

Better Training for Safer Food

Initiative

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Latvian experience of ASF surveillance and epidemiological investigation in a wild board infected area

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Content:

- 1. Passive surveillance implementation and results
- 2. Active surveillance implementation and results
- 3. Epidemiological investigation in ASF infected areas
- 4. Conclusions



Implementation of passive surveillance in Latvia

Before ASF – very few wild boar were notified and tested

Then...

- Since 2013 massive training program for hunters
- in 2014 massive public awareness campaigns
- Fee for the notification of dead wild boar found (summer 2014)
- Fee for finding and disposal of WB carcass (2015)
- Involvement of local municipalities (2016)



Importance of the public awareness





Increase the awareness in hunters

Meža cūku veselības uzraudzība

Lai uzraudzītu meža cūku populacijas veselības stāvokli un nepieciešamības gadījumā nekavejoties ieviestu slimības apkarošanas pasākumus, PVD ik gadus no medniekiem pieņem paraugus laboratoriskai izmeklēšanai. Tas ir vienīgais veids kā apstiprināt cūku mēra diagnozi un diferencēt to no citām saslimšanām.

Laboratoriskajai izmeklēšanai nepieciešams:

- asins paraugs (50–100 ml nesarecējušu asiņu),
- orgānu paraugs mandeles, liesa, nieres un apzarņa limfmezgli (iesaiņoti atsevišķi).

Paraugi jāiesaiņo vienreizlietojamos, ūdensnecaurlaidīgos un marķētos trauciņos vai maisinos.

Paraugi jäuzglabā un jāpārvadā +4°C. Paraugus nedrīkst sasaldēt!

Informāciju par paraugu pieņemšanas kārtību un iesaiņojamo materiālu var saņemt PVD teritoriālajās struktūrvienībās. Par katru laboratoriskajai testēšanai derīgu (kvalitatīvu) iesniegto paraugu PVD medniekam nodrošīna samaksu.



Jāziņo obligāti!

Ja nomedītajai mežacūkai konstatē saslimšanas pazīmes vai medību laika atrasta nobeigusies meža cūka, obligati jaziņo veterinārārstam, PVD vai Valsts mežu dienestam (VMD), lai kopīgiem spēkiem operatīvi noskaidrotu iespējamos dzīvnieka nāves cēloņus, noņemtu paraugus laboratoriskajai izmeklēšanai un veiktu vietas sakopšanu, dezinfekciju, ka arī dzīvnieka lika iznīcināšanu.

Izmaksas, kas saistītas ar rīcību cūku mēra aizdomu gadījumos, tiek segtas no valsts budžeta.

Надзор за здоровьем диких свиней

Ежегодно, с целью контролировать состояние здоровья полуляции диких свиней и при необходимости незамедлительно начать мероприятия по борьбе с заболеванием, ПВС принимает у охотников образцы для лабораторьного исследования. Это единственный способ, при помощи которого можно диагностировать чуму свиней и дифференцировать ее от других заболеваний.

Для лабораторного исследования необходим:

- образец крови (50–100 мл несвернувшейся крови);
 образец органов миндалины, селезенка, почки,
- образец органов миндалины, селезенка, почки, брыжеечные лимфоузлы (упакованные отдельно).

Образцы необходимо упаковать в одноразовую, водонепроницаемую и промаркированную посуду или пакетики.

Образцы необходимо хранить и перевозить при температуре +4 °C. Образцы нельзя замораживать!

Информацию о порядке приема образцов и упаковочном материале можно получить в территориальных управлениях ПВС.

За каждый представленный образец, пригодный для лабораторного тестирования (качественный), ПВС обеспечивает охотнику соответствующую плату.



Сообщить обязательно!

Если у дикой свиньи, добытой на охоте, наблюдаются признаки заболевания или во время охоты найдена мертвая дикая свинья, вам следует обязательно сообщить об этом ветеринару, в ПВС или в Государственную лесную службу (ГСЛ), чтобы общими усилиями оперативно выяснить возможные причины смерти животного, взять образцы для лабораторного исследования, провести уборку и дезинфекцию места, а также уничтожить труп животного.

Расходы, связанные с действиями в случае подозрения на чуму свиней, покрываются из средств государственного бюджета.

Будем бдительны!



Būsim modri!



Passive surveillance in practice...



Photos: M.Ulmanis (LV)

5



Passive surveillance in practice...





6





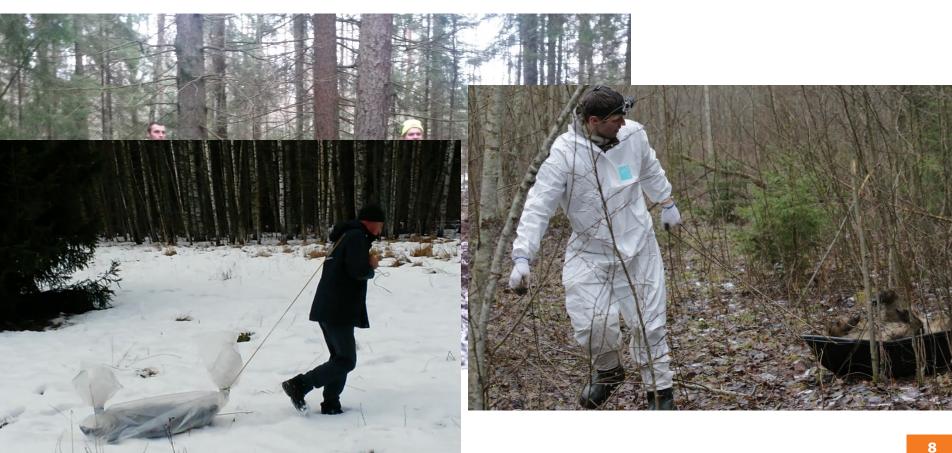




Photos: M.Ulmanis (LV)



Collection of carcasses



Photos: M.Ulmanis (LV)



Collection and disposal of carcasses



Containers



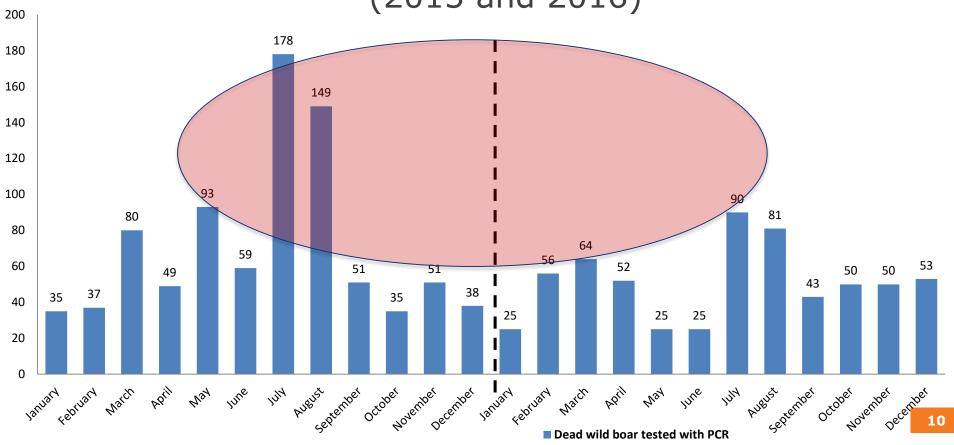
HURIKAN Pro1000

Photo: M.Ulmanis (LV)



Results of passive surveillance

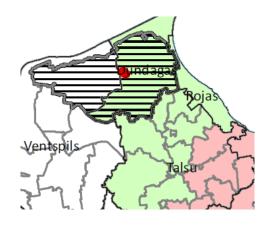
(2015 and 2016)

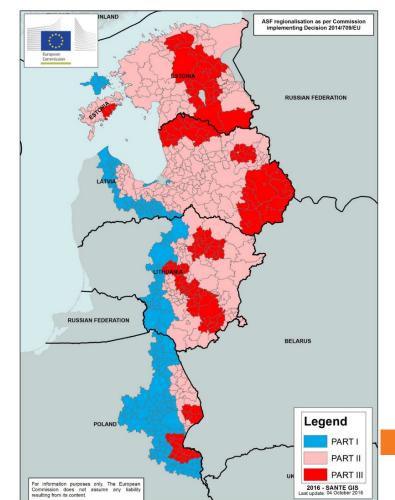




Active surveillance

- Initially potential infected area 200km²
- Than Part II is established





Food safety

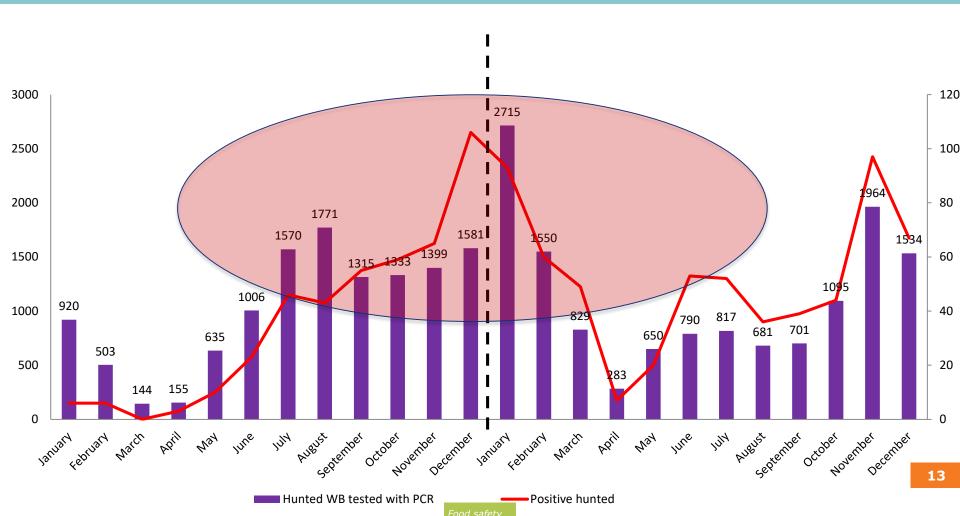


Active surveillance – where to start from?

- Meetings with local forest rangers (Forest service)
- Meetings with all local hunting clubs;
- Training and instructions to hunters on:
 - ✓ Hunting restrictions (if any)
 - √ sampling
 - √ storage of carcasses
 - ✓ meat / carcass movement restrictions
 - √ collection and disposal of carcasses
 - ✓ etc...

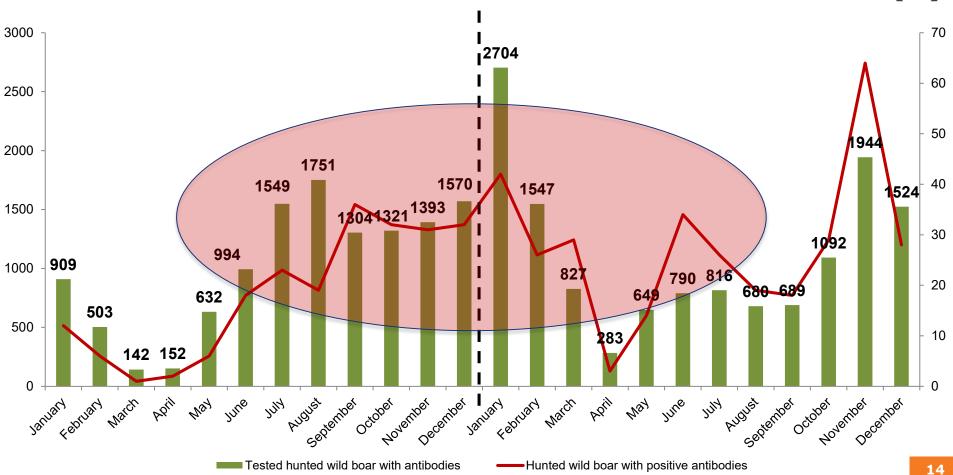


ASF virus detection Results of active surveillance (2015-2016)





Results of active surveillance (2015-2016) (2)





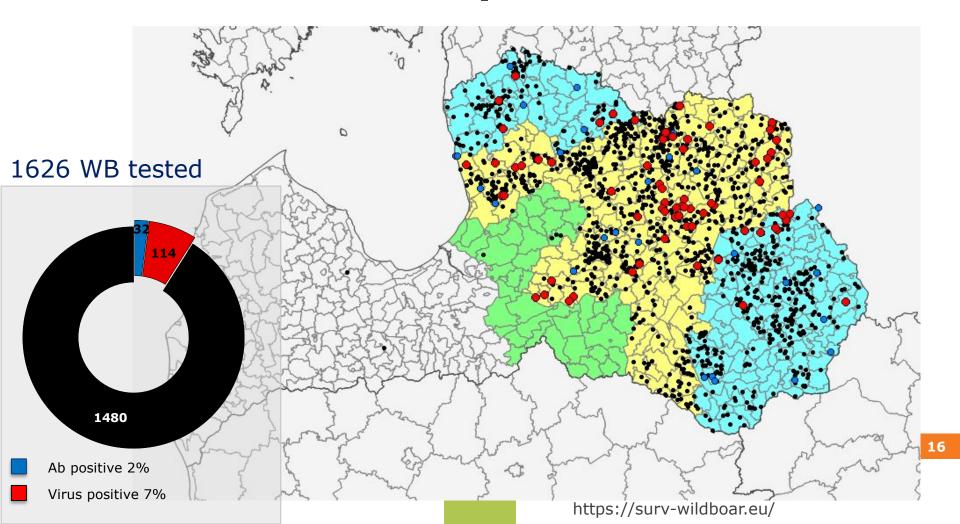
Controls to verify an effectiveness of active surveillance

Collaboration with State forest service:

- Monthly reports collected from hunters
- Signature of the official vet for every wild boar hunted (and sampled)
- Sanctions in place (administrative + hunting restrictions)

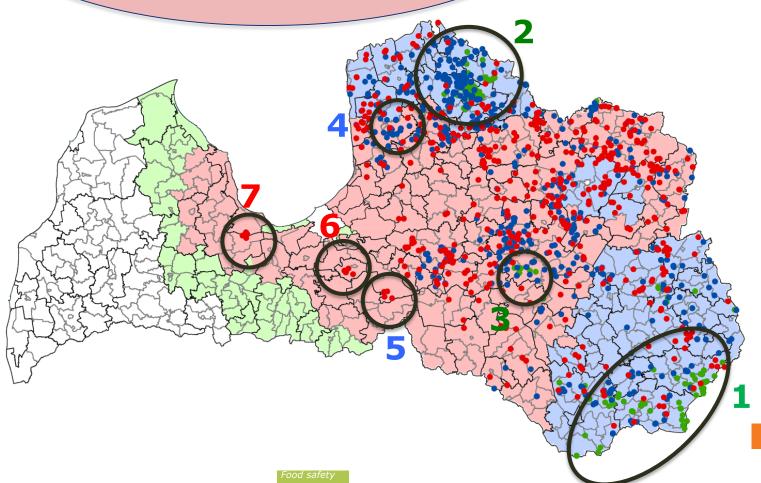


Just an example (December 2015)





ASF virus spread in wild boar (2014 - 2016)





Epidemiological investigation in ASF infected areas

Where to start from:

- 1. Interview with the head of local hunting club
- 2. Conversation with local forest ranger
- 3. Conversation with local hunters on possible sources of the infection
- 4. Conversation with hunters from neighboring hunting clubs
- 5. Conversations with local people



In 99% cases the result will be based on rumors



Epidemiological investigation in ASF intected areas

Questions to be asked about:

- 1. Driven hunting during last month (or two)
- 2. Hunters that hunted in the area
- 3. Hunters-visitors (if any)
- 4. Biosecurity measures in place
- 5. Hunting hygiene
- 6. Other relevant aspects...



Conclusions

- 1. Hunters are main target audience to ensure good passive and active ASF surveillance.
- 2. Motivation tools are necessary for hunters.
- 3. Collaboration between veterinary and environment (forestry) authorities is essential for good control on ASF surveillance.
- 4. People are still the main factor for ASF virus spread!



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Food safety