African swine fever
Update on epidemiological situation

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Wild boar population (WB) in Poland

- Current estimations: 264,000 heads

- WB population has increased in the past decade (prior to detection of ASF) for the following reasons:
  a) Global warming resulting in:
     - Lower mortality in winter
     - Increased frequency of acorn production of oak and beech trees (> nutritional base)
  b) Increased cropland related to maize cultivation
  c) Winter feeding
  d) Varying hunting effectiveness (e.g. avoidance of hog hunting)
  e) Species-specific factors: High plasticity to adapt to changing habitats
Wild boar density distribution in Poland (2016 census)
Epidemiological situation

- ASF outbreaks in Poland
  - 1st – IIIrd outbreak in pigs
  - IVth – XXth outbreak in pigs
- 114 confirmed cases in wild boar
Investigations

- In none of the outbreaks pigs were moved to other countries in the period preceding detection of ASF
- All the products obtained from pigs moved to slaughterhouses in that period were identified – all the products that posed any risk of spread of ASF were recalled and destroyed.
### Epidemiological situation

#### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases in wild boar</th>
<th>Outbreaks in pigs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (12 October)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>114</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stan na dzień / data as of 30.09.2016
Epidemiological situation
Situation in wild boar

NO. OF CASES OF ASF IN WILD BOAR IN POLAND (2014-2016)

Summer peak in incidence already occurred in 2016
Seasonality: higher prevalence in Summer months (June-August-warm September)

**Hypothesis:** eating of maggots multiplying in tissues of dead wild boar and accidental contact of healthy animals with infected blood/body fluids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active surveillance</th>
<th></th>
<th>Passive surveillance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Season</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3270</td>
<td>3273</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3453</td>
<td>3460</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8157</td>
<td>8167</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Increased surveillance activity (search for dead wild boar) in the summer is recommended to identify potentially new areas of ASF occurrence
Situation in pigs

Transmission (22 & 23): indirect from wild boar

Transmission (21): by human activities

No disease circulation in the northern cluster

3 new outbreaks in the southern cluster
Epidemiological situation

„Northern cluster” – spread due to illegal activities

„Southern cluster” – spread connected with ASF in wild boar population and due to illegal activities
For all the outbreaks in the “northern cluster” human activities were identified as the source of the disease.

In 3 outbreaks of the “southern cluster” wild boar involvement is indicated as the primary source (siemiatycki district); other outbreaks are most probably caused by human activities (illegal trade in pigs and pig products; low biosecurity in small scale farms, even swill feeding in own-consumption production).

Law enforcement agencies preliminarily identified the source of infection (human factor) in majority of the outbreaks (investigation is still ongoing).
Measures implemented

• Standard measures set up in Directive 2002/60/EC
• Decision was taken to kill all the pigs in the localisations where more than one outbreak has been recently detected [in progress]
In the areas indicated in Annex to decision 2014/709/EU and WAMTA there are several measures aimed to control the wild boar population.

The measures apply to app. 30K wild boar present in the area.
Main goal is to decrease number of wild boar. This is achieved by combination of normal hunting and additional „sanitary shooting”. The latter measures aim to achieve density of 0.5 wild boar per sq. km. App. 8K wild boar will be shot in addition to the normal hunts.

In that area a winter feed ban was also introduced.

Hunters receive a financial incentive for a wild boar shot, in particular female.

Payment has been introduced for finding dead wild boar (for hunters and forest rangers).
Recently a discussion was started to assess the possibility to enlarge that area to the biggest river in Poland (Vistula).

Additional 40-50K wild boar should be present in the new area (app. 80K in total). Additional 10K wild boar will be subject to the reduction efforts (18K in total).
Measures to be implemented

- Establishment of a new Part III zone
- Enlargement of Part III zone
- Enlargement of the existing Part II zone (to connect the existing Part II with the new Part III)
- Establish a buffer (Part I) around the new Part III
ASF eradication

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Thank you for your attention