African Swine Fever

Saskatchewan Pork Industry Symposium
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African Swine Fever Virus

- **Resistant** to inactivation.
- **Virus** can **survive** for several weeks or **months** in frozen, fresh or uncooked meat as well as salted dried **meat products**.
- Virus can survive in blood stored at 4°C for 18 months and in putrefied blood for 15 weeks.
- Virus can **survive** in animal **feed** for **30 days** under simulated shipping conditions.
- Inactivated by lipid solvents and commercial disinfectants based on iodide and phenolic compounds, hypochlorites.
- **No effective vaccine**
African Swine Fever

How do wild boars become infected?

How do pigs become infected?

Materials
Contaminated materials and livestock transport trucks

Carcase
Carcase or possibly blood from an infected wild boar

Materials
Contaminated materials, for example

Feed
Kitchen waste, food residues and meat products from infected pigs and wild boars

Soft tick
Ticks are a source of infection in Africa, but there are no indications of this in Europe.

Feed
Kitchen waste, food residues and meat products from infected pigs and wild boars

Soft tick

Boar
Direct contact with infected wild boar

Pig
Direct contact with infected pig
ASF Global Distribution

Disease distribution maps

2017

Disease distribution maps

2019
This Time Last Year

Map 1. Map of ASF situation in China (August 2018 to date, information source: Veterinary Bureau, MoARA, China)

Map 1. ASF situation in Asia (August 2018 to date)

Click to enlarge - Information source: Veterinary Bureau, MoARA, China.

Click to enlarge - Source: China: MARA, Viet Nam: WAHIS & media information, Other: WAHIS.
Emergency Management in Canada

Emergency Management is defined by four pillars: prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Prevention & Mitigation
- Actions taken to identify and reduce the impacts and risks of hazards before an emergency occurs.

Preparedness
- Actions to increase the ability to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies and to recover more quickly from their long-term effects; involves actions taken prior to an event to assure that the capabilities and capacities to respond are in place.

Response
- Actions taken during or immediately after an emergency or disaster to manage the consequences.

Recovery
- Actions taken after an emergency or disaster to re-establish or rebuild conditions and services to an acceptable level.

Costs

A focus on prevention, preparedness and mitigation is key to positioning Canada to address emerging threats and providing the greatest return on investment.
CFIA’s Goal if ASF discovered

At the start of an ASF outbreak, the desired outcome is to re-establish ASF-freedom as quickly as possible.

- In diseases of a National magnitude such as ASF, CFIA plays the lead role with a close provincial and industry partnership.

Both National and Local Stakeholder machinery will be quickly overwhelmed.
CFIA’s ASF Response

The basic principles used in eradicating ASF are:

1. **Eradicate** sources of the disease agent; (stamping-out)
2. **Prevent contact** between susceptible animals and the disease agent; (movement controls and biosecurity)
3. **Contain** the disease agent to a geographic area; (zoning)

The **Response Strategy** may need to change over time and it may not be applied uniformly across the country.
Questions ??