

African Swine Fever (ASF)

Report N° 22: July 05 - 18, 2019

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future

ASF SITUATION

The presence of ASF is notified to the OIE by its Members through the Six-monthly reports (as sufficiently stable) or through Immediate Notifications (IN's) and Follow-up reports (FUR's), when considered as an exceptional event. In 2018, this disease was notified through six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 22 countries in Africa¹. South Africa and Zambia notified the disease in 2018 through the Six-monthly reports and through IN and FUR's. This report presents an overview of the events notified through the OIE's Early Warning System (EWS) by means of IN and FUR's. This information is publicly available². A classification of the affected population (by wild boar, backyard and farm swine) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.

1. Spatial distribution

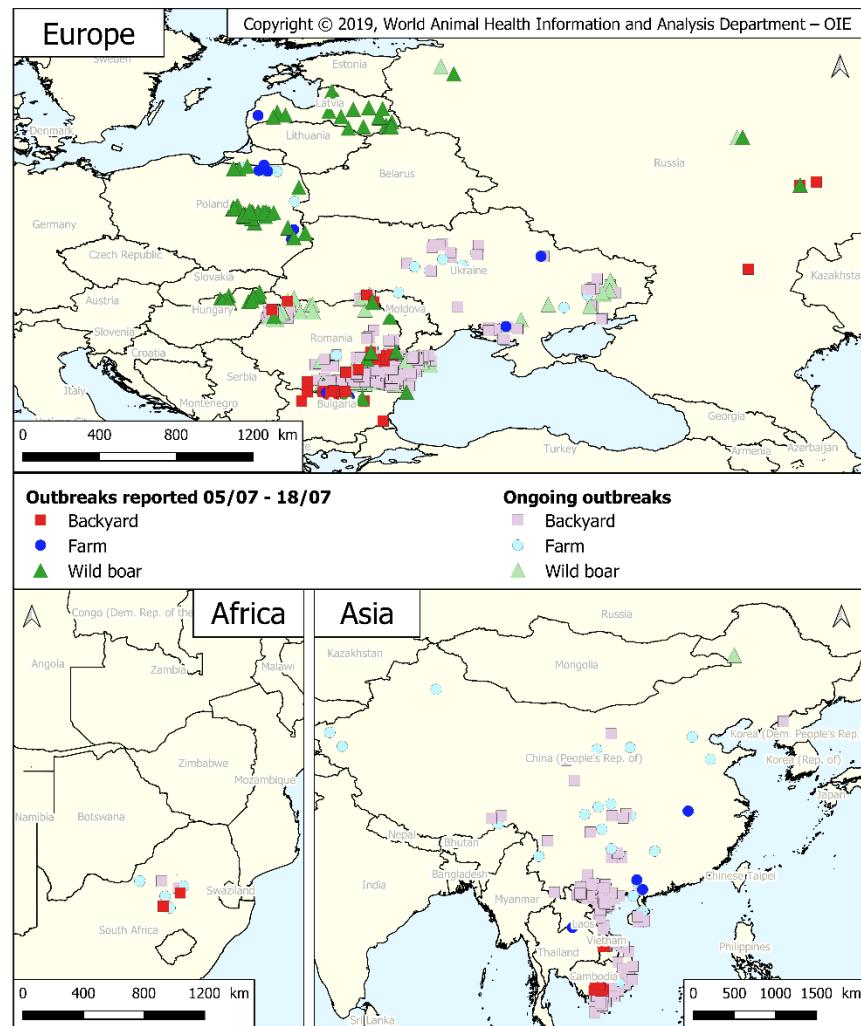


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between July 05 to 18 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 145 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 5,825. In the previous report, 174 were notified as new, while 5,763 outbreaks were ongoing (4,420 outbreaks in Vietnam only).

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 5,693 animals were notified as losses. Europe notified 2,843 losses (1,831 animal losses in Poland). In Asia, 2,796 losses were notified (1,516 animal losses in Laos). In Africa, 54 animal losses were due to the outbreaks in South Africa.

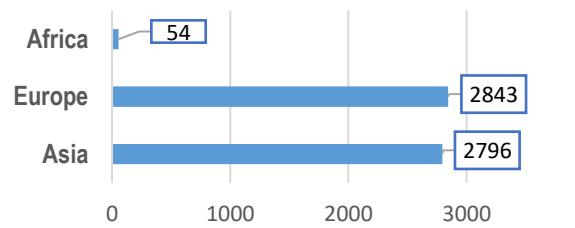


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (July 05 to 18, 2019)

The impact of this disease is measured in terms of losses*, which are calculated by the sum of dead and culled animals from the infected farm or backyard premises of the reported outbreak.

3. Changes in the epidemiological situation

Countries/Territories with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period: 14 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 8 in Europe (Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine); 5 in Asia (Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Laos, and Vietnam), and South Africa in Africa.

Asia

Cambodia notified five new outbreaks in three new administrative divisions, Laos reported one new outbreak in Vientiane Capital and two outbreaks in Savannakhet (new administrative divisions affected). Moreover, China (People's Republic of) notified three new outbreaks. Finally, one new outbreak was reported in Vietnam.

Europe

New outbreaks affecting swine were notified in Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. No outbreaks have been reported in Belgium within the period.

In this region, a targeted surveillance program is continuing. Often, a single case in wild boar is notified as a single outbreak, and is usually notified as resolved immediately.

In total, 131 new outbreaks were reported in the region, of which 41 remain ongoing in domestic pigs and 10 in wildboar.

Africa

South Africa notified two new outbreaks in Free State and Gauteng.

Member Countries are reminded that the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code provides comprehensive guidance to Veterinary Authorities for establishing a country, zone and compartment free of African swine fever (ASF) as well as recommendations relating to the trade of pork and pork products. These products, when handled in accordance with hygienic practices complying with international standards, should not present a risk of infection.

The OIE also encourages Member Countries to implement enhanced national sanitary measures on waste disposal from aircrafts/vessels/passengers and enhanced on-farm biosecurity measures – including the protection of pigs from untreated swill feeding and the effective separation between domestic pigs and wild boar – and stresses the importance of OIE international standards for risk management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) to reduce the risk of exporting disease to trading partners. For an overview on the historical distribution of the disease since 2016, please refer to the ASF report N° 1 (available in the official website of the OIE).

¹ Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (Rep. Of), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

² WAHIS interface