



Europe – lessons learnt in managing and containing ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs and principals for restocking

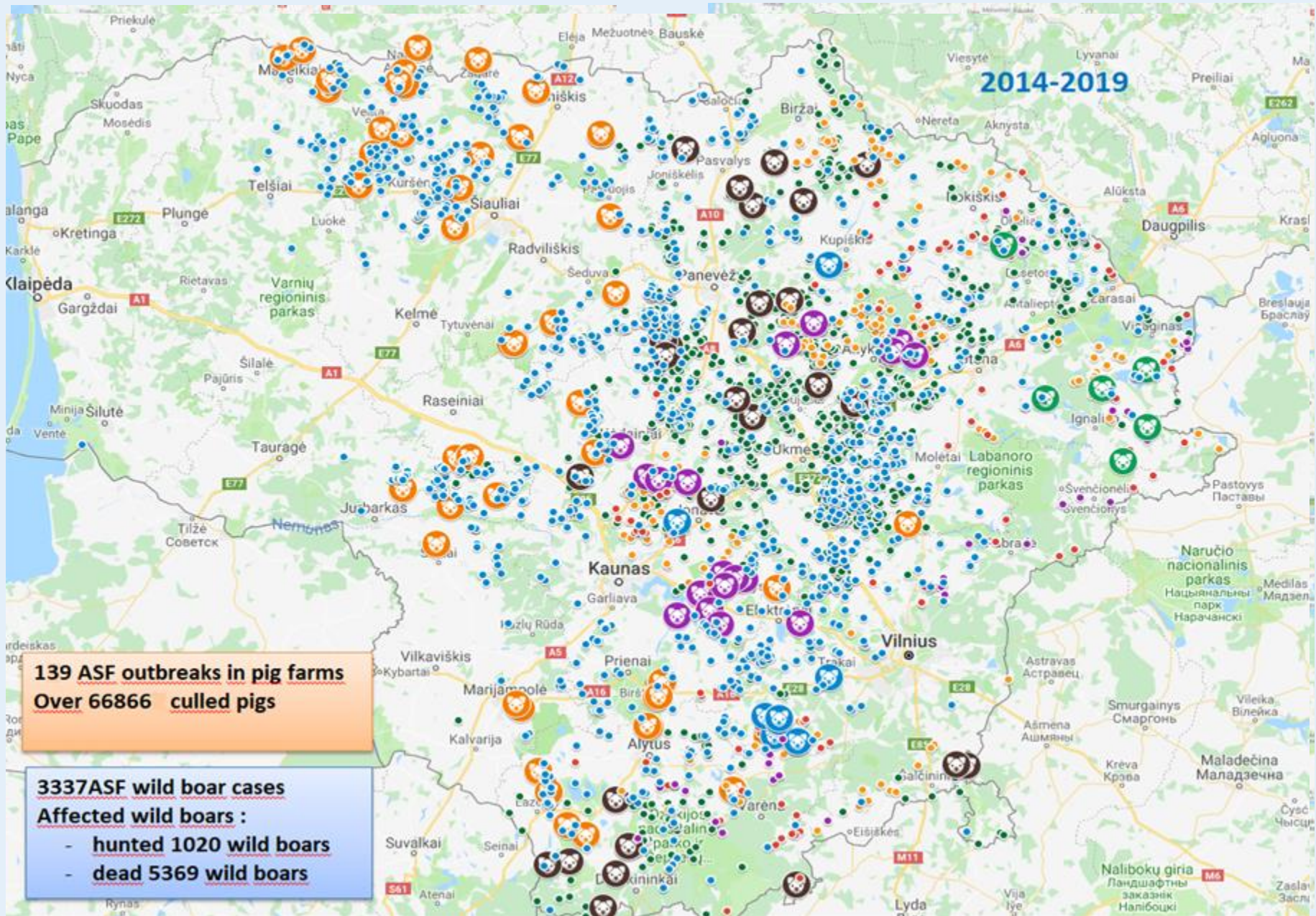
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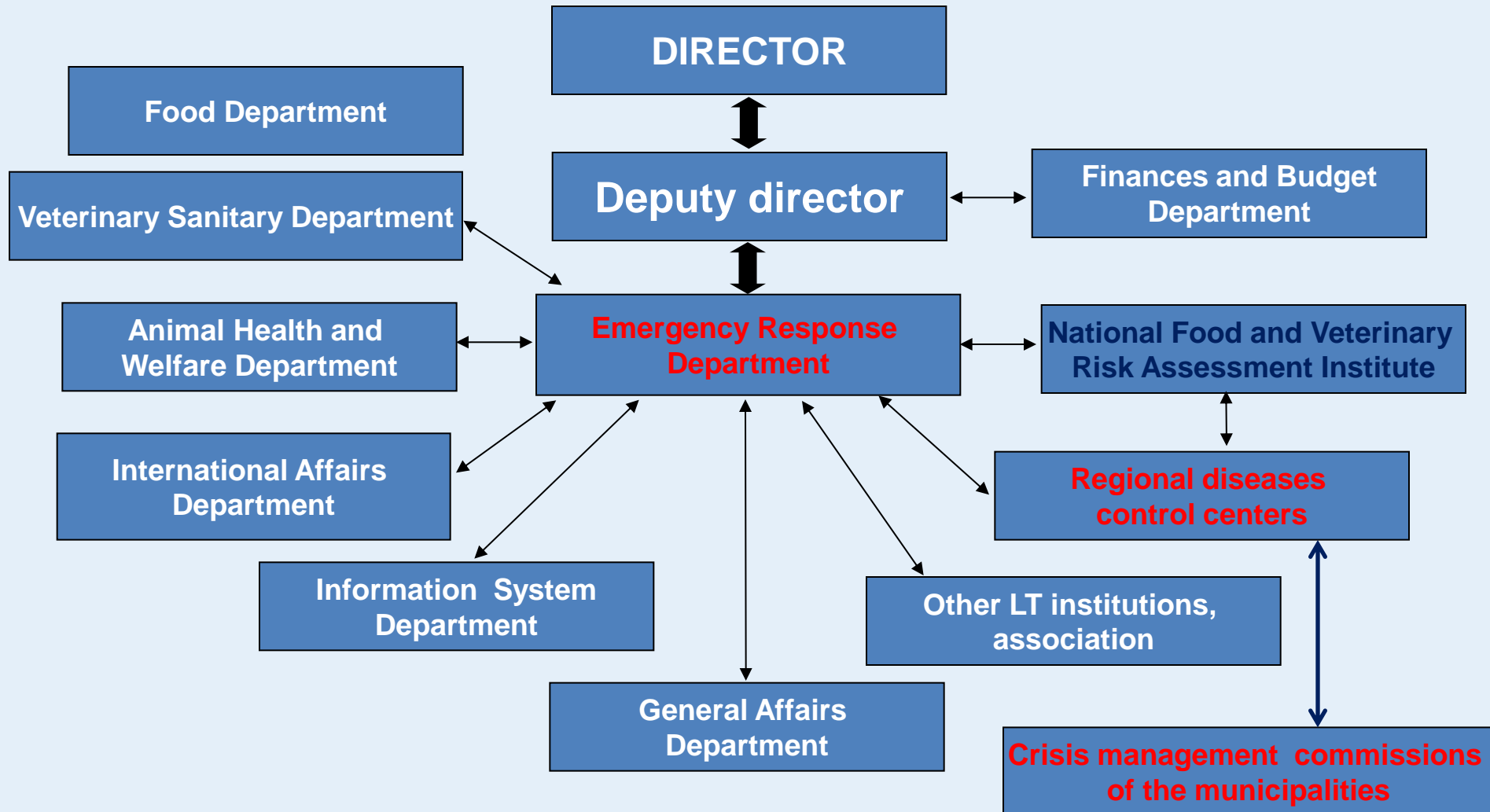
EU Legislation and guidelines

- **Council Directive 2002/60/EC** laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever
- **Commission Decision 2003/422/EC** approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual
- **Commission Decision 2013/426/EU** laying down measures to prevent the introduction into the Union of ASF from certain third countries.
- **Commission Decision 2014/709/EU** laying down ASF regionalization principals in EU
- ✓ **SANCO/7112/2015** Principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalisation
- ✓ **SANCO/7113/2015** Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU.

ASF evolution in Lithuania 2014-2019



Scheme in emergency situation



Actions when ASF outbreak is suspected or confirmed

- Official ban to move pigs
- Traceability of transported pigs/farms in contacts
- Setting protection (3 km) and surveillance (10 km) zones
- Activation of contingency plan:
 - Control point of entrance to outbreak farm
 - Epidemiological investigation
 - Culling
 - Destruction of carcasses (burial, ABP rendering plant, incineration)
 - Disinfection
- Preventive pig slaughter in back yard farms without biosecurity

Control of movements

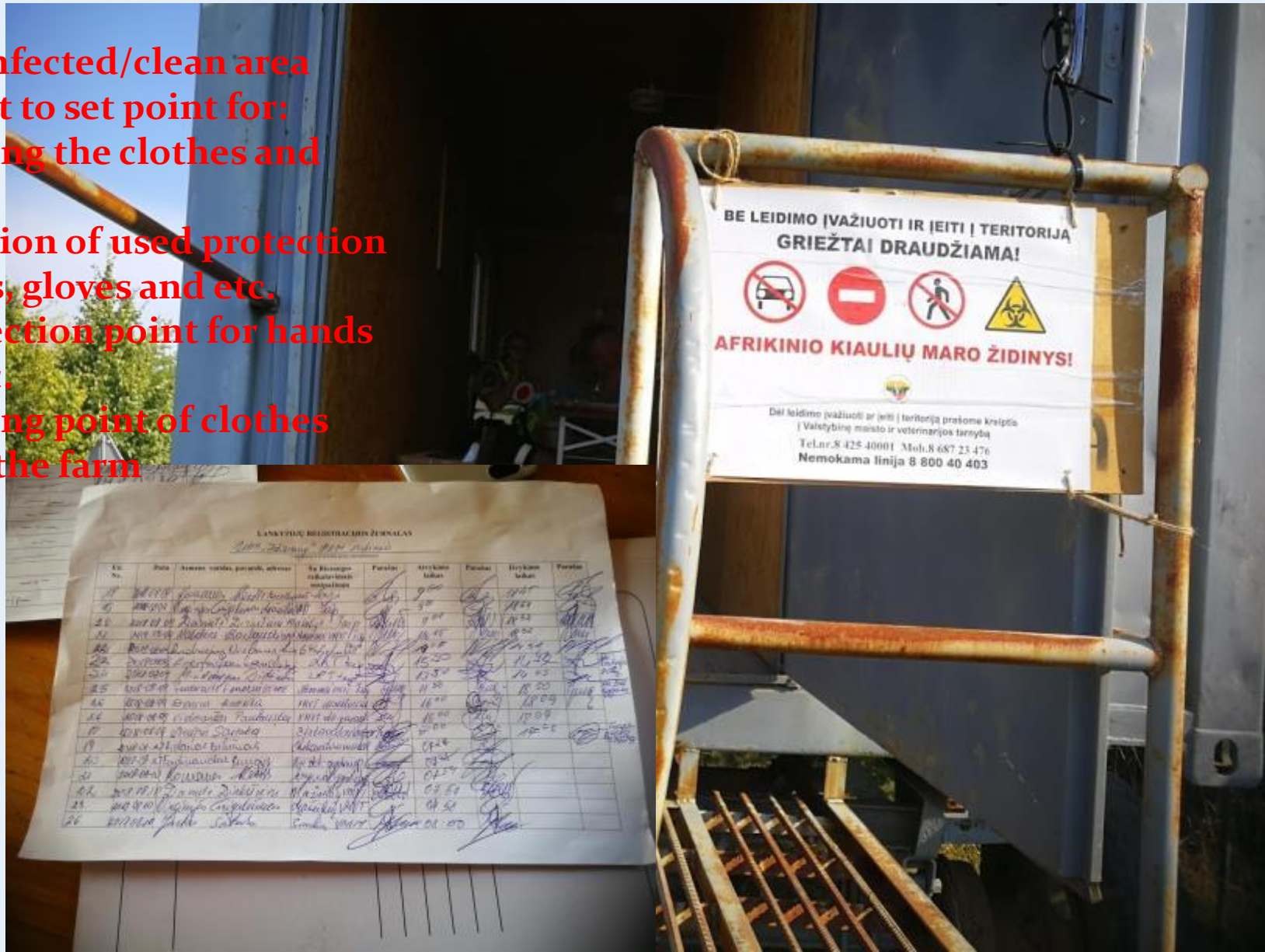


ENTRANCE CONTROL

Zoning: infected/clean area

Important to set point for:

- Changing the clothes and boots
- Collection of used protection clothes, gloves and etc.
- Disinfection point for hands and etc.
- Changing point of clothes inside the farm





Domestic pigs culling in case of ASF outbreak

- **Challenge:**
How to manage pigs culling

Captive bolt



Electrical stunning equipment



CO2 Gas



Challenge:

How to manage pigs disposal



Rendering/incineration

Burial on site;



Burning on site (??!!)

Burial on site



Principles and procedures for cleansing, disinfection

- Disinfection during the culling
- Primary disinfection (24 h)
- Final cleaning and disinfection (7 days)
- Done by special designated disinfection companies
- Disinfection of contaminated bedding, manure and slurry:
 - manure and used bedding must be stacked to heat, sprayed with disinfectant and left for at least 42 days or destroyed by burning or burying;
 - slurry must be stored for at least 60 days after the last addition of infective material, unless the competent authorities authorize a reduced storage period for slurry which has been effectively treated in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian so as to ensure the destruction of the virus.









Preventive slaughter of pigs

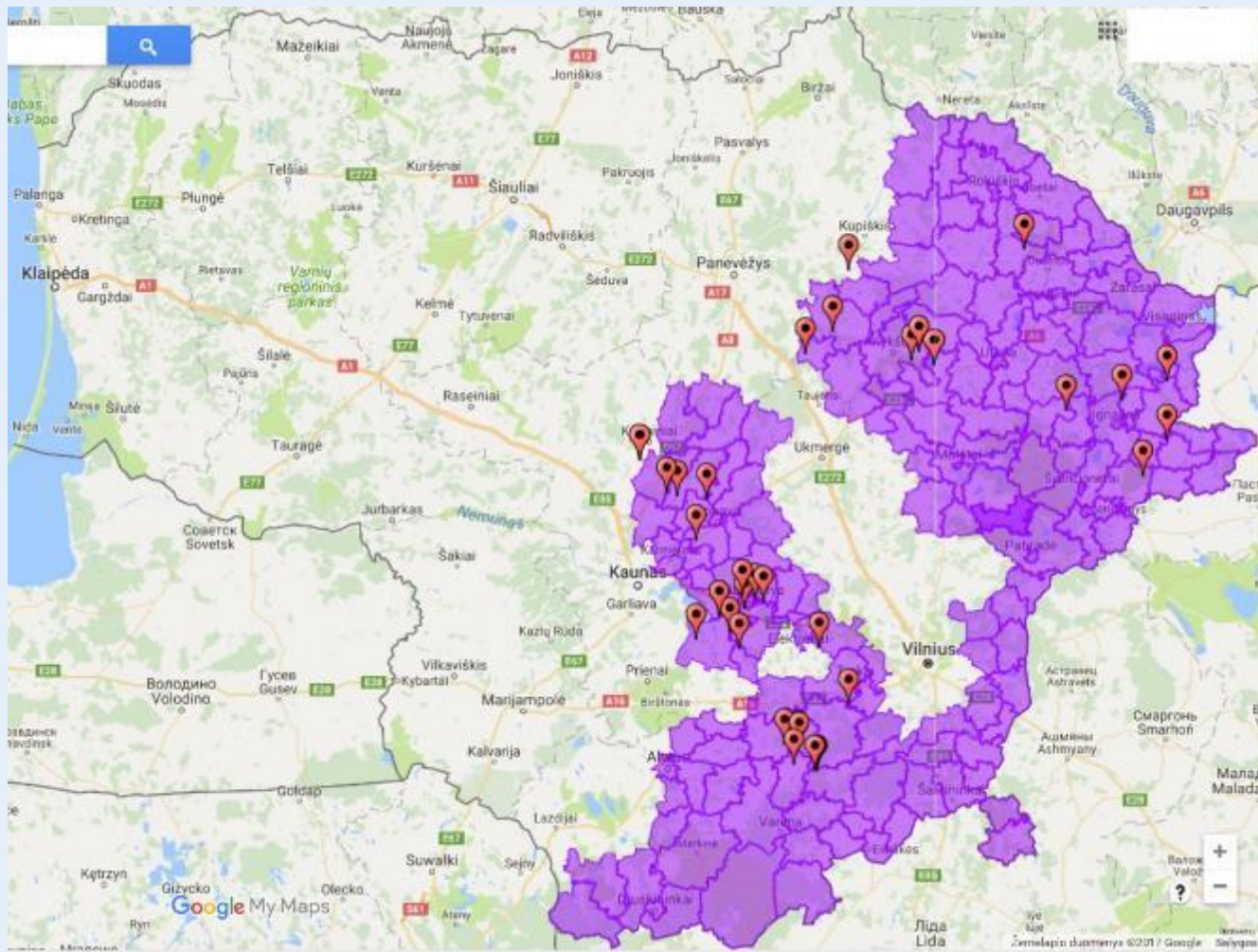
Actions in the areas at highest risk of ASF spread:

- Non-commercial farms are inspected
- All keepers of non-commercial farms do not complying with biosecurity rules informed about their obligation to slaughter all pigs kept for own consumption till the set deadline
- Samples are taken by official or authorized veterinarian after inspection of slaughtered pigs
- After reception of negative lab result for ASF, meat can be used for own consumption only
- Farmers receive compensation (and obligation not to rise pigs for one year)

Preventive slaughter in the areas, where ASF spread in the domestic pig holdings



- 2013-2400 pigs
- 2014-17030
- 2015-1514
- 2016-3712
- 2017 – 1850
- 2018 – 311



Restructurization of pig sector in Lithuania

Data of 2017

In total		Number of pigs from 1 to 10		Number of pigs from 11 to 100		Number of pigs from 101 to 500		Number of pigs from 501 to 1000		Number of pigs over 1001	
Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs
16873	596593	16370	53780	419	8853	20	4566	14	9747	50	519647

Data of 2018

In total		Number of pigs from 1 to 10		Number of pigs from 11 to 100		Number of pigs from 101 to 500		Number of pigs from 501 to 1000		Number of pigs over 1001	
Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs
13625	559756	13190	40608	379	7978	17	4169	5	3326	34	503675

Data of 2019

In total		Number of pigs from 1 to 10		Number of pigs from 11 to 100		Number of pigs from 101 to 500		Number of pigs from 501 to 1000		Number of pigs over 1001	
Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs	Heard	Pigs
9750	540558	9406	26732	271	5698	20	4871	7	5428	46	497829

State support of restructurization

- Compensations for the farmers for acquisition of other farmed animals up 75 percent of animal value (cattle, sheep, goats, poultry)
- Support for preventive slaughter of pigs
- Support for improvement of biosecurity measures for the commercial farms

Repopulation of pig farm

Conditions

- Before the reintroduction farms need to fulfill the **national biosecurity requirements**
- The farmers must send official request to SFVS and also send supporting documents - Technological plan of growing of sentinel pigs
- Then farms will be inspected and if the results of inspection are favorable they can get the permission to reintroduce
- Reintroduction of pigs to holdings shall not take place until at least 40 days after completion of the cleansing, disinfection (efficiency of disinfection is controlled by taking and testing swab samples, presence of *Enterobacteriaceae*)

Repopulation of pig farm

Introduction of pigs

- Sentinel pigs shall be placed, in accordance with the SFVS approved technological plan
- The source of sentinel pigs – farm with high biosecurity
- Sentinel pigs should be placed in all stables of the farm
- Information about health status regularly is submitted to district SFVS, inspection on spot
- Passive surveillance is activated
- After 45 days samples are taken and tested for the presence of antibodies
- If none of the pigs has developed antibodies against African swine fever virus, full repopulation may then take place

Source of stock

- Registered commercial farms with high biosecurity protection controlled by SFVS
- For back yard and small farms– registered and controlled by SFVS other small commercial farms with high biosecurity (11-1000 pigs)
- For movement of any stock veterinary certification is applied

Repopulation after preventive slaughter of pigs in back-yard farms

- If, in certain regions of Lithuania were keepers of non-commercial (back-yard) farms were forced to slaughter all pigs kept for own consumption for ASF control purpose, the procedure is following:
- The farmers must send official request to SFVS
- Then such farms will be inspected for biosecurity measures and if the results of inspection are favorable they can get the permission to reintroduce



Main challenges (restocking)

- For backyards or small commercial farms:
 - After one year very few farms ask permission for restocking;
 - Difficulties to get piglets
 - State support is important to change from pig growing to other type of farming
- For commercial farms:
 - ✓ Long process for cleaning and disinfection (slurry, waste water)
 - ✓ Deficiencies in biosecurity
 - ✓ Lack of experienced staff



Thank you for your
attention!