

Summary

TAFS conference on African Swine Fever

Beijing, March 26, 2019

What did we learn today?

- Why ASF conference in China?
 - global importance
 - global threat
 - importance to share know how to control ASF

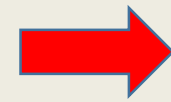
What did we learn today?

- Global situation
 - 3 continents, > 50 countries infected
 - 75% of world pig population is in areas where ASF is endemic
 - different epidemiological scenarios

What did we learn today?

- Risk Factors

- infected pigs
- contaminated carcasses or food waste
- contaminated vehicles or equipment
- wild boars
- infectious ticks



Highest risk
low biosecurity!

- Swill feeding

- stop it but, alternatives are needed

- Risk of wild boars as carrier

- Need to get buy in from industry – incentives for reporting suspect cases

What did we learn today?

- Control and eradication
 - Importance of early detection and fast response
 - blood as important carrier of the virus
 - Need good laboratory diagnosis
 - response plan(s)

What did we learn today?

- Lab diagnostic is essential
 - clinical signs may not be conclusive
 - Different methods, including PCR and ELISA
- How to get the sample to the lab
 - first line of defence
 - time critical
 - what sample type

What did we learn today?

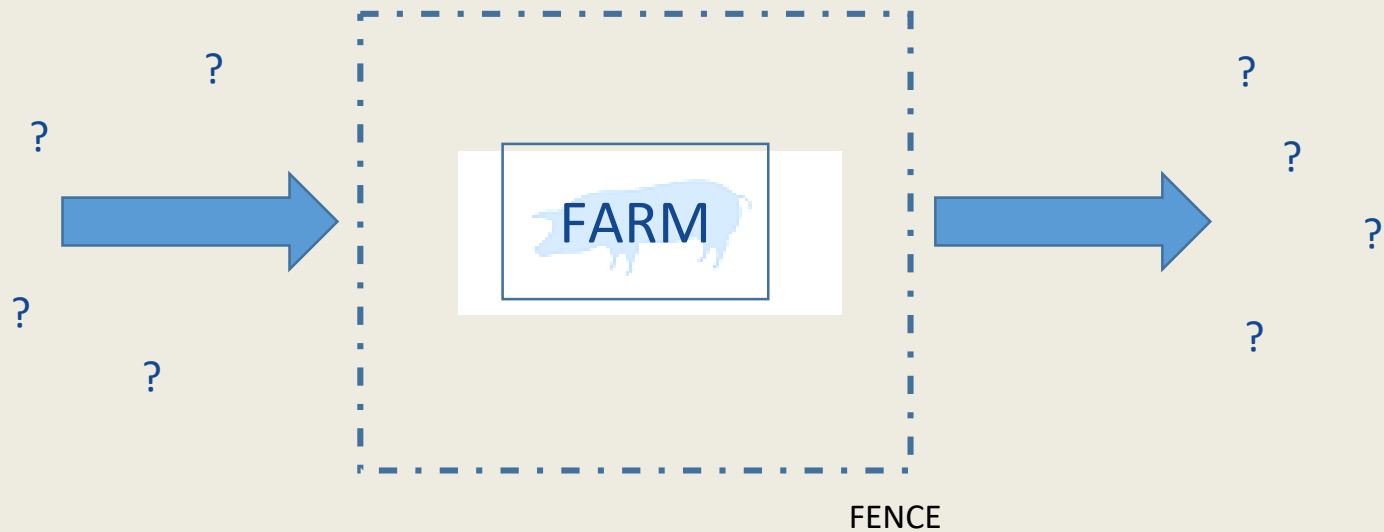
- ASF is
 - not a high contagious disease, but causing high case fatality
 - slow spreading
 - manageable in domestic pigs
 - a human driven disease
- Contaminated wet feed is 10'000x more efficient than dry feed
- Highly environmental resistance of virus
- Early detection only by passive surveillance using dead pigs

What did we learn today?

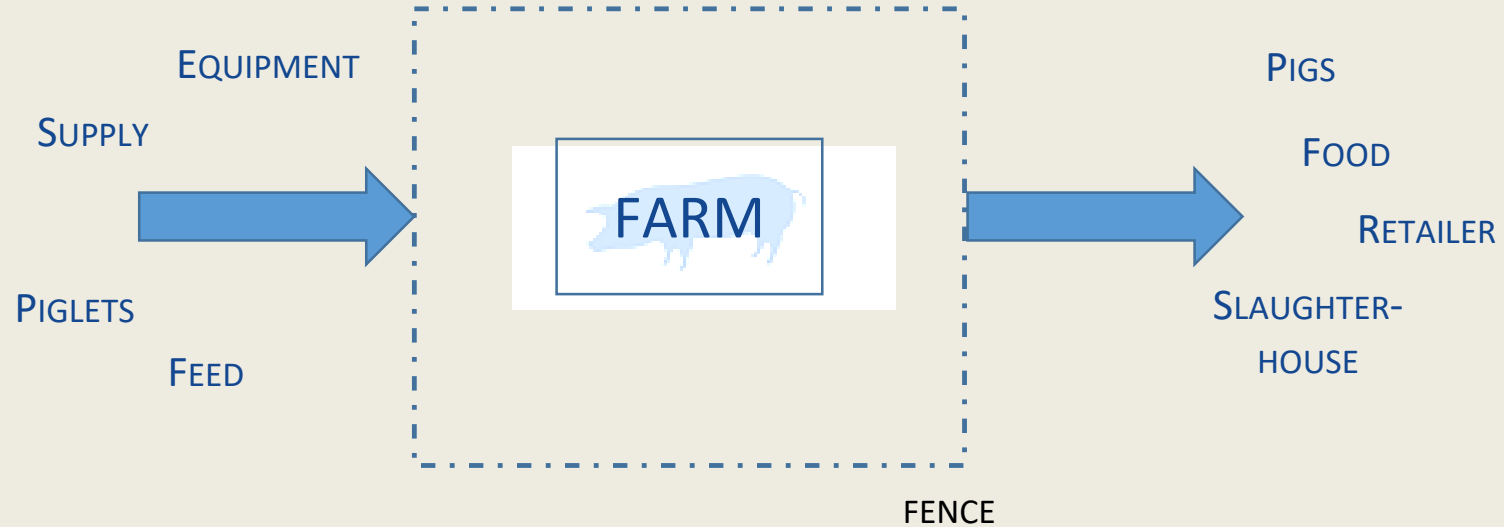
$$\text{Biosecurity} = \begin{matrix} \text{Hardware} \\ + \\ \text{Software} \end{matrix}$$

- Work together with all stakeholders – partnership
- There is no zero risk

ASF control



ASF control





The TAFS forum: Analysis, Dialogue, Action

2019