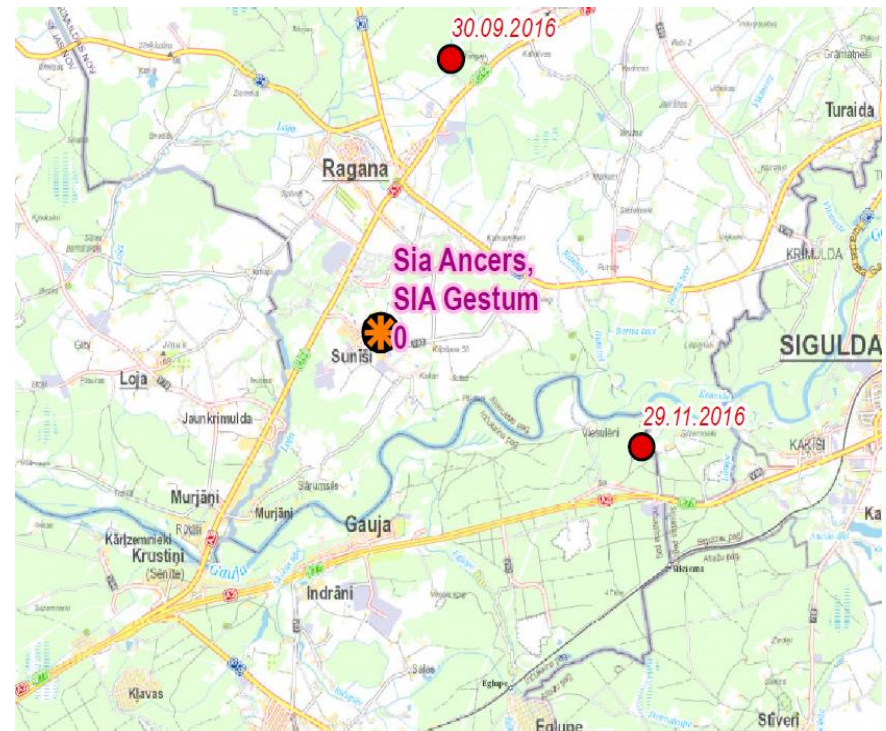


Outbreak No.1: Results of the epidemiological investigation (3)

Probable hypotheses:

Environmental contamination:

- ✓ By transport vehicles - farm vehicles sometimes go “in and out” the holding territory without evidence of proper disinfection (**medium possibility**)
- ✓ Direct/indirect contact with wild boar – proper fencing of the farm territory, no evidence of wild boar in the vicinity of the farm, no connection of personnel to hunting activities (**low possibility**)
- ✓ Pests - high infestation with mice inside stables; however no evidence that they spread the virus within stables (**low possibility**)



The nearest ASF cases in wild boar - 7 km



Outbreak No.1: Results of the epidemiological investigation (4)

Other hypotheses:

Feed for pigs - rather low possibility;

- ✓ Grain feed - grain obtained from different suppliers, produced under commercial standards (stored at least 3 months before use; dried after harvesting in 2016);

Bedding material – low possibility;

- ✓ Wood dust - used for pig lorry during internal movement of pigs; last supply in November, 2016; wood dust obtained from joinery (dried wood material);

Fire wood – very low possibility;

- ✓ Used for heating of farrowing premises - stored into the territory of the holding for 2 years.

In addition to epidemiological investigation carried out by the Food and Veterinary Service, as well as State Police has started criminal investigation to rule out the hypothesis on malignancy.



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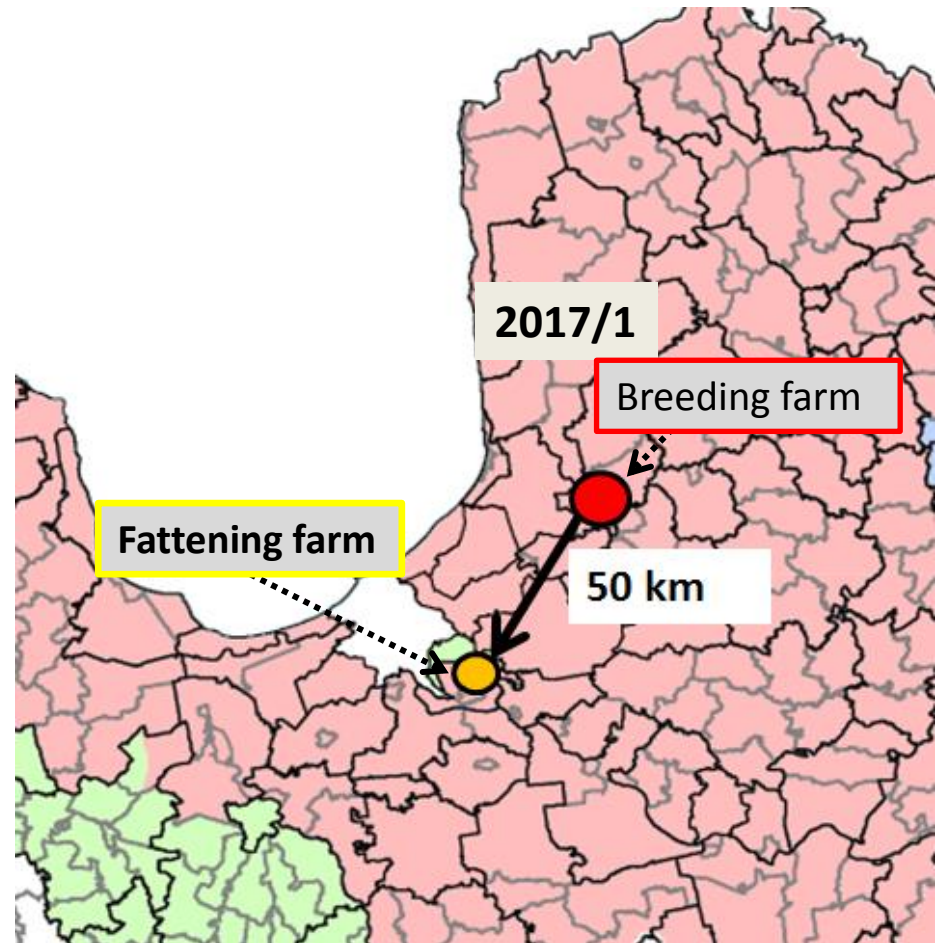
Contact farm of the Outbreak No.1

Fattening farm (integrated slaughterhouse) – belongs to the same company

Located ~ 50km South from breeding farm, *Salaspils county Salaspils parish.*

In total: 8521 fattening pigs

Regular transport of piglets from breeding farm (last consignment delivered on 12th January)





Measures in contact farm

Measures in place according the **Council Directive 2002/60/EC**:

- Movement restrictions imposed immediately (13th January);
- Testing in accordance with ASF Diagnostic manual (Decision 2003/422/EC) on:
 - 14.01.2017. (60 samples tested – negative results);
 - 16.01.2017. (113 samples tested – negative results);
 - 27.01.2017. (232 samples tested – negative results).
- No increased mortality or clinical signs observed;

Restrictions in place till 27.01.2017. when testing of pigs (to detect 5-10% prevalence with 95% confidence) were performed 15 days (maximum incubation period) after the last consignment of piglets from the breeding farm.

The farm was still kept under strict supervision to detect possible changes in animal health status.



Outbreak in contact farm

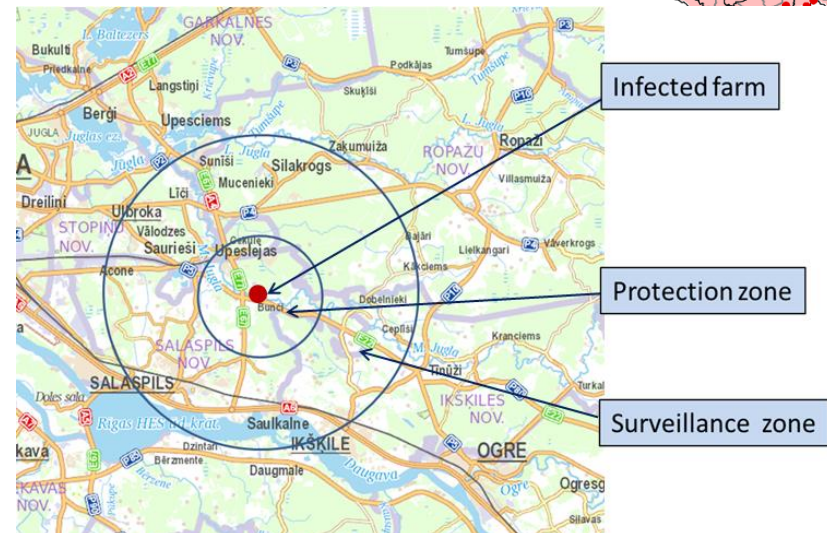
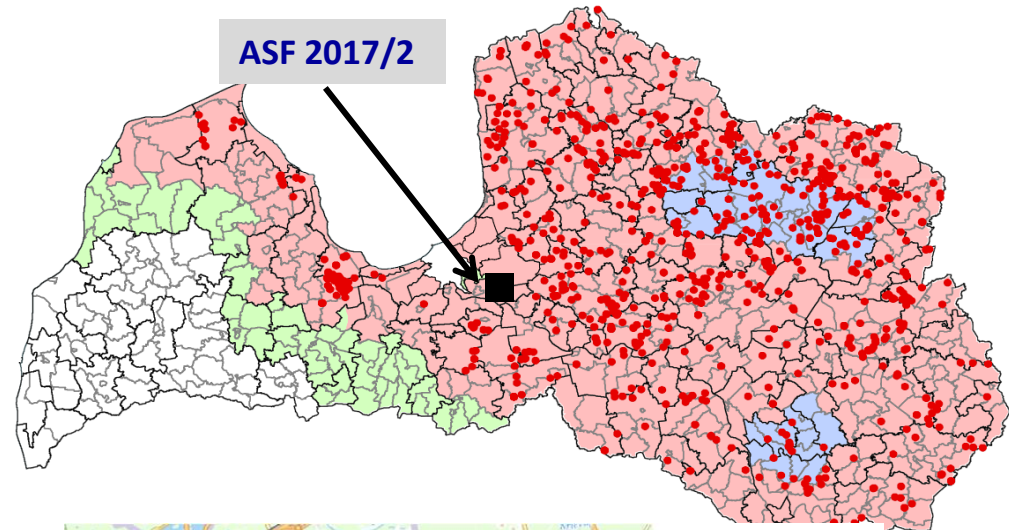
- Increased mortality of piglets in one section of the farm started during the weekend (04.-05.02.2017)
- Official veterinarian carried out autopsy on 6.02.2017
- Samples were taken for laboratory testing on 6.02.2017
- **Laboratory confirmation – on 07.02.2017**
- Movement restrictions were imposed immediately
- Immediate tracing, recall and disposal of slaughtered pigs and meat



Second ASF outbreak in 2017

Measures enforced according the
Council Directive 2002/60/EC:

- Protection and surveillance zones established;
- Stamping out: 08.02.2017. - 13.02.2017.
- Cleaning and disinfection: ongoing
- No further outbreaks in the protection / surveillance zones
- Results of the epidemiological investigation **clearly show the link between ASF outbreaks No.1 and No.2.**
- The disease started in the section of the stable where the last consignments of piglets were introduced from the breeding farm





Lessons learned and further actions

1. ASF is developing very slowly within the farm – good passive surveillance is very important for **early detection** of ASF. Regular laboratory **testing of dead pigs is essential**.
2. More detailed **practical guidelines** are necessary to achieve the proper implementation **of biosecurity** in commercial pig farms. FVS has initiated the necessity of the elaboration of detailed guidelines on biosecurity in commercial pig farms. The request has been addressed to Latvian Pork and Breeding Association (LPBA).
3. The level of **awareness** among keepers of commercial pig farms and veterinary practitioners still **needs to be improved** to ensure full implementation of biosecurity and early detection of ASF.



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Thank you for your attention!