



Food and
Veterinary Service
Republic of Latvia

ASF epidemiological situation in Latvia – 2018

Mārtiņš Seržants

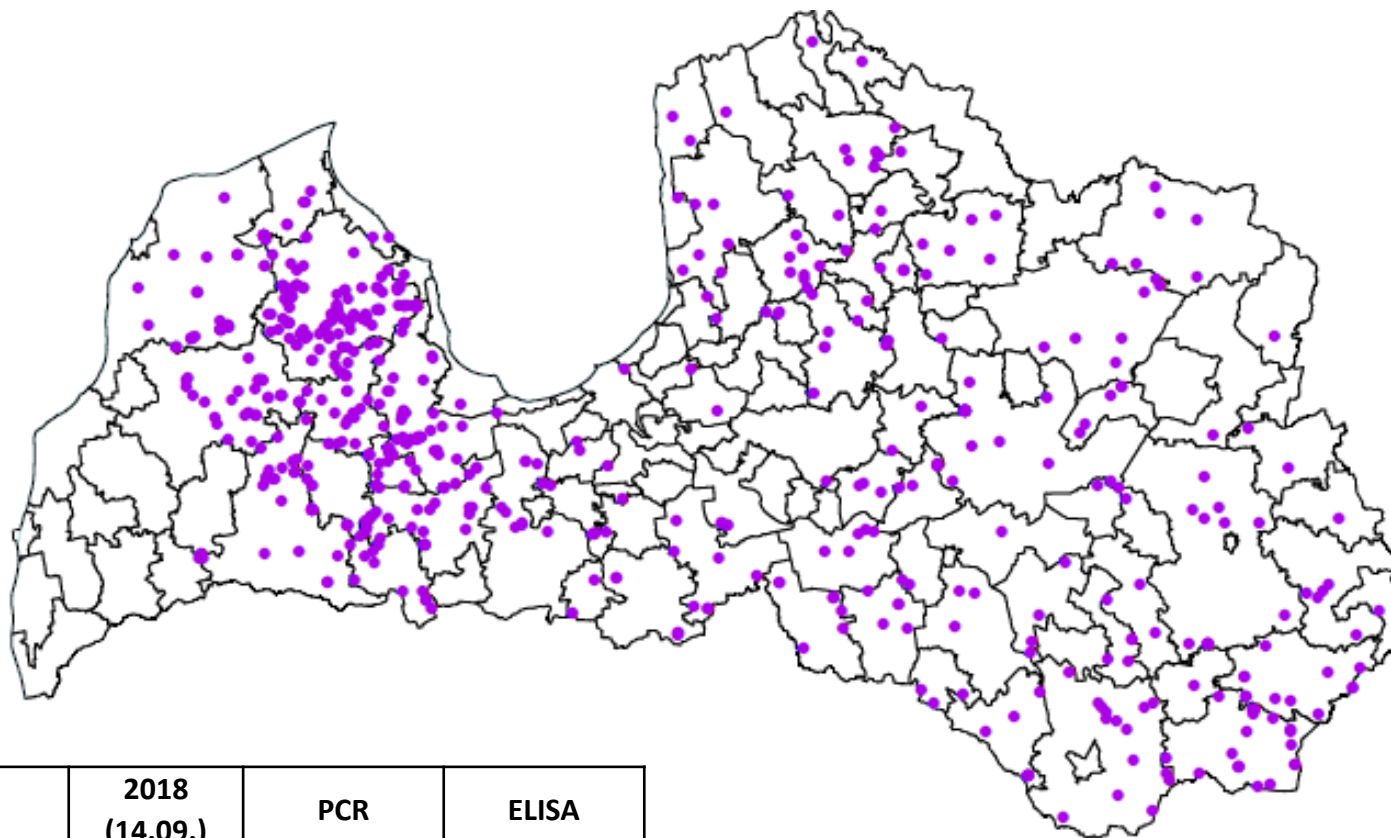
Food and Veterinary service of Latvia

GF TAD`s
Warschau, 24.09.2018.

Wild boar cases in 2018 (14.09.)



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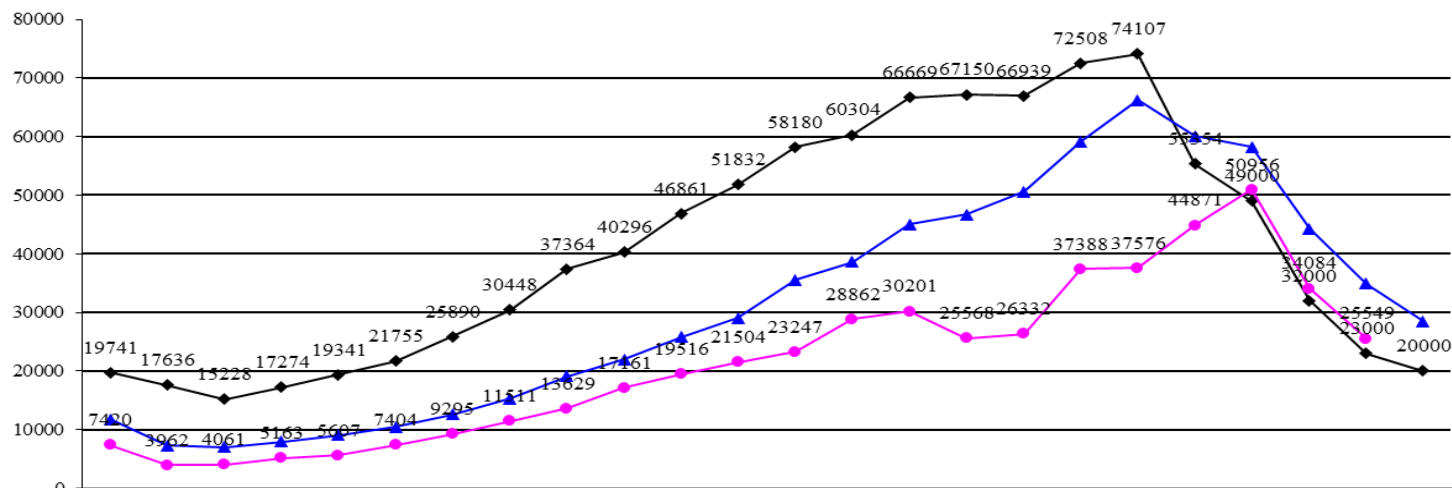
● WB cases 2018

	2018 (14.09.)	PCR	ELISA
Wild boar Tested	8091	8003	7754
Hunted	7761		
Found dead	330		
Wild boar cases	733	448	285
Hunted	469		
Found dead	264		



Dinamic of wild boar population

Meža cūku (*Sus scrofa*) skaita dinamika Latvijā.



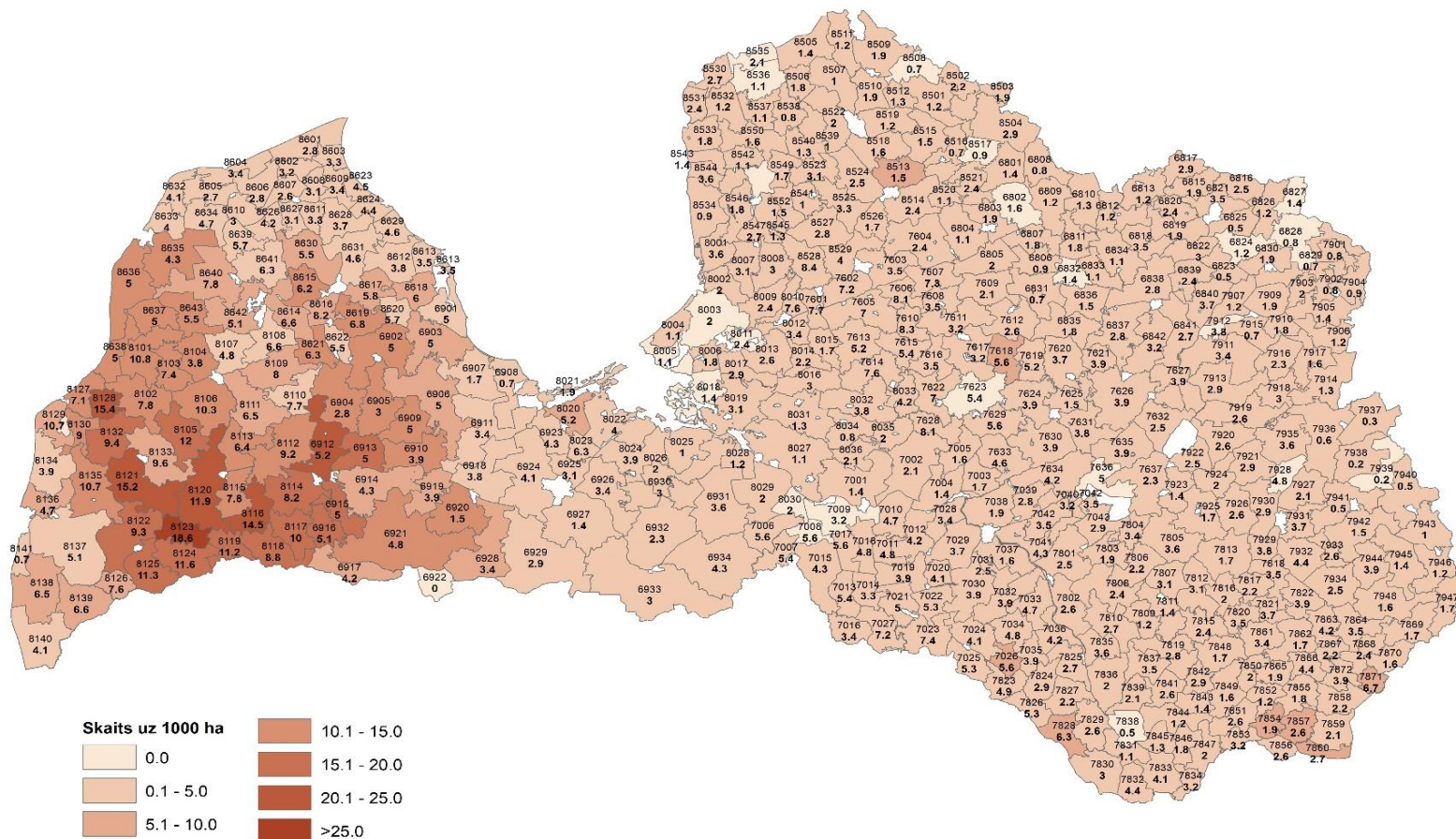
	1995/96.	1996/97.	1997/98.	1998/99.	1999/00.	2000/01.	2001/02.	2002/03.	2003/04.	2004/05.	2005/06.	2006/07.	2007/08.	2008/09.	2009/10.	2010/11.	2011/12.	2012/13.	2013/14.	2014/15.	2015/16.	2016/17.	2017/18.	2018/19.
—●— novērtēts	19741	17636	15228	17274	19341	21755	25890	30448	37364	40296	46861	51832	58180	60304	66669	67150	66939	72508	74107	55354	49000	32000	23000	20000
—▲— limits	11778	7270	7037	7939	9120	10474	12598	15309	19097	22016	25796	29050	35576	38643	44983	46652	50582	59170	66198	60093	58189	44245	34888	28510
—●— nomedīts	7420	3962	4061	5163	5607	7404	9295	11511	13629	17161	19516	21504	23247	28862	30201	25568	26332	37388	37576	44871	50956	34084	25549	



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Hunting bag

2017/2018 hunting season



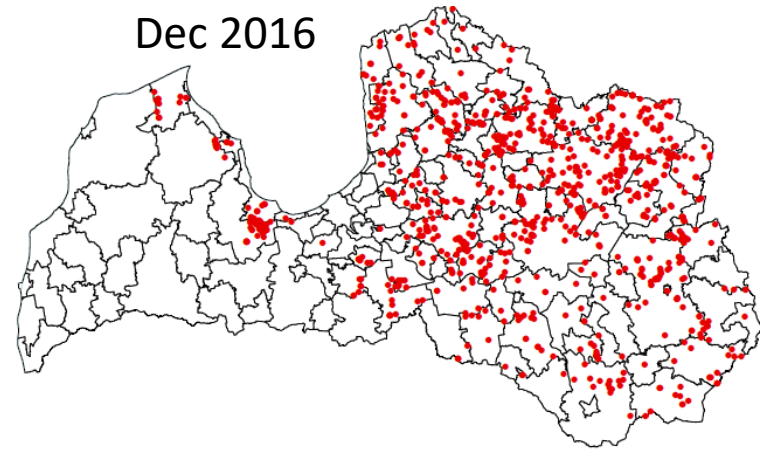


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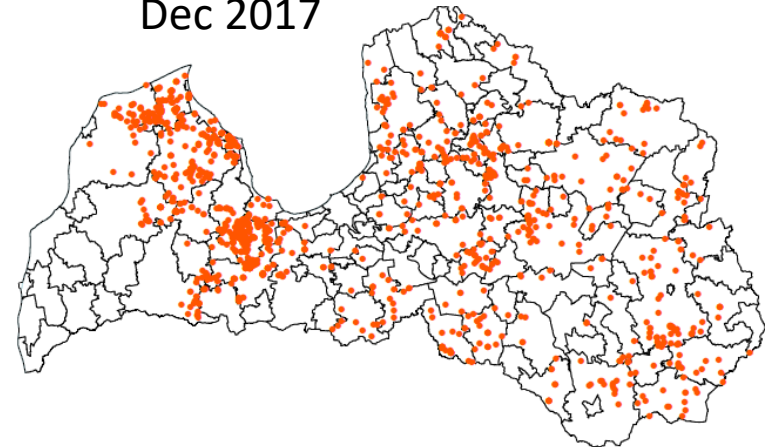
Long distance «jumps» not identified since 2016!

- Awareness
- Game hygiene
- Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 226 «Regulation on the complex of biosecurity during hunting»

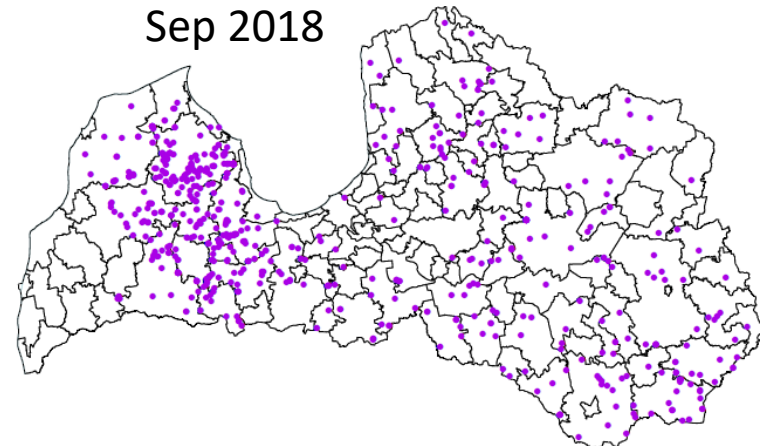
Dec 2016



Dec 2017



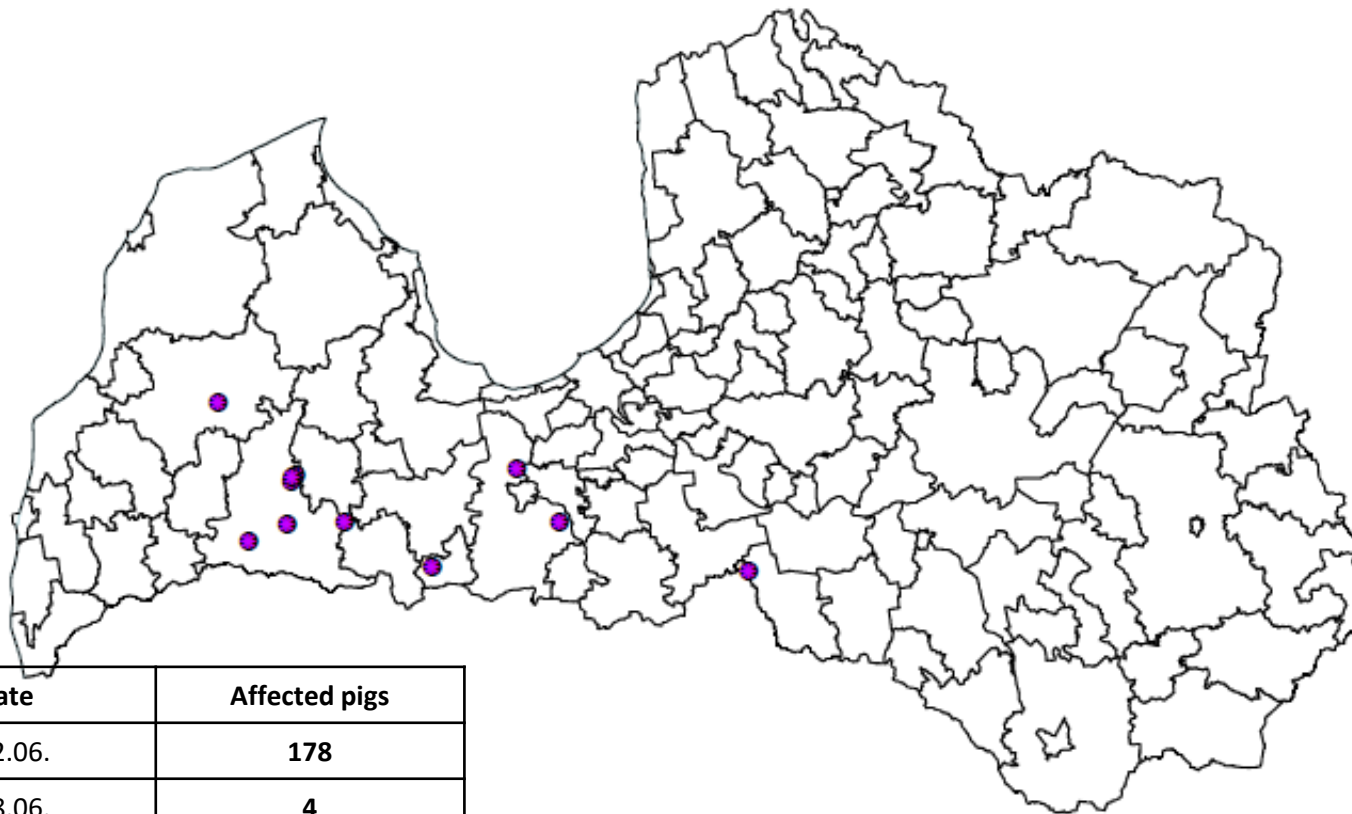
Sep 2018



Outbreaks in 2018 (14.09.)



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Outbreak	Date	Affected pigs
No 1	12.06.	178
No 2	18.06.	4
No 3	25.06.	11
No 4	06.07.	27
No 5	10.07.	5
No 6	14.07.	16
No 7	24.07.	20
No 8	02.08.	16438
No 9	06.08.	2
No 10	15.08.	4

 Outbreaks in 2018



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Outbreaks in 2018

Secondary outbreaks were not identified.

Outbreaks were localised mainly in recently infected wild boar areas.

Summary of Results of epidemiological inquiring:

Infected wild boar in particular area

No direct contact to wild boar.

Few weaknesses in the biosecurity were identified

Hypothesis - indirect contact with wild boar through contaminated environment (bedding material etc.).



Conclusions

Virus in environment is a permanent risk for pig industry.

Wild boar population recover = increase the number of susceptible animals.

Increase knowledge about wild boars as ASF reservoir.

Permanent society awareness!



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Thank you for your attention!