GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Standing Group of Experts on ASF in Europe
under the GF-TADs umbrella

14th meeting (SGE ASF14)
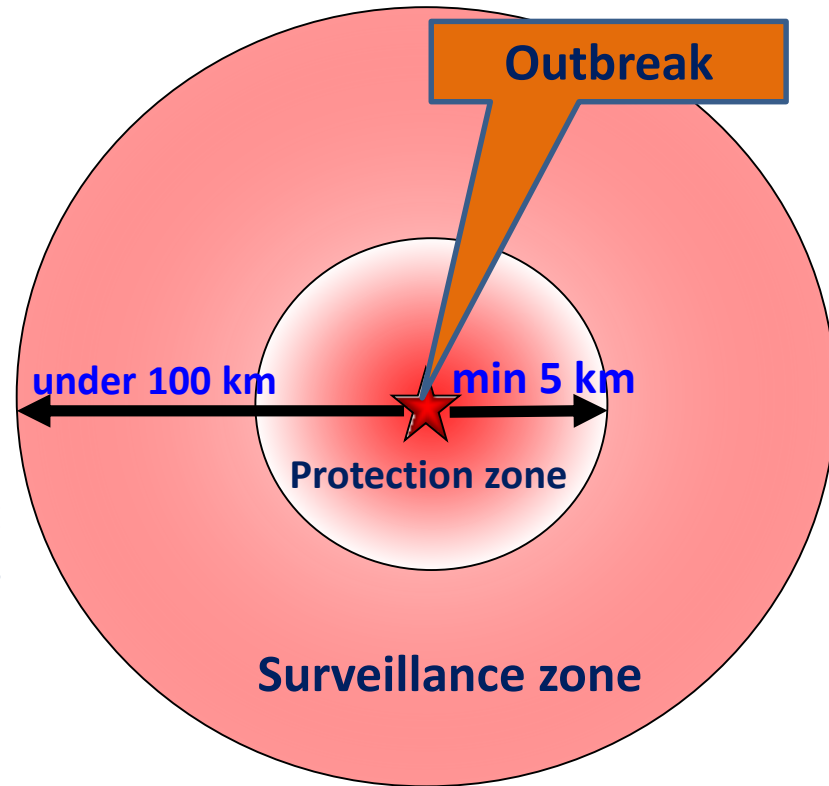
Sofia, 10 and 11 September 2019

Outbreak investigation and relevant data collection – domestic pigs and wild boar *example Russia*

Alexey Igolkin (ARRIAH)

Regulations

«Rules for the organization of preventive, diagnostic, restrictive and other measures, the establishment and abolition of quarantine and other restrictions aimed at the prevention and elimination of foci of ASF» #213, 31/05/2016

- The geographical delimitation **protection and surveillance** zones must take into account the administrative borders and natural barriers, where will be taken the surveillance and control measures that can stop animal disease virus spreading.

- **Protection zone** will have a radius of a minimum **5** km, having the centre into outbreak, and the **surveillance zone** will have a radius of a **minimum under 100** km, having the same centre.

- **These two zones** might be enlarged, not necessary as a circle, but as any other geometrical form, varying with natural barriers and the administrative borders.

Outbreak

under 100 km   **min 5 km**

Protection zone

Surveillance zone

First of all

1) Veterinarian is manager or police???

First of all

1) Veterinarian is manager or bloodhound???

2) Veterinarian should set a goal and understand what he should to do:
- define tasks,
- appoint executors,
- control the execution.

To define the tasks you need to set a goal, which will help to solve the following issues:

Questions...

- What and when was the source of ASF?

- What and how long worked mechanism spread of disease?

- Is this the first outbreak?

- What has to do with the outbreak, and where else could it have gone?

- What do you need to do to prevent the spread?

- What are the resources and conditions? (people, Finance, geography, time of year, social moment of outbreak)

- It's the end?

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- What are the resources and conditions? (people, Finance, geography, time of year, social moment of outbreak)

- It's the end? ...as usual....No :((

Outbreaks of ASF

- Wild boars/domestic pigs carcasses

- Back yard holding

- Pig farm holding

The survey (data collection and analysis) is carried out only by the veterinary specialist assigned to this territory together with the representative of administration and police

Wild boar

1. federal (specially protected natural territories) - submission to Rosprirodnadzor - **hunting is prohibited**

2. regional (regional reserves, nature reserves, forest lands for public use) - submission to the region's hunting supervision - **hunting is allowed**

3. Local (private hunting grounds) - owner - **hunting is allowed**

- Regional Veterinary Service (re-counting the number and localization of DP in farms in the adjacent territory, explanatory work, risk assessment for the population of WB and other animal species, information collection)
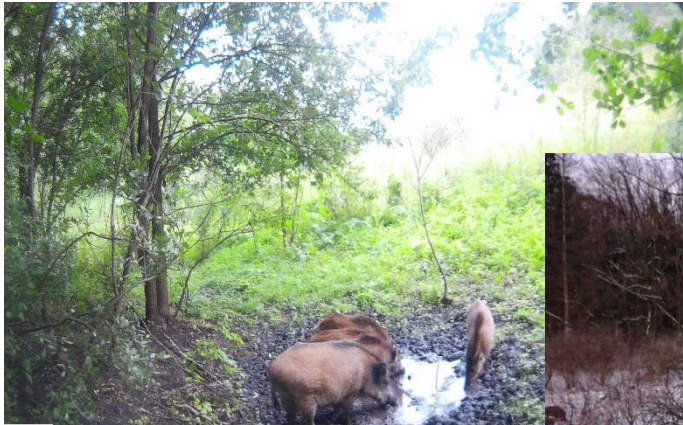- Laboratory (operational research)

Administration of the municipality (provision of resources, educational work with the people)

Owner (disposal of corpses, disinfection)

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Administration of the municipality (provision of resource educational work with the people)

private huntsmen (search for corpses, regulation of numbers, population control). **PROBLEM!!! - NOT INTERESTED**
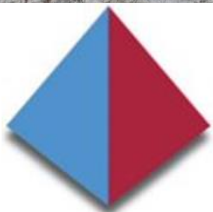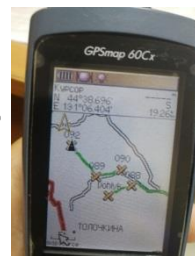
What kind of data (WB)

1. Ecology of wild boar in this territory (taking into account local conditions) taking into account the risk of spread;
2. Livestock Density Data (0.25 head / 1000 ha)
3. Location of feeders,
4. The results of the monitoring at ASF/CSF among WB/DP over the past 12 months, taking into account the data on the number of carcasses/shot WB
5. Number and data of hunting users hunting here
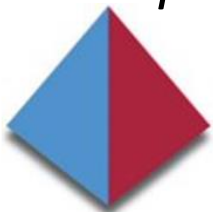6. The presence of legal/illegal slaughter and carcassing sites in the area

What kind of data (DP carcasses)

1. Establishing a possible owner by counting animals (including on nearby farms) in the area;
2. Wild boar data (risk of introduction into its population)
3. Survey of citizens and workers of nearby farms
4. Determination of the estimated date of death of the animal using (at the conclusion) of the data of the forensic veterinary examination
5. The results of the monitoring at ASF/CSF among WB/DP over the past 12 months, taking into account the data on the number of carcasses/shot WB
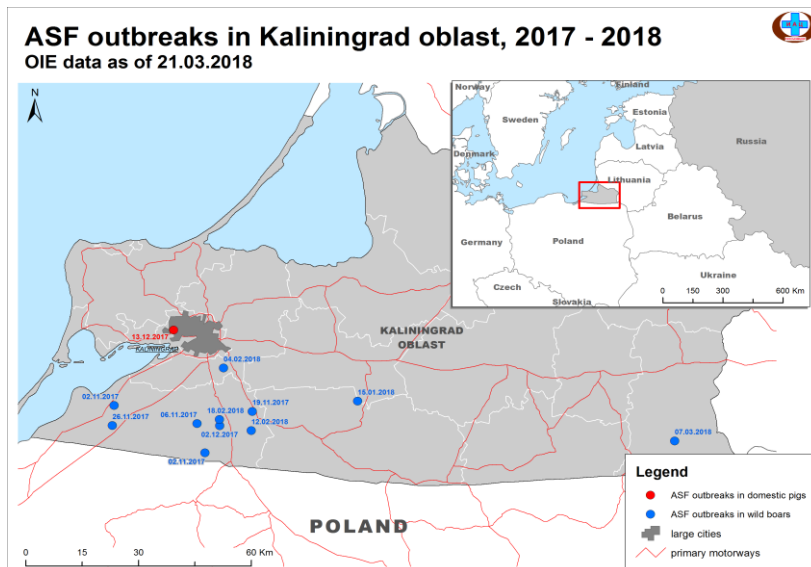6. The presence of legal/illegal slaughter and carcassing sites in the area

Back yard pig farm

- <u>Municipality administration</u> *(provision of resources, educational work with the population);*
- <u>District veterinary service</u> *(re-counting the number and localization of DP in farms in the adjacent territory, explanatory work, risk assessment for the population of WB and other animal species, information collection);*
- <u>Laboratory</u> *(operational research);*
- <u>Owner</u> *(data of animals);*
- <u>Police</u> *(inspection of vehicles at disinfection posts, protection of the disposal site)*
- <u>Hunters</u> *(WB population control)*
- <u>Supervisory authorities (Rosselkhoznadzor)</u> *- control of the implementation of measures*

What kind of data (Back yard)

1. Epizootic situation in the region (presence and location of other outbreaks of ASF)
2. Veterinary and sanitary condition of back yard;
3. Data on animals in this outbreak (population composition, age, purchase/birth, who served …)
4. Veterinary manipulations with animals
5. The use of grass as feed and bedding for pigs
6. Feeding (what, from where, when, volumes were acquired)

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What kind of data (Back yard)

7. Information about the owner (place of work, family composition, source of income, socio-economic relations, the availability of firearms and a hunting ticket, dogs, boats, off-road vehicles, camouflage clothing, checking mail items)
8. The results of the monitoring of the emergency/emergency situations among WB/DP for the last 6 months, taking into account the data on the number of fallen/shot WB
9. Data on the counting of susceptible animals in an outbreak and risk arear
10. The presence (verification) of landfills around an outbreaks, including illegal
11. Inspection of the territory of the outbreak, including informally
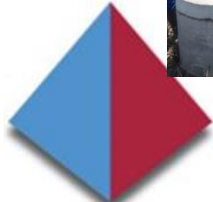12. Attraction of special services

Pig holdings

- Owner *(presentation of material assets, people and equipment)*
- District administration *(organization of posts, educational work, re-registration of animals, implementation of preventive measures (market work, mass events among the population))*
- Regional Veterinary Service (disinfection activities, work at disinfection posts, monitoring the movement of pig products)
- Laboratory (operational research)
- Hunters (WB population control)
- Police (inspection of vehicles at disinfection posts, protection of the disposal site)
- Investigative bodies and special services (analysis of the economic activity of the enterprise)
- Supervisory authorities (Rosselkhoznadzor) - control of the implementation of measures
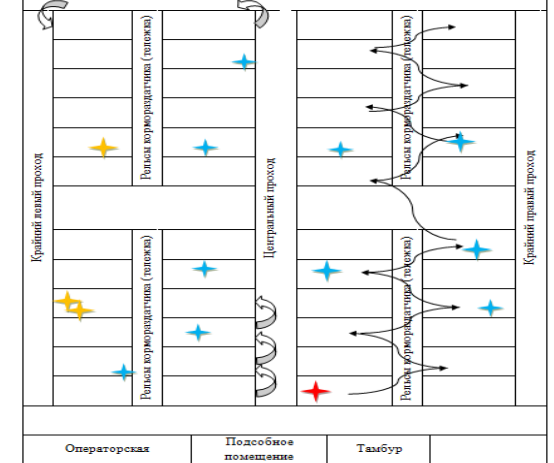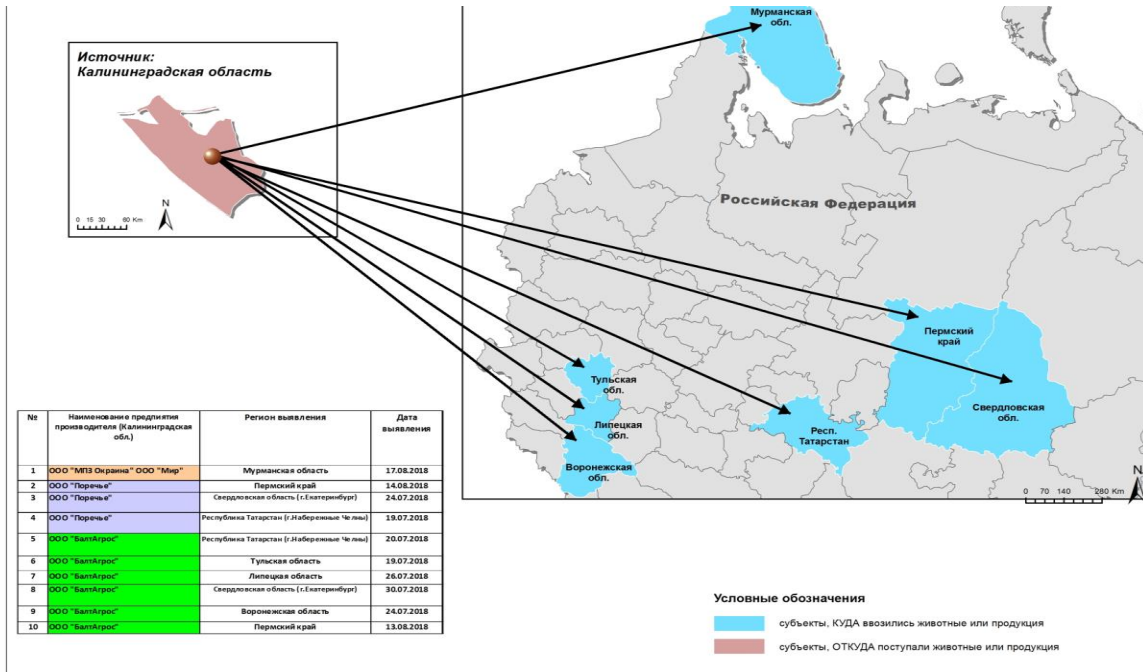
Pig holdings

1) Primary information about the farm (type, technological scheme, level of biosecurity, the presence of a solid fence and the location of buildings, roads, paths inside and adjacent to the farm (including the use of special equipment (quadrocopters)), etc. …)

2) Performance indicators for the last 2-3 months (slaughter weight during shipment/transfer of animals,% of technical mortality, number of abortions)

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Pig holdings

3) Partners (contacts) for the previous 2 months (counterparties for the import and export of animals, feed, products (in the case of slaughter))
4) Location of the first case (suspicion)
5) Maintenance staff (availability of DP, hunter/no hunter etc.)
6) The presence of extraneous transport in the territory, the intersection of dirty and clean roads (to assess the risk of spread)
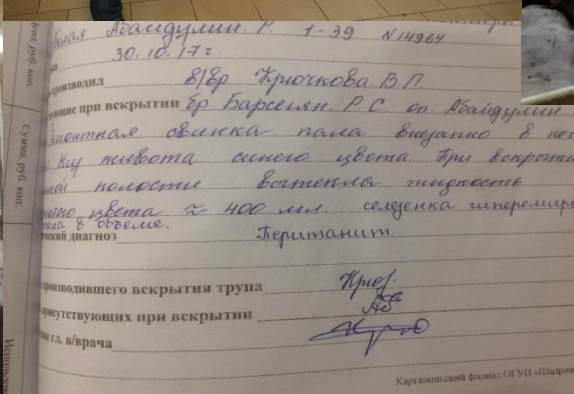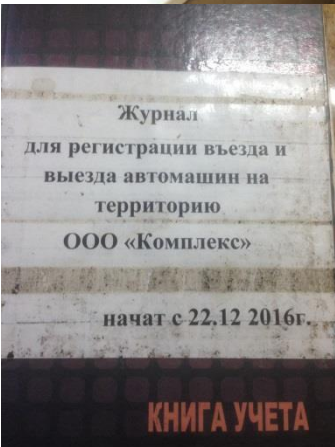
The uses electronic system "Mercury" for search infect pig products

Pig holdings

7) The work of guarding (check of personnel, bags at the entrance, and not at the exit)
8) Work and data from video cameras located on the territory of the enterprise
9) Unauthorized Visits to the Farm (Visitor Logs)
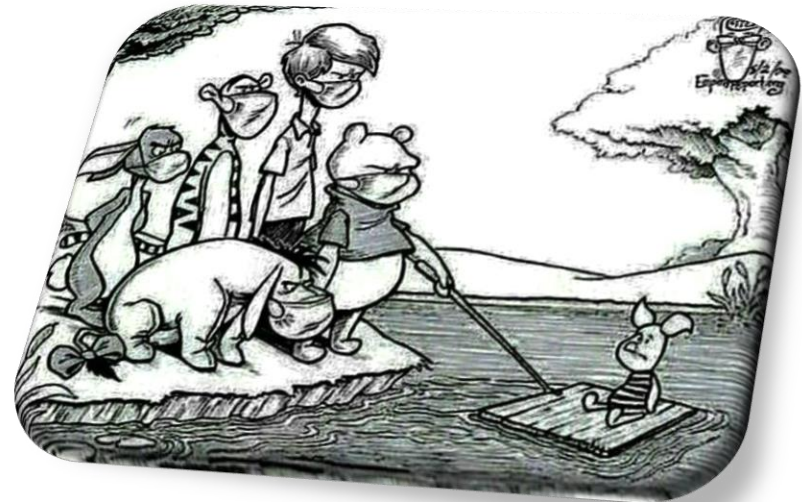10) Mechanical carriers (presence of ASF lesions in the vicinity of the farm)

Conclusions

- Every outbreak is unique case

- Investigation of the outbreak is not a template work

-It work is impossible without improvisation

- **FORTIS FORTUNA ADIUVAT**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !