ASF IN LITHUANIA

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13-10-2016, Vilnius
The Central SFVS (14 departments, 165 staff members);

51 structural units (1057 staff members);

13 Border posts (144 staff members);

National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute (309 staff members).
### Total population of pigs in Lithuania (data 01/10/2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The size of the farm</th>
<th>Number of herds</th>
<th>Number of pigs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>21806</td>
<td>71389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-100</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>9888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-500</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501-1000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1000</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>530590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22387</strong></td>
<td><strong>623861</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Contingency plans in place in SFVS

African swine fever
Classical swine fever
Bluetongue
Avian influenza
Foot and mouth disease
African horse sickness
Swine vesicular disease
Preventive measures in Lithuania since 2013
ASF in Belarus in 2013
Targeted information campaign

- To farmers;
- To hunters, forest workers;
- To private veterinarians;
- To insemination specialists;
- And others…
MEASURES APPLIED IN LITHUANIA

• Disinfection of animal transporting vehicles returning back from Belarus and Russia at BIP’s;
• Strengthened control of personal luggage.
Preventive measures – chemical odors against wild boar movement
Biosecurity measures

- National legislation amended - “Requirements on biosecurity measures for pig keeping places“ and requirements have been set up for:
  - For commercial farms;
  - For non-commercial farms (pigs kept for own consumption).
Approx. 10 km from the border with BY – first buffer zone established in October 2013

- **To implement biosecurity measures**, or

- **To early slaughter pigs kept** (for own consumption) (clinical examination + test for ASF) with the compensation from Government and with agreement not to keep pigs for one year
Buffer zone close to Belarus border
Confirmed 2 ASF positive wild boars on 24 of January 2014

1st hunted 5 km from the border to Belarus

2nd found dead about 40 km north from the border to Belarus

The distance between about 36 km
Primary outbreak of ASF (ASF/1) in domestic pigs (24/07/2014)

Part I

Part II

ASF/1
(No. of pigs kept - 19137)
ASF evolution in domestic pigs

2014-2016

17 outbreaks in commercial farms; 1 outbreak in non-commercial farms; 2015-2016 outbreaks in non-commercial farms; 2016-2017 outbreaks in non-commercial farms.
ASF Outbreaks timeline

- 2016
- 2015
- 2014

June  0  1  6  11  0
July  1  1  4  1  0
August 10  10  10  1  0
September 0  0  0  0  0
October 0  0  0  0  0
Possible ways of virus introduction

- Not appropriate biosecurity measures in back yard farms;
- Indirect or direct contact with infected (dead) wild boars;
Outbreaks - case dependence
National control plan for ASF

• Back yard farms
  – Biosecurity
  – Movement control
  – Surveillance

• Commercial farms
  – Biosecurity
  – Movement and trade control
  – Surveillance

• Hunters and hunting
  – Surveillance (active and passive)
  – Wild boar management strategy
  – Biosafety requirements for hunting grounds

• Information campaign
  - Back yard and commercial farms;
  - Private veterinarians;
  - Animal insemination specialists;
  - Hunters and others.

• Border control (personal luggage)

• Compensation (back yard farms, commercial farms)

• Emergency measures
Control measures

• Eradication of the outbreaks - in accordance with the Directive 2002/60/EC;
• Trade restrictions in accordance of Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EC and national legal acts;
• Surveillance programme for ASF;
• Preventive slaughter of pigs in back yard farms;
• Biosafety control in pig farms;
• Ban of all pig markets in the entire country;
## Surveillance in domestic pigs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Active surveillance</th>
<th>Passive surveillance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tested</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>PCR -26589</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFA - 22981</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>PCR-23602</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFA-15804</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>PCR - 5010</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFA-8896</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preventive slaughter of pigs

The following actions are performed in several districts:

• All keepers of non-commercial farms are informed about their obligation to slaughter all pigs kept for own consumption till the set deadline;

• Holdings are inspected;

• Farmers informs regional SFVS about their intention to slaughter the pigs;

• Samples are taken by official or authorized veterinarian after inspection of slaughtered pig;

• After reception of negative lab result for ASF meat can be used for own consumption only;

• Farmers receive compensation (obligation not to rise pigs for one year).
Biosafety control in pig farms

• Commercial farms are inspected once a quarter;
• Non-commercial farms - according to legal provisions and capacities of SFVS.
## Inspections of biosafety requirements in the non-commercial pig farms in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of non-commercial farms inspected</th>
<th>Complies with biosecurity requirements</th>
<th>Does not meet with some of biosecurity requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2828</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Graphical Representation

- **January-June**
  - Farms checked: 2176
  - Negative: 659
  - Positive: 1517

- **July**
  - Farms checked: 344
  - Negative: 130
  - Positive: 210

- **August**
  - Farms checked: 308
  - Negative: 116
  - Positive: 192
African Swine Fever in wild boars

https://uniquehunting.com/wild-boar-hunting/
Hunters data - Density of wild boars in 2016 (no/sqkm)
ASF evolution in wild boar

2014-2016

Map showing the spread of ASF in wild boar in Lithuania from 2014 to 2016.
SEASONAL DEPENDENCE of ASF in wild boar
ASF control measures in wild boars

• Wild boar feeding is forbidden; only baiting is allowed;
• Compensation for targeted hunt - hunted females;
• Collection, testing and disposal of wild boar carcasses;
• All hunted wild boars within infected area are subject to laboratory tests for ASF;
• It is forbidden to use the meat of hunted wild boars and to move the meat from the hunting place within the infected area before the results of ASF testing have been obtained from the laboratory;
• Till the laboratory results of ASF testing are obtained, the carcasses of wild boars should be stored isolated or in places authorised by territorial SFVS;
• Hunters should process hunted wild boars in special designated places and all ABPs should not be moved outside but kept in special tightly closed animal waste pits;
• Biosafety requirements for hunters clubs........
## Surveillance in wild boars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active surveillance</th>
<th>Passive surveillance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tested</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>PCR - 22366</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFA - 7934</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>PCR-24184</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFA-7219</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>PCR-23548</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFA-9635</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Passive surveillance in wild boars

From the found dead -
tested positive for ASF
WHAT IS NEEDED?

• Close communication with governmental and non-governmental institutions;
• Regular training and simulation of an outbreak with the involvement of stakeholders;
• Re-allocation for human resources and well educated/trained staff...
Conclusions

• ASF spread slowly in the wild boar population by natural means – 20-40 km/year;
• Passive surveillance is most effective method of choice;
• ASF in wild boars increases in summer months and late autumn – beginning of winter – seasonal dependence...
• Finding and removal of carcasses is essential.....
• Still not clear the way of ASF virus introduction, but biosecurity in pig holdings is crucial...
Thank you for your attention!