

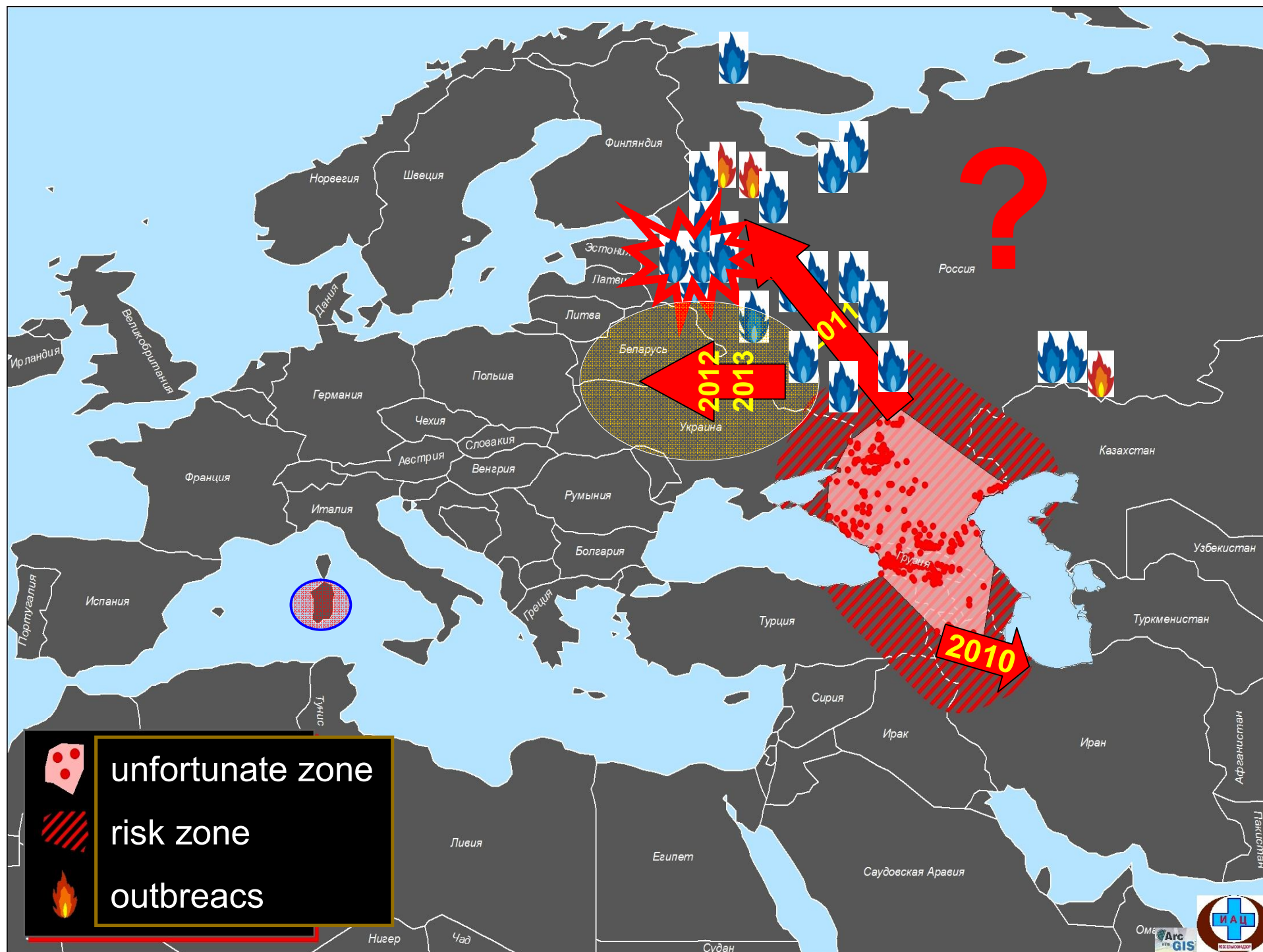
# ASF in RF

## Risks and trends

**Federal centre for animal health  
(ARRIAH), Russia, Vladimir  
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# Pathogen Characteristics

- It is a complicated virus with more than 20 genotypes.
- Strains differ in virulence, serology and immunity
- Virus has a high potential to mutate
- Virus is very resistant to inactivation in the environment
- There is no vaccine for ASF. Eradication is possible, but it is difficult. Veterinarians rely on vaccination as main measure of disease control and such an approach complicates its eradication even more.
- Virus has long lasting viraemia
- Two forms are possible: chronic infection and latent infection
- Antibodies against ASF start being detectable in serum 7–12 days and can persist for months and years

## Diagnostic challenges

- ASFV-specific antibodies do not neutralise virus. Only a partial neutralization “in vitro” has been demonstrated
- Formation mechanisms of antibody-virus complexes
- Post-exposure immunosuppression and immunopathology

# African swine fever features in Russia

- ASF is rather a socio-economic phenomenon than a problem of Veterinary Service per se !
- Existing schemes for ASF control and prevention are based on fair implementation of all necessary measures and restrictions!
- Disease like ASF never occurred in Russia before (It is a new problem)!





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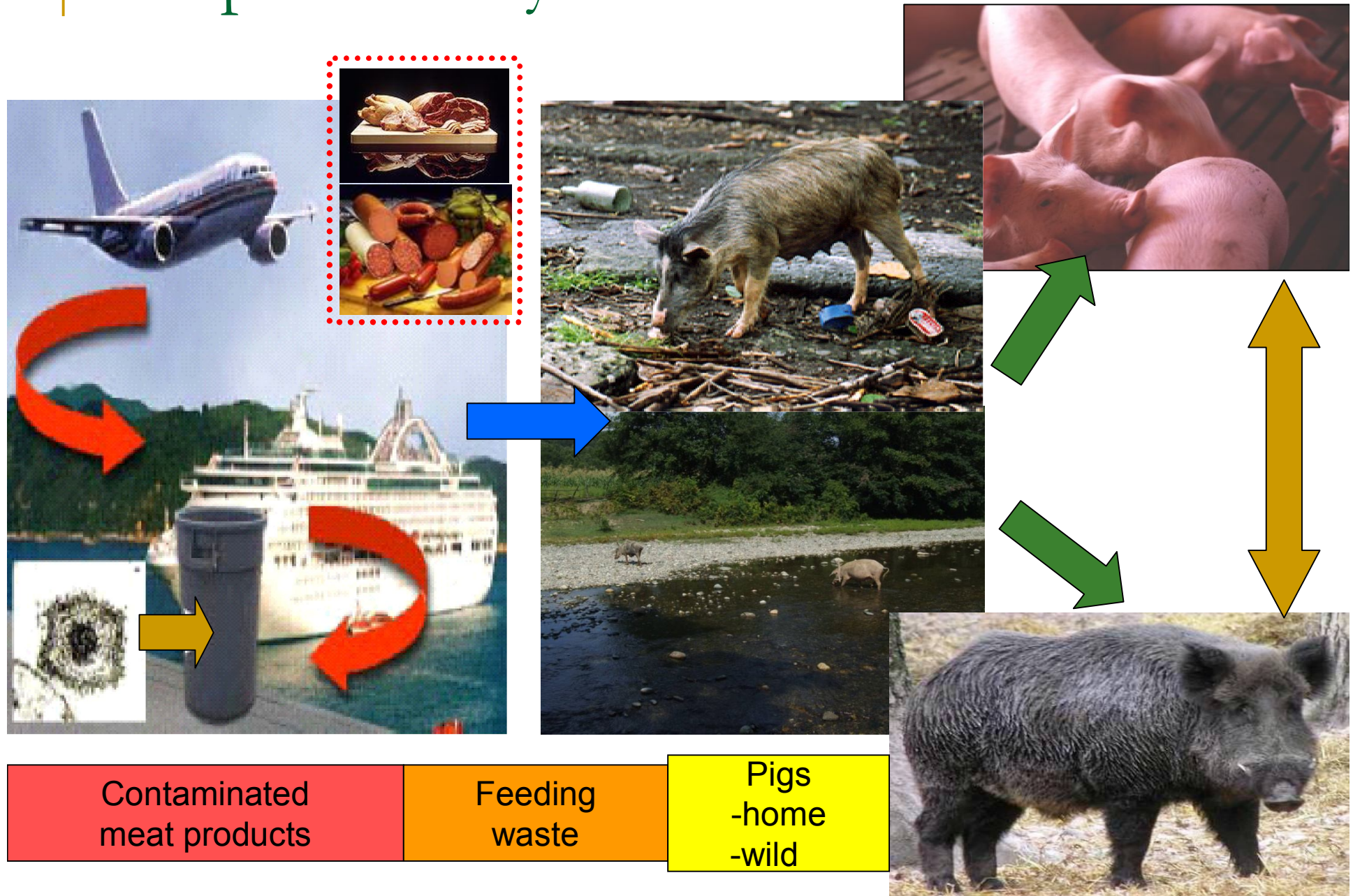
# The scheme of the presentation

1. The modern history of ASF in Russia (2007-2013)
2. Features of spread of ASF in Russia: swine and wild boar
3. ASF in former Soviet republics
4. Threats and risks

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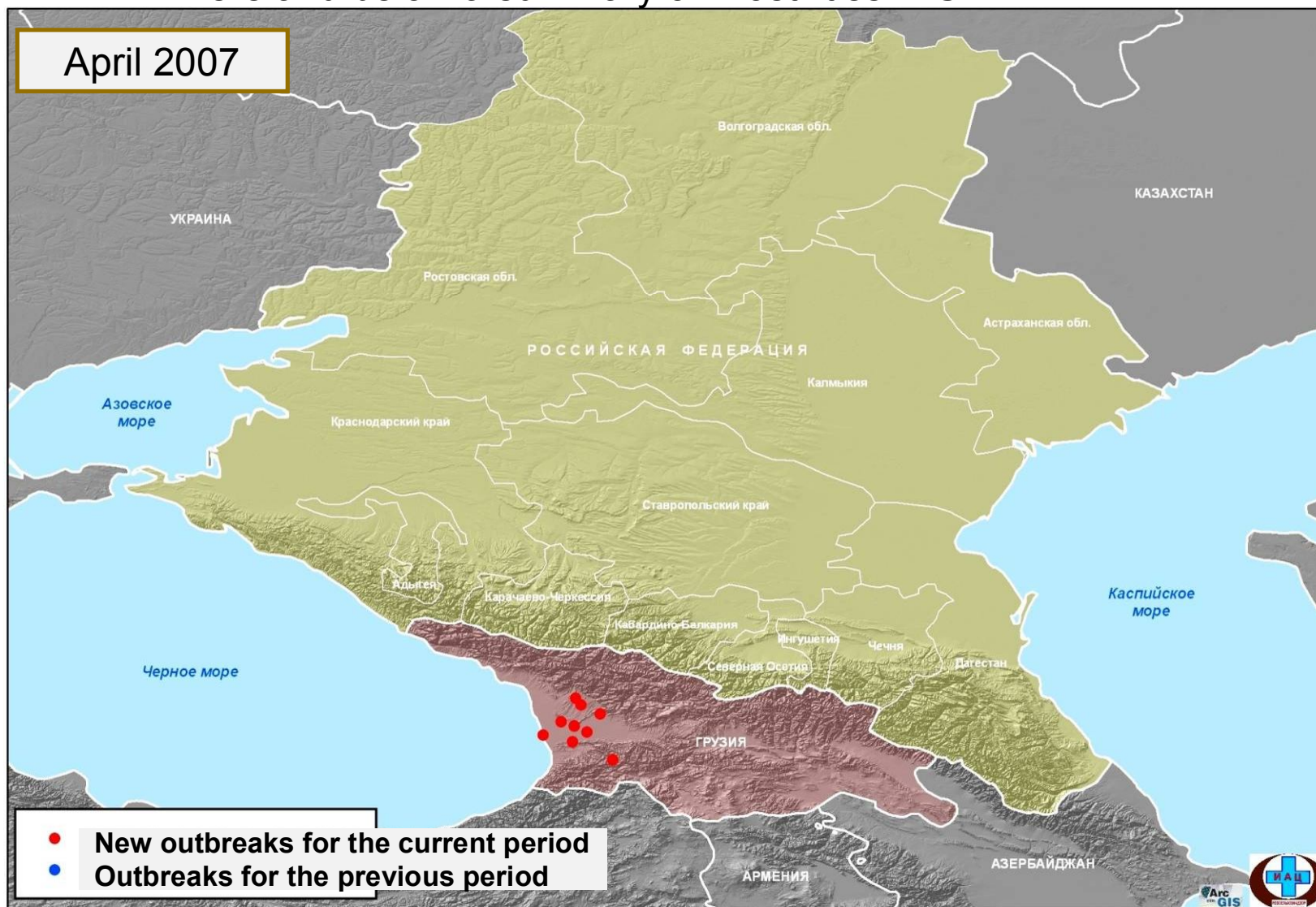
# 1. The modern history of ASF in Russia (2007-2013)

# Prospective way skid ASF

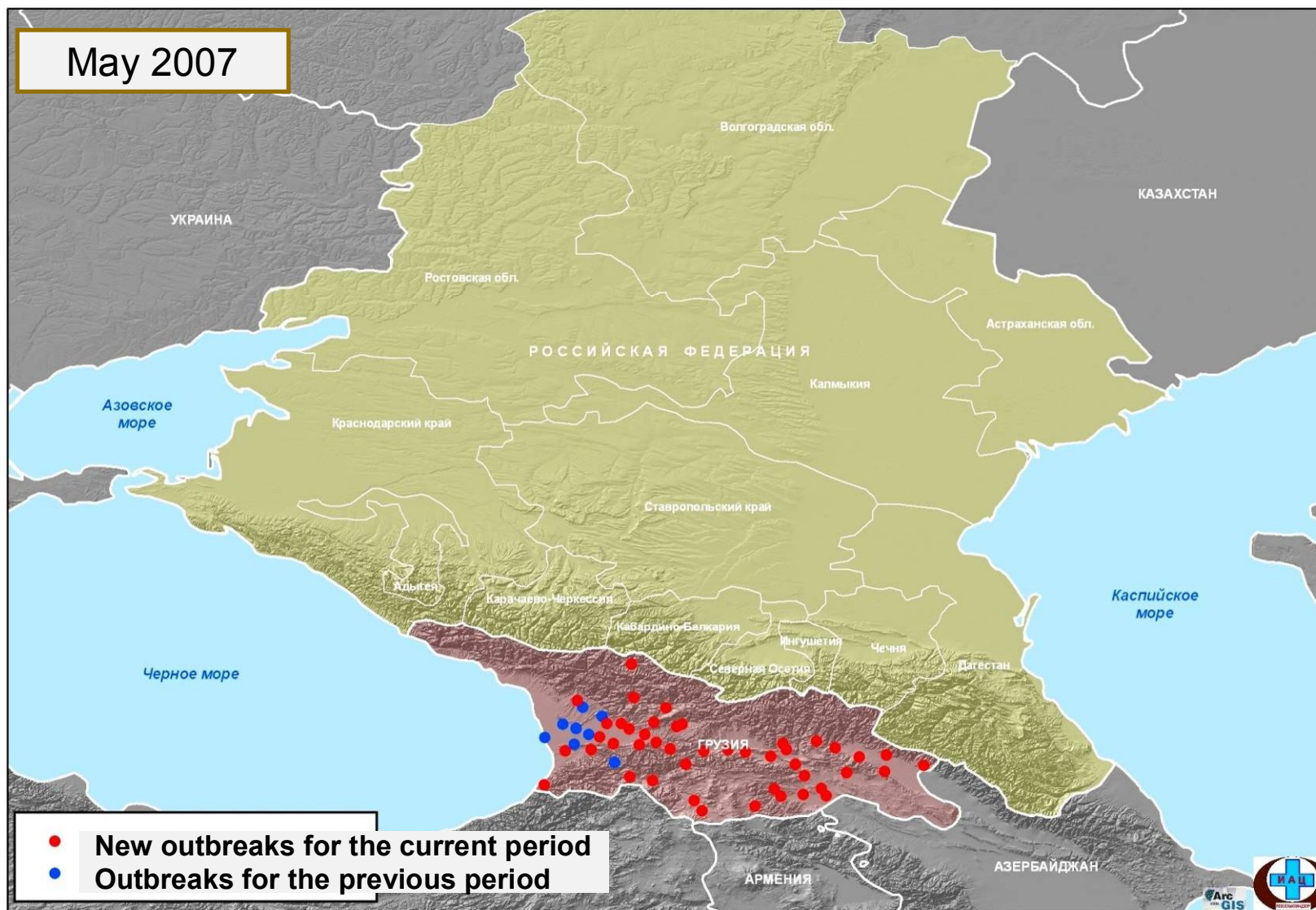




The beginning of the event. Georgia "has enclosed a pig"  
Here and below a summary of "hostilities" ASF

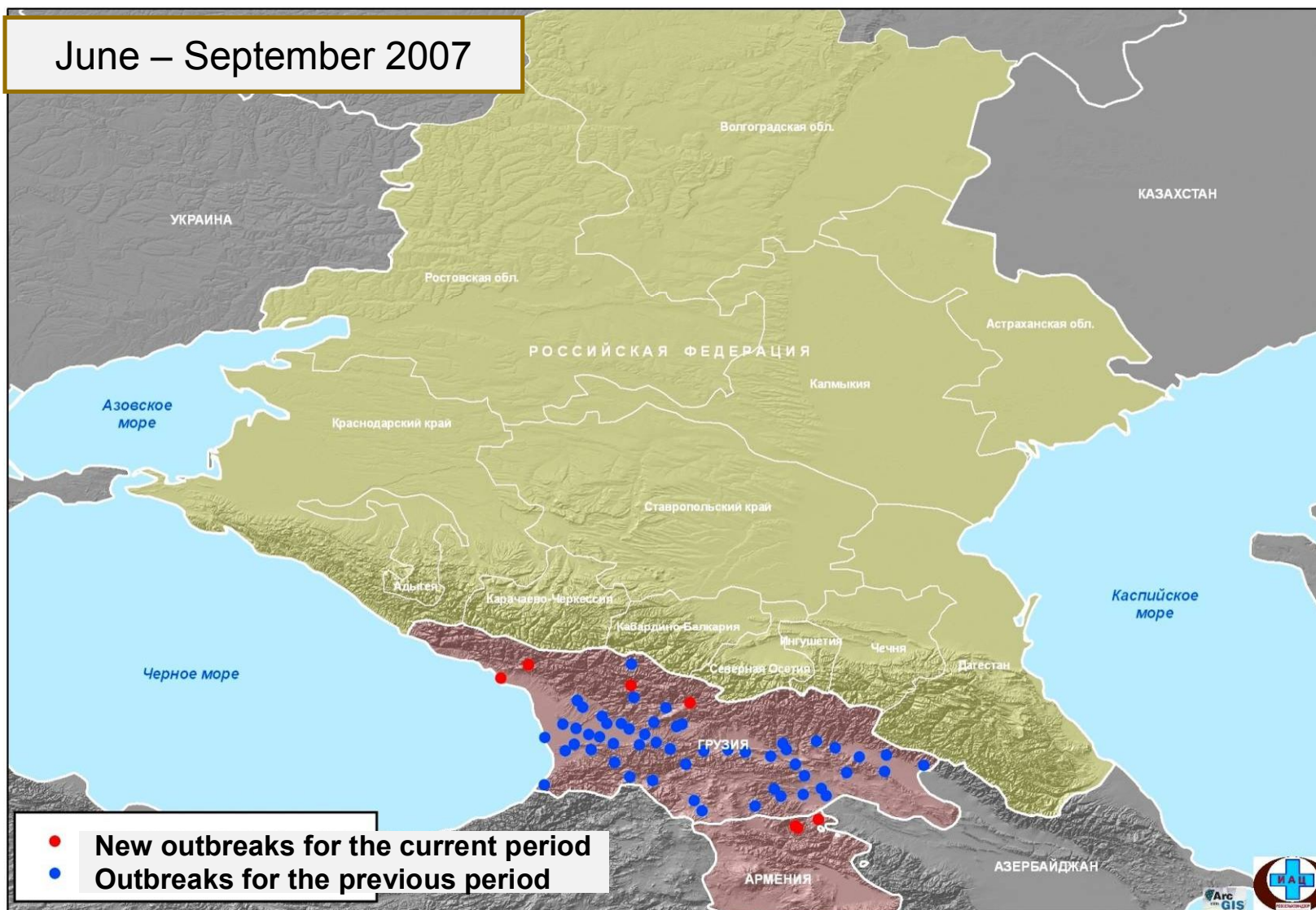


May 2007

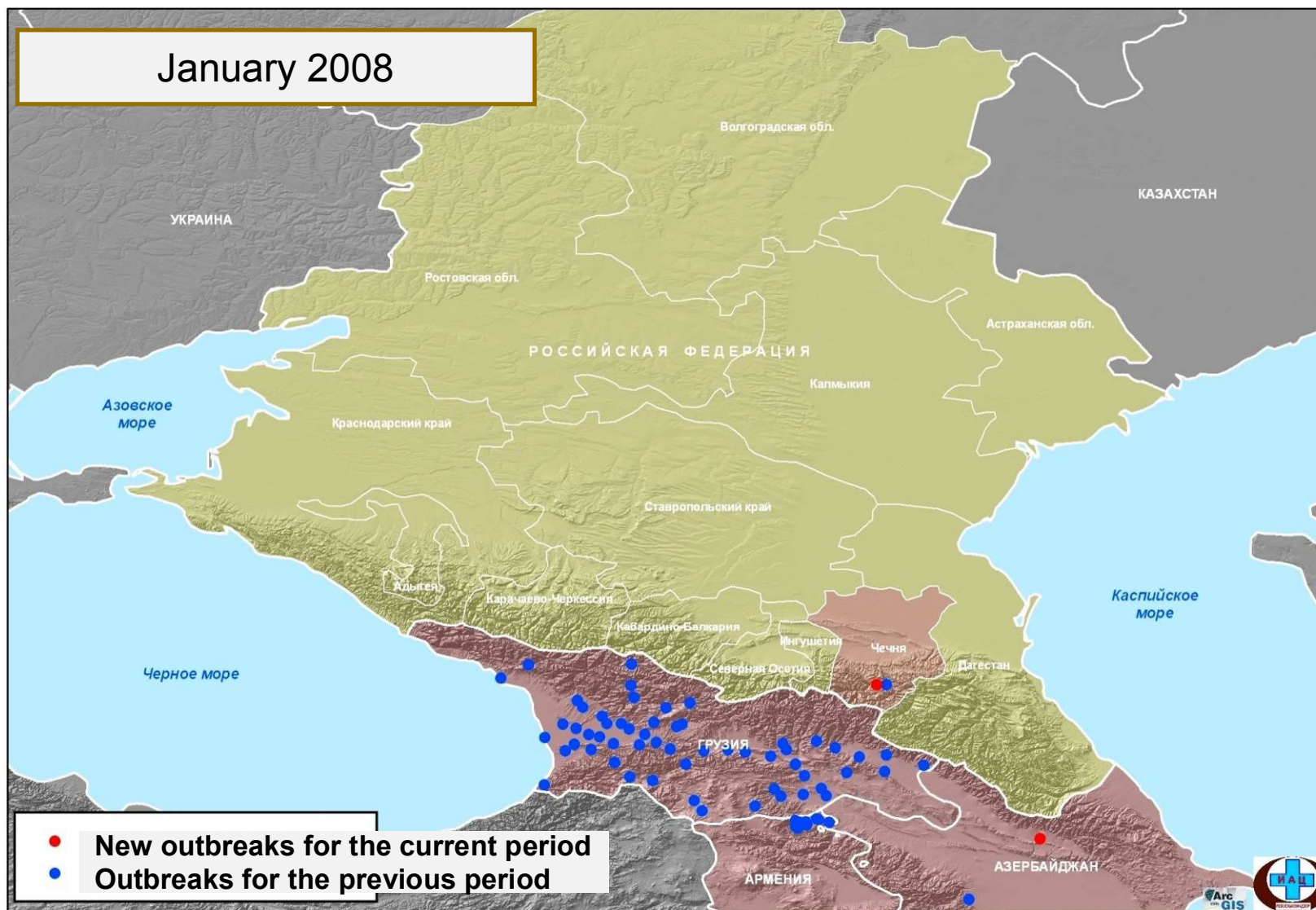




June – September 2007



January 2008





# ASF Ru: facts

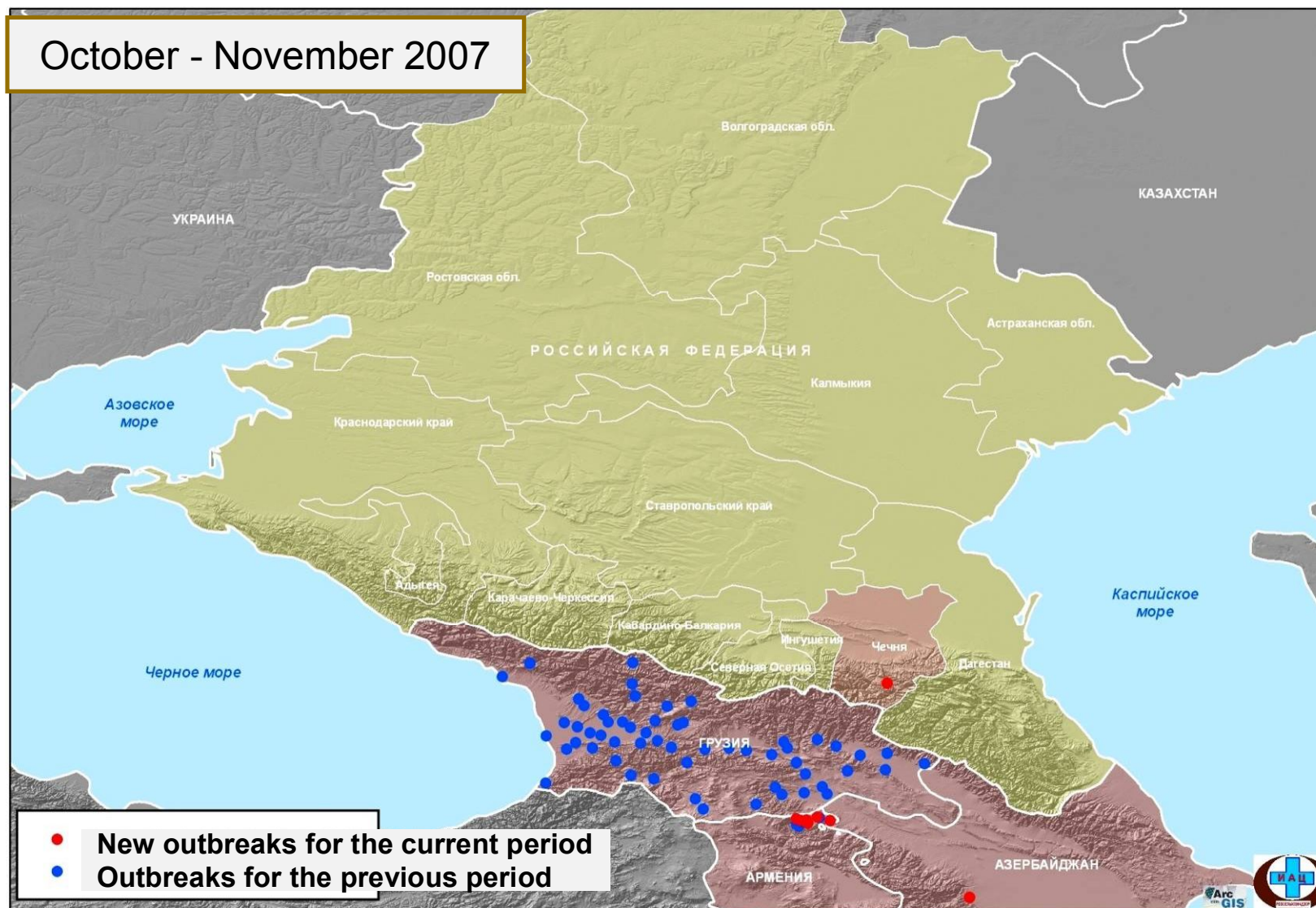
**November 2007.**  
**The first case of ASF in wild boar,**  
**The Chechen R. (Shatoi gorge)**



**May 2008.**  
**The first case of ASF in swine.**  
**North Ossetian R.**

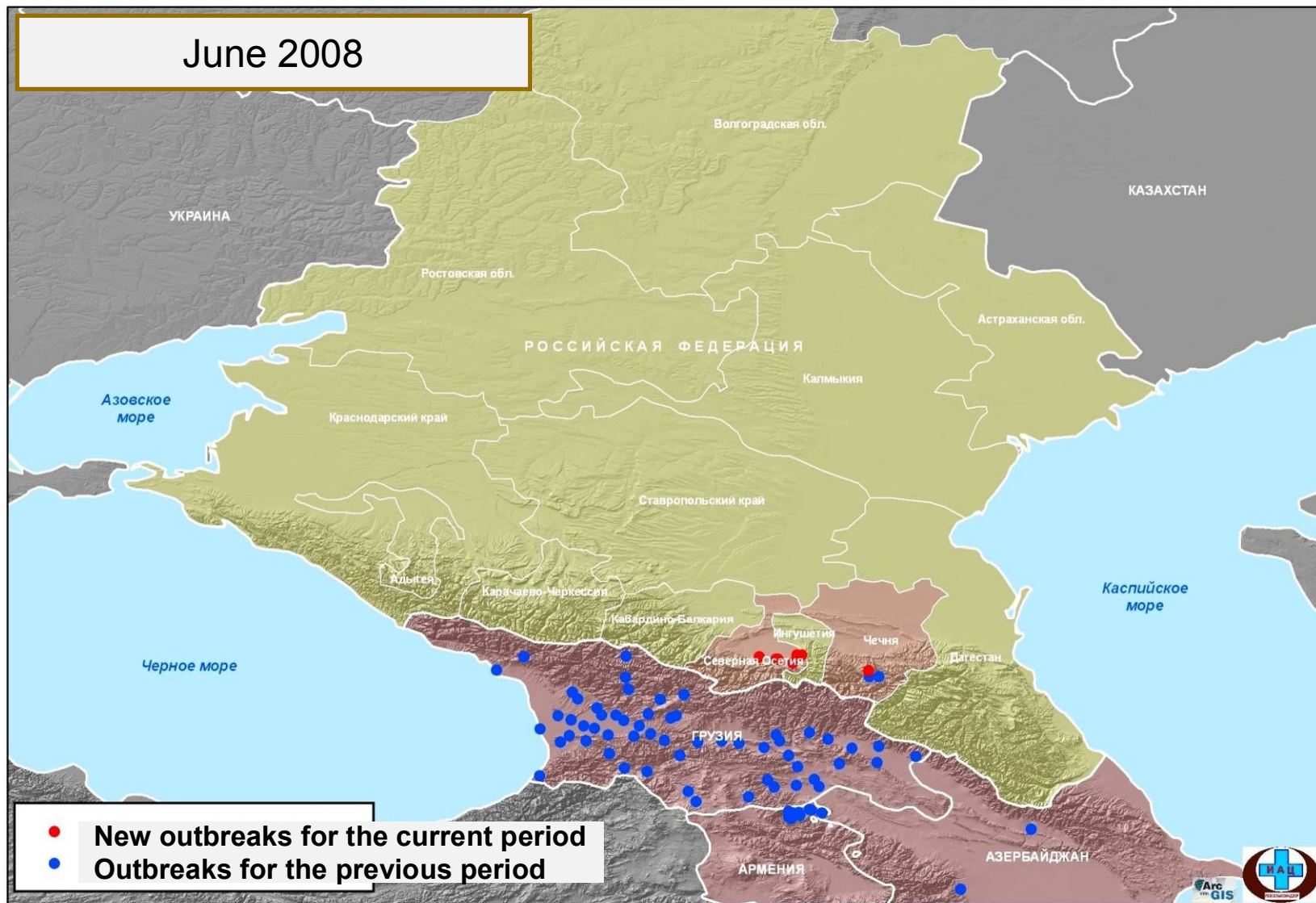


October - November 2007

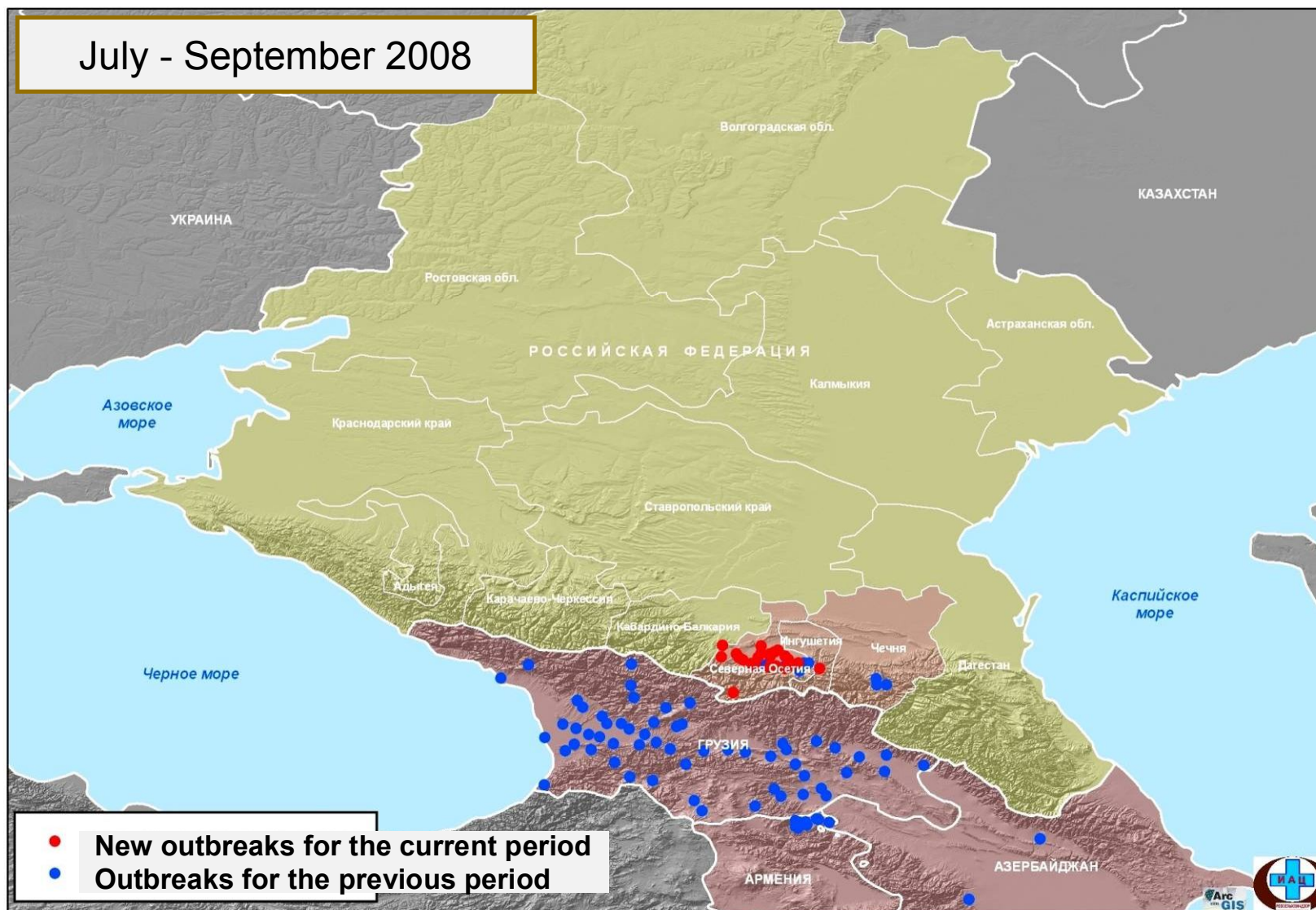




June 2008

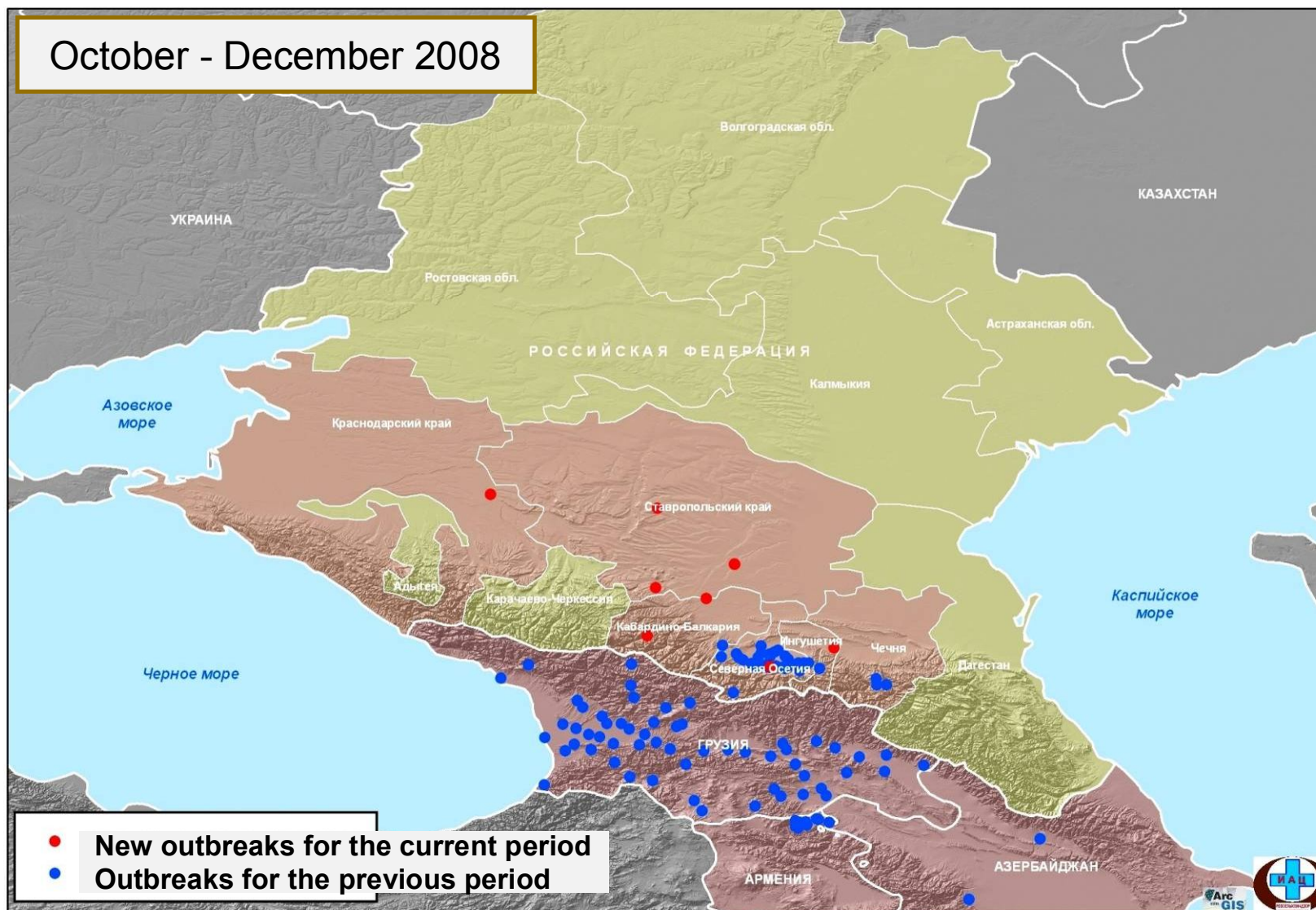


July - September 2008

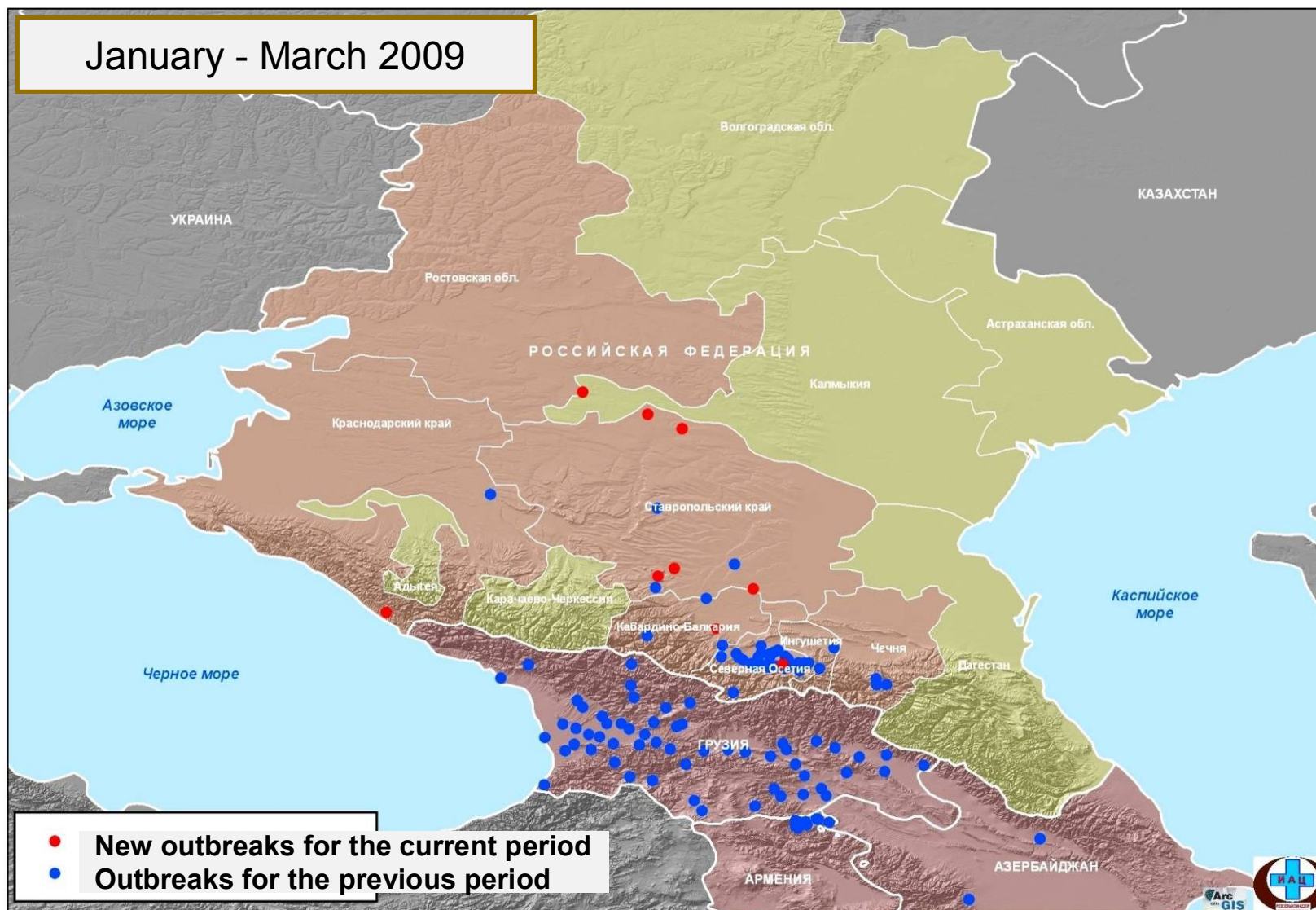




October - December 2008

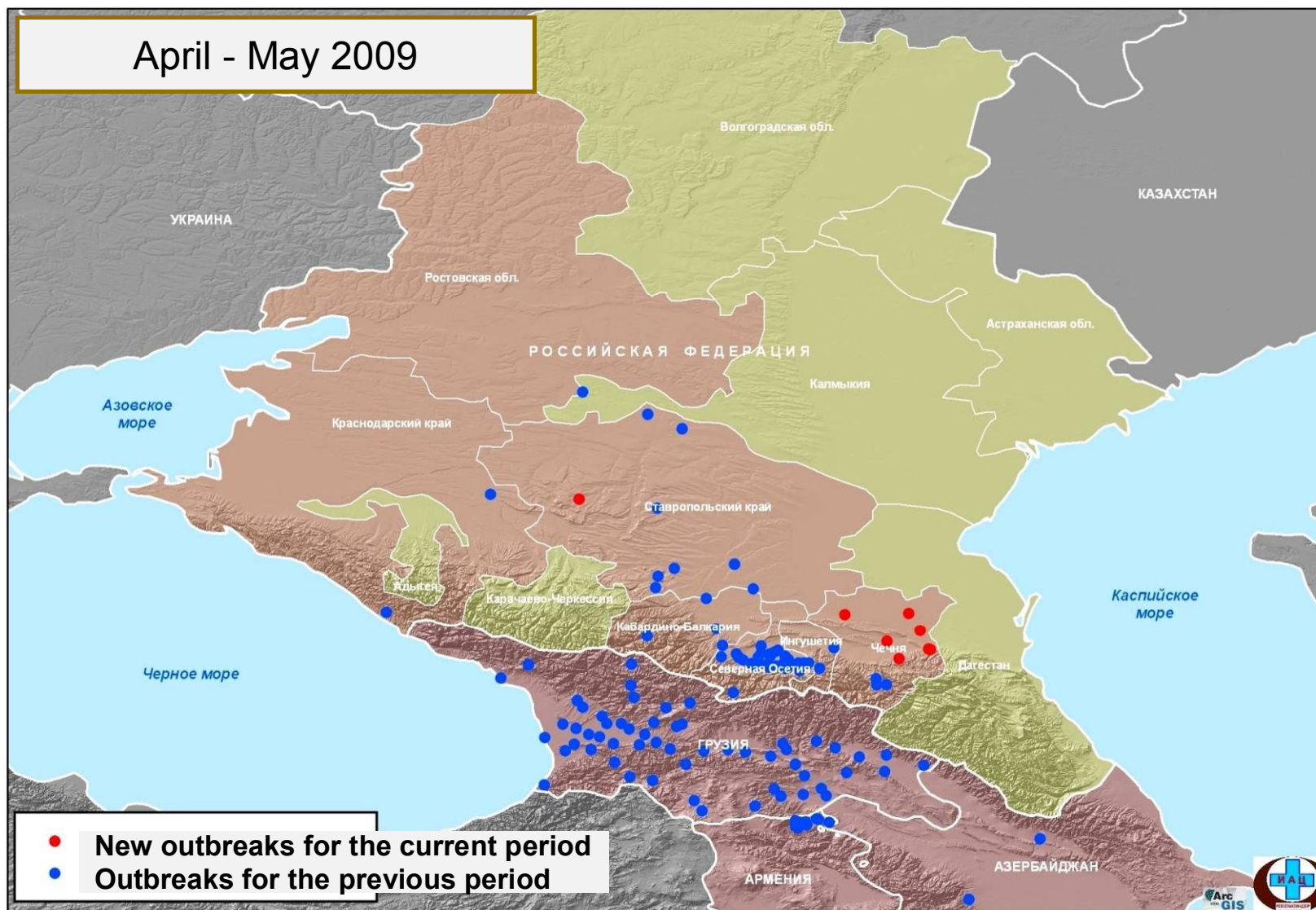


January - March 2009



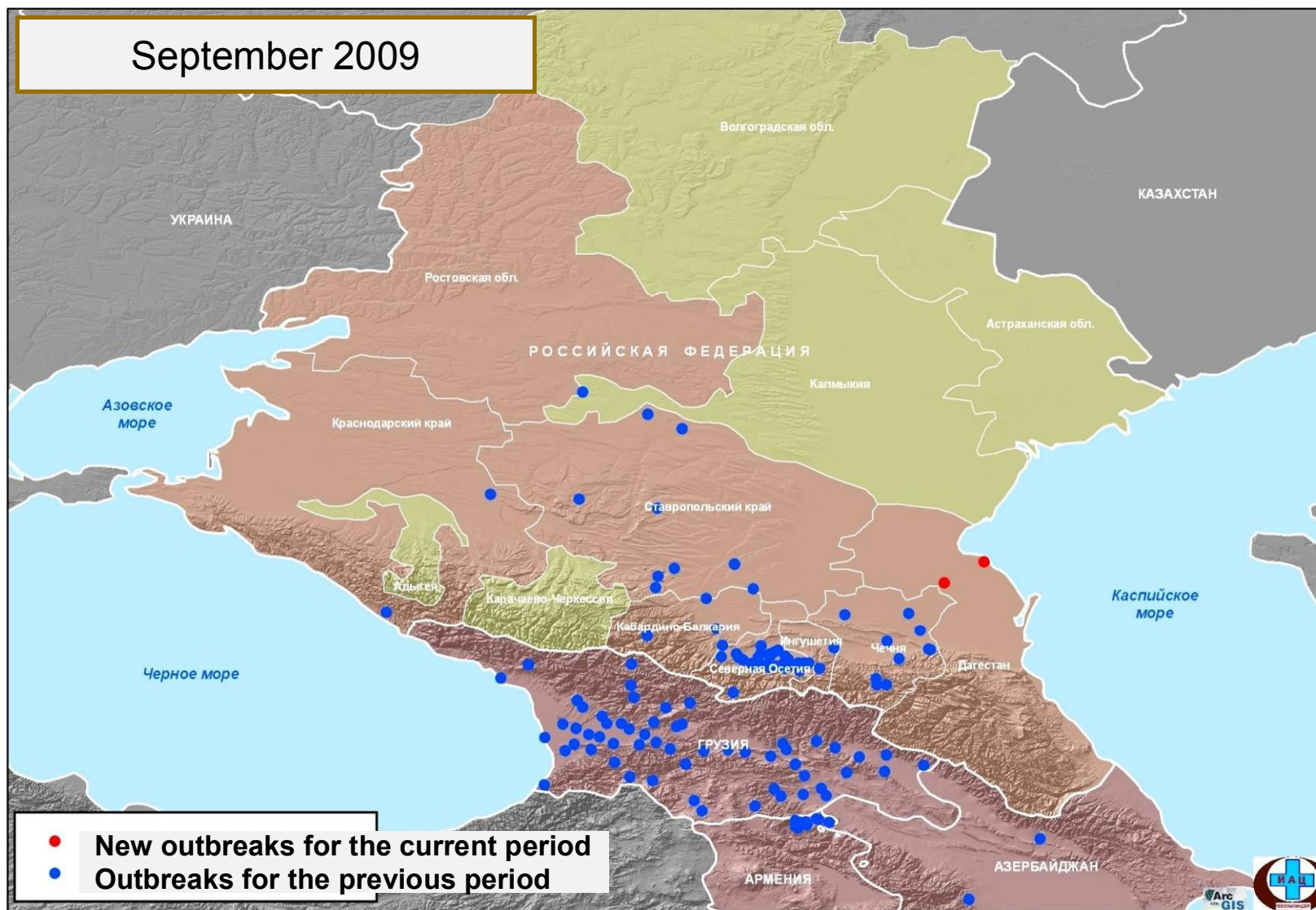


April - May 2009

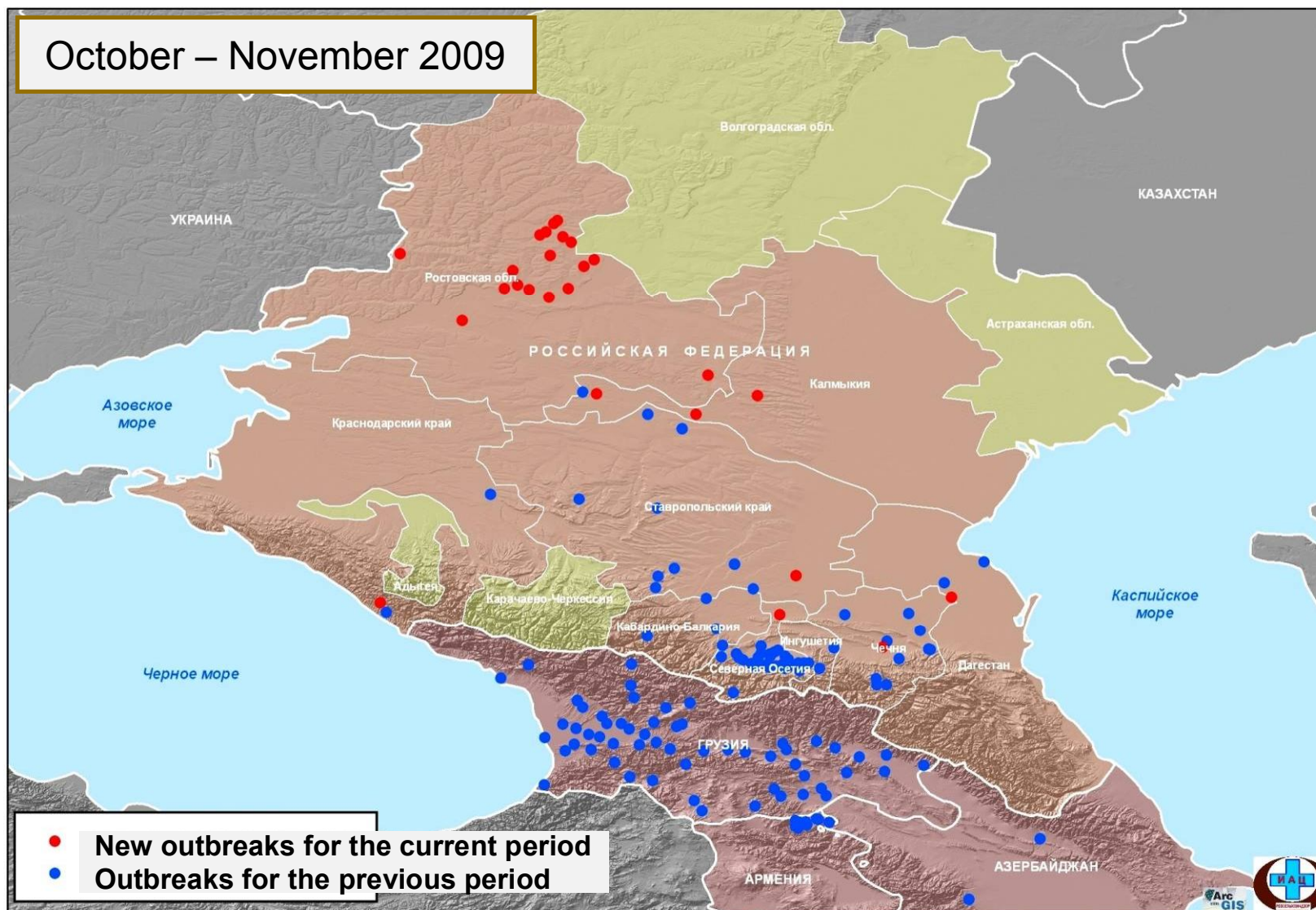




September 2009

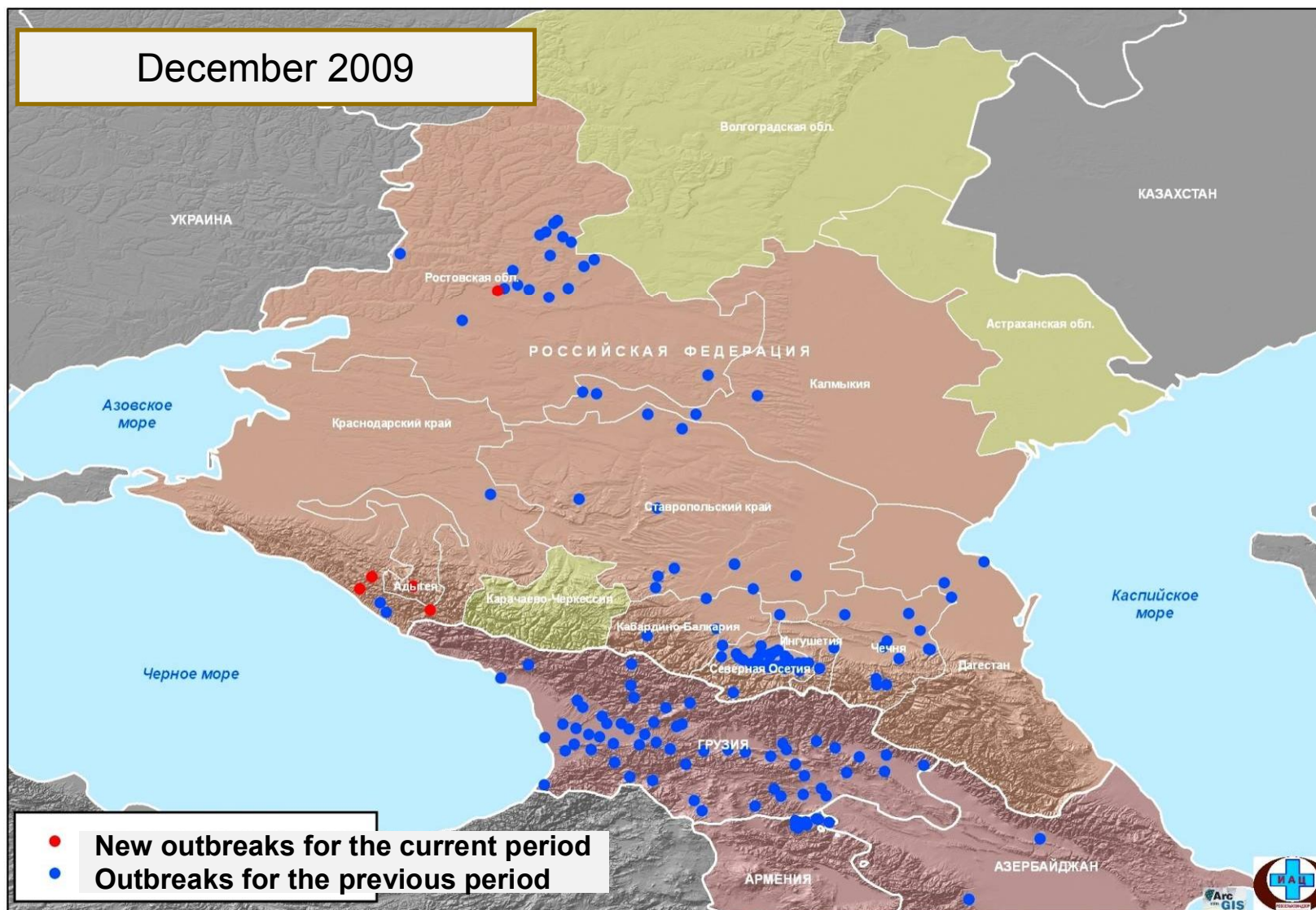


October – November 2009

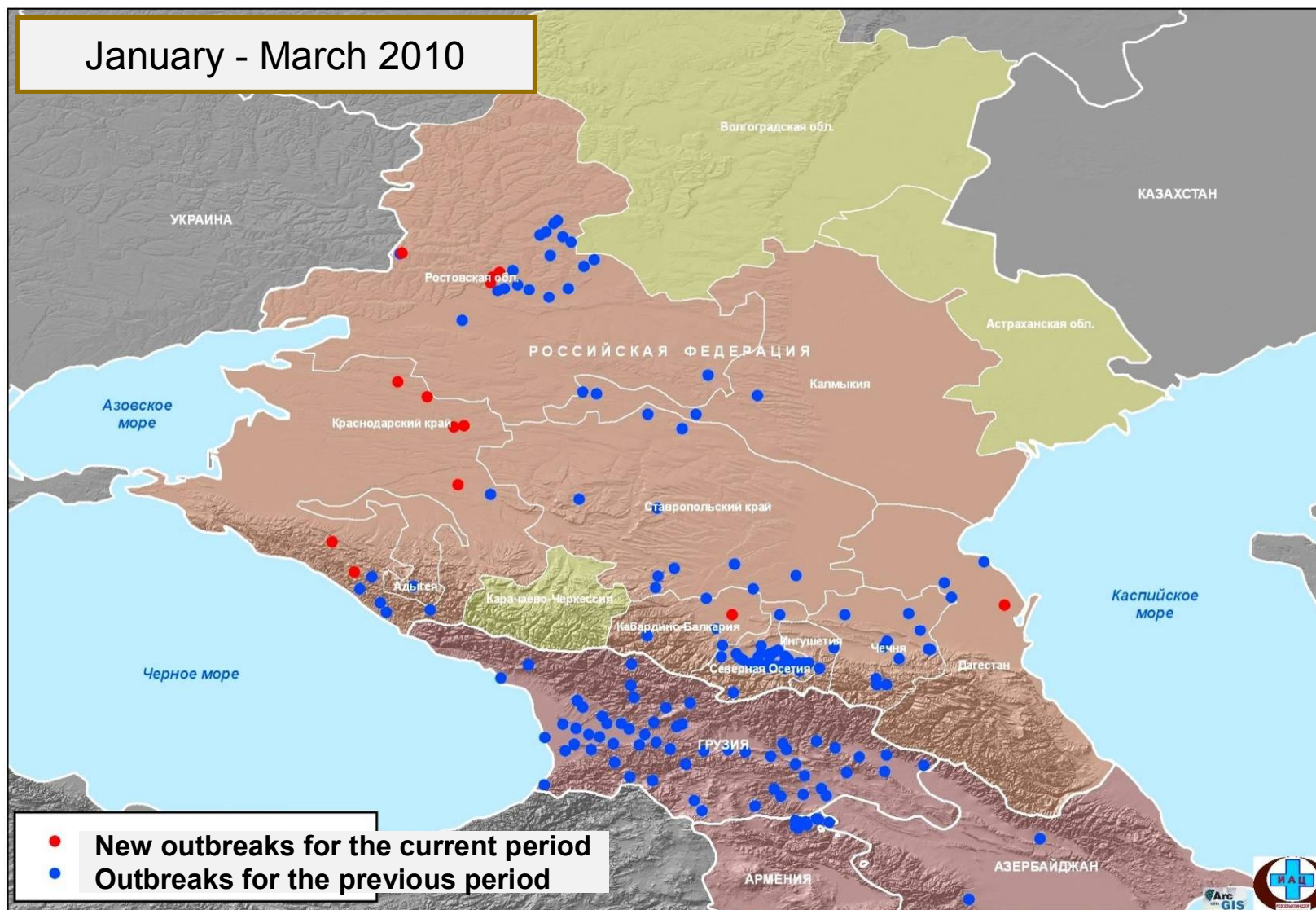




December 2009

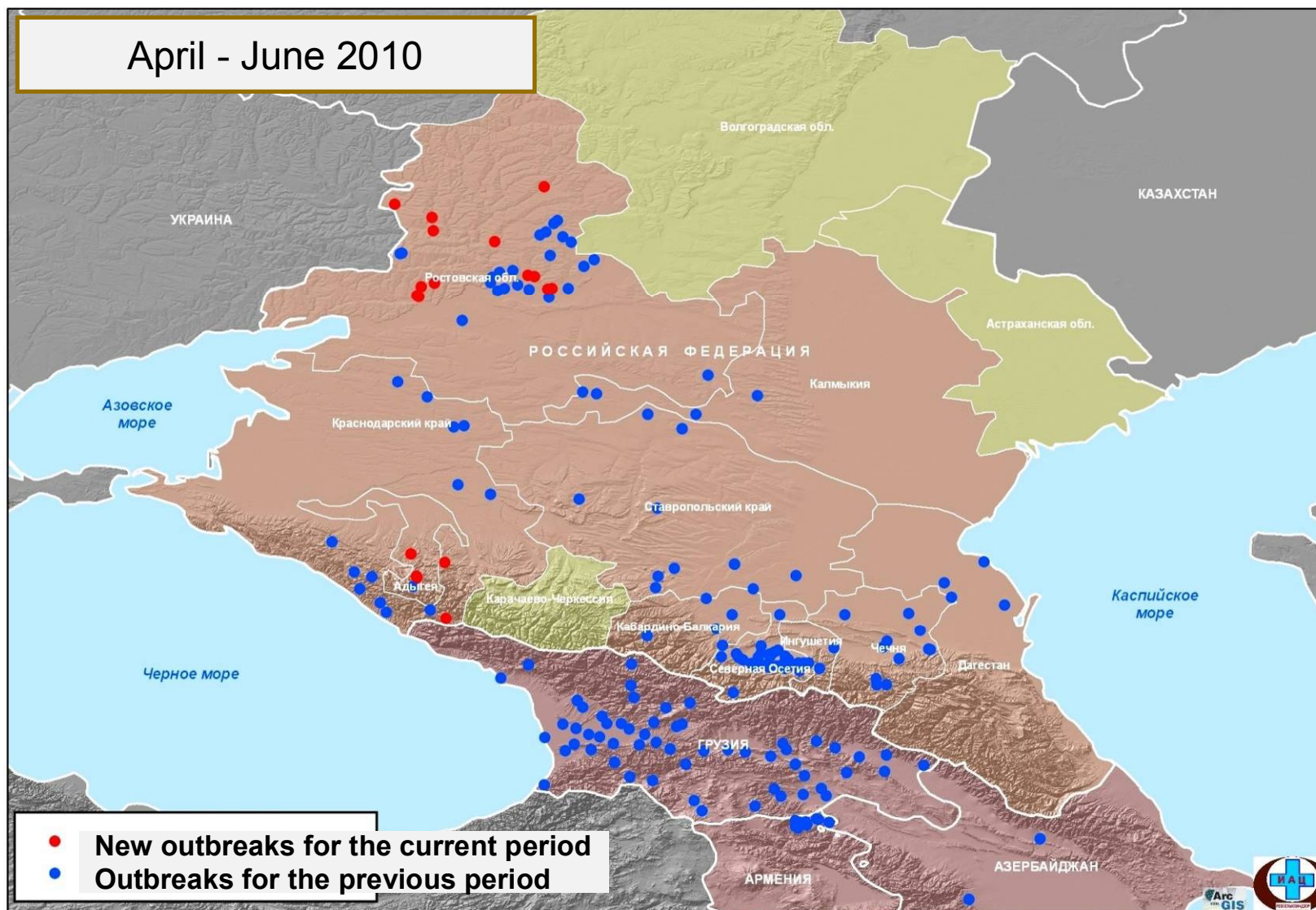


January - March 2010

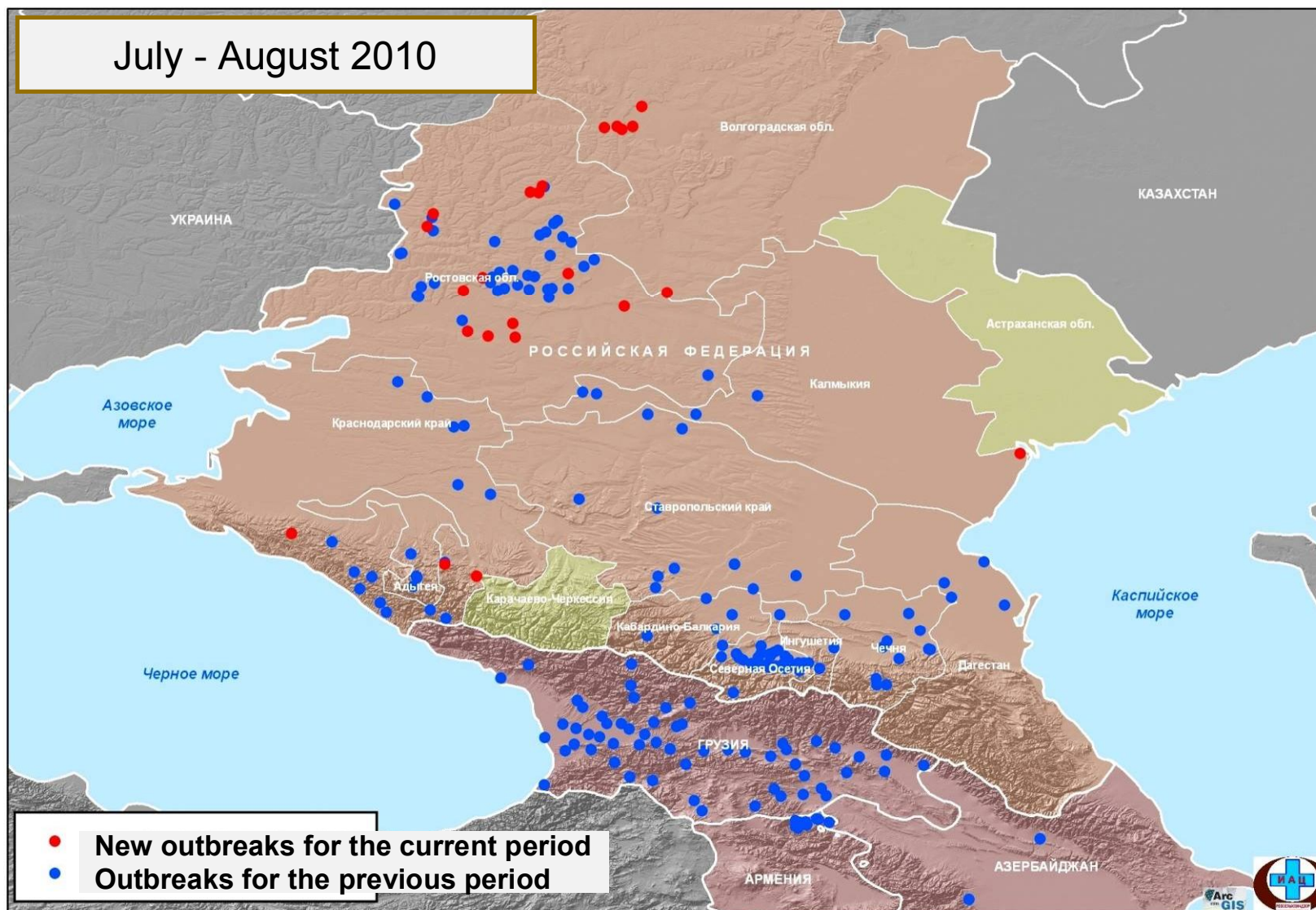




April - June 2010

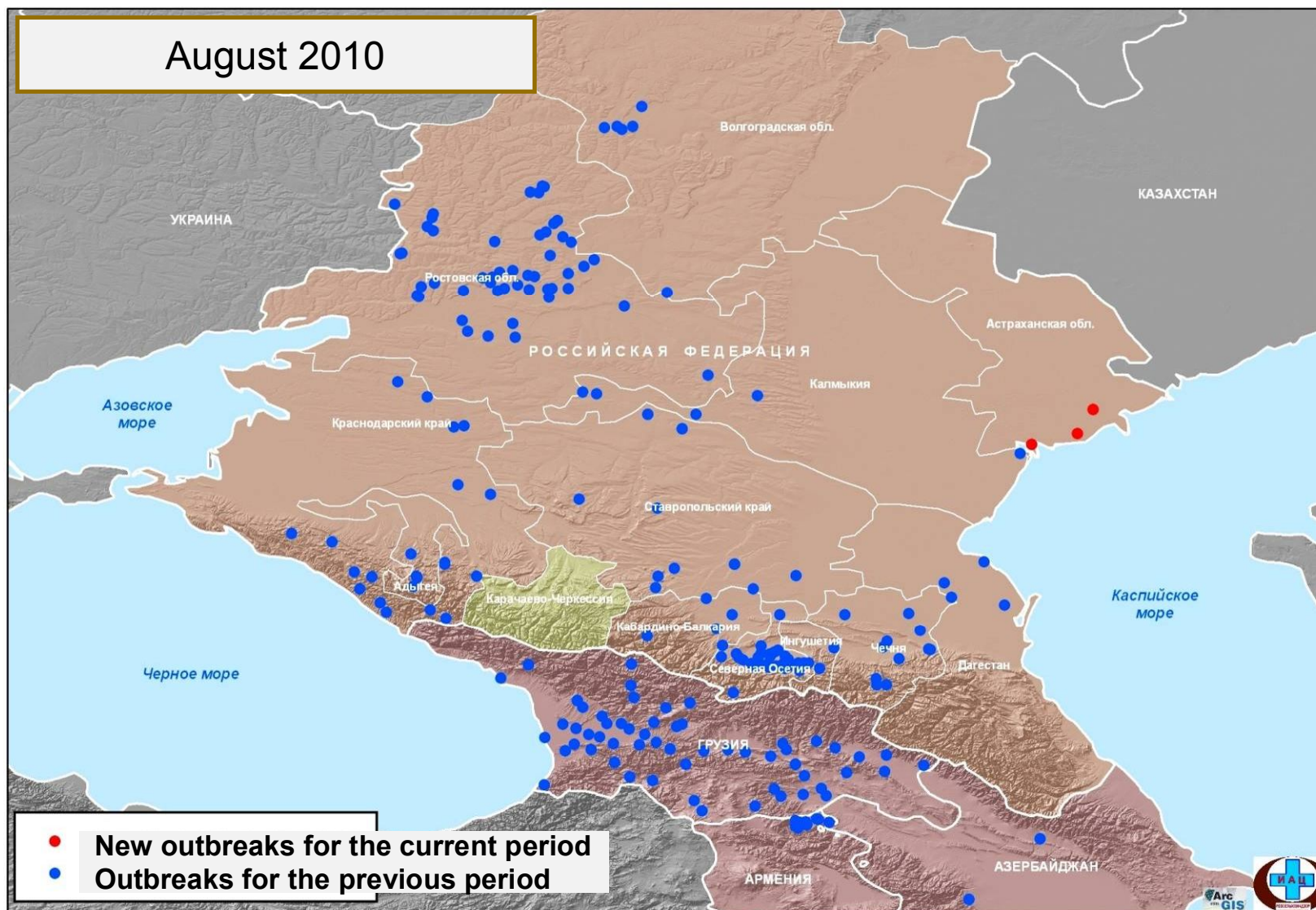


July - August 2010



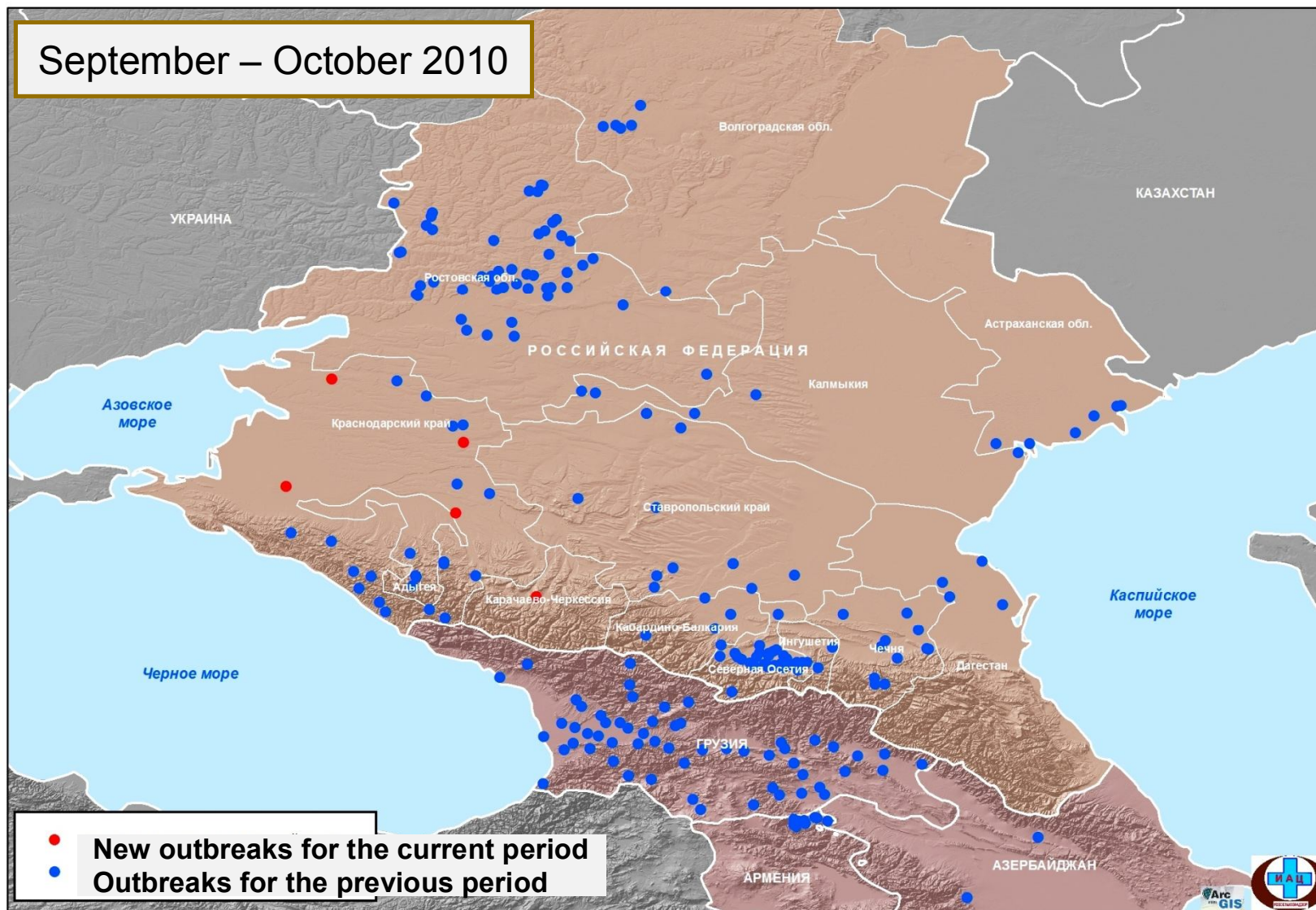


August 2010

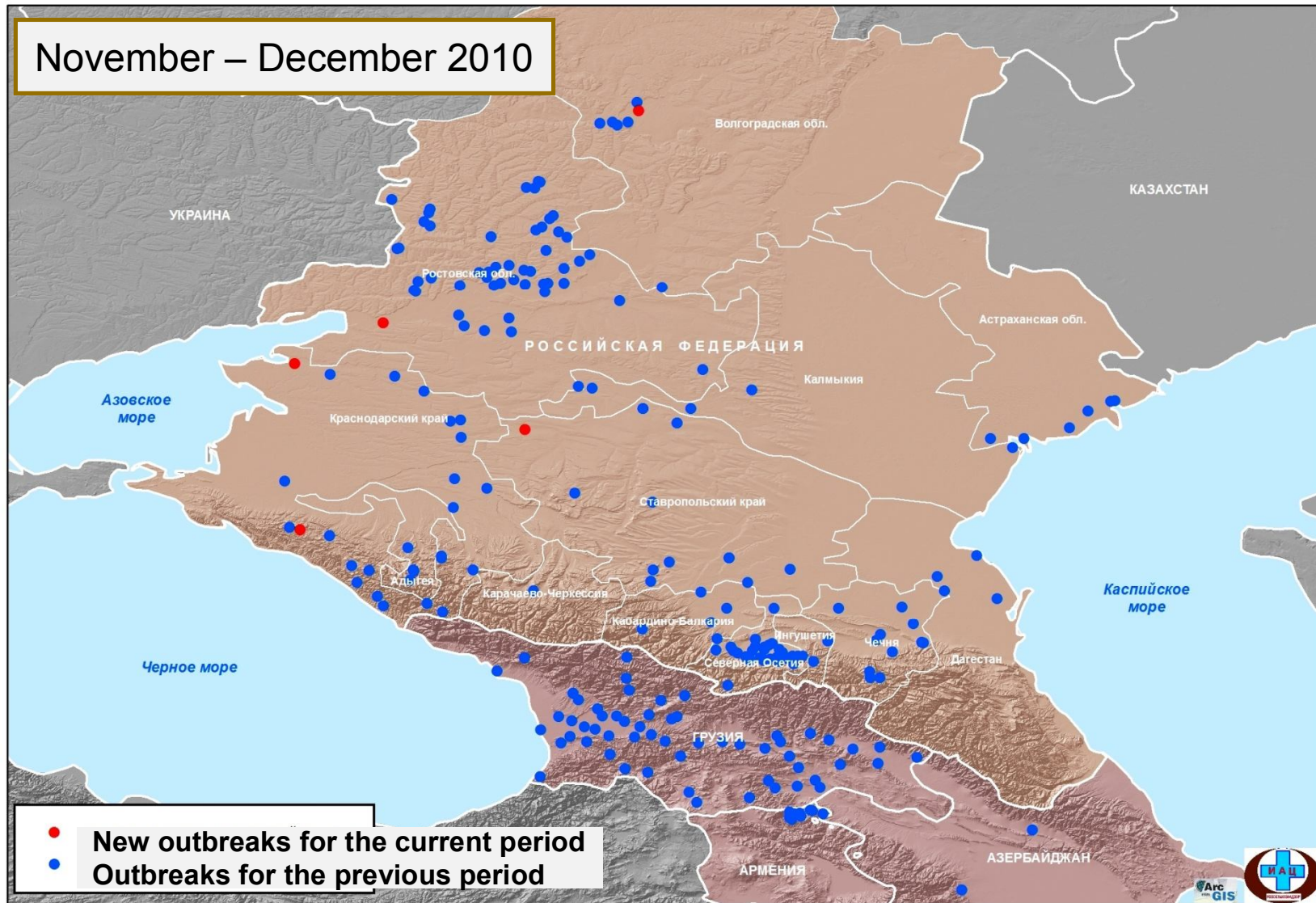




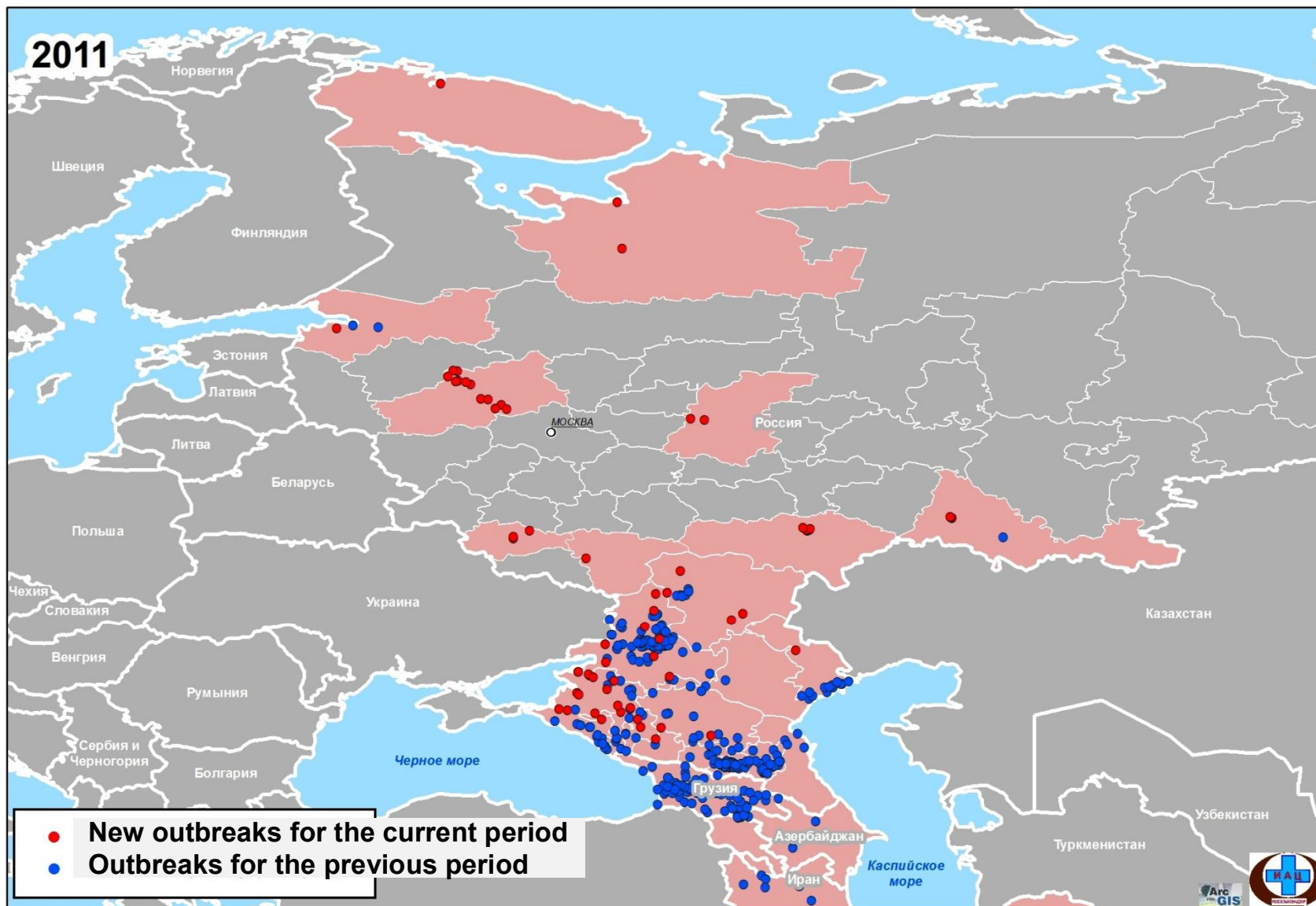
September – October 2010

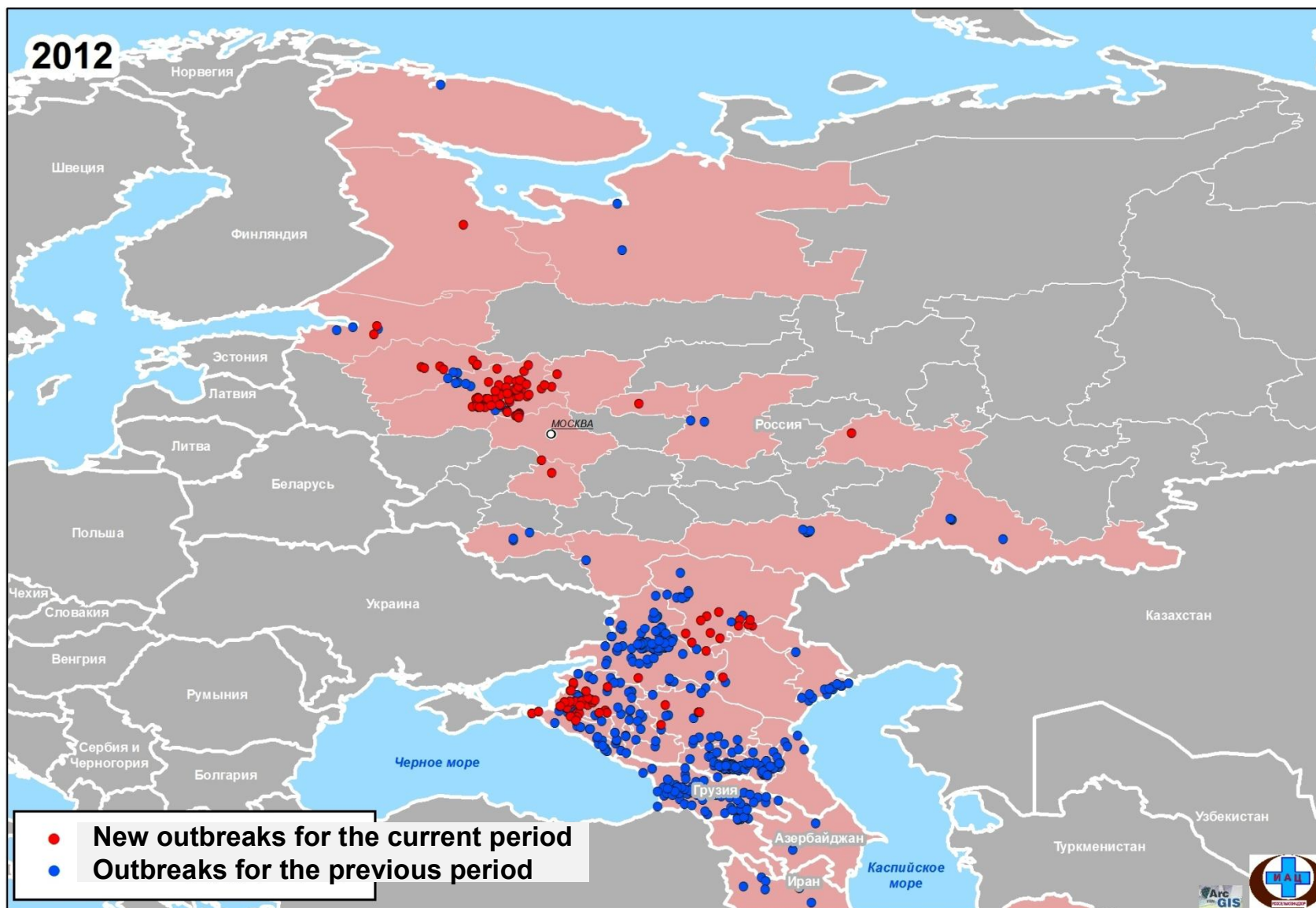


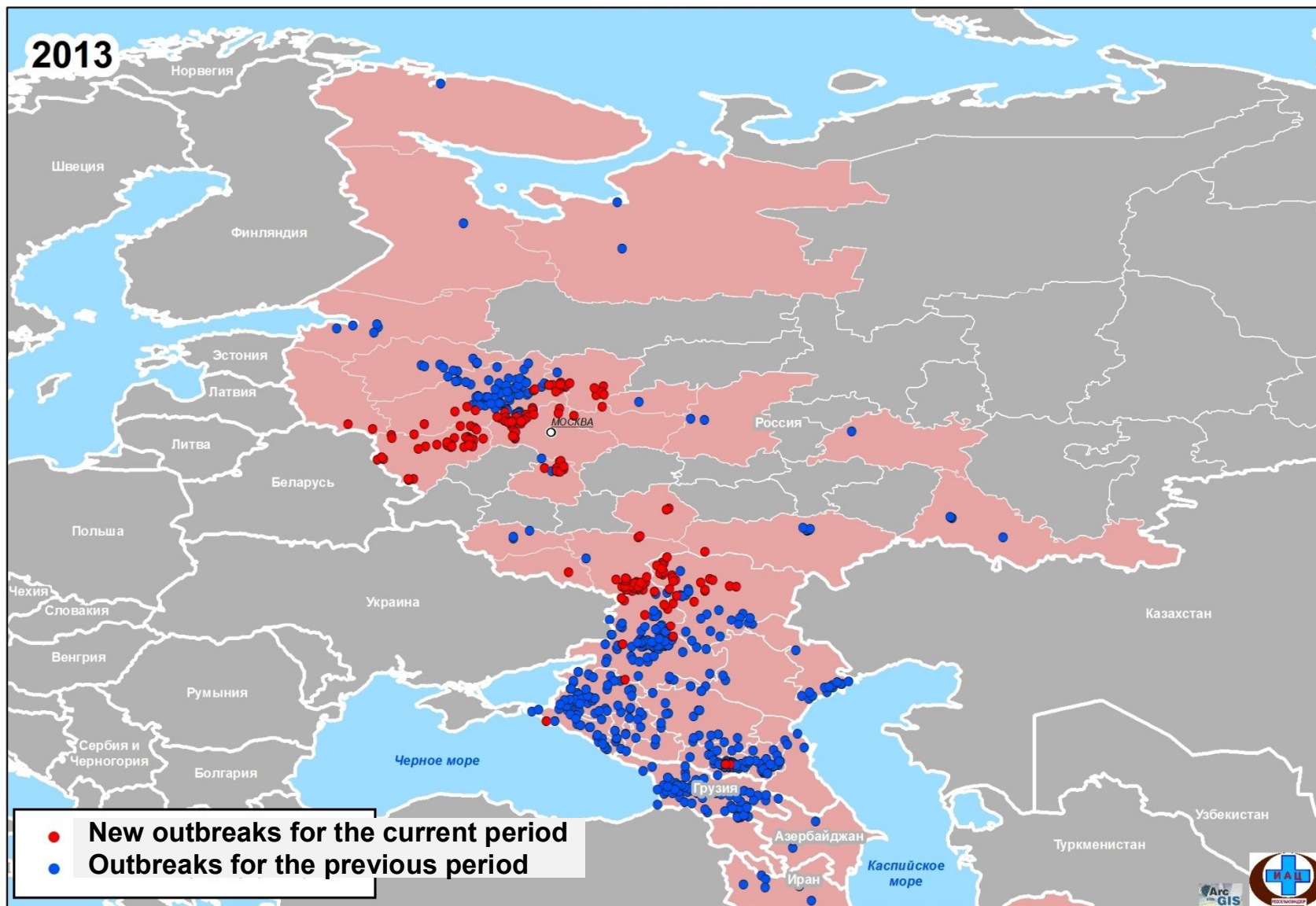
November – December 2010











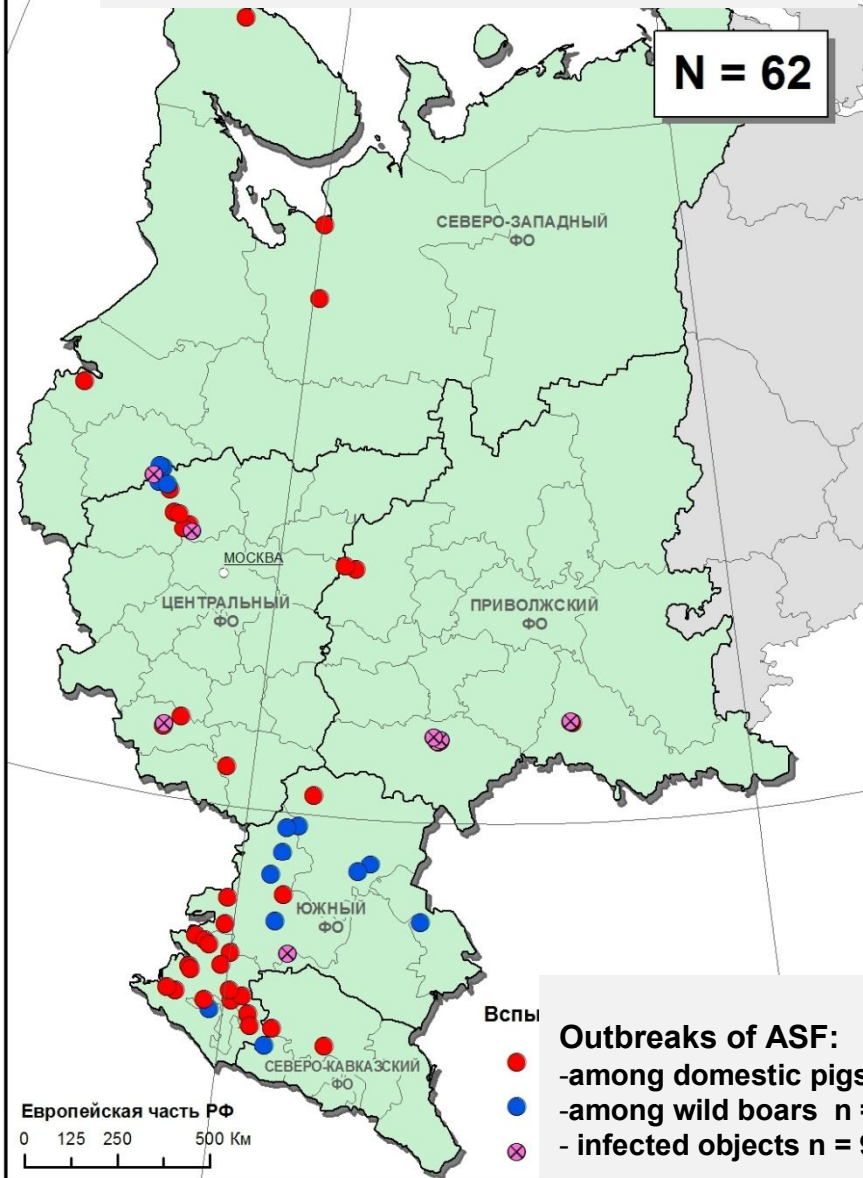
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## 2. Features of spread of ASF in Russia: swine and wild boar



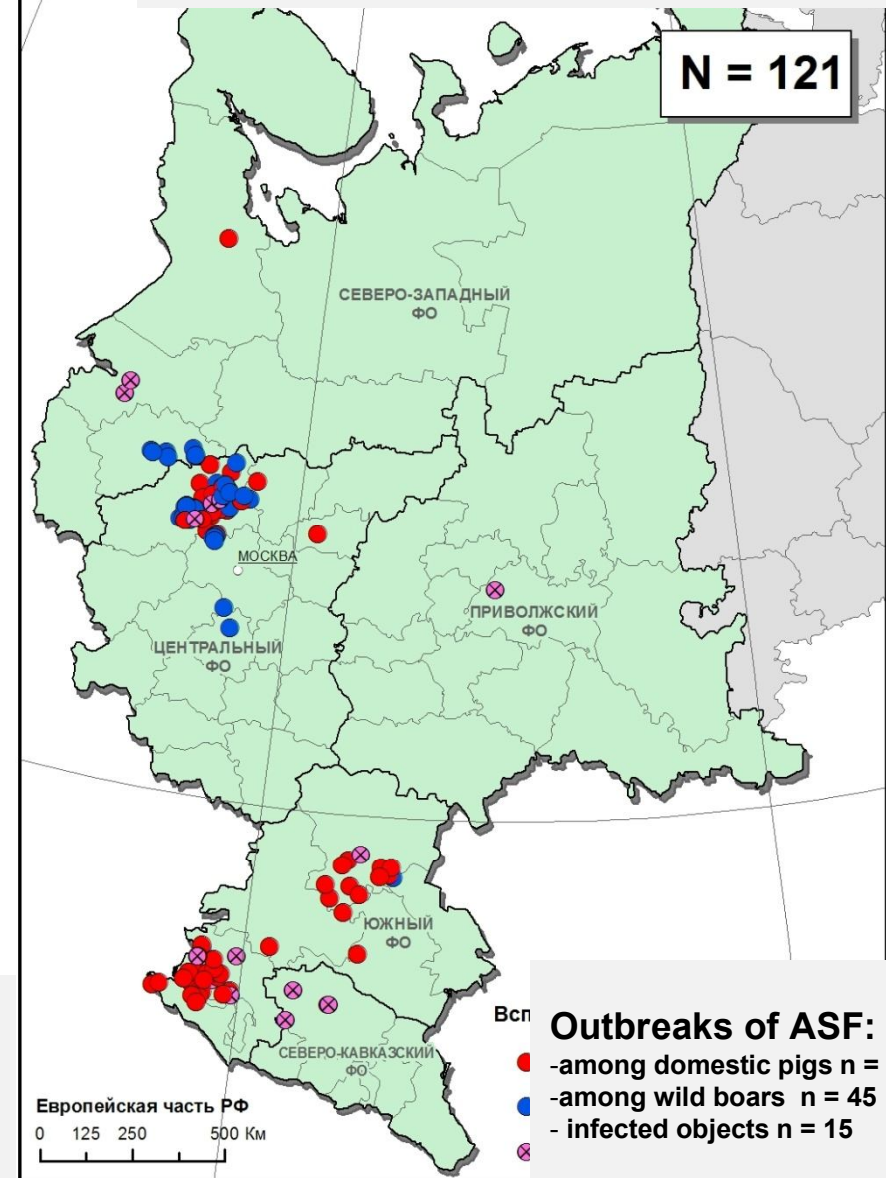
## The epidemic situation of ASF in the Russian Federation 2011

**N = 62**



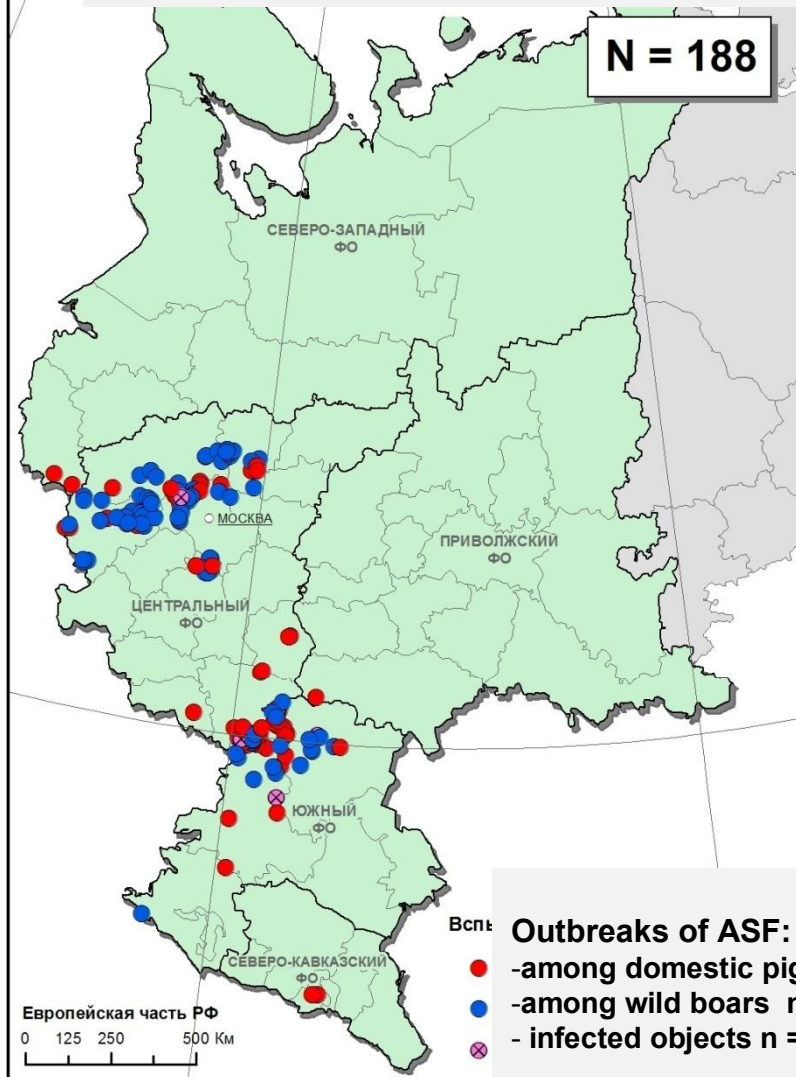
## The epidemic situation of ASF in the Russian Federation 2012

**N = 121**

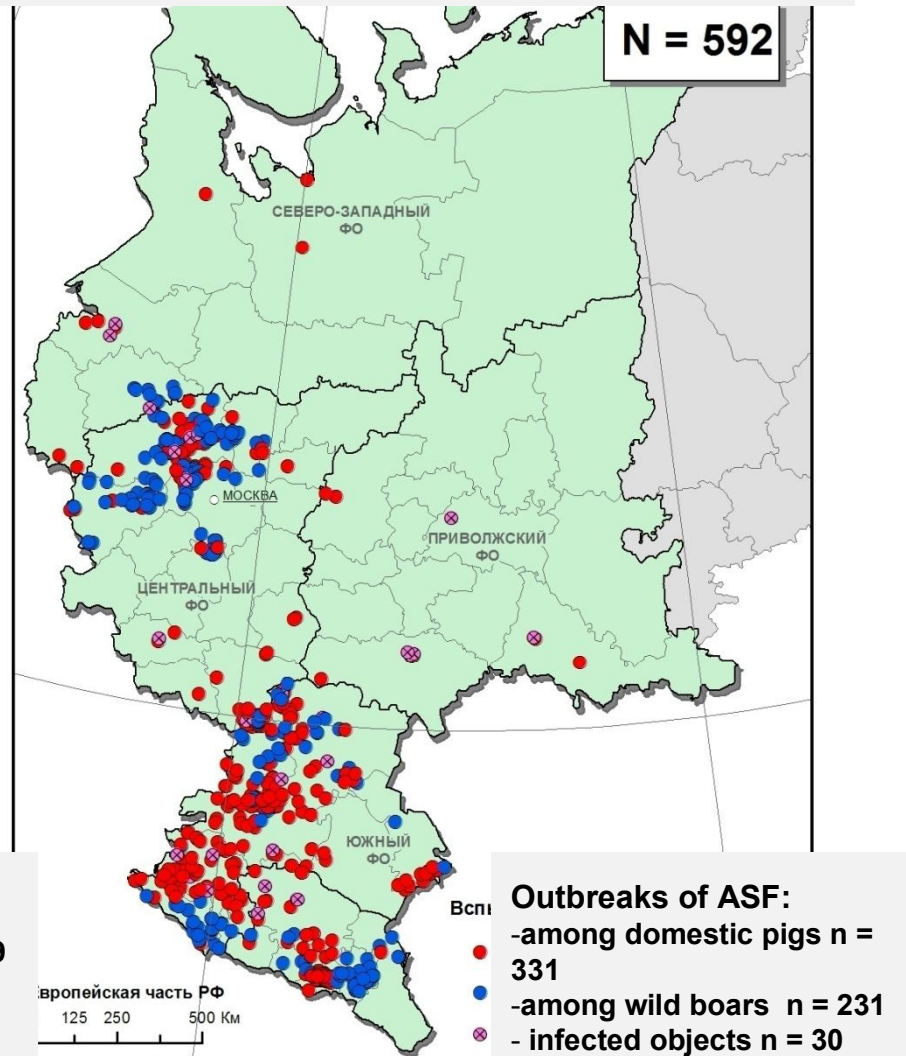


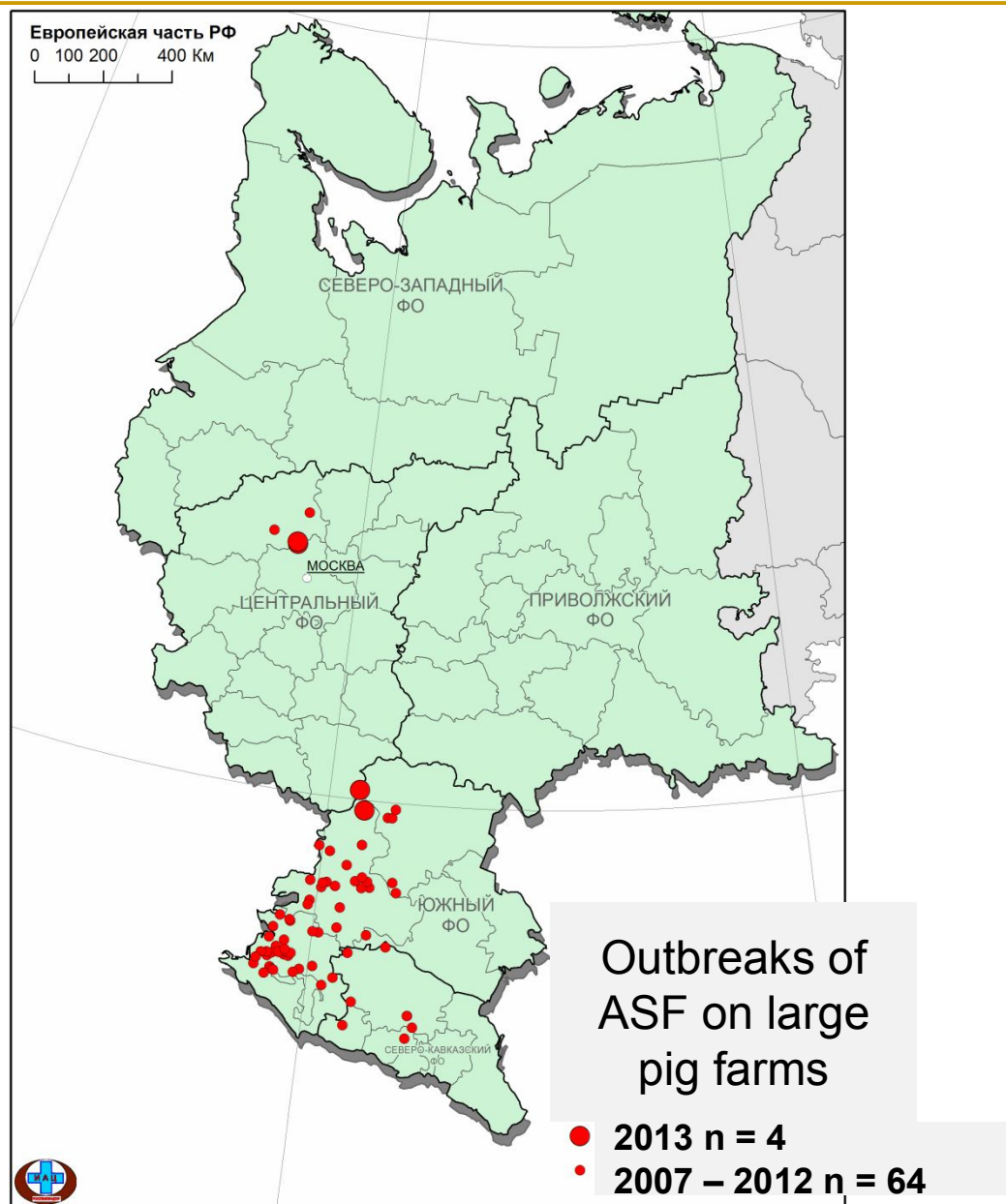


## The epidemic situation of ASF in the Russian Federation 2013

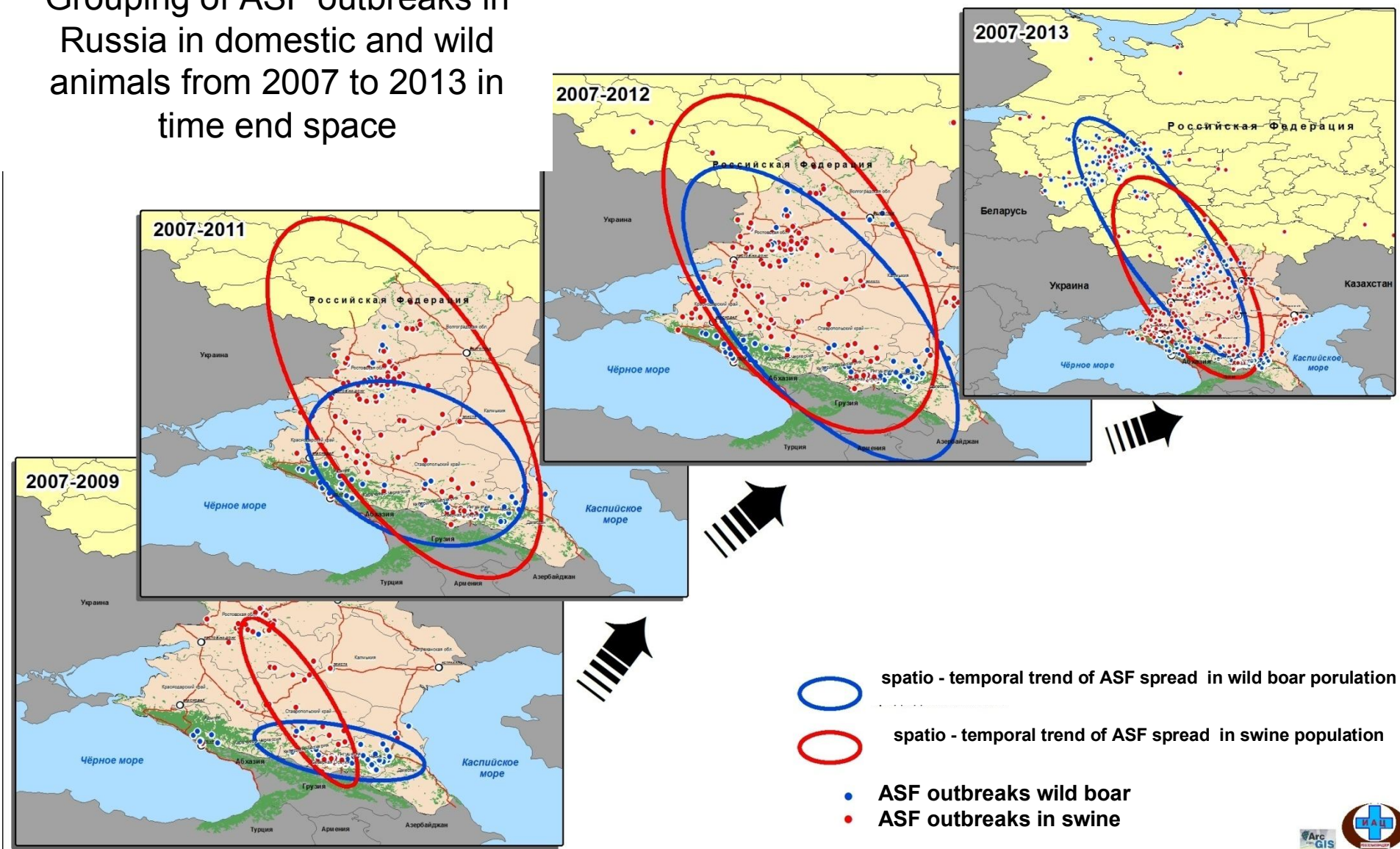


## The epidemic situation of ASF in the Russian Federation Cumulative data from 2007 to 2013





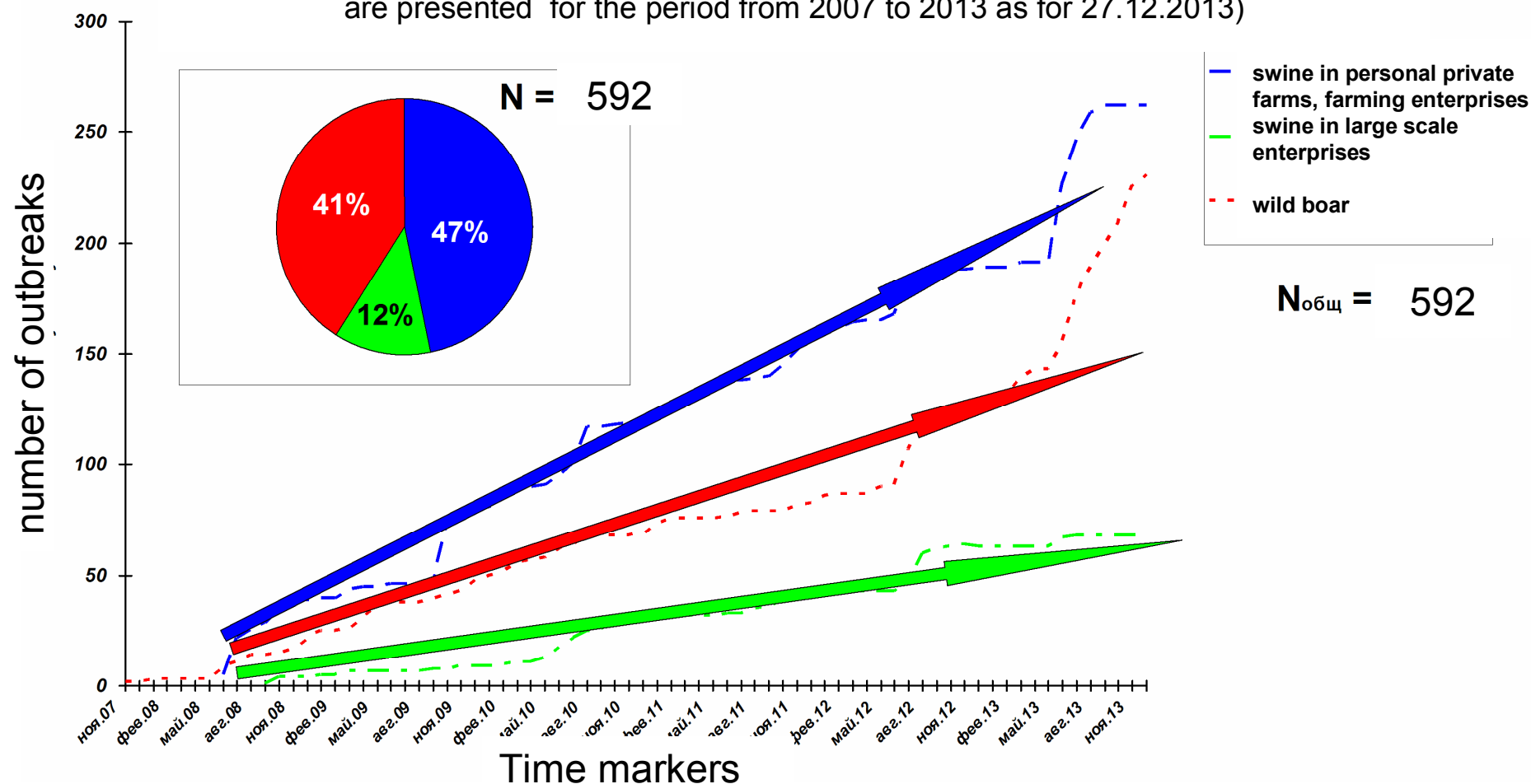
# Grouping of ASF outbreaks in Russia in domestic and wild animals from 2007 to 2013 in time end space

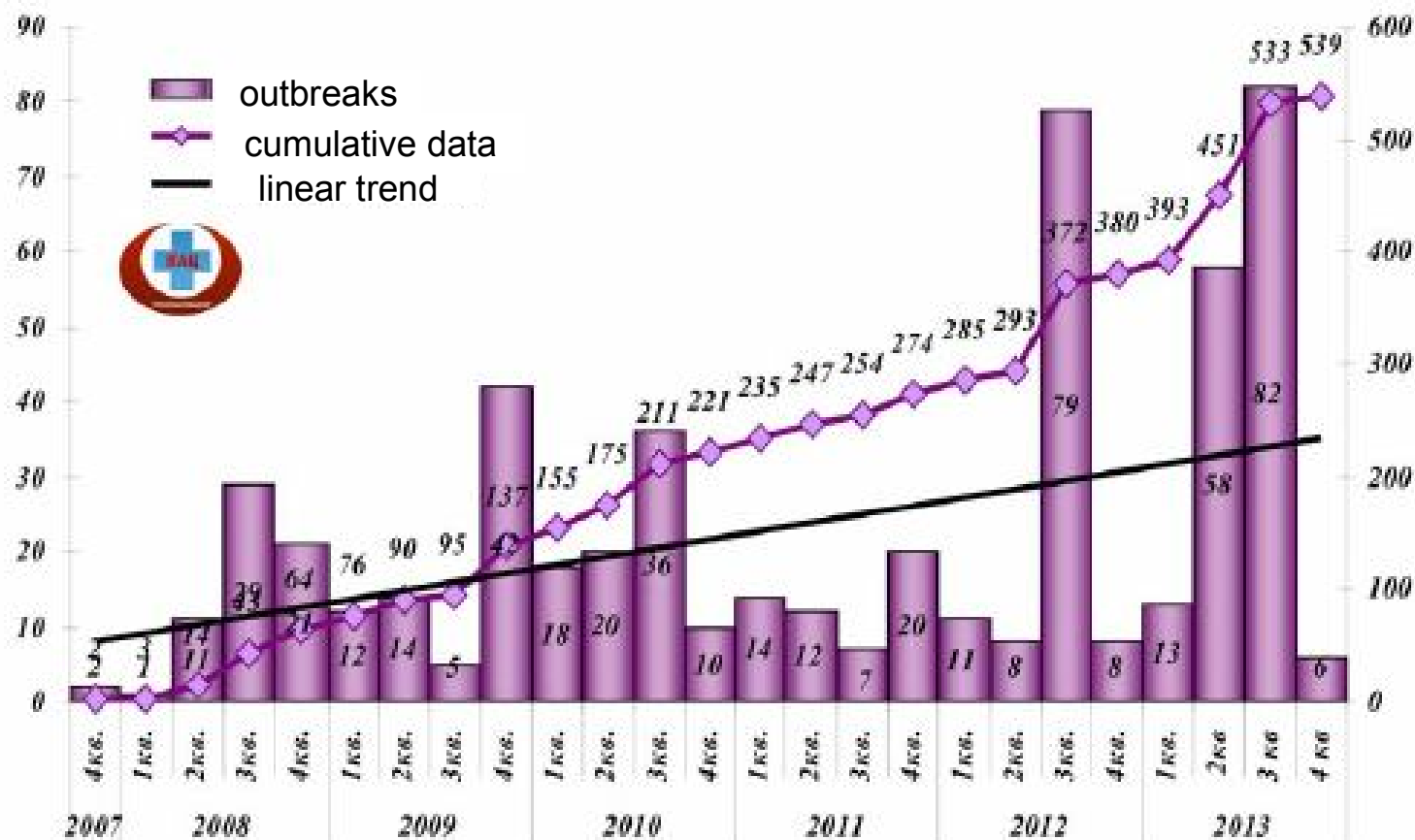




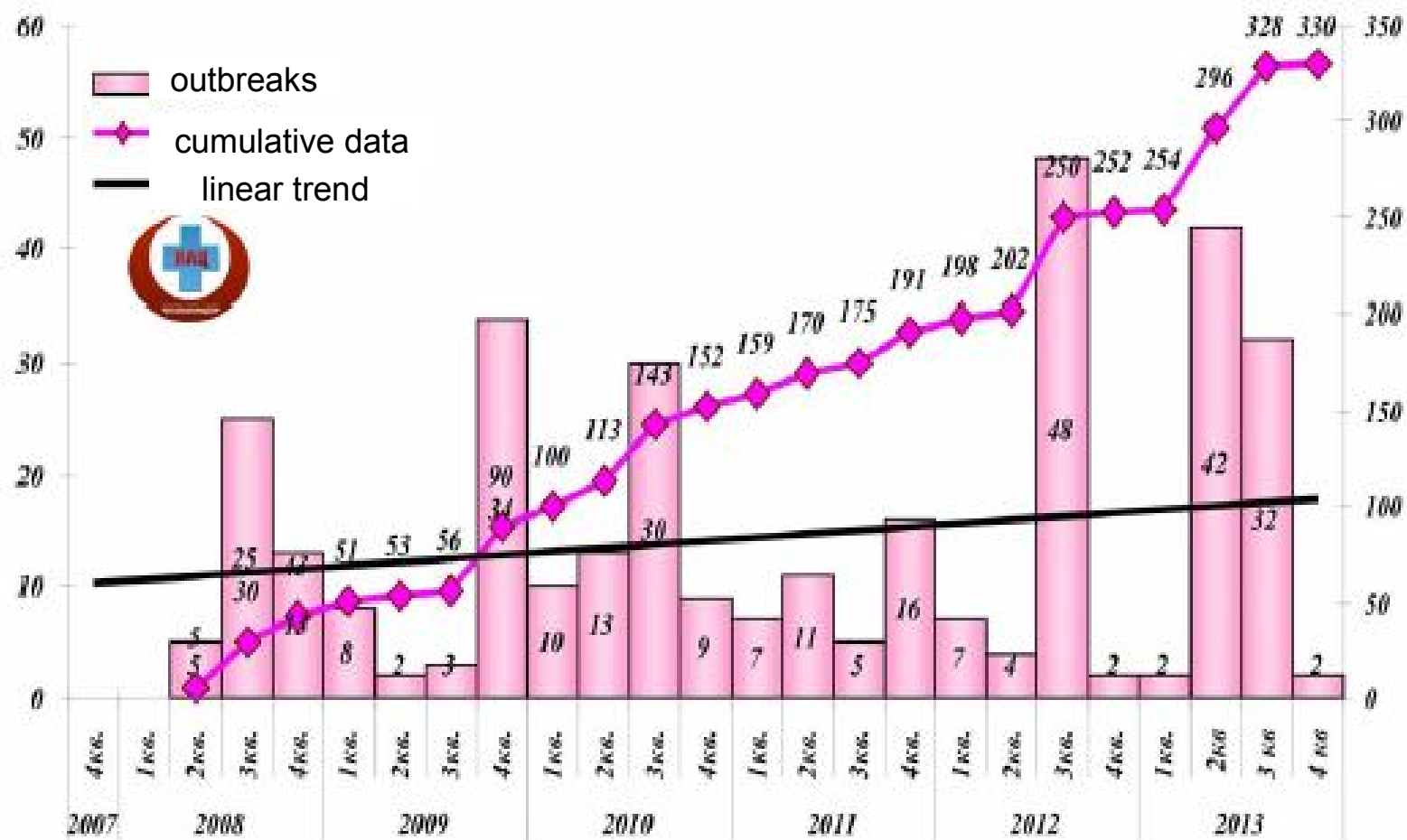
## Cumulative Curves of ASF Free Settlements by Different Types of Animals (2007 - 2013)

Monthly dynamics of ASF outbreaks in domestic population managed at personal private farms/ farming enterprises, large scale enterprises and in wild boar population. ( The data are presented for the period from 2007 to 2013 as for 27.12.2013)



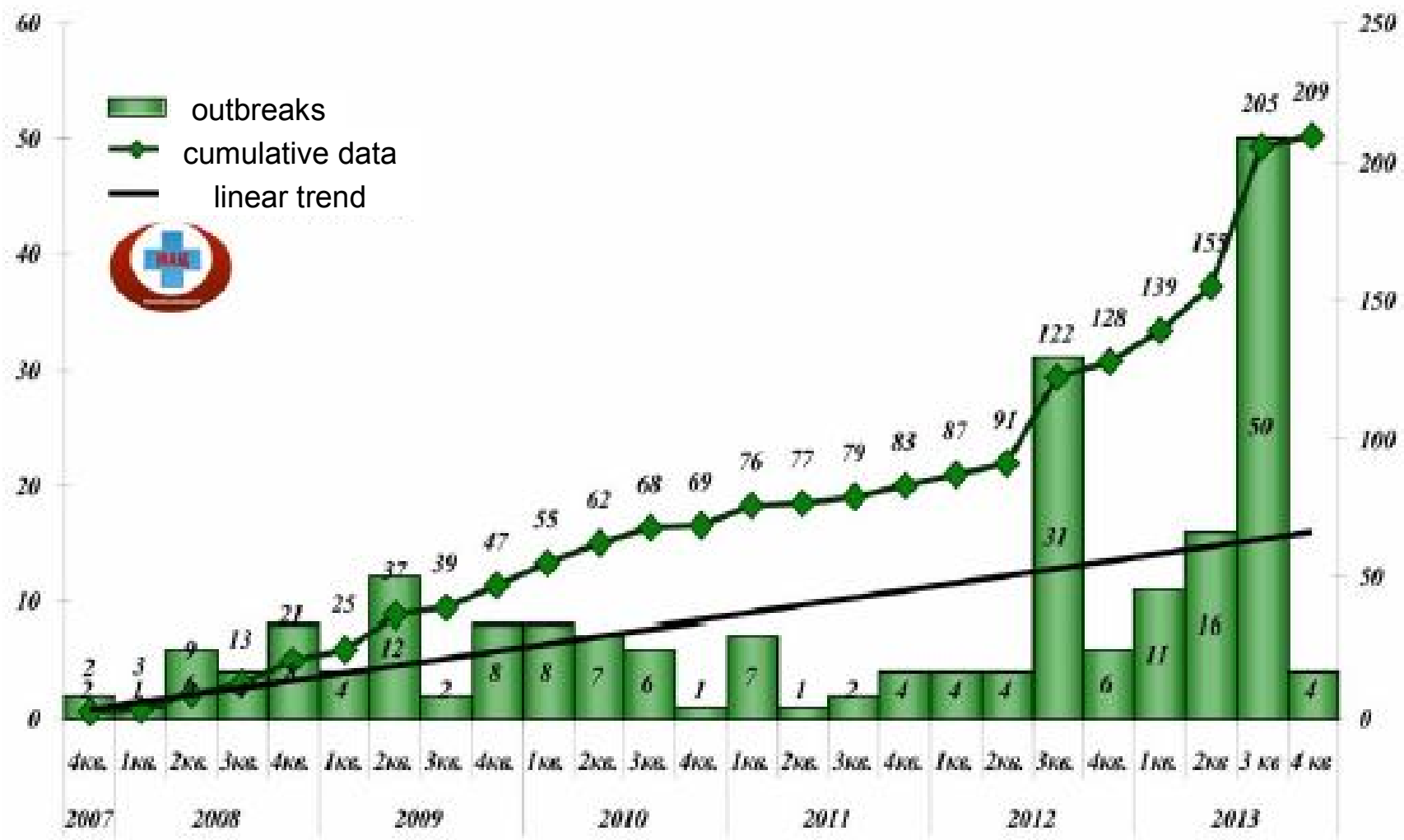


Quarterly dynamics of outbreaks on the ASF with cumulative curve  
2007 – 2013 (November)

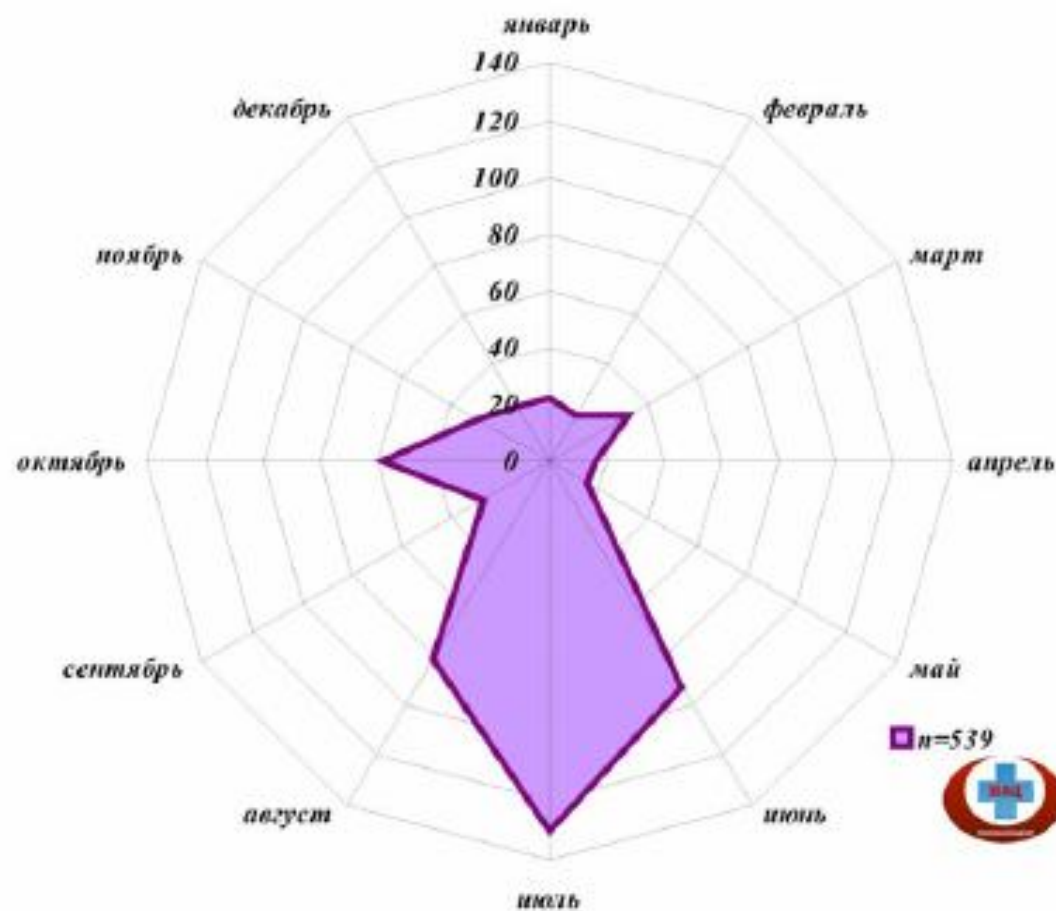


Quarterly dynamics of new ASF among domestic pigs with cumulative curve  
2007 – 2013 (November)

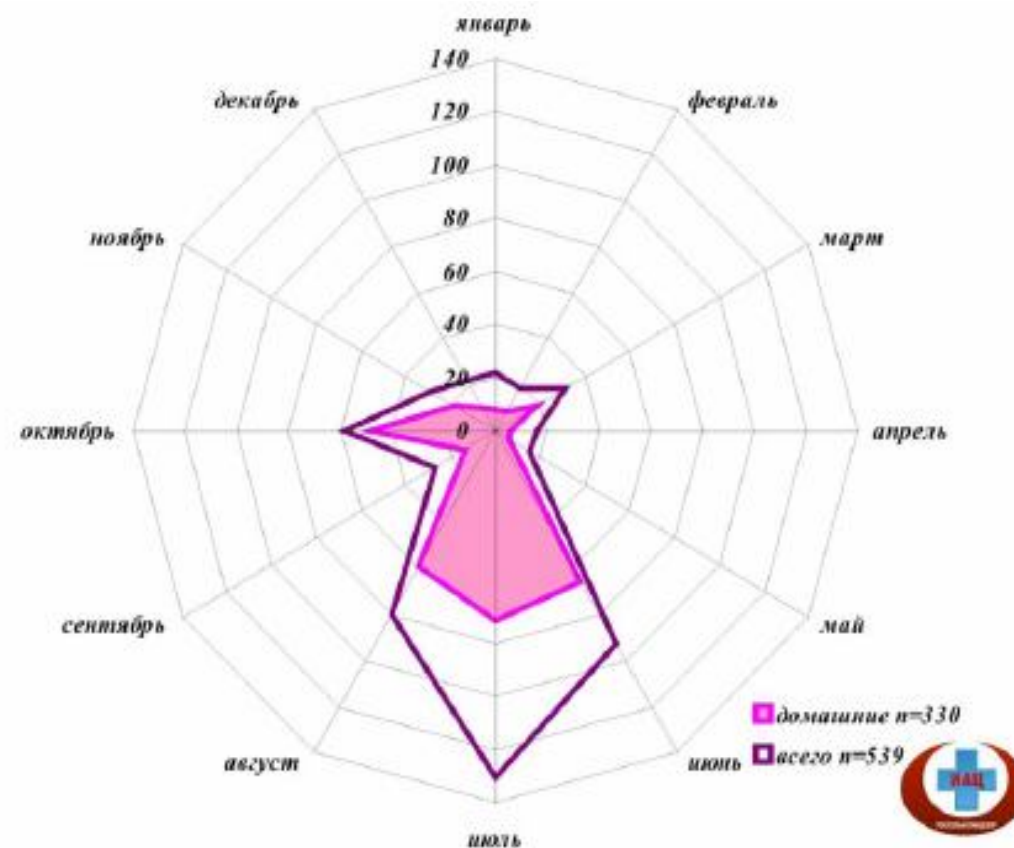




Quarterly dynamics of new ASF in wild fauna with a cumulative curve 2007 - 2013 (November)

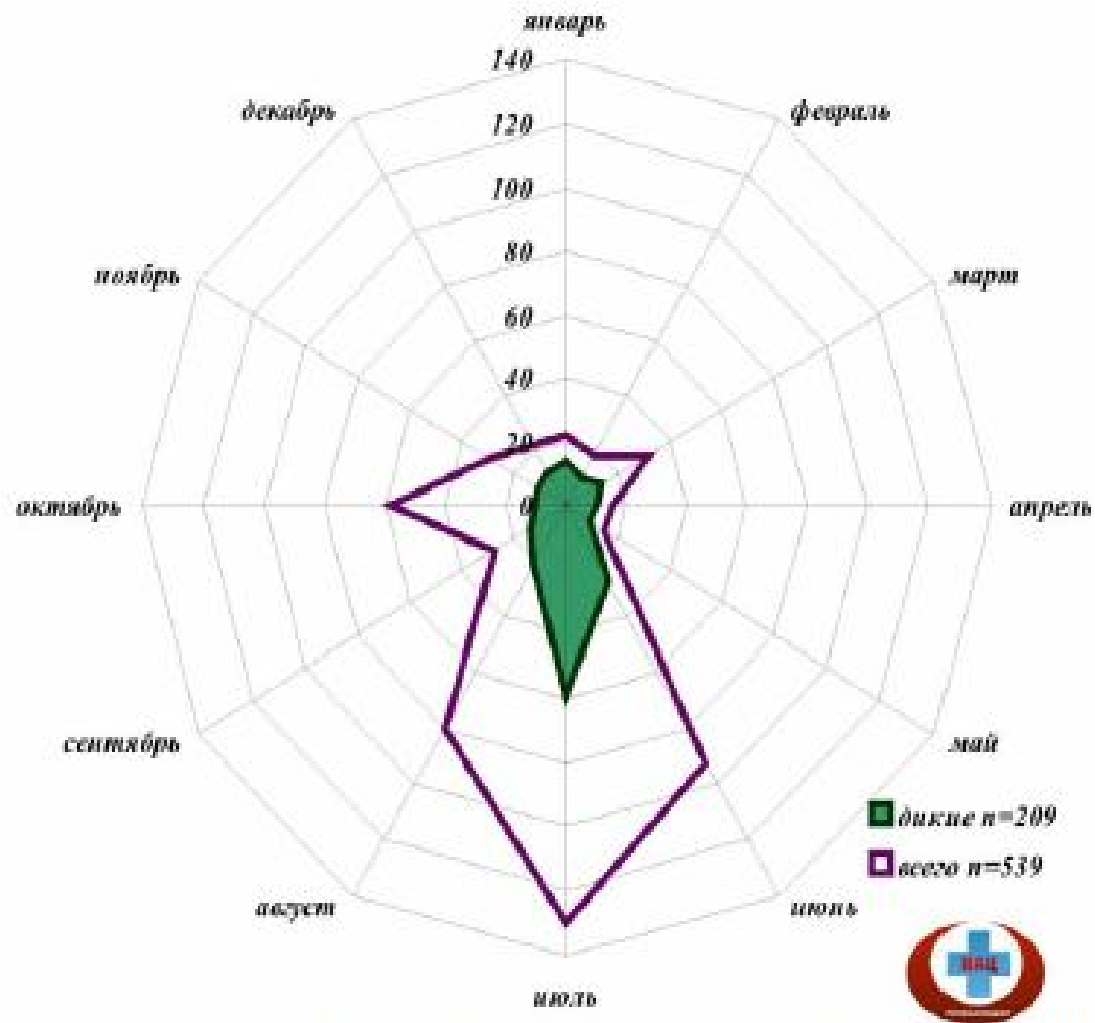


Seasonal prevalence on the ASF in the total populations of susceptible animals of the Russian Federation 2007 – 2013 (November)



Seasonal prevalence on the ASF in the total populations of pigs of the Russian Federation 2007 – 2013 (November)





Seasonal prevalence on the ASF in the total populations of wild boar of the Russian Federation 2007 – 2013 (November)

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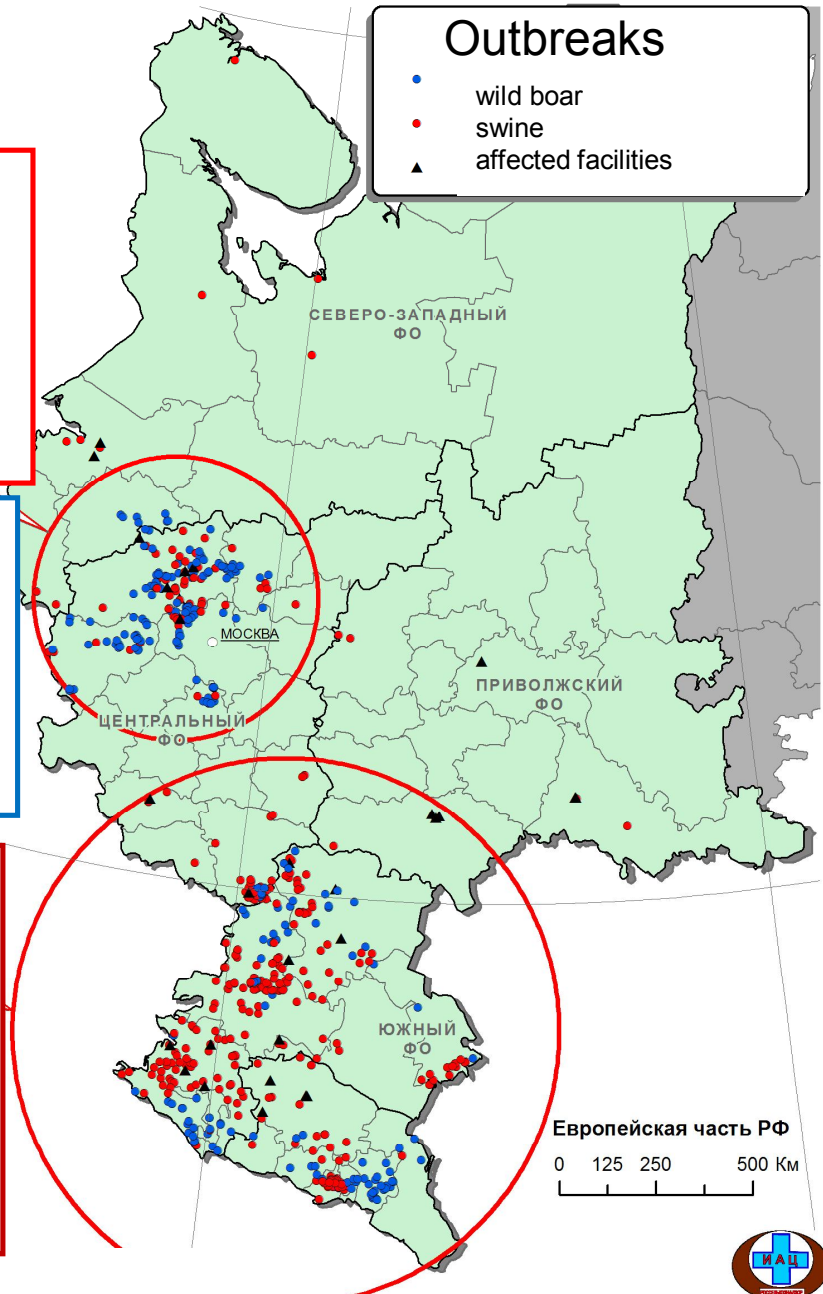
Looking for ASF zone ....

## ASF outbreaks in endemic zones in Russia (n = 592)\*\*

**"Northern" Endemic Zone.** First case was recorded in April 2011 (neither outbreaks in remote regions nor secondary outbreak cases were considered). **188** outbreaks were recorded from April 2011 to December 2013: **55 (29%)** in swine, **127 (67%)** in wild boar, **6 (4%)** in affected facilities. **Affected regions:** Tver, Novgorod, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Moscow, Tula, Vladimir, Pskov, Ivanovo (**n=9**)

**Outbreaks in Remote Regions.** First outbreaks were recorded in July 2008. **16** outbreaks were recorded from July 2008 to December 2013: **11 (69%)** in swine, **5 (31%)** in affected facilities. **Affected Regions:** Orenburg, Karelia, Leningrad, Nizhny Novgorod, Tatarstan, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk (**n = 7**)

**"Southern" Endemic Zone.** First case was recorded in November 2007. 387 cases were recorded from November 2007 to Dec. 2013: **264 (68%)** in swine, **104 (26%)** in wild boar, **19 (6%)** in affected facilities. **Affected Regions:** Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, Karachaevo - Cherkessia, North Ossetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Adygea, Kalmykia, Stavropol, Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Rostov, Saratov, Tambov, Voronezh, Belgorod, Kursk (**n=18**)



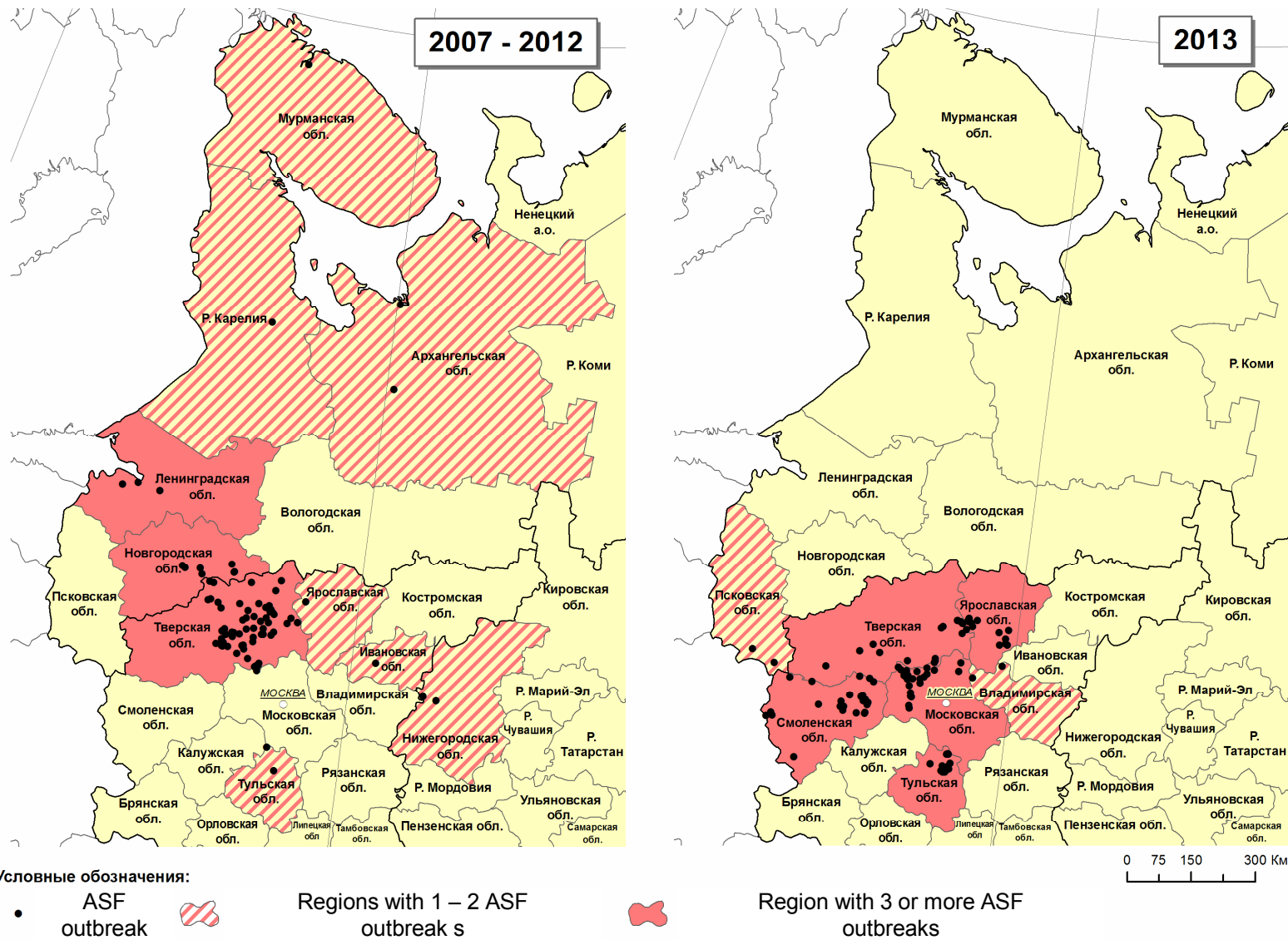
\*\* data from FGBI "Centre of Veterinary", Moscow, and from GNU «VNIIVViM», Pokrov

\* boundaries of the endemic zones were defined using the geospatial statistics Standard Distance (ArcGIS, ESRI)



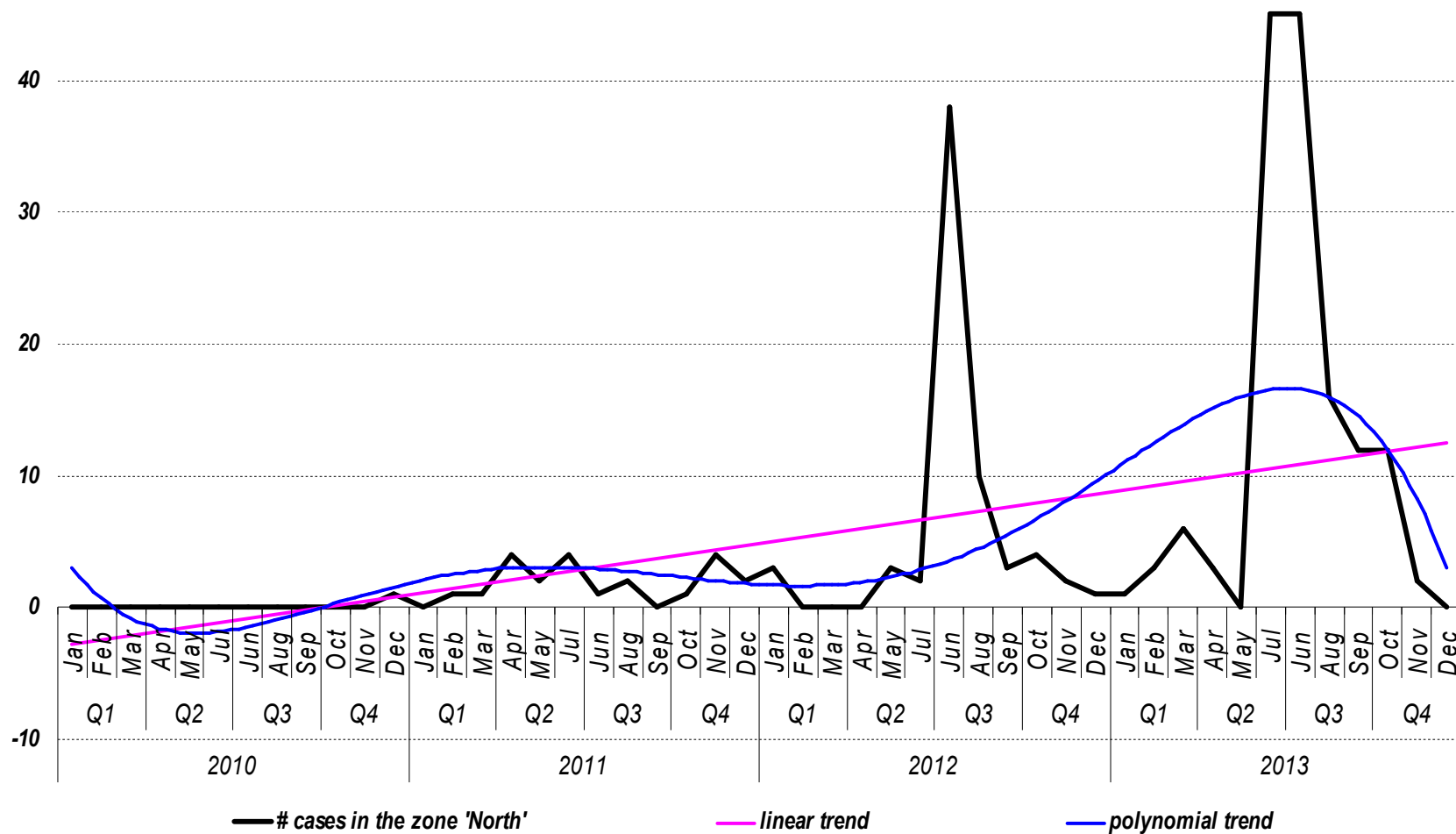


## Endemic zone "North"

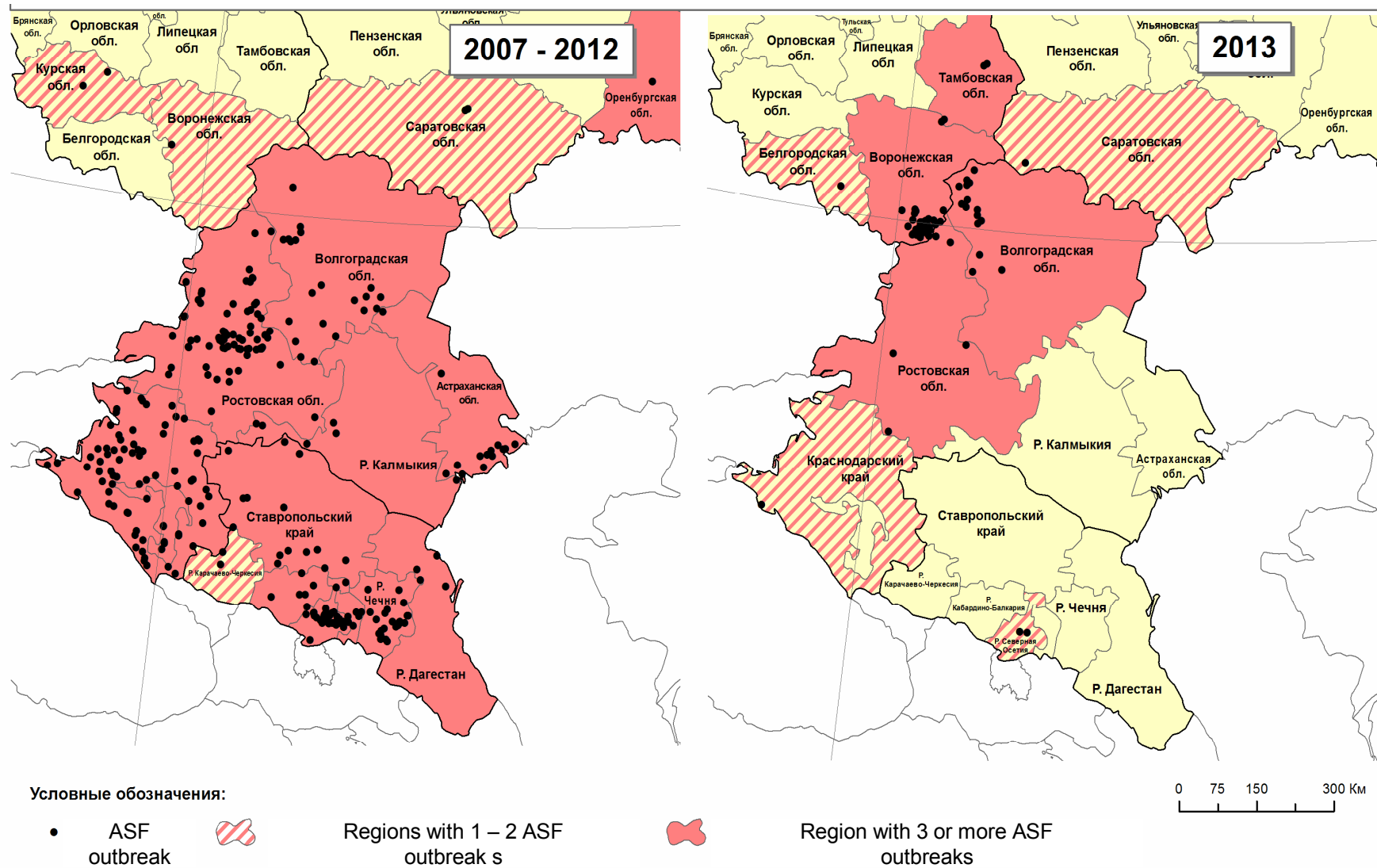


## Endemic zone "North"

### Quarterly dynamics of new ASF outbreaks with a linear and polynomial trend



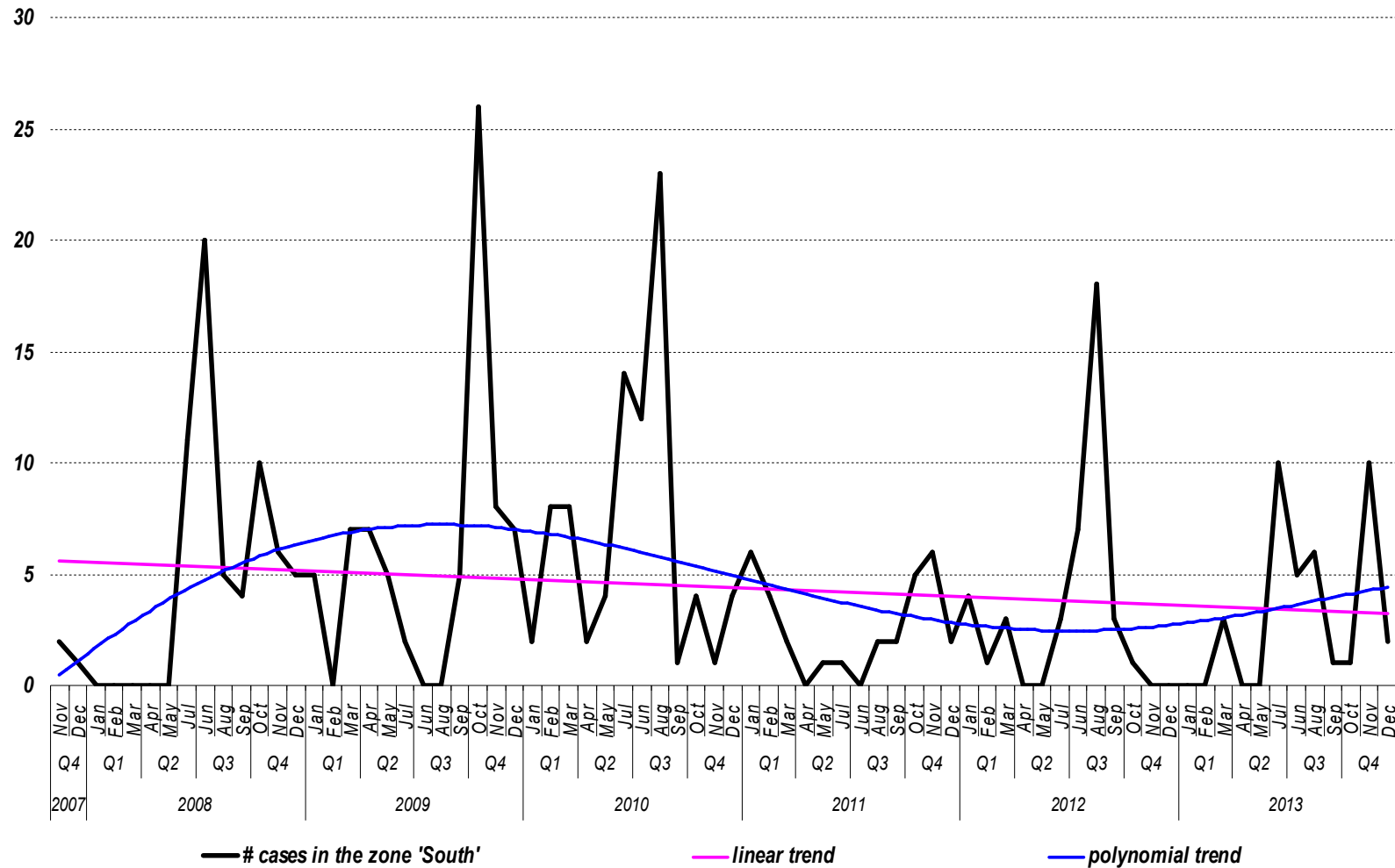
## Endemic zone "South "





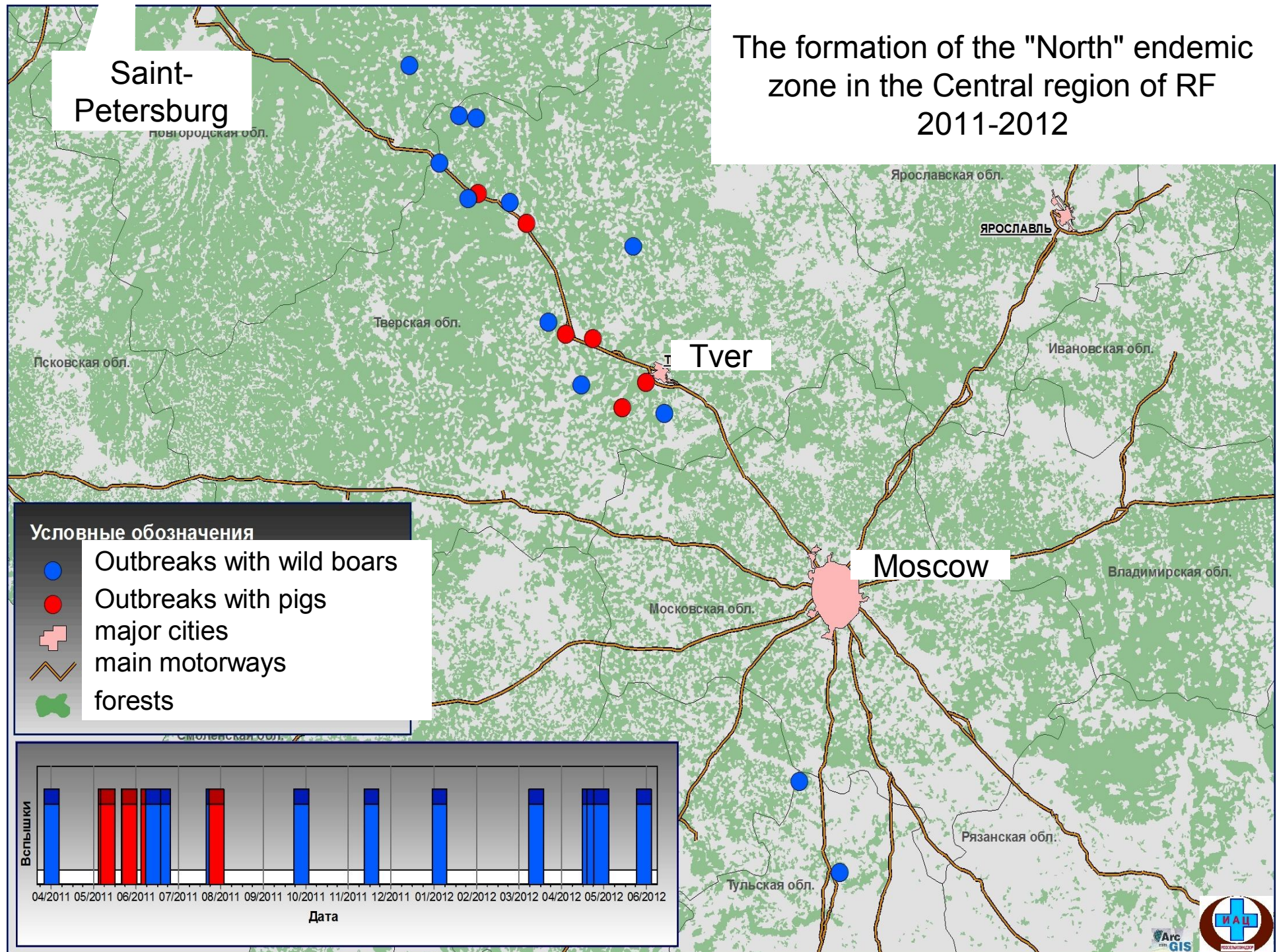
## Endemic zone "South"

### Quarterly dynamics of new ASF outbreaks with a linear and polynomial trend



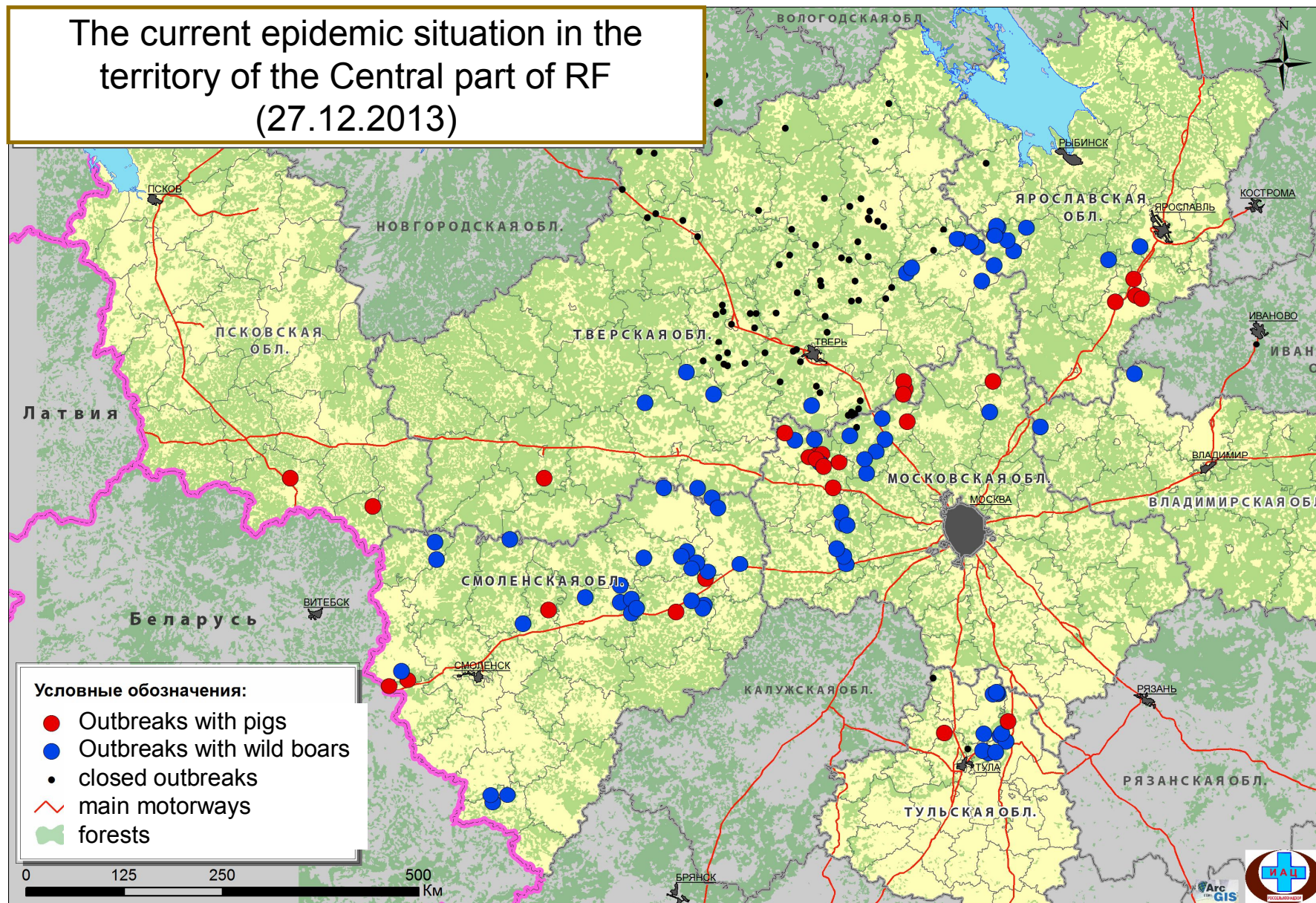


# The formation of the "North" endemic zone in the Central region of RF 2011-2012

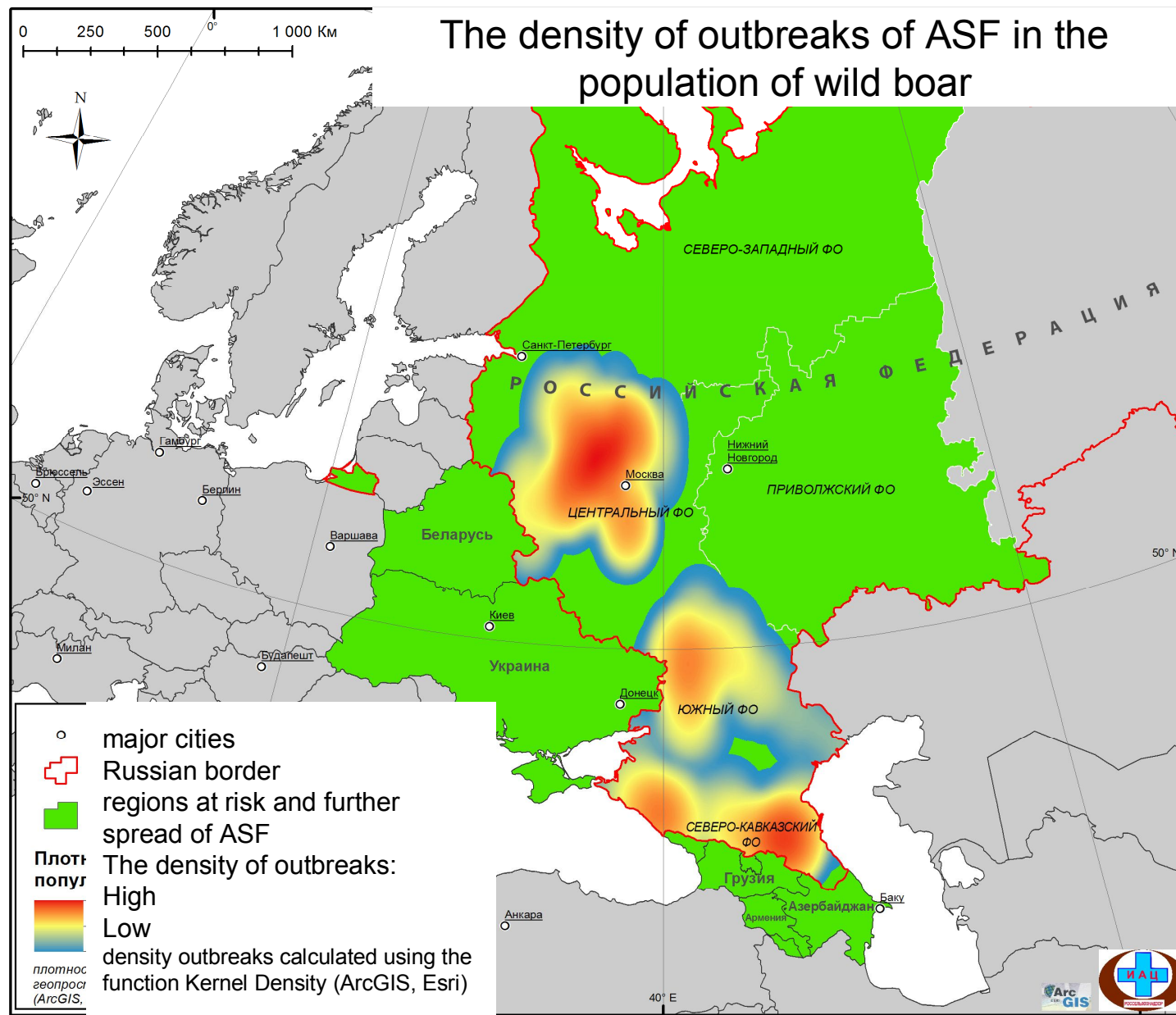


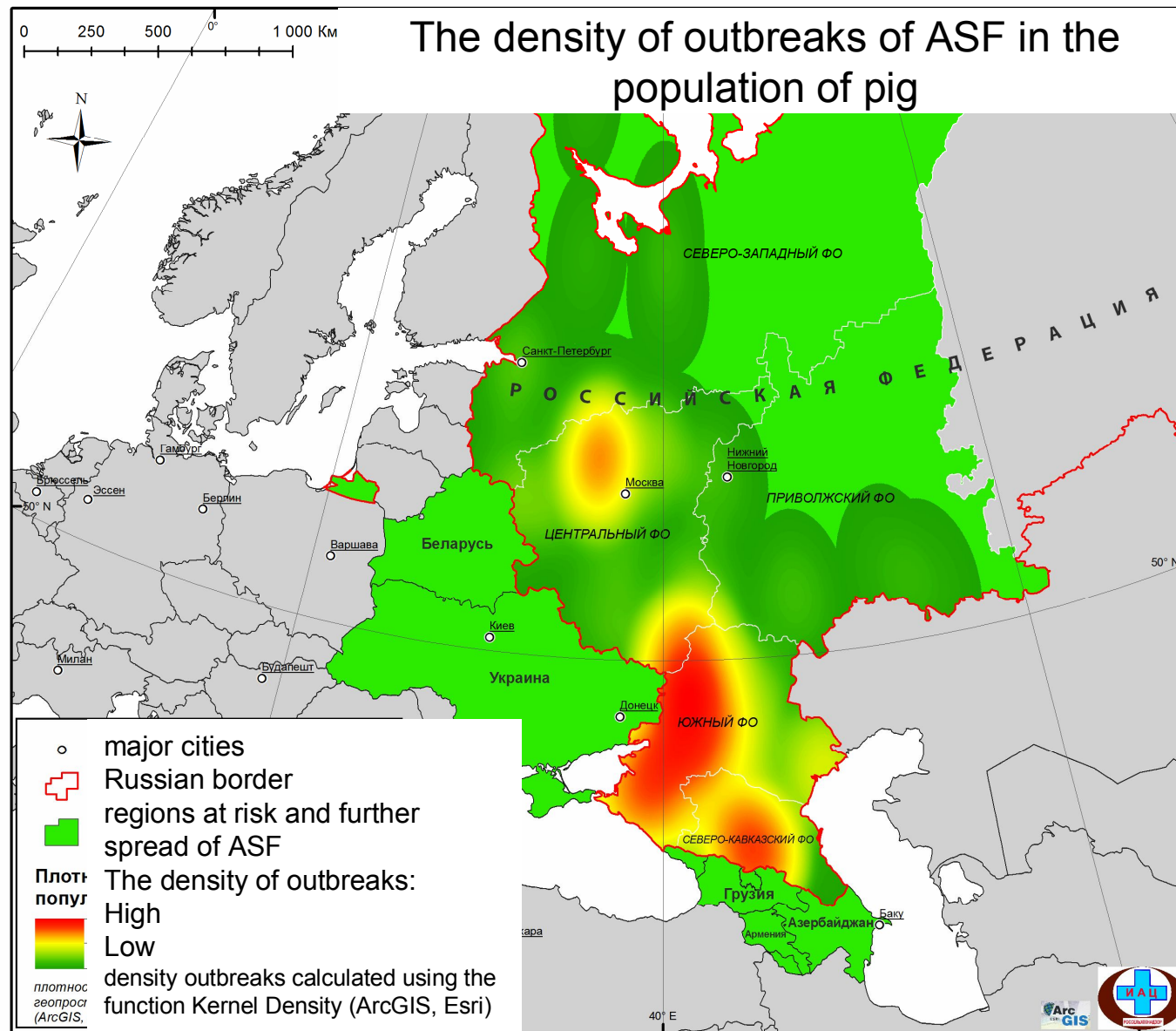


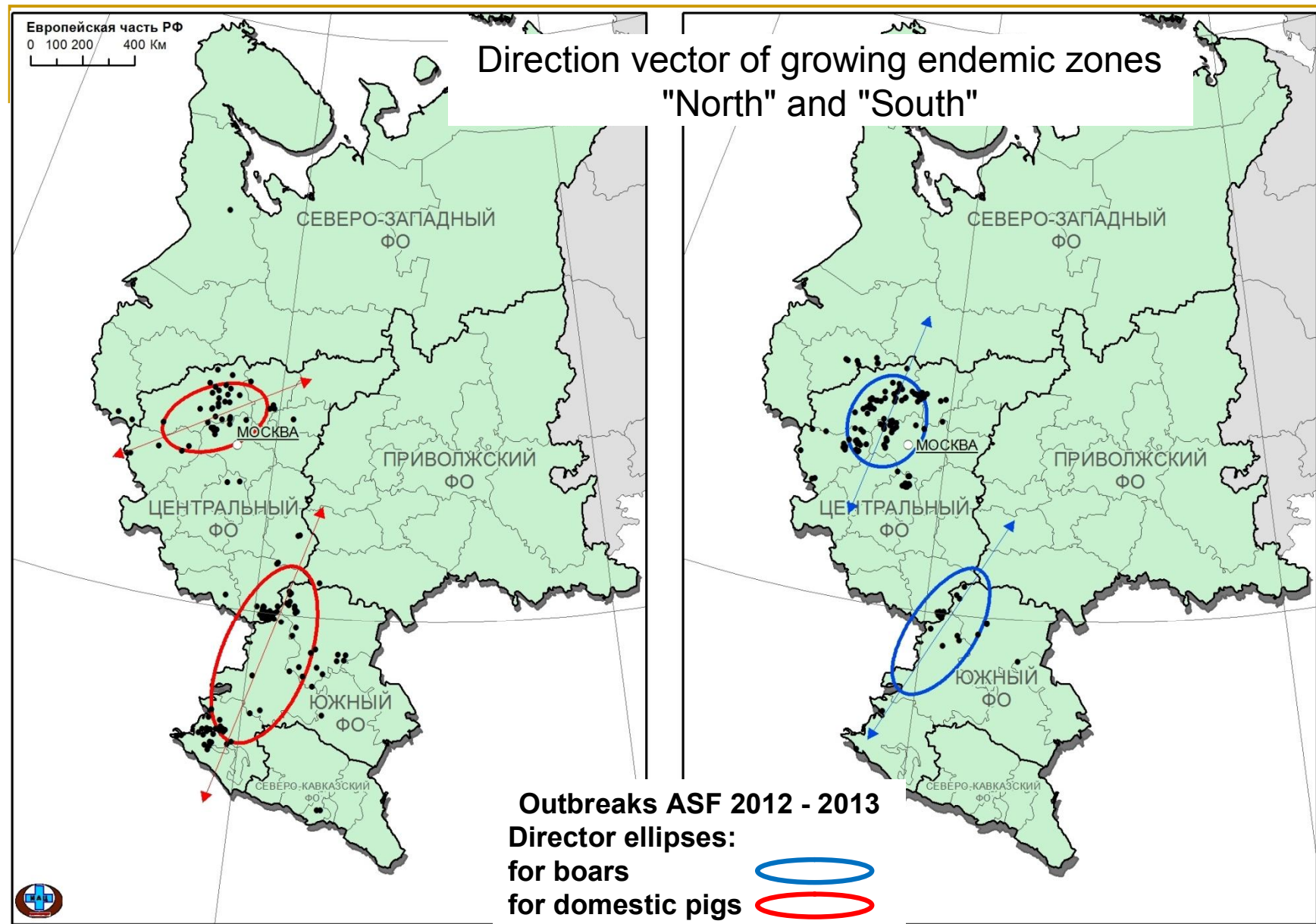
# The current epidemic situation in the territory of the Central part of RF (27.12.2013)













## Cartogram of swine population in Russia



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# ASF in former Soviet republics



Н

## The current epidemic situation in Russia, Byelorussia and Ukraine for 2007 - 2013

N = 592

Outbreaks in Byelorussia in 2013  
(n=2)

Outbreaks in Ukraine in 2012 and  
2014 (n=2)

### Вспышки АЧС:

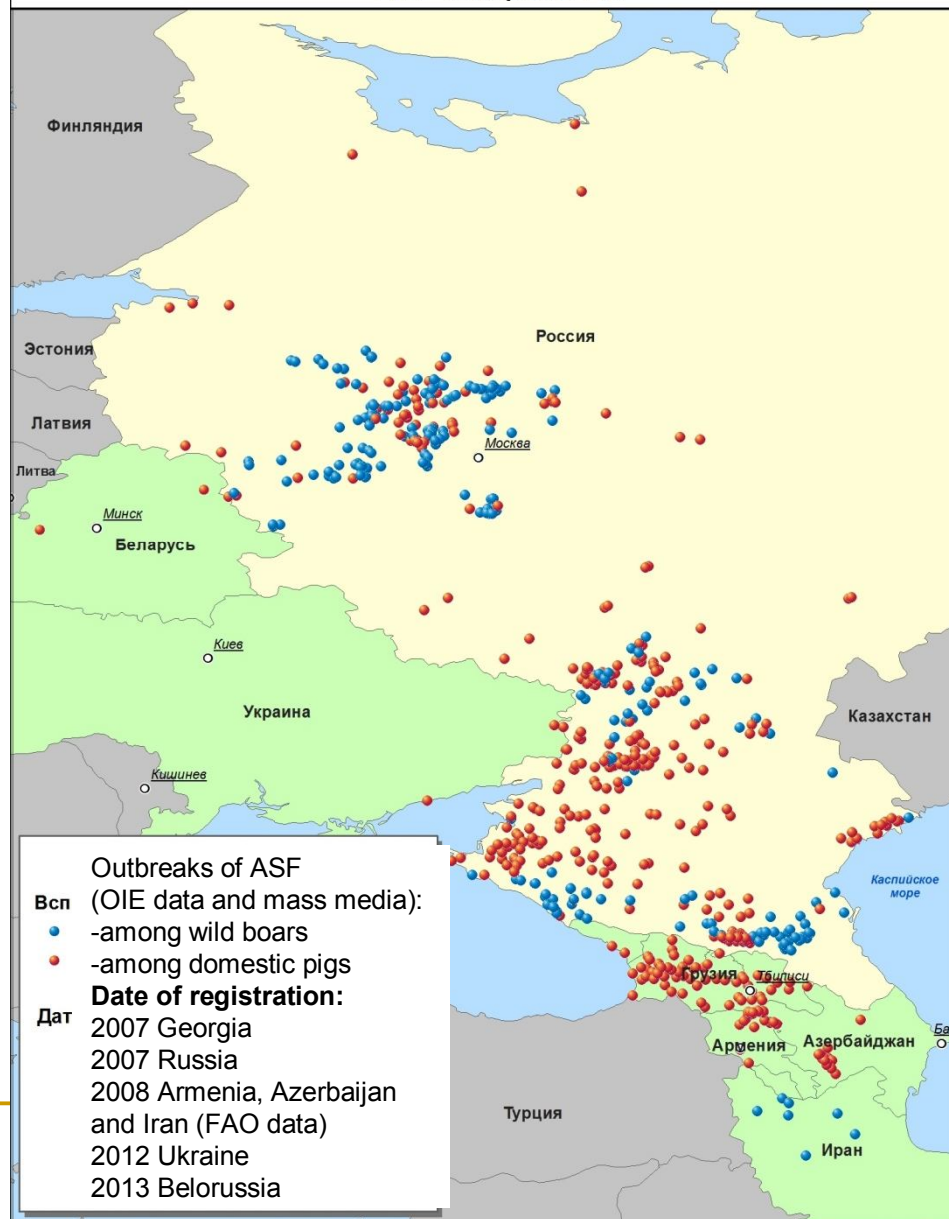
- среди домашних свиней (N = 331)
- среди диких кабанов (N = 231)
- ⊗ инфицированные объекты (N = 30)
- ★ на территории Беларуси и Украины

Европейская часть РФ  
0 125 250 500 Км

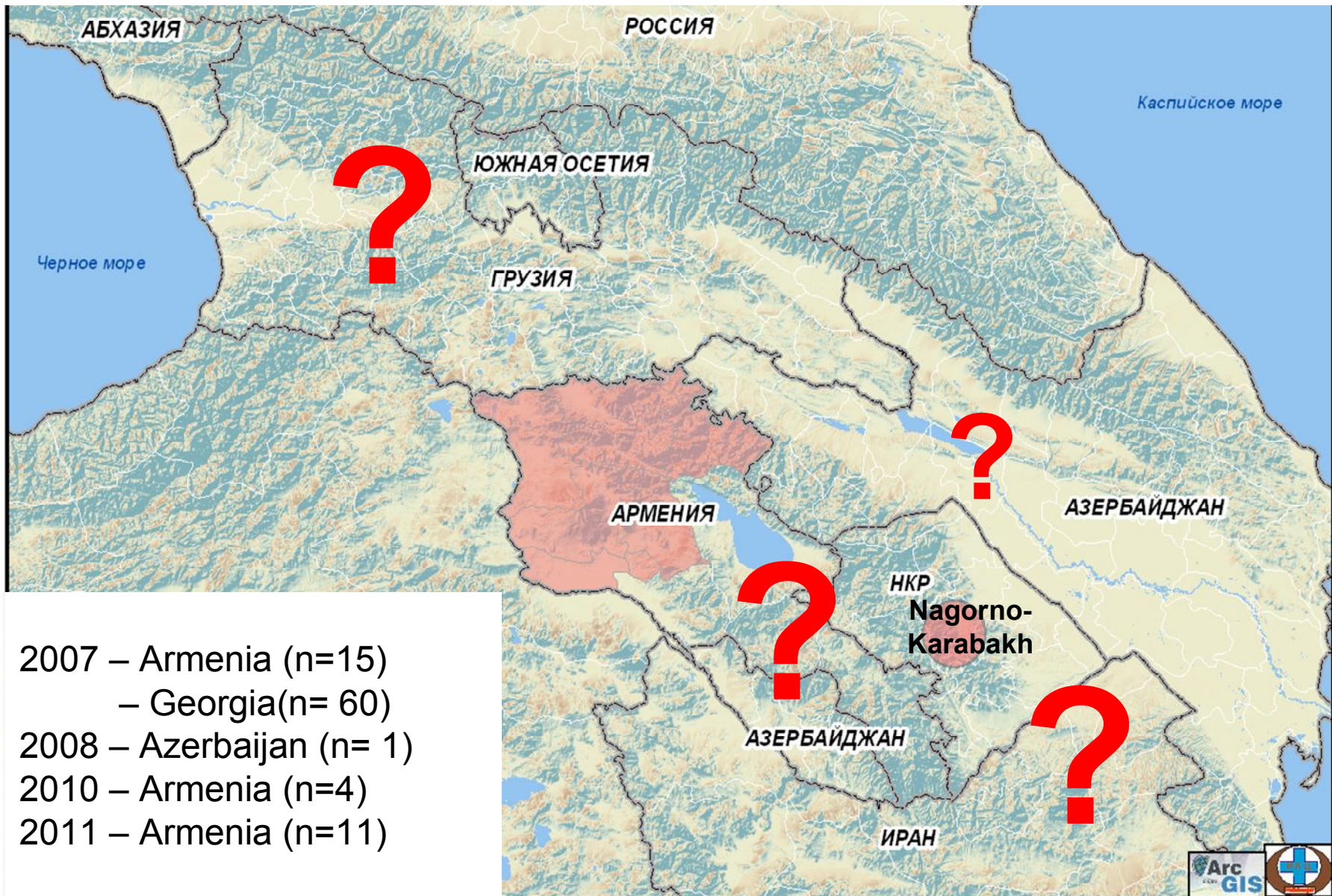




**Распространение африканской чумы свиней  
в Кавказском регионе (Грузия, Армения, Азербайджан, Иран)  
и в странах Восточной Европы (Россия, Украина, Белоруссия)  
2007 - январь 2014 гг.**

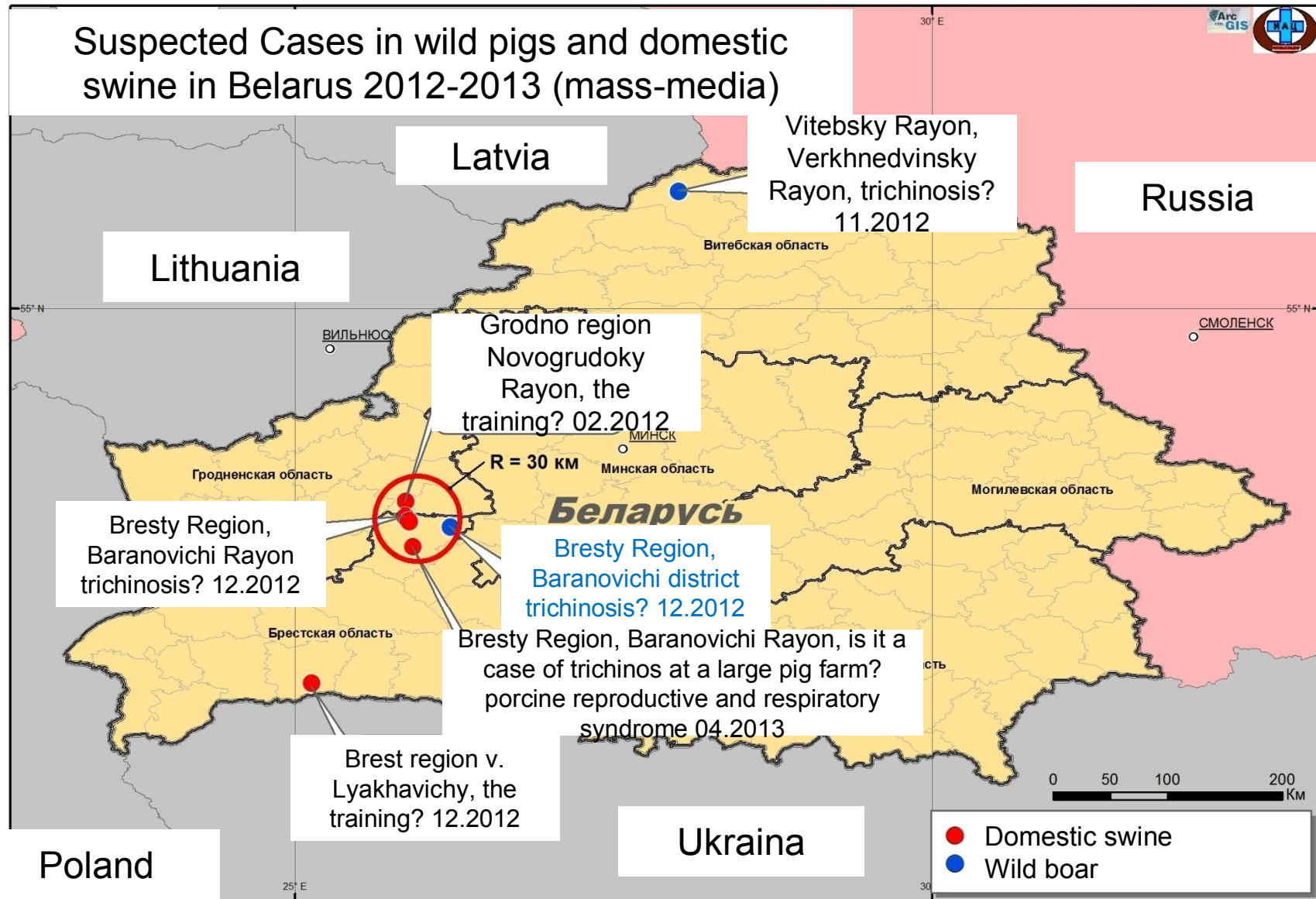


## Cradle of ASF in Transcaucasia, what now?



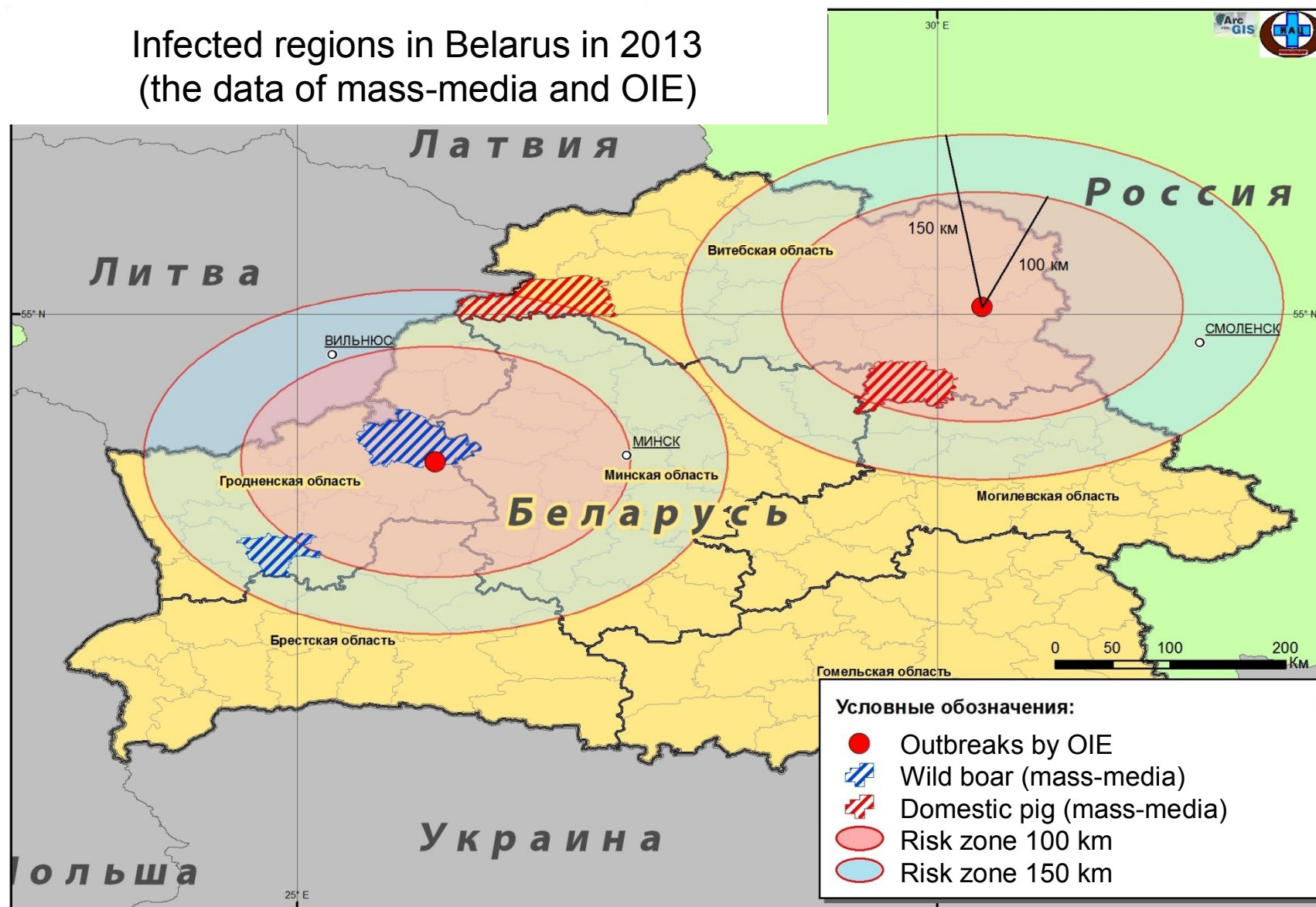


# Suspected Cases in wild pigs and domestic swine in Belarus 2012-2013 (mass-media)





## Infected regions in Belarus in 2013 (the data of mass-media and OIE)



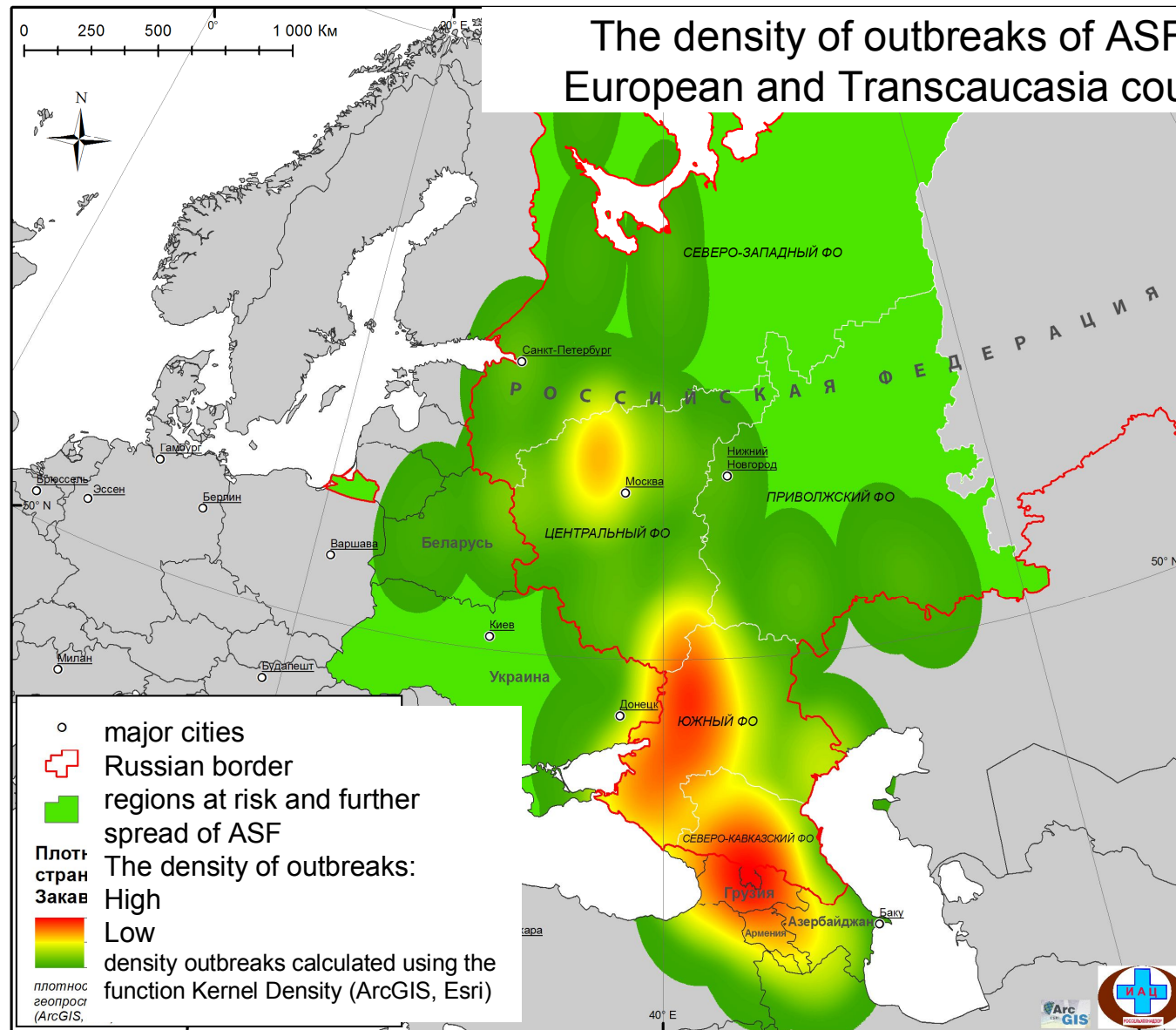


## Epidemiological situation in Belarus and Lithuania (mass-media report 2012-2014)

Regions where mass incidence was registered in swine and wild boar



## The density of outbreaks of ASF in European and Transcaucasia country



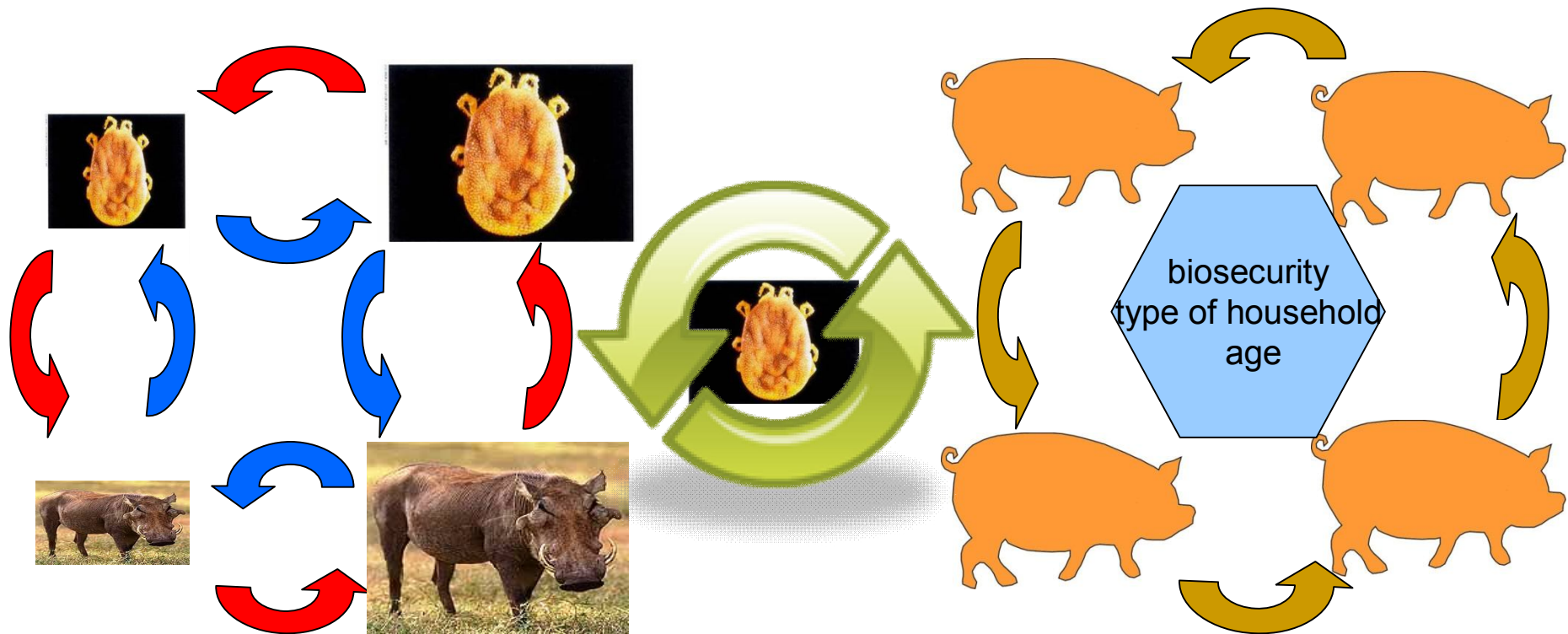


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# Threats and risks

## ASF in Africa:

faunistic cycle, anthropogenic cycle among domestic pigs, combined cycle



wart hog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*)



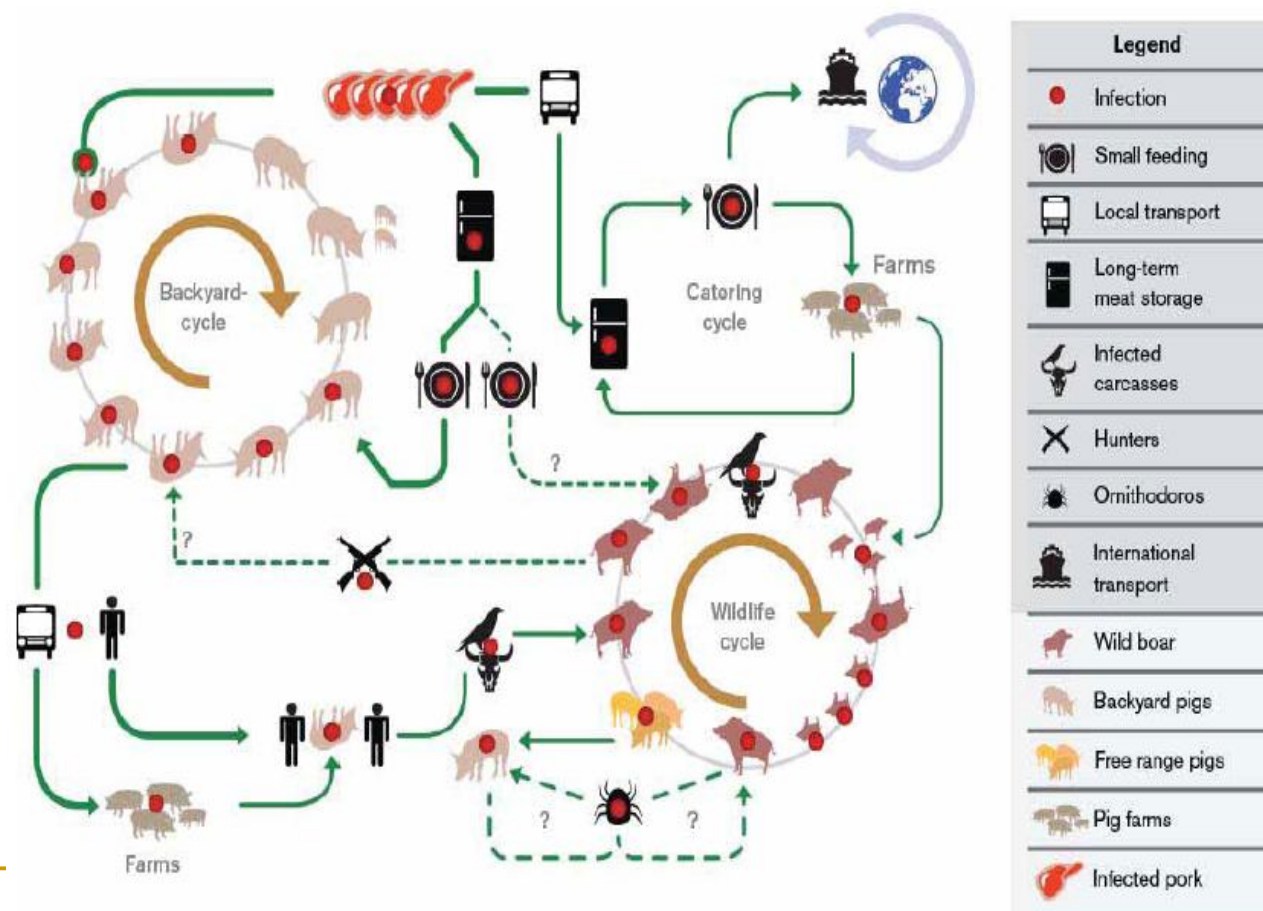
river hog  
(*Potamochoerus porcus*)

ASF in Russia: faunistic cycle (without ticks), anthropogenic cycle, mixed cycle.

We used the scheme from «African swine fever in the Russian Federation: risk factors for Europe and beyond». S. Khomenko, D. Beltran-Alcudo, A. Rozstalnyy, A. Gogin, D. Kolbasov et al. FAO, Empres Watch, vol. 28 may 2013, FAO: [www.fao.org/ag/empres.html](http://www.fao.org/ag/empres.html).

**Figure 6. Transmission cycles of African swine fever in the Russian Federation involving low biosecurity pig production systems and wild boar.**

Solid arrows indicate the main transmission routes as revealed by epidemiological investigations. Dotted arrows are suspected transmission pathways.





# Hazards identification



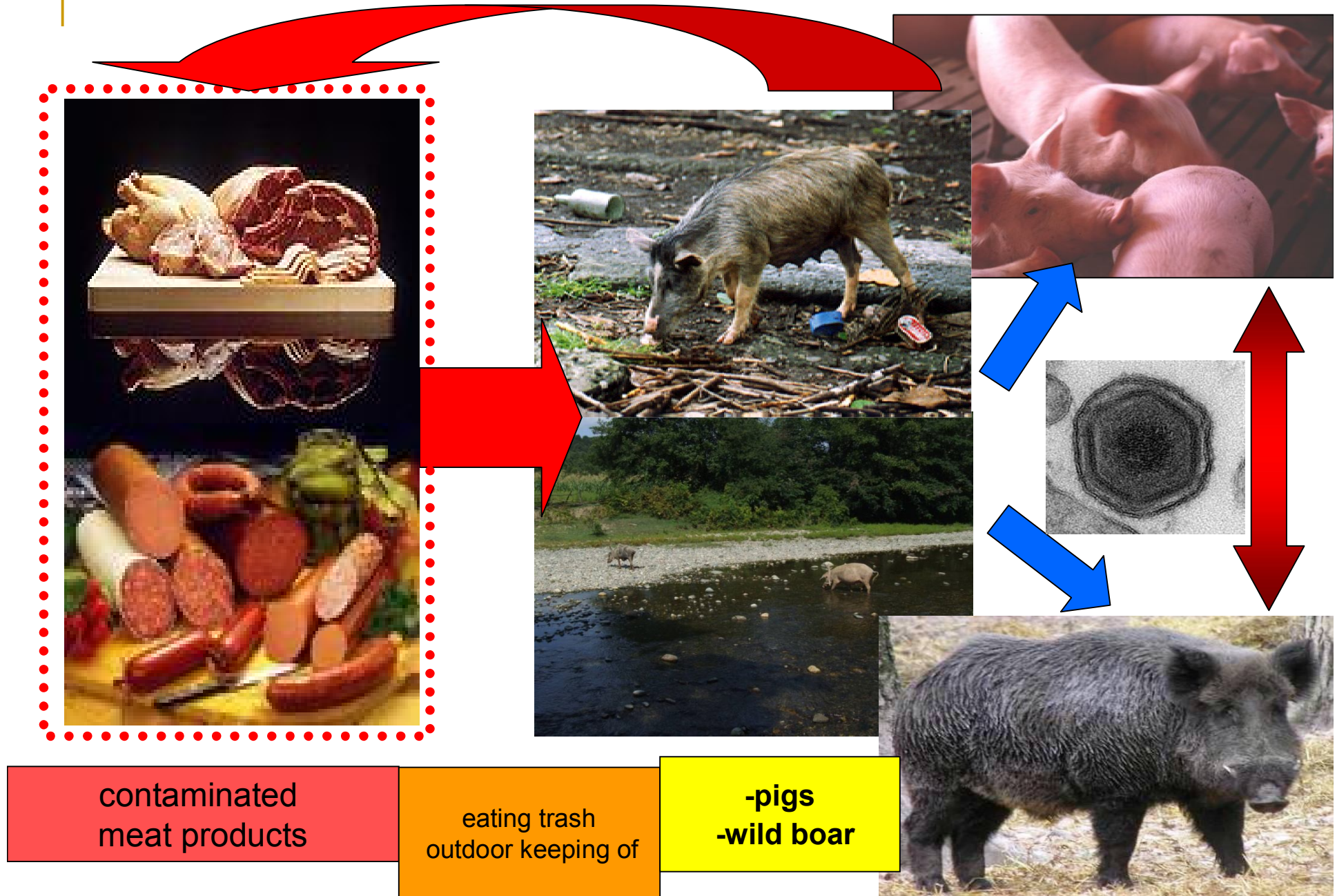
**Live animals**

**products and hunting trophies**

**feeding food waste, vagrancy**

**information exchange**

# Spread of ASF: way of transmission





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# Threat of ASF infection

## Live animals:

- domestic swine
- wild boar
- blood-sucking insects (tick *Ornithodoros*)
- edentata, tubulidentata (including anteaters, armadillos, sloths)

## Food products and residues (waste):

- edible offal
- meat products
- hunting trophies

## Biological products/including feeding stuff:

- bones
- blood meal
- boar semen
- swine embryos

## Agricultural practice

- free range
- food waste feeding

## Environment

- carcasses
- landfill

+ way of managing and economic/trade relations



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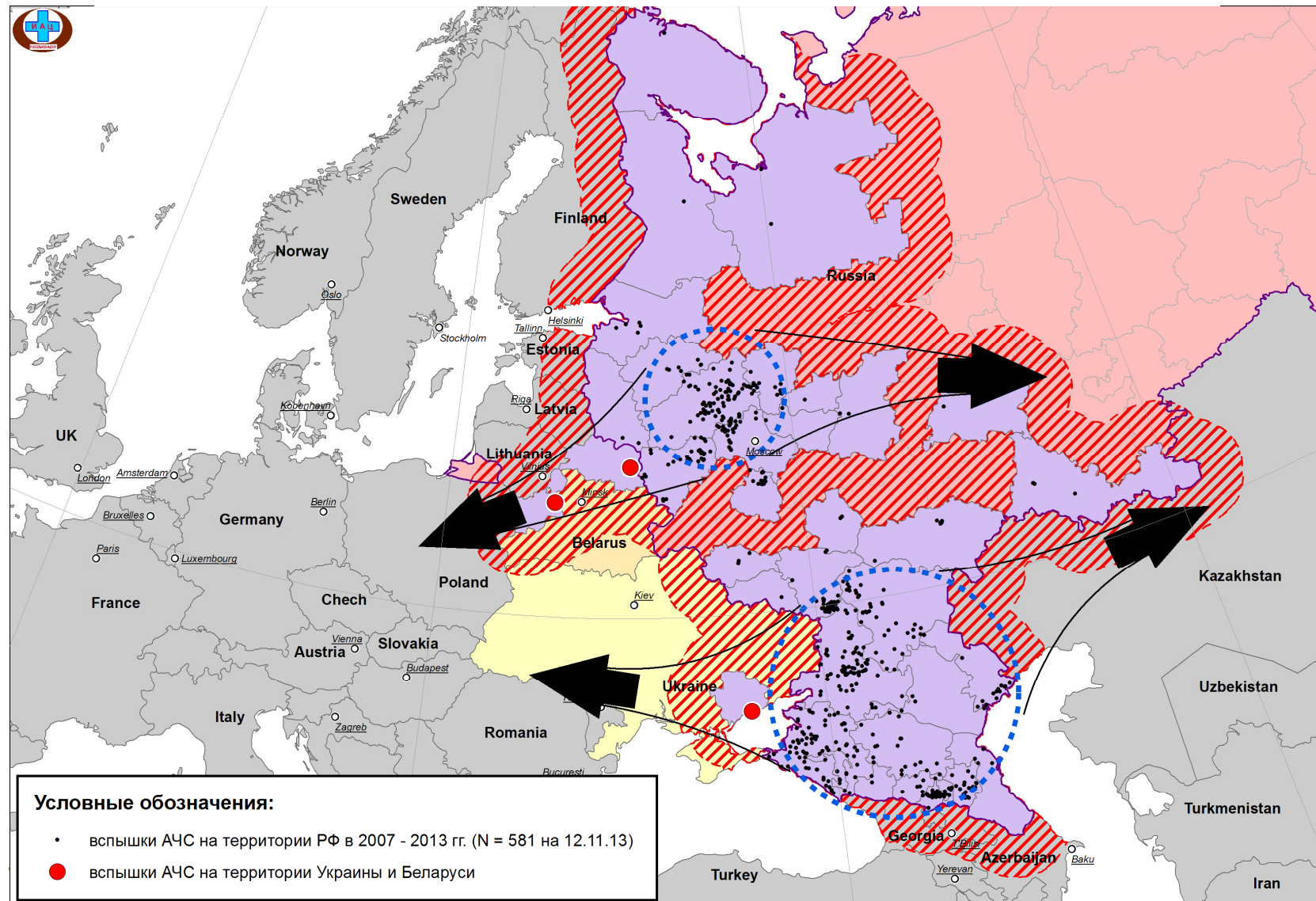
## Preventive measures in the agricultural sector

- Imported Animal Quarantine
  - Control of well-being of foreign suppliers of swine products
  - Records of swine enterprises: the register of producers and processors
  - Records of animals
  - Identification and tracing of movements of animals/ products of swine origin
  - Control of feeding of food waste or garbage to swine
  - Rules of swine population management
  - Free range restriction
  - Control of animal slaughter, transportation and realization of swine and swine products
  - Surveillance strategy in the industry: field and laboratory surveillance, records and supporting documentation
  - Public alertness
-

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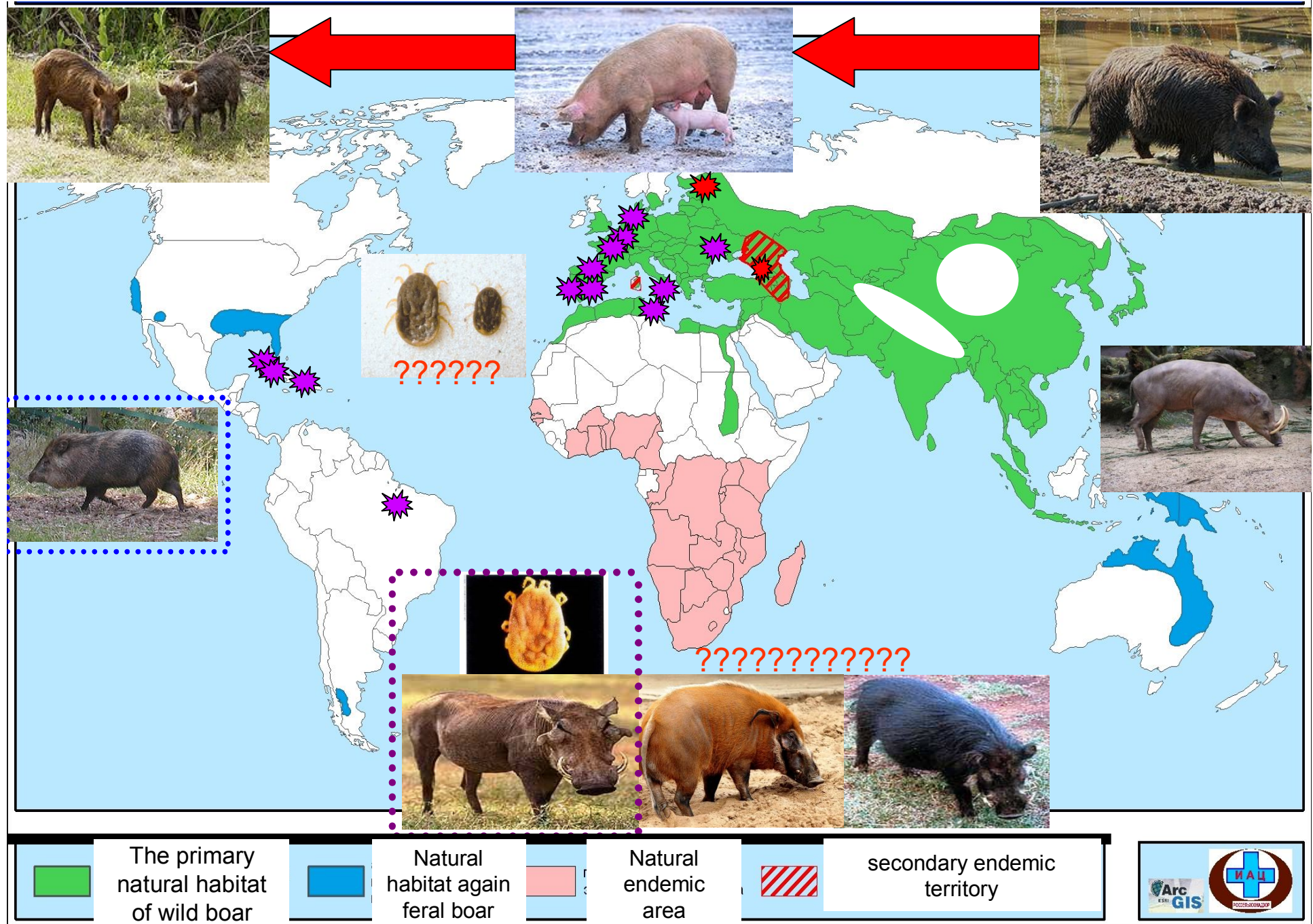
«global insight» - international risk

## Possible ways of spread of ASF






# Natural habitat of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and the infected areas



«look inside»



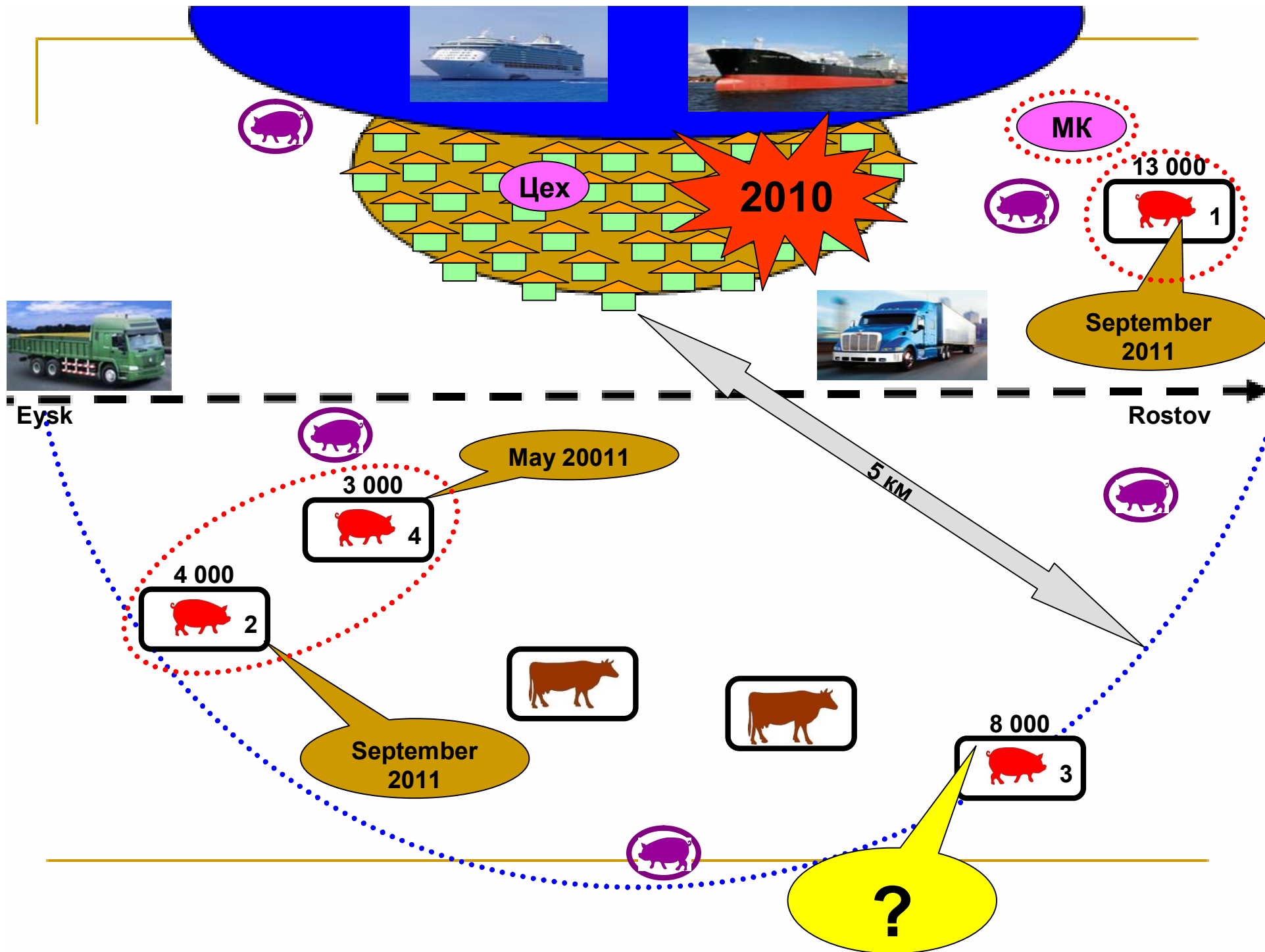
From the interview with one farmer:  
«Swine started dying in the yards in the twentieth of December. The animals lost appetite very fast, they turned blue and in a few days all of them died ... To my knowledge, about 300 – 400 animals died off. We took them out of the village and left them outside...» «... the first mortality in animals in the settlement was yet recorded in summer 2011 on large-scale farm. But animals were quickly sent under a knife and sold out».

22/01/12 [www.krestianin.ru](http://www.krestianin.ru)

the village of Aleksandrovka ("small village"),  
Azovsky Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast  
(human population: 4 738 people, 43 rd street and lane)

















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**СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!!!**  
**Thank you for your attention !!!**



ARRIAH, IAC, Rosselkhoznadzor  
<http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/iac>  
<http://www.arriah.ru/>

