

ASF SITUATION

This report presents an overview of the ASF events with ongoing outbreaks notified through the OIE’s Early Warning System (IN:Immediate notifications and FUR:Follow-up reports) by its Members. This information is publicly available¹. A classification of the affected population (by backyard and farm swine and wild boar) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.

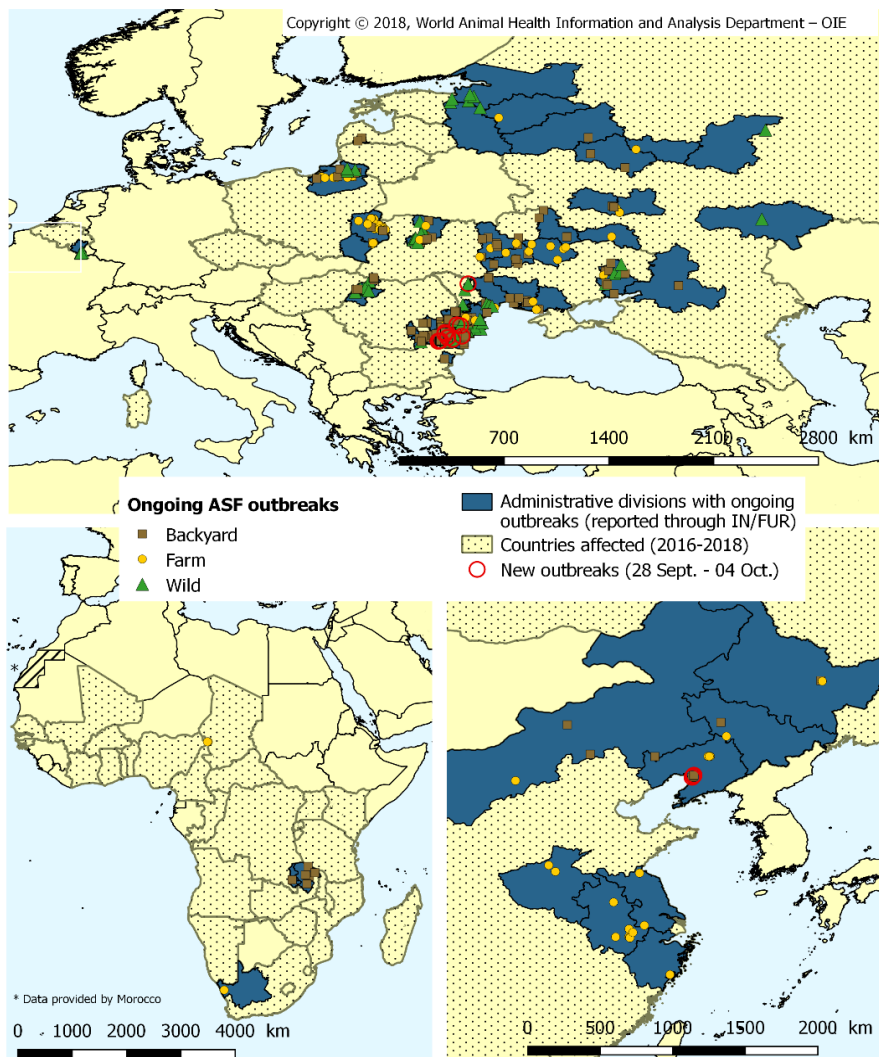


Figure 1. Ongoing ASF outbreaks.

Affected countries	Backyard swine				Wild boar				Total Outbreaks	Total Susceptible	Total Cases	Total Losses
	Outbreaks	Susceptible	Cases	Losses	Outbreaks	Susceptible	Cases	Losses**				
China (People's Rep. of)	3	378	102	378	0				3	378	102	378
Moldova	0				1	NA*	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Romania	10	115	115	115	4	NA	12	NA	14	115	127	115
TOTAL	13	493	217	493	5	NA	13	NA	18	493	230	493

Table 1. New outbreaks of ASF reported from September the 28th to October the 4th, 2018.

* NA: Not applicable. ** Losses: total of domestic animals dead and destroyed.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the on-going outbreaks of ASF and highlighted (red circle) those reported in this period (September 28 – October 4).

During this period, new outbreaks have been notified in Europe (Moldova and Romania) and in China.

Moldova notified one outbreak in wild boar. Romania reported 14 outbreaks in backyard swine and wild boar.

In China, 3 new outbreaks were reported, all of them in backyard swine.

The total of outbreaks and their impact is detailed in table 1.

From the total outbreaks reported in this period (18), 72% (13) occurred in backyard swine and 28% (5) in wild boar. Romania accounted for 78% (14) from all the new outbreaks, while China reported 75% (378) of all the losses (swine that died or that were killed and disposed of). No cases were notified in farm swine in this period.

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, are not a source 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 WAHIS interface