

# **African swine fever in Lithuania 2016**

**Vilnius, 28 November 2016**

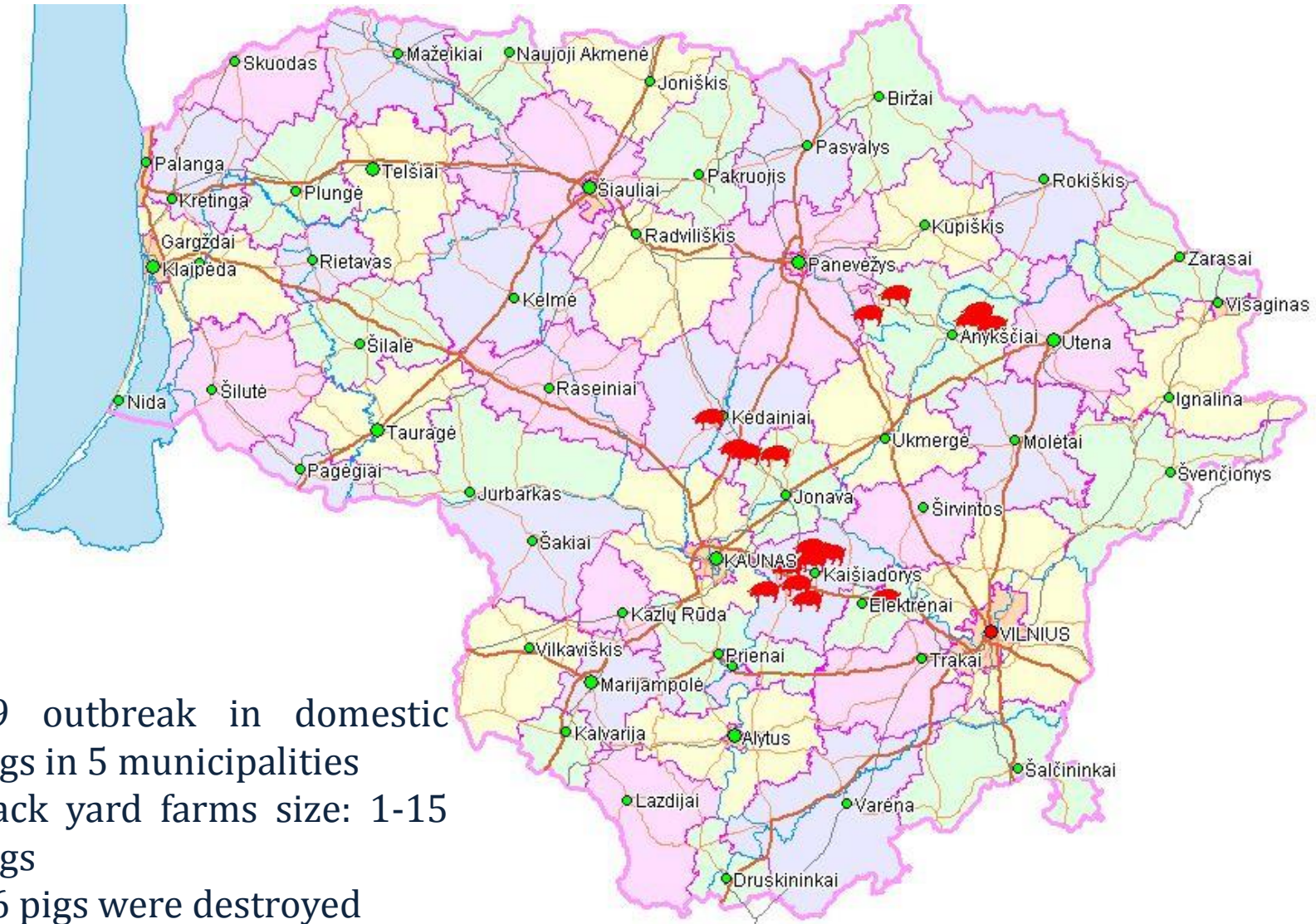
**Lithuania**

**Vidmantas PAULAUSKAS, DVM, PhD**

# ASF Control plan for 2016-2020 in Lithuania

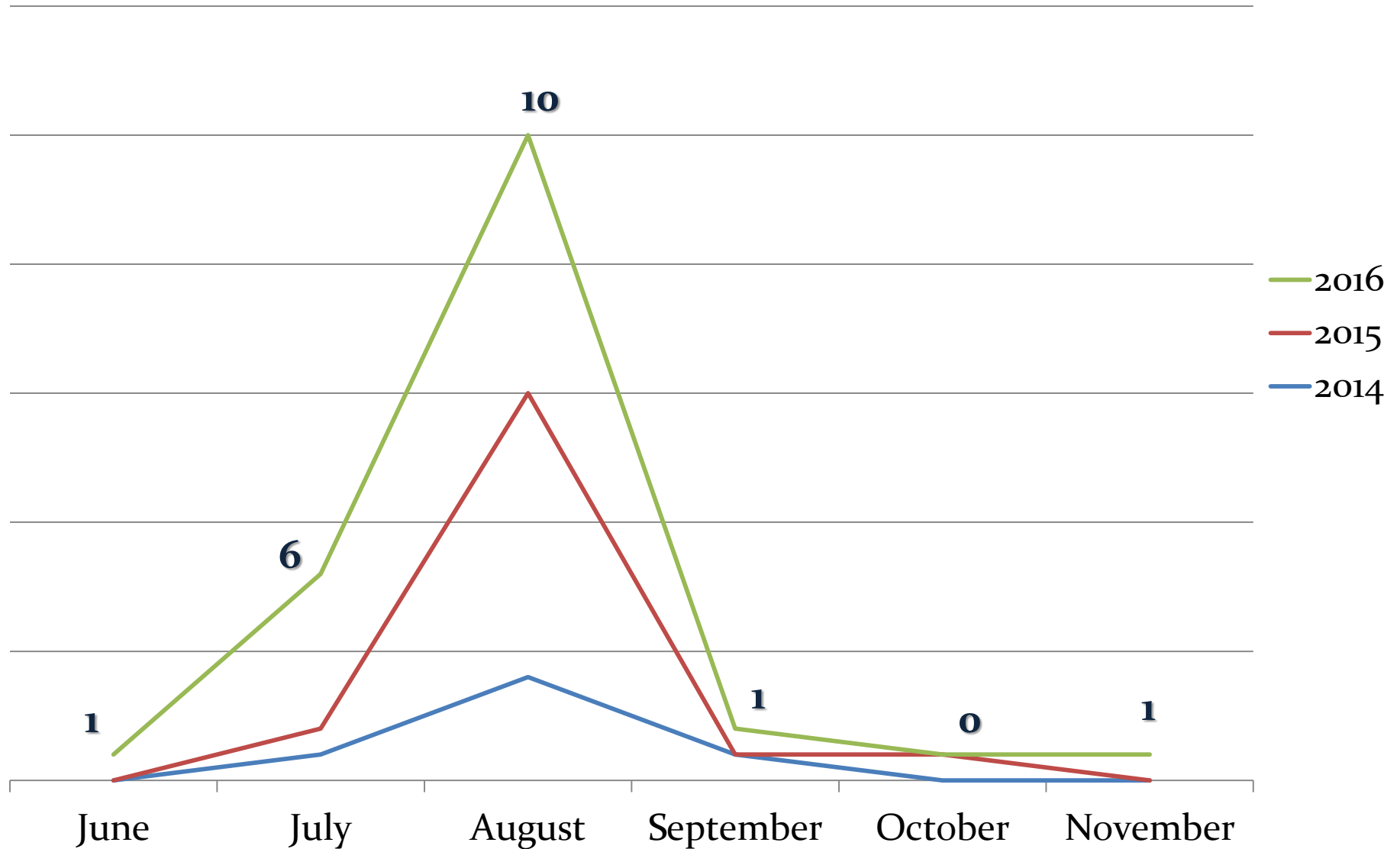
- Non-commercial farms (back yards):
  - Biosecurity;
  - Movement.
- Commercial farms:
  - Biosecurity;
  - Movement;
  - Trade.
- Hunters and hunting:
  - Surveillance;
  - Hunting management (feed ban, targeted hunting, regulation of population);
  - Biosafety requirement for hunting grounds.
- Information campaign:
  - Non – commercial farms;
  - Commercial farms;
  - Hunters;
  - Others.
- Border control (personal luggage);
- Compensation (domestic pigs, wild boars);
- Emergency measures.

# 19 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs

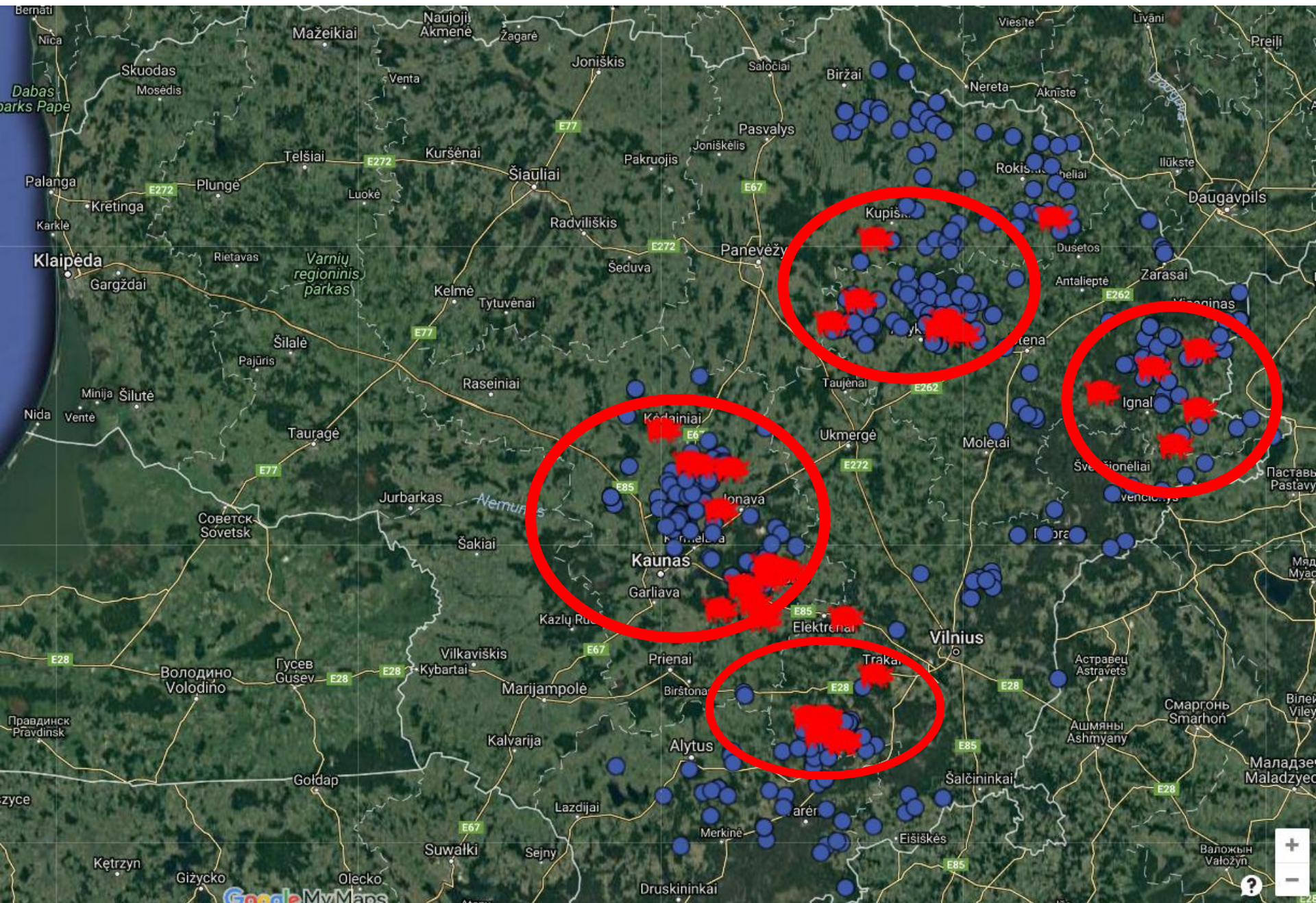


- 19 outbreak in domestic pigs in 5 municipalities
- Back yard farms size: 1-15 pigs
- 76 pigs were destroyed

# ASF Outbreaks timeline

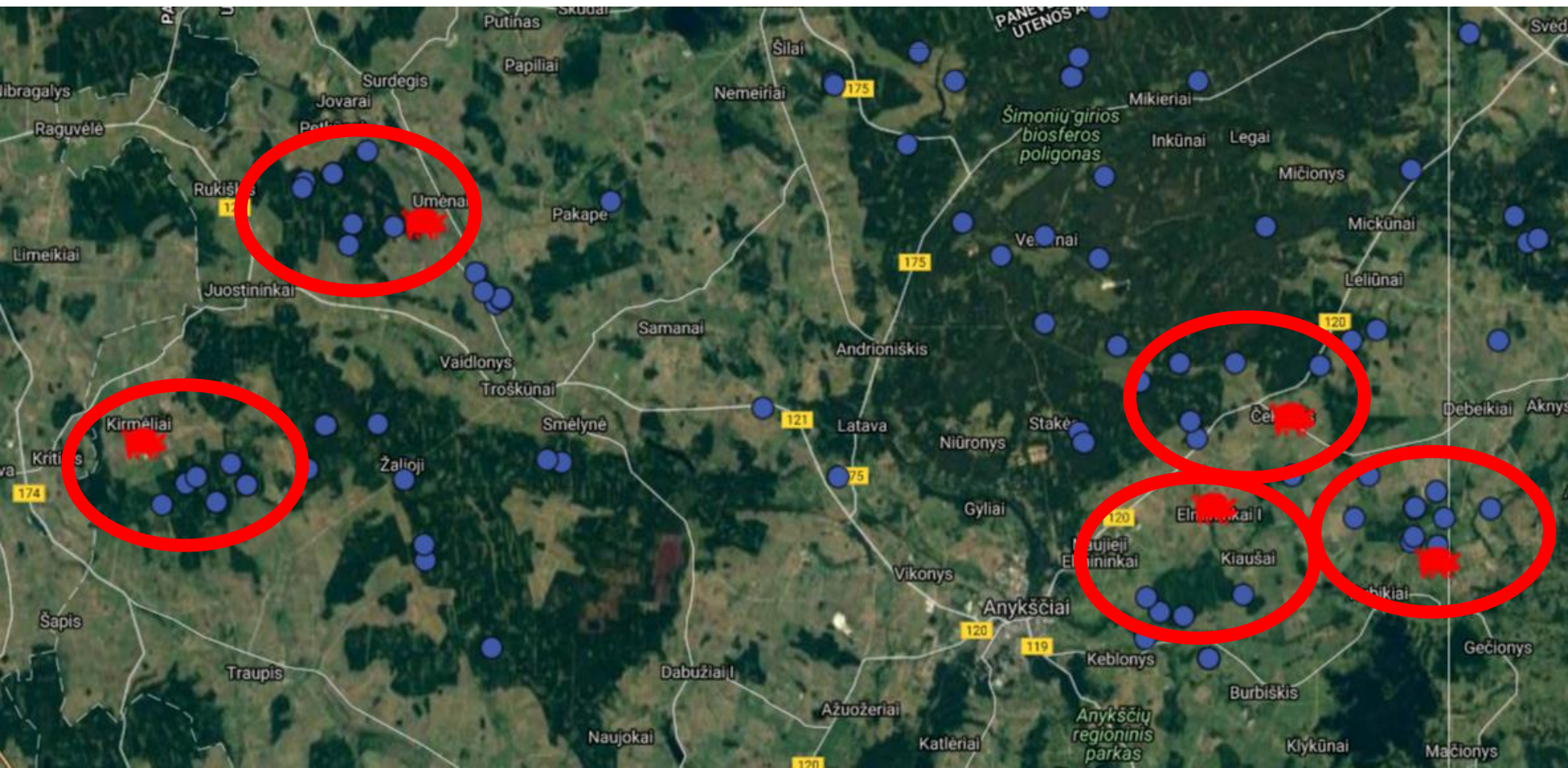


# ASF outbreaks - case dependence



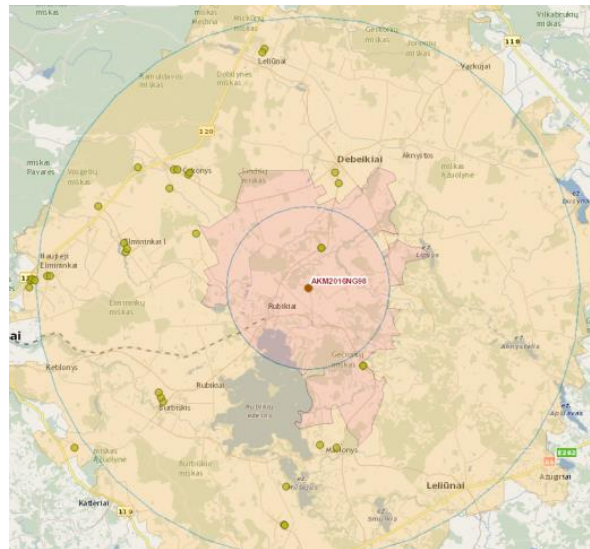
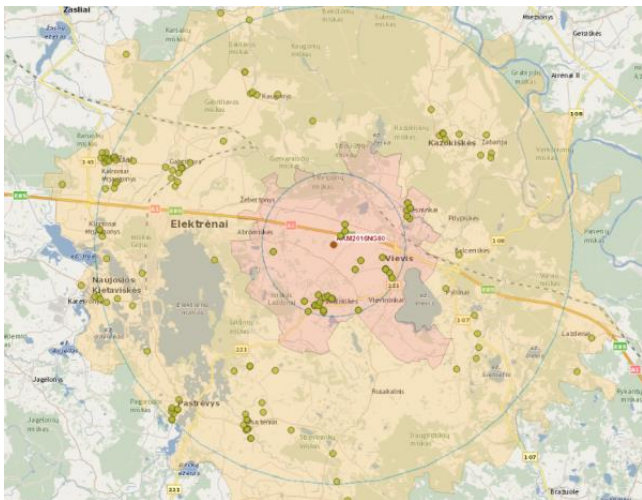
# Possible ways of virus introduction

- Lack of biosecurity measures in the non-commercial farms;
- Indirect or direct contact with infected (dead) wild boars;



# Measures taken due to outbreaks of ASF

- Eradication of the ASF 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 – domestic pigs and wild boar;
- Preventive slaughter of pigs in the non-commercial farms;
- Biosafety control in pig farms;
- Ban of all pig markets in the entire country.



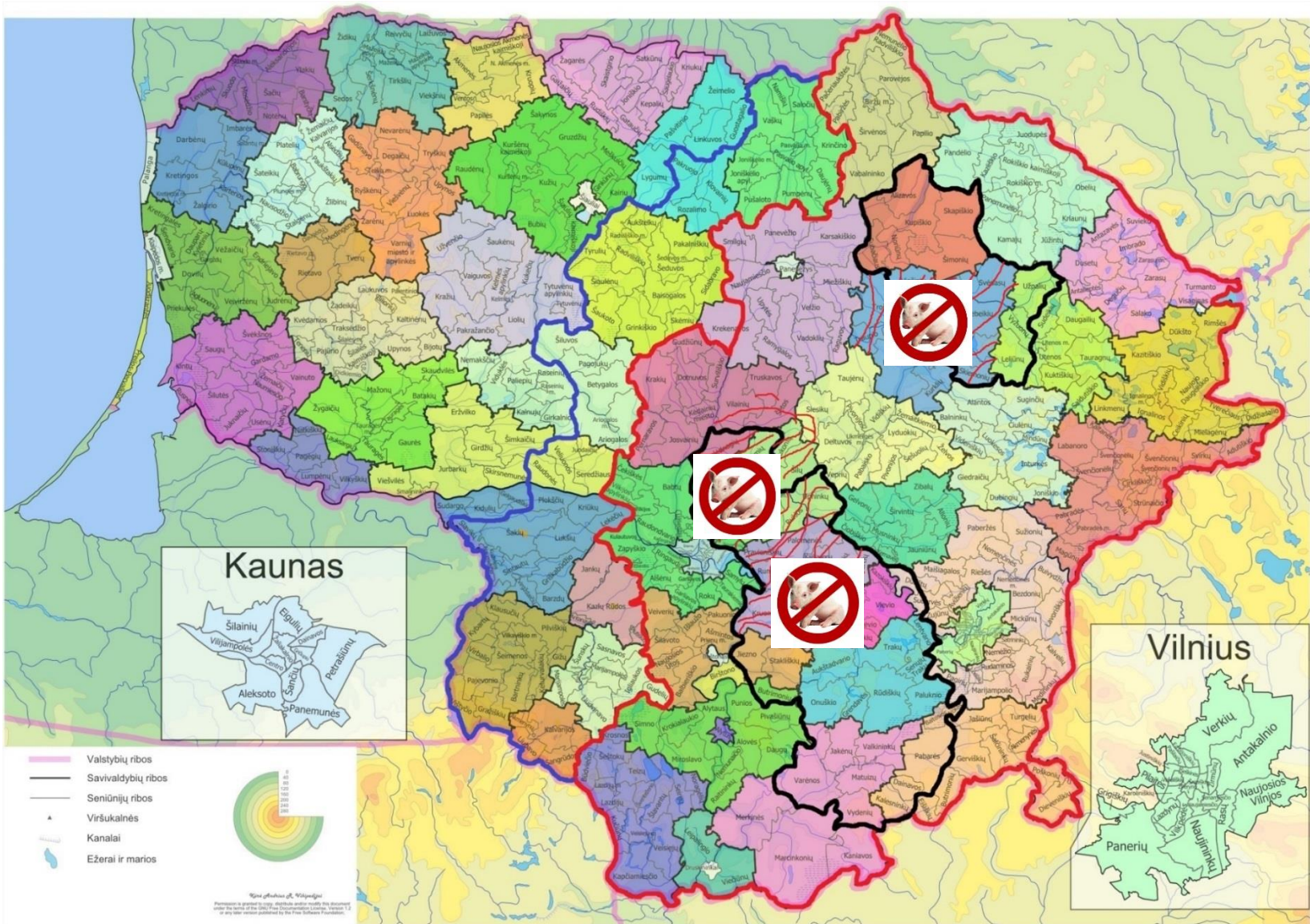
# Preventive slaughter of pigs in 2016

The following actions are performed in 2 districts and 5 parishes of district municipalities due to a number of ASF outbreaks and due to close proximity to a number of ASF cases in wild boar (3168 pigs will be slaughtered until mid December):

- 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).
-



# Regions were total depopulation (early slaughter) is performed in 2016



# Biosafety control in pig farms

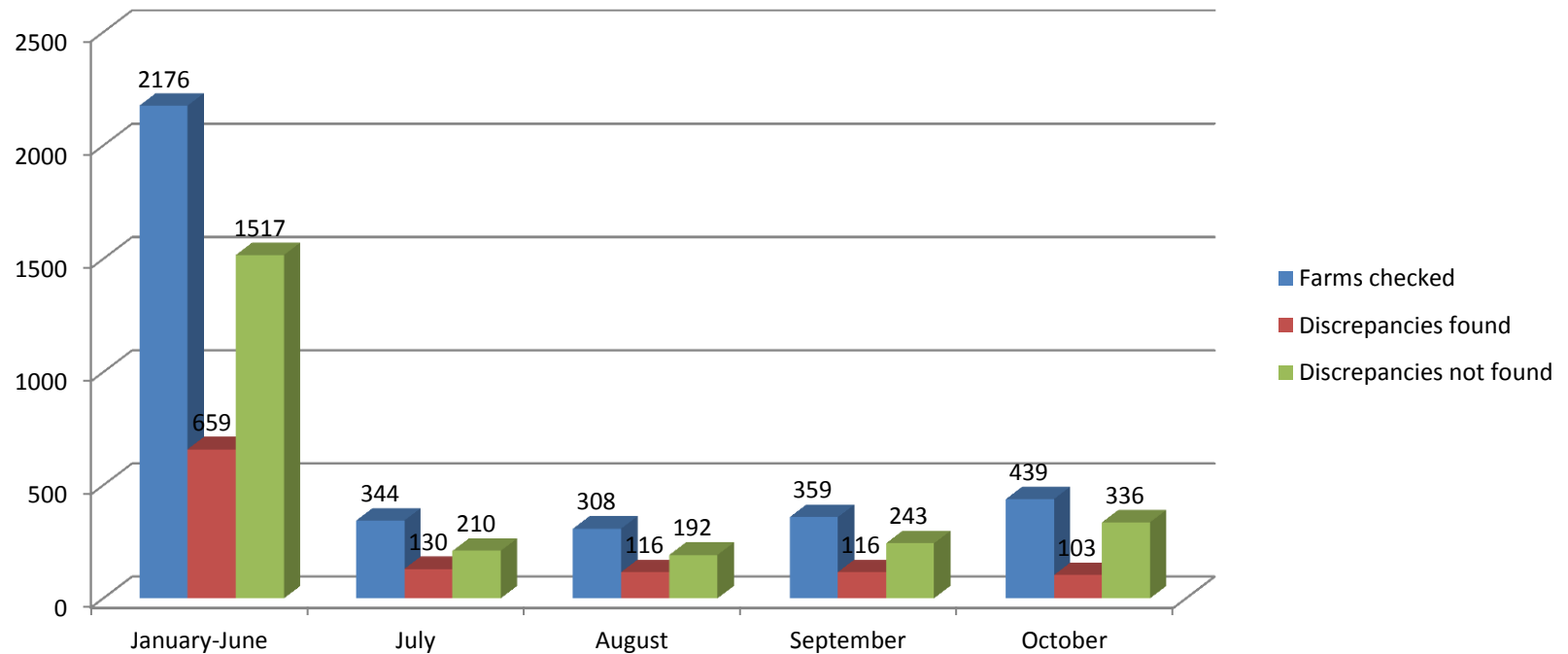
- Commercial farms are inspected once a quarter;
- Non-commercial farms according to legal provisions and capacities of SFVS.



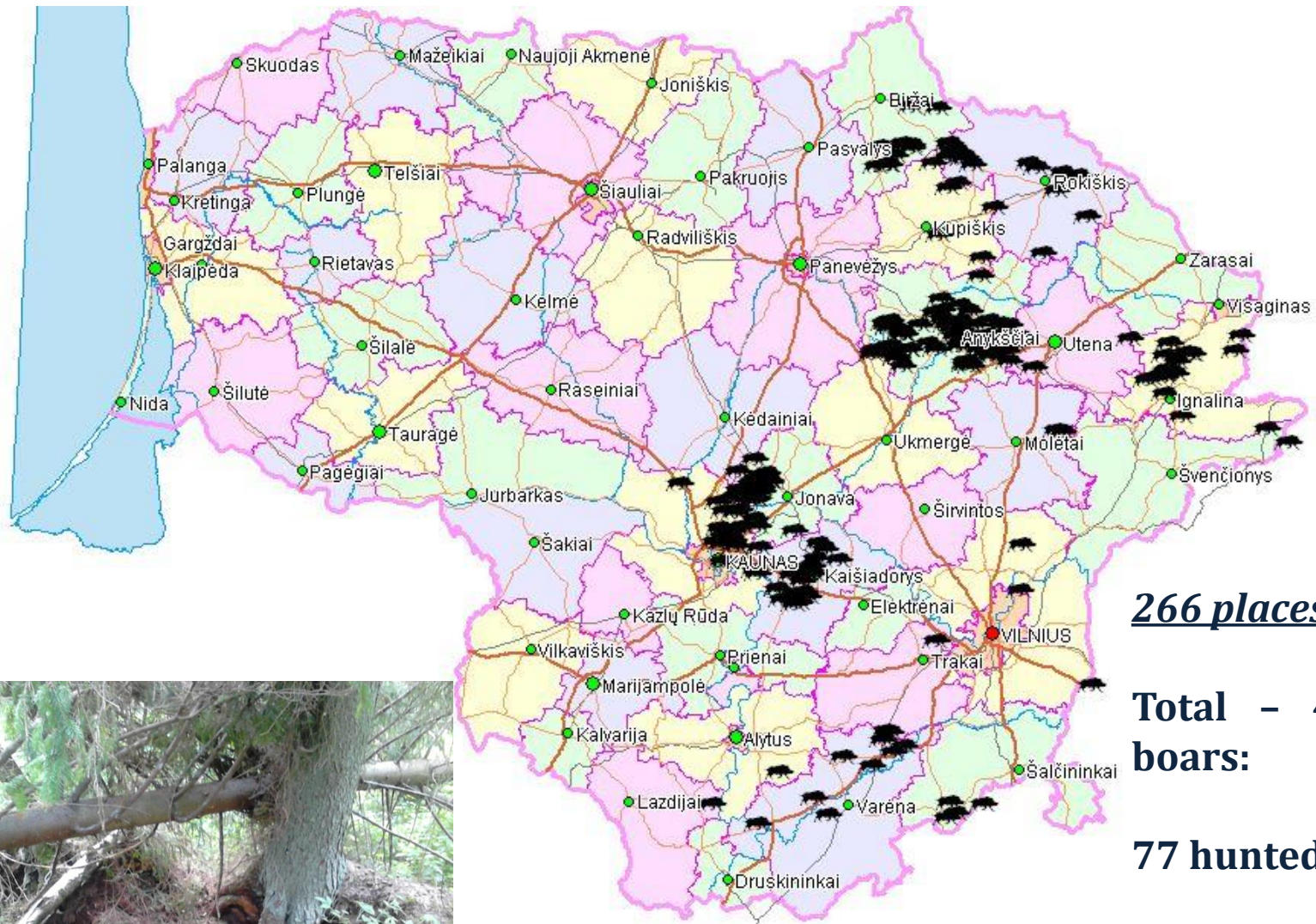
# Inspections of biosafety requirements in the non-commercial pig farms

Inspections performed 01/01/2016 till 01/11/2016

No of non-commercial farms inspected	Complies with biosecurity requirements	Does not fully meet with biosecurity requirements
3626	2498	1124



# ASF cases in wild boars in 2016



# ASF control measures in wild fauna

- Biosecurity requirements for hunter clubs are approved;
- 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;
- All dead wild boars (found dead or killed in road incidents) and all hunted wild boars within infected area are subject to **laboratory tests** for ASF;
- 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.



## Surveillance in wild boar in 2016

Method used	No of tests	Positive findings
ELISA	8767	16
IPT	2510	27
PCR	21818	309

---

# Management of wild boar population

Compensations related to wild boar:

- For found dead wild boar (30 Euro);
- For hunted wild boars females:
  - From 12 to 24 months (50 Euro);
  - Over 24 months (100 Euro).
- For hunted and positive tested wild boar (100 Euro).



# Conclusions

- ASF spread slowly in the wild boar population by natural means – 20-40 km/year;
- Passive surveillance is most effective method of early detection of ASF;
- ASF in wild boars increases in summer months and late autumn – beginning of winter – clear seasonal dependence;
- Finding and removal of wild boar carcasses is essential;
- ASF outbreaks occur due to not appropriate biosecurity - the biosecurity in all type of pig holdings is crucial...



**Thank you for attention!**

---