

## **Better Training for Safer Food**

*Initiative* 

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## Suspected case in wild boar; role of hunters and forest managers

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### Strategies and field implementation:

- suspect case definition
- role of hunters and forest managers
- how to facilitate the communication among the different stakeholders?



### Suspect case in wild boar:

- any wild boar showing clinical signs or strange behavior
- hunted animal with lesions found (post mortem)
- any wild boar found dead (especially in areas at risk)
- epidemiological situation in the area should be considered.





Photos: M.Ulmanis (LV)



# Role of hunters dealing with ASF suspicion

Each hunter in the area at risk must be well trained:

- to recognize clinical symptoms of ASF in wild boar (even hunted)...
  - to know what kind of samples to take
  - how to take samples
  - to notify the suspicion (to whom, when?)
  - disposal of carcass (how?)
  - basic biosecurity requirements
  - hunting hygiene



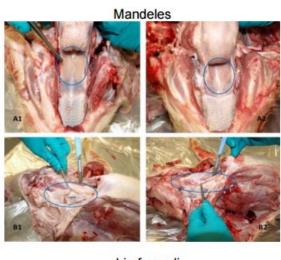




## Sampling – how to do that?

What kind of samples to take?

- Blood
- Spleen
- Tonsils
- Kidney
- Lymph nodes







Nieres Liesa (KCM / ĀCM)







Food safety



### After sampling ...

#### 1. Packaging

## 2. Delivering to the laboratory

#### Paraugu iesaiņošana un nosūtīšana laboratoriskajai izmeklēšanai uz ĀCM/KCM

Informāciju par <u>paraugu pieņemšanas kārtību</u> un iesaiņojamo materiālu var saņemt PVD teritoriālajā struktūrvienībā!!!

Parauga iesaiņojamā materiāla komplekts:

- 1. trauciņš (100 ml)- asins paraugam
- 2. Polietilēna maisiņš iekšējo orgānu paraugiem (mandeles, Ilesa, nieres, limfmezgli)
- 3. Polietilēna maisiņš asins un orgānu paraugu iesaiņošanai





Kvalitatīvs paraugs ir **atbilstoši iesaiņots** un **marķēts** <u>asins un orgānu</u> paraugs. PVD TSV sastāda aktu par katru pieņemto paraugu.





# Role of hunters dealing with ASF suspicion

Dead wild boar could be found not only in the forest...



Photo: I.Koloda (LV)



## Role of hunters: storage of the carcass

If the suspicion arise in the hunted animal:

- take samples
- keep the (entire) carcass in a fridge before lab results are available (2-3 days)
- carcass with the skin / organs separately
  - disposal of offals
- disposal of entire carcass in positive case (done by Veterinary Service)
  - cleaning and disinfection procedures.



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Photo: I.Koloda (LV)



## Role of hunters: disposal of offal, by-products

**Examples** (Lithuania)





Photos: State Food and Veterinary Service

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## Role of hunters: disposal of offal, by-products

Example (Lithuania)



Photo: State Food and Veterinary Service



# Role of hunters: disposal of offal, by-products

Containers

**Example (Latvia)** 





# Role of hunters: wild boar population management and hunting

- Winter feeding ban how realistic?
- Reduction of the population who else?
- Increased hunting motivation is needed?
- Selective hunting (female hunting) would that work?
- Hunting ban can it work?
- Restricted driven hunting...
- Collection and disposal of dead carcasses...



#### For hunter - to bear in mind:

- 1. Hunters are closer to wild boar than anybody!
- 2. Be prepared all the time be trained!
- 3. Always inform the Veterinary Service, Forest Service actual contacts, phone No.!
- 4. Knowledge regular training, awareness is necessary!
- 5. Remember you are the first in the line (do not miss it!)
- 6. Hunting hygiene is very important (clothes, boots, equipment)
- 7. Movement of the meat first think!



### How to make everybody involved?

- Legislation (National and European)
- Contingency plan
- Authorization / contract by/with Veterinary Service
- Funding should be foreseen for activities carried out by hunters & vets
- Clear rules must be set to make collaboration good
- Regular training
- Communication and collaboration (also in peace time)
- Motivation...



## Awareness – is the key issue for early detection of ASF

- Regular training of hunters and forest rangers on clinical signs and contingency plan
- Ensure they know their role in the system
- Readiness knowledge and equipment
- Awareness campaigns (regular and repeated)
- Regular communication

....



### **Leaflet for hunters on ASF and CSF**

(Latvia)

#### Meža cūku veselības uzraudzība

Lai uzraudzītu meža cūku populācijas veselibas 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 (iesainoti 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.



#### Jāzino obligāti!

Ja nomeditajai mežacūkai konstatē sašlimšanas pazimes vai medibu laikā atrasta nobeigusies meža cūka, obligāti jažno veterinārārstam, PVD vai Valsts mežu dienestam (VMD), lai kopigiem spēkiem operatīvi noskaidrotu iespējamos dzīvnieka nāves celoņus, nopemtu paraugus laboratoriskajai izmeklēšanai un veiktu vietas sakopšanu, dezinfekciju, kā arī dzīvnieka likā iznicināšanu.

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

Būsim modri!

#### Надзор за здоровьем диких свиней

Емегодно, с целью контролировать состояние здоровья популяции диких свиней и при необходимости незамедлительно начать мероприятия по борьбе с заболеванием, ПВС принимает у окотников образцы для лабораторноисстедования. 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,
- 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 (СП), чтобы общими усилиями поперативно выяснить возможные причины смерти мивотного, взять образцы для лабораторного исследования, провести уборку и дезинфекцию места, а также уничтожить труги животного.

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

Будем бдительны!





### **Conclusions**

- 1. Hunters and forest rangers are the first line their role are essential in early detection of ASF in wild boar
- Communication and collaboration with hunters get them in your side!
- 3. ASF control in wild boar is <u>not only a veterinary</u> <u>issue</u> requires collaboration (biologists, hunters, forest rangers, etc.,)
- 4. Partnership between Veterinary Service, Forest Service and hunters should be established! (better before the first outbreak...)
- Motivation makes things work!



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