



**The National SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY
Authority OF ROMANIA**

**Update on the epidemiological situation, control
and surveillance measures applied as regards
African swine fever in Romania**

SCOPAFF meeting, Bruxelles

18th - 19th September 2017



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Clinical suspicion

On 27.07.2017 one pig was found dead in a backyard holding with 4 pigs, in Satu-Mare Municipality, Satu-Mare County, North-West of Romania, near the border with Ukraine. Sample was first sent to the SVL Satu-Mare and found positive. Sample was further sent to NRL for investigation on 28-th July.

On 28-th July, based on preliminary positive results and in view to contain the virus following measures were taken:

- Preliminary epidemiologic investigation which established another possible contact holding with three pigs in the neighborhood;
- Movement restrictions on live animals of other species found in both backyards
- In the first backyard, were found: meat from 2 sows slaughtered at home in the previous evening and refrigerated; one live fattening pig with fever.
- In the contact holding were found: one dead boar, and two sows without clinical signs.
- All the pigs mentioned before and found alive in both backyards were sampled for diagnostic purposes and culled;
- Disposal by burning and burying on site of all culled pigs and of the confiscated meat;
- Disinfections of shelters, premises, vehicle and tools in both backyards;



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ASF Confirmation:

On 31-th July the NRL has confirmed the diagnostic of ASF for the first sample which was also considered the primary outbreak. The primary disease outbreak was notified to the OIE and to the EU Commission by ADNS system. The Commission and the Member States were informed about the confirmation.

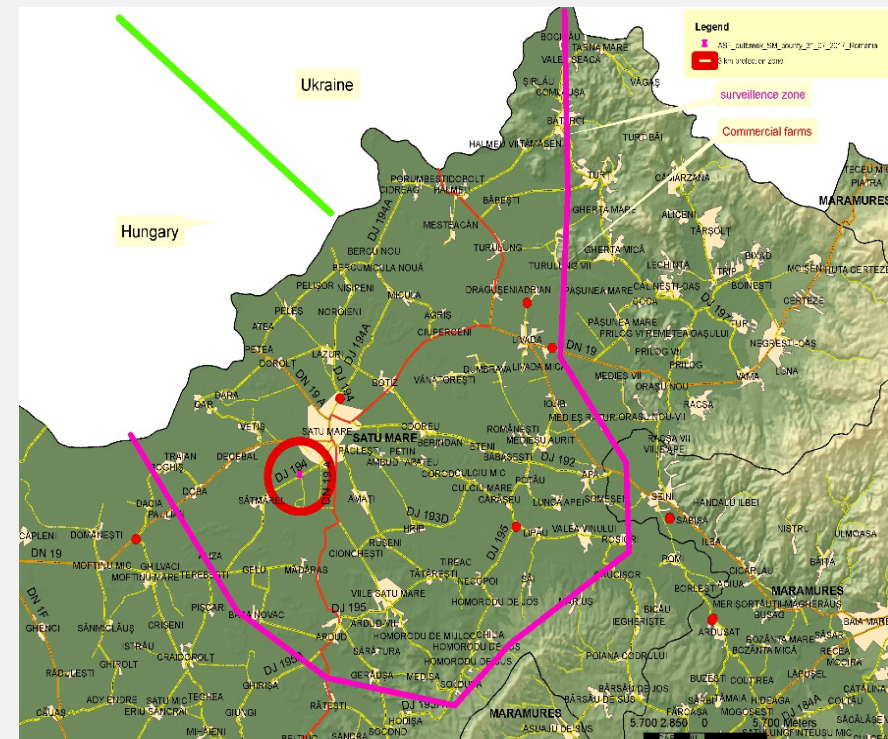
On 1-st August ASF was confirmed for the rest of samples coming from the both backyards, and sampled on 28-th July. The secondary outbreak was notified the OIE and to the EU Commission. The Commission and the Member States were also informed about these confirmations.

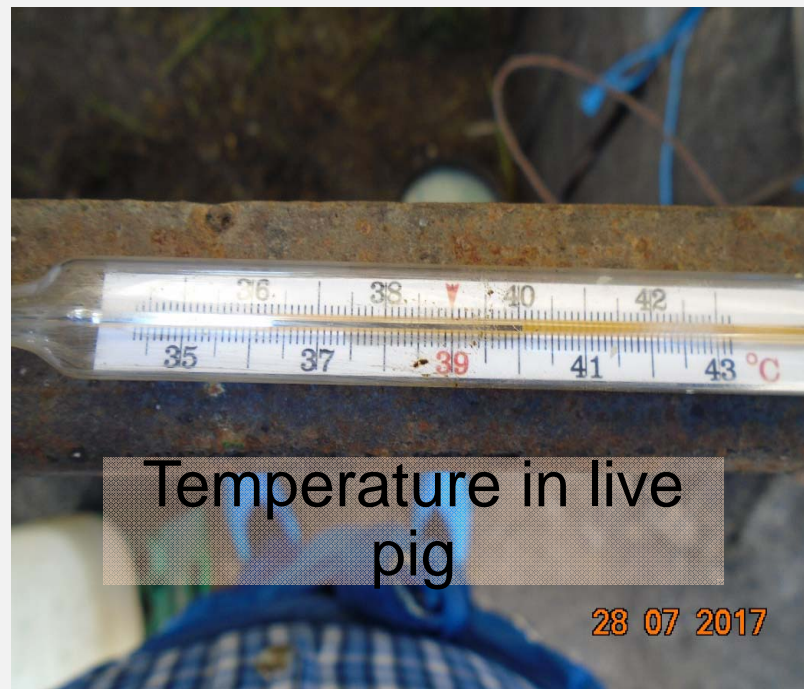
The National Reference Laboratory sent the samples to the Community Reference Laboratory.



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- Outbreaks coordinates:
- Lat: 47.749330
- Long: 22.843265
- The restriction zones was established under the provisions of the Council Directive 2002/60/EC:
- - a 3 km protection zone around the outbreaks;
- - a larger than 10 km surveillance zone. In some part of it, the distance from the outbreak (West, East, North-East and North), exceeds with 6, 20, 36 and 13 km the legal limit of 10 km surveillance zone.
- Protection and surveillance zones were approved by the EC Decision 2017/1416 and are enforced until 15-th of October 2017.







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ACTIVITIES FOLLOWED

In the protection zone:

- Census and clinical inspections: 100 backyard holdings, with 705 pigs;
- No commercial farm inside the protection zone, only backyards;
- One clinical suspicion, but negative result.

In the surveillance zone:

- Census and clinical inspection: 6217 backyard holdings with 26473 pigs, inspected once;
- 4 commercial farms inside the surveillance zone with 13664 pigs;
- The commercial farms are daily inspected, no suspicion so far.

Following to confirmation of those two ASF outbreaks, Romania strictly applied all control measures provided by the legislation enforced, in order to contain the virus at it's first introduction on Romanian territory. There are 53 days today since the control measures were implemented in the two outbreaks.

High awareness level maintained amongst farmers, hunters, rangers, veterinarians, transporters.

So far, the ASF situation is stable, the virus seems to be contained, any new outbreak was confirmed meantime.



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Holdings and pigs in the restriction zone; clinical inspections since 1-st august

Crt. no.	Restriction zones	No. of pig holdings	No. pigs	No. of clinical inspections
1	Protection zone 3 km (Satu-Mare area)	101	709	1414
2	Surveillance zone more than 10 km (localities specified in the Annex of the Decision 2017/1416/CE)	6217 non- professional holdings	26473	54656
		4 commercial holdings	13664	Each day, all pigs
3	Total	6221	40137	54656 + pigs in commercial holdings each day



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Passive surveillance in non-professional holdings since 1-st august:

No. of pigs tested: 77

Protection zone		Surveillance zone		Satu-Mare, outside the restriction zones		Satu-Mare total	
Blood on EDTA	Organs	Blood on EDTA	Organs	Blood on EDTA	Organs	Blood on EDTA	Organs
23	1	18	18	22	10	63	29



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Passive surveillance in commercial farms all-over the county Satu-Mare since 1-st august:

No. of pigs tested: 226

Commercial holdings	Protection zone		Surveillance zone		Satu Mare County outside restriction zone		Satu-Mare Total	
	Blood-EDTA	Organs	Blood-EDTA	Organs	Blood-EDTA	Organs	Blood-EDTA	Organs
Total	0	0	176	74	41	26	217	100



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Active surveillance in Satu-Mare, wild boars, in August 2017.

No sick or dead wild boars were found for passive surveillance.

No. hunting grounds	Hunted wild boars tested by PCR			
	Under 1 year age	1-2 years age	Older than 2 years	Total
22	2	27	31	60



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Conclusions following the epidemiological investigations:

- The virus could be introduced into the primary outbreak in the period 21-24-th July 2017 but sources were not possible to be traced. **The source of virus could be in meat or meat products fraudulent introduced in Romania from Ukraine**, having regard the bordering of the Satu-Mare county with Ukraine where the ASF evolves both in domestic pigs and wild boars.
- Way of ASF introduction: most probably swill feeding.
- Tracing forward: **infection in the secondary outbreak, already confirmed and notified on 1-st August 2017 was introduced by a boar owned for mating purposes and which was present from 21 to 24-th July 2017 in the backyard which constituted the primary outbreak.**
- Tracing back: **undetermined yet**, only supposed to be in Ukraine.



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The ASF infection timeline

Holding Owners	10.iul	11.iul	12.iul	13.iul	14.iul	15.iul	16.iul	17.iul	18.iul	19.iul	20.iul	21.iul	22.iul	23.iul	24.iul	25.iul	26.iul	27.iul
<p>Butea Petru- RO1364921369 (unidentified animals, they appeared registered on the last location - Vanyl holding from where they were bought at 2 month old, in January 2017); primary outbreak. 3 sows of 9 month old, 1 fattening pig of 9 month old.</p>													<p>The period from 22-24 July could be considered the introduction of the ASF virus, when the boar come back in the holding of Mr. Butea. This is, also, the incubation period for Mr. Butea holding.</p>		<p>One sow shows clinical sigs. The night of 26/27 July the sow has died.</p>	<p>clinical suspicion in the dead sow, the sample were sent to NRL for diagnostic; the 2 other sows were slaughtered at home due to clinical sigs: apathy, fever, lost of appetite</p>		
<p>Boros Florin - unregistered hoding, unidentified pigs; secondary outbreak. 2 sows of 24 moth old and 1 boar.</p>		<p>the boar of Mr. Boros spent the period form 11-th-July to 20-th July in the holding of Mr. Butea for mating. All animals were healty</p>										<p>the boar was returned in the origine holding for mating the sow of Ms. Pop</p>		<p>Incubation period in Mr. Boros holding and first clinical signs in boar</p>	<p>The boar expressed clinical signs</p>			
<p>Pop Elisabeta - holding RO1364920986 (considered as possible contact holding)- one adult sow, and 15 vietnameese pigs of different ages.</p>												<p>the adulte sow was transfered in Mr. Boros holding in mating purposes and come back in the same evening</p>						



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**Conclusions of the EUROPEAN UNION REFERENCE LABORATORY
FOR AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (EURL-ASF), INIA-CISA**

- The presence of ASF has been confirmed throughout ASFV genome and antibody detection in the four domestic pigs received from the outbreaks occurred in Romania, in Satu-Mare on 28-th July 2017.
- The ASF virus has been isolated from the four domestic pigs showing the characteristic haemadsorbing pattern.
- The preliminary results suggest that, on the basis of the different-sized PCR products of the two intergenic regions (IGR173R-I329L and MGF) and the CVR within the ASFV genome, **the domestic pigs ROMANIA ASF viruses belong to the p72 genotype II, CVR-1, IGR-2 and MGF1 variants. These are the variants mostly circulating within the EU countries as well as described in Moldova (2016), Ukraine (2012, 2015), Belarus (2013) and in certain areas of the Russia Federation (from the data available at the EURL).**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
QUESTIONS?