

# **EFSA**

**Latest developments on African Swine Fever** 

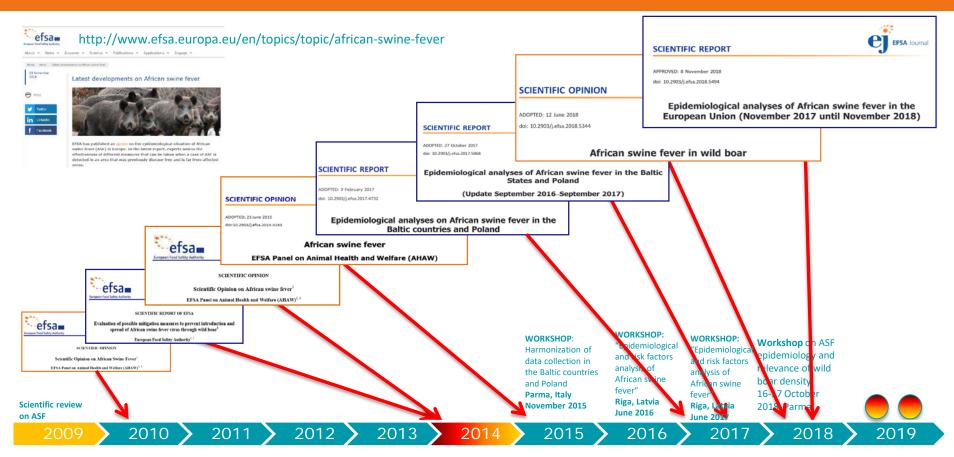
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*19 December 2018* 





#### **OVERVIEW OF EFSA'S PAST ASSESSMENTS ON ASF**





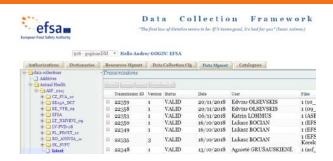
#### SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

# Technical assistance (EC and MSs)

- Harmonised laboratory data collection (2015)
- Involvement of MS's representatives
- Updated epidemiological analysis of ASF
- Assessment and review the management options for wild boar



To assist in the fine-tuning of control measures







## **DESCRIPTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGY**

#### **ASF** situation in eastern Europe

- Localised epidemic
- Slow spread from the epidemic front in a west- and southwards direction: median spread between 8 and 17 km per year
- Notably slower than some other infectious diseases in wild boar
- Continued sporadic detection of cases despite very low wild boar densities





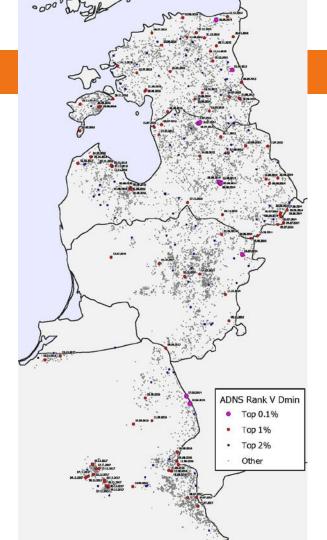
## **DESCRIPTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGY**

#### **ASF** situation in eastern Europe

Jumps of the disease have led to focal introductions of ASF - humanmediated cases

#### Wild boar-domestic pigs interface:

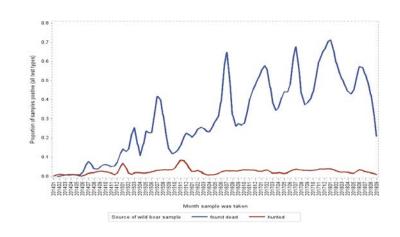
- direct contact mostly excluded
- inadequate biosecurity
- exact sources of introduction mostly unknown
- Focal introduction in the Czech Republic was apparently controlled





# **DESCRIPTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGY**

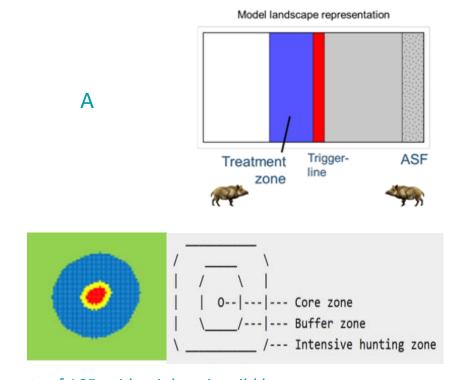
- Surveillance of dead wild boar (passive surveillance) is the most efficient method
- Proportions PCR positive samples are generally much higher than ELISA positive samples
- PCR or ELISA positive proportions in hunted remains low (below 5%)





#### **ASSESSMENT OF MEASURES**

- A spatio-temporally explicit individual-based model approach in structured geographic landscapes
- Combinations of the intensity of measures (hunting, carcass removal, fences) and the size of the zones
- Forward spread (A)
- Focal introduction (B)



considerable uncertainty about many aspects of ASF epidemiology in wild boar, including the carcass contact rate, the contact rate between groups, and the role of insects



#### ASSESSMENT OF MEASURES TO STOP ASF SPREAD

- Intensive hunting in intensive hunting area applied as ONLY measure is both for the focal as the adjacent situation not effective unless it is applied > 80 % efficacy
- <u>Combination of different measures</u> together increases the chance of success in both situation (carcass removal, intensive hunting...)
- <u>Carcass removal as early as possible (in all zones)</u>
  increases chance of success in both situations



#### **RECOMMENDATIONS PREVENTION – FAR FROM ASF**

- Control of borders
- Contingency planning
- Key role of passive surveillance for early detection
- Biosecurity (DP and WB) based on ASF epidemiology:
  - virus survival
  - human-assisted movement of virus
- Increase awareness (hunters, travellers)
- Long term options for hunting to stabilize wild boar population over large areas are needed
  - Limit carrying capacity and culling of wild boar



#### RECOMMENDATIONS. PREVENTION. HIGH RISK

- Stabilize wild boar density
  - hunting,
  - highest achievable level,
  - urgent,
  - including protected areas
- Carcass removal
- Planned, systematic passive surveillance



Courtesy of P. Wagner



#### RECOMMENDATIONS. EPIDEMIC. FOCAL INTRODUCTION

- Define areas (core, buffer, intensive hunting areas)
- Core and buffer areas:
  - WB population undisturbed
  - Carcass removal with high biosecurity
  - Following the decline in the epidemic culling
- Intensive hunting area:
  - Drastic reduction in the WB population





# RECOMMENDATIONS. ENDEMIC (>1 YEAR)

- Surveillance objectives according to phases following ASF introduction (Active and passive surveillance)
- Ongoing hunting of wild boar populations (The age profile of seropositive animals should be assessed.
- Passive surveillance and carcass removal
- Feeding ban, minimum baiting
- Further research to clarify:
  - the mechanism of persistence
  - to assist the interpretation of seropositivity
  - to define a pathway to ASF freedom following detection of the last known infected animal/carcass.



Courtesy of P. Wagner



#### **KNOWLEDGE GAPS**

- There are significant gaps in knowledge about the epidemiology of ASF in Europe, including:
  - the carcass contact rate,
  - the contact rate between groups,
  - potential role of vectors in ASF spread
  - The exact sources of ASFV introduction in domestic pig farms
- Further research in each of these areas is recommended.
- Two new ASF mandates for 2019



#### ASF STANDING WORKING GROUP

#### Members

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# Thank you for your attention...

