



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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ASF Management

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BTSEF

Warsaw, October 2016

ASF Management

Surveillance and Control

Key elements for the management of ASF:

- **PREVENTION** (preparedness, bio-security)
- **EARLY DETECTION** (surveillance)
- **EARLY REACTION** (eradication)

Preparedness

- ✓ Risk Analysis
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Training
- ✓ Simulation Exercises

Early Detection System (OIE)

- ✓ Means a system for the *timely detection and identification of an incursion or emergence of diseases/infections in a country, zone or compartment. An early detection system should be under the control of the Veterinary Services and should include the following characteristics:*
- ✓ Representative *coverage of target animal populations* by field services;
- ✓ Ability to undertake effective *disease investigation and reporting*;
- ✓ *Access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant diseases*;
- ✓ A *training programme* for veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, livestock owners/keepers and others involved in handling animals for detecting and reporting unusual animal health incidents;
- ✓ the legal *obligation* of private veterinarians to report to the Veterinary Authority;
- ✓ A *national chain command*.



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General considerations when managing an outbreak

- ✓ Eliminating the source of the pathogen
 - Killing or slaughter of animals, safe disposal of dead animals and potentially contaminated products
 - Cleaning, disinfection, disinsection
- ✓ Stopping the spread of the infection
 - Movement restrictions (animals, vehicles and equipments)
 - Biosecurity
 - Investigations
 - Vaccination, when available
 - Communication and public awareness
- ✓ **ZONING**
- ✓ Specific post-control surveillance

SURVEILLANCE

EU strategy for ASF control and eradication

- ✓ Animal Identification and Registration (CD 2008/71/EC)
- ✓ Surveillance + (CD 2003/422/EC)
- ✓ Animal movement control
- ✓ Zoning and regionalization + (CD 2014/709/EU)
- ✓ Stamping out policy (domestic pigs)
- ✓ Cleansing and disinfection and farm bio-security

CD 2002/60/EC

General provisions for ASF control

- *Demarcation of the area*
- *Surveillance in the area*
 - **In feral pigs (extent of the infection, follow the trend)**
 - **In domestic pigs (all holdings: commercial and backyards)**
- *Preventive measures:*
 - **pig holdings**
 - **in the area**
- **Eradication measures**

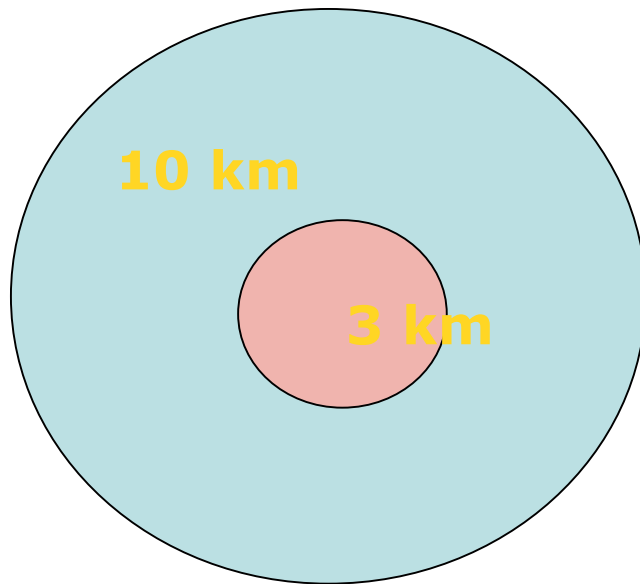


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Restrictive Measures in case of ASF confirmation

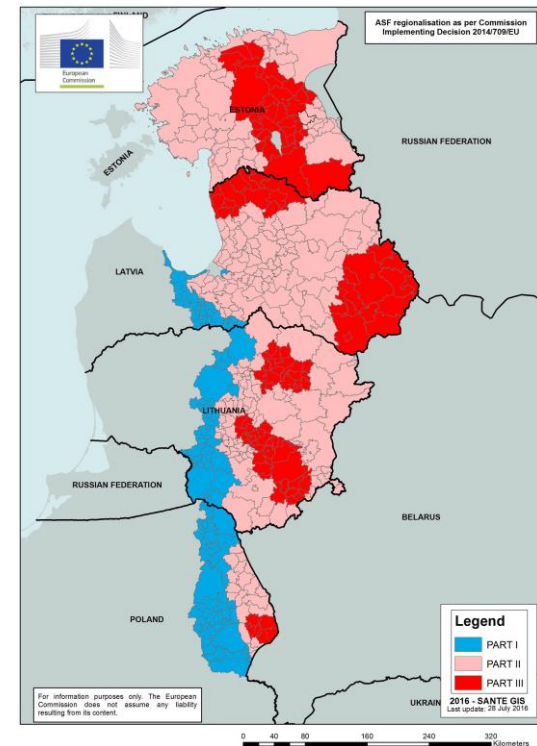
CD 2002/60/EC

Protection & Surveillance Zones



CD 2014/709/EU

Regionalization



The impact of ASF varies in different regions of the world

The **surveillance strategy** needs to be tailored to the situation and take into account:

- Prevalent type of pig production system
- Presence of wild and feral pigs
- Presence of African wild suids
- Presence of Ornithodoros ticks
- ASF situation in adjacent territories
- ASFV genotype



Free status



Early Detection



Eradication/Endemicity

ASF Surveillance

Target Animals

Domestic

Pigs:

- commercial farms
- backyards

Wild Boar

■ Surveillance Methods:

(a) clinical, (b) virological, (c) serological

Based on the situation

ASF Surveillance

An increased likelihood of infection in particular localities or subpopulations exists, targeted sampling could be appropriate. This may include:

- Specific high-risk feral pigs populations
- Pigs reared outdoors
- Farms which feed swill
- Areas in which the disease has been previously detected
- Evidence of involvement of ticks
- ...

ASF Surveillance



Due to the characteristics of ASF: High Morbidity and Lethality

Passive Surveillance
Key role in Early Detection



any cases where clinical signs or lesions are suggestive of ASF should be investigated without delay

An Effective Passive Surveillance

Requires: **REPORTING**

*the trust of pig owners that report the disease to the
Veterinary Authorities:*

..rapid diagnosis, eradication



AWARENESS CAMPAIGN



Surveillance in the Infected Area

given the characteristics of ASF: Morbidity, Lethality
(SANCO/7138/2013)

Passive Surveillance
Key role in early detection

Feral pigs

- Animals sick or found dead
- Serological monitoring of shot animals (evolution of the disease)
- Inspection of places at high risk (WB collection points)

Domestic pigs

- Strict health monitoring programme (all pigs sick/dead examined and tested for ASF - CD 2003/422/EC)
- Vet inspection on pig slaughtering for own consumption

SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

Objective: to establish harmonised measures in response to the ASF epidemiological situation in the Eastern part of the EU



Domestic Pigs

Wild Boar

Area of application of the measures:
measure should be applied for farms in Parts II and III of the Annex to Commission Decision 2014/709/EU

SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

ASF measures for domestic pigs

Pig farms categorization:

- A.** *Non- commercial farms (NCF):* farms where pigs are kept only for fattening for own consumption and neither pigs nor any of their products leave the holding.
- B.** *Commercial farms (CF):* farms which sell pigs, send pigs to a slaughterhouse or move pig products off the holding.
- C.** *Outdoor farms:* pigs are kept temporarily or permanently outdoor.

SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

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SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

ASF measures for domestic pigs: Minimum biosecurity requirements non-commercial farms:

- a) No swill feeding and removal of animal by-products in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
- b) No contact between the pig(s) of the NCF and susceptible animals (indoor keeping in a way that ensures that there is no direct, nor indirect, contact with other pigs and wild boar).
- c) No contact to any part of feral pigs (including hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by-products).
- d) The owner (respectively the person in charge of the pigs) should change clothes and boots on entering the stable and leaving the stable. Disinfection should be performed at the entrance of the holding and the stable.
- e) No unauthorized persons/transport are allowed to enter the pig holding (stable).
- f) Home slaughtering only under veterinary supervision.
- g) No sows and/or boar for reproduction are allowed on the holding (this does not apply to commercial farms).
- h) Ban of feeding grass or grains to pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 30 days before feeding.
- i) Ban on using straw² for bedding of pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 90 days before use.



SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

ASF measures for domestic pigs: Minimum biosecurity requirements

Commercial Farms:

- ✓ Same criteria as for NCF with, in addition, the following criteria:
- ✓ Stock-proof fencing of holdings.
- ✓ Biosecurity plan approved/recommended by veterinary services according to the profile of farm and national legislation. This biosecurity plan should include detailed procedures on disinfection and personnel hygiene.

Outdoor keeping of pigs is banned.



SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

ASF measures for domestic pigs: Inspection and Investigation Regimen

- Inspections of holdings will take place minimum 2-year in the Parts I, II, III of the Annex to CD2014/709/EU. In case of suspicion samples for laboratory investigations are taken. During the inspection the veterinarians are checking the biosecurity of the farm and perform a census of the pigs.
- Investigation will be performed in the whole country. The principle of investigation will be based on an enhanced passive surveillance (examination of pig plus sampling for ASF if appropriate).



SANCO/7113/2015 – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

ASF measures for domestic pigs:

Sampling for laboratory investigations will be performed

- ✓ In case of clinical signs (such as fever or haemorrhagic lesions).
- ✓ Increased mortality and mortality due to suspected infectious disease.
- ✓ Ante-and post-mortem signs raising suspicion at home slaughtering within the area covered by Commission Decision 2014/709/EU

Laboratory tests for screening

- ✓ PCR from blood or organs has to be performed always for early detection and confirmation of ASF.
- ✓ Ab-ELISA: facultative if epidemiologically relevant (e.g. in case of positive PCR result or suspicion).

Preventive measures

(pig holdings of the infected area/infected area)

- Pigs: standstill and movement control (under official control, census, biosecurity to avoid contacts with wild boar)
- Live pigs markets: when ASF suspected under control, closed when confirmed
- Carcasses disposal: all animals (DP, WB) tested and properly disposed (category I, Regulation 1069/2009)
- Swill feeding (prohibition should be ensured, system for gathering waste..)
- Biosecurity (animals, personnel, vehicles, fence, feed, carcasses disposal, equipment..)
- Tick control
- Awareness campaign
- *Hunting*



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http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf/index_en.htm

ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf/index_en.htm

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ANIMALS

European Commission > Food Safety > Animals > ... > Control measures > African Swine Fever

HEALTH FOOD **ANIMALS** PLANTS AMR

ANIMAL DISEASES

African Swine Fever

Control Measures

- African horse sickness
- African Swine Fever**
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Avian influenza
- Bluetongue
- Newcastle disease
- Classical Swine Fever
- Other Diseases
- Further Exotic Diseases

Surveillance

EU Financial Contribution

Notification System

Emergency Team

Traceability of Animals

Reference Laboratories

What is African swine fever?

What is African swine fever? - Current situation - Control measures - EFSA scientific advice - ASF Diagnostic Manual - Description of the disease

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating infectious disease of pigs, usually deadly. No vaccine exists to combat this virus. It does not affect humans nor does it affect other animal species other than pigs and wild boars. It can be transmitted either via direct animal contact or via dissemination of contaminated food (e.g. sausages or uncooked meat). See the Description of the disease box below for more information.

Current Situation

For more details on the current situation, please refer to this page. For epidemiological information gathered through the EU Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS), access this page.

The agenda and the presentations of the points being discussed in the Standing Committee on Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF) can be found here.

Control measures

The European Union has laid down prevention and control measures to be applied where African swine fever is suspected or confirmed either in holdings or in wild boars. These include information measures and measures to prevent and eradicate the disease. The overarching piece of legislation providing the tool for the control of African swine fever in the EU is Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002.

In this framework, the latest specific regionalisation measures that have been taken with respect to evolution of the ASF situation in the EU are included in Commission Implementing Decision of 9 October 2014 (2014/709/EU) (as latest amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1441 of 30 August 2016 of 22 August 2016). This decision repeals the previous Commission Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU and provides the animal health control measures relating to ASF in certain Member States. A

QUICK LINKS

- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- Health and food audits and analysis
- Trade Control & Expert System (TRACES)
- Travelling with pets
- Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF)
- Committees
- E-News
- Events
- Videos



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