

Afrikkalainen sikarutto leviää maailmalla

Seminaari afrikkalaisesta sikarutosta

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Afrikkalainen tauti





ASF epidemiat ennen 2000

- pysyi Afrikassa 1950-luvulle saakka
- 1957 Portugali <- Angola
- Espanja 1964, Ranska 1964, Italia 1967, 1969, 1993, Belgia 1985, Alankomaat 1986
- Etelä-Amerikka Brasilia, Kuuba, Dominikaaninen tasavalta, Haiti 1978-1980
- Espanja-Portugali eradikaatio-ohjelma -1995: kaikkien tuotantosikaloitten serologinen seuranta, infektoituneitten sikaloitten stamping out, bioturvallisuuden kohentaminen

Worldwide epizootic situation



-In 2007, the ASF virus appeared in the states situated in the Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Venäjä – villi- ja kesysiat)

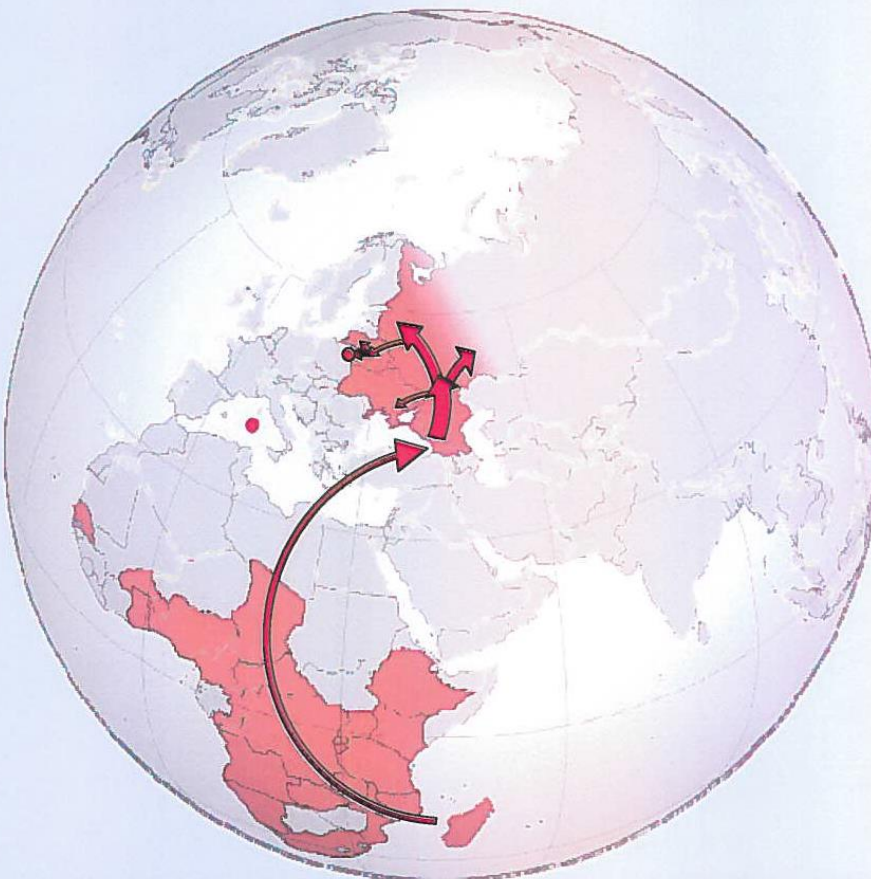
-Since 2007, ASF has been spreading across the countries

2014: Baltia, Puola; voimakas leviäminen villisioissa Baltiassa; kotitarvesiat Latvia, iso sikala Liettua; kesästä 2015 etenkin Viro myös paljon kesysikatapauksia in Ukraine was recorded;

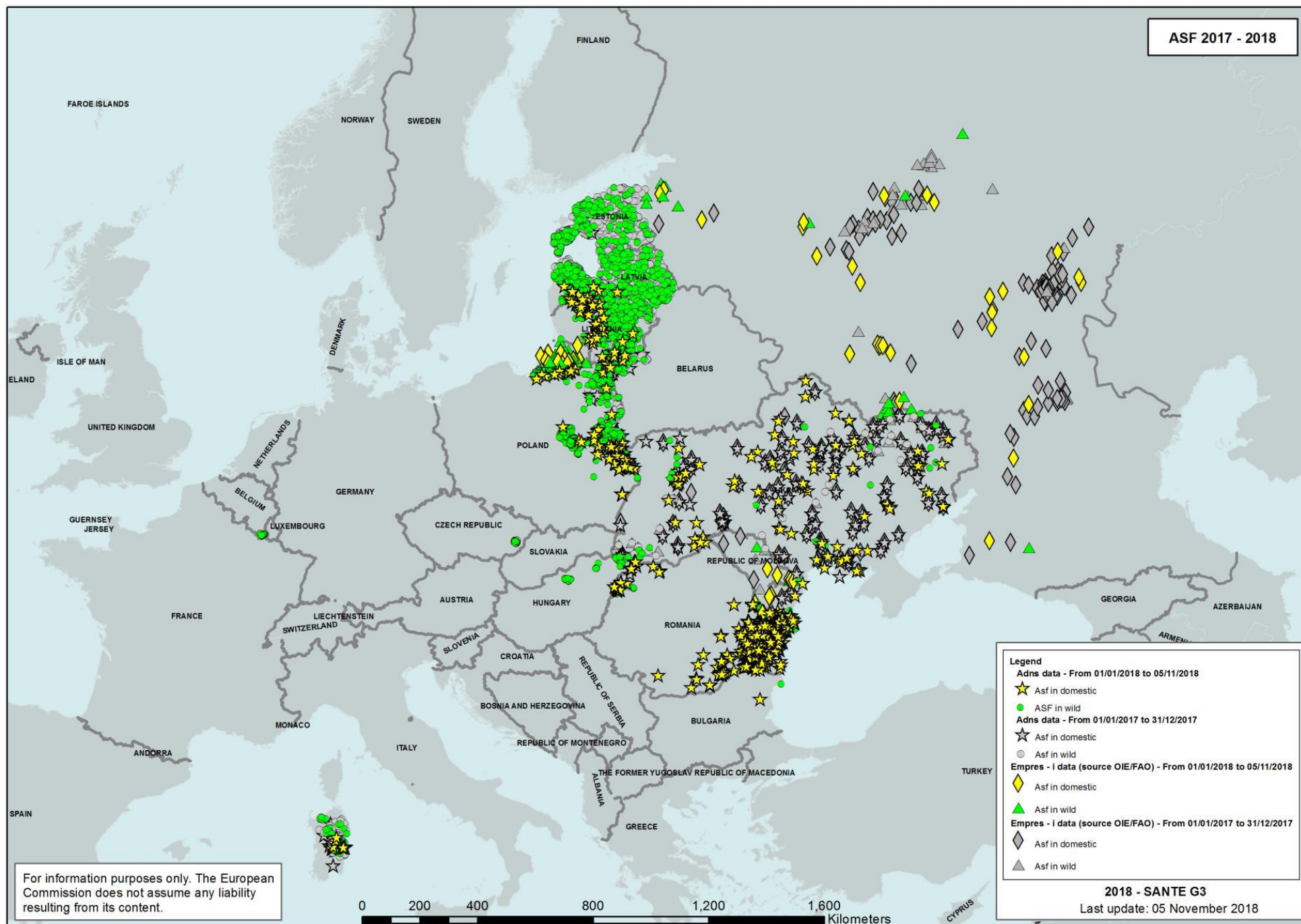
-In June 2013, 2 cases in Belarus were recorded;

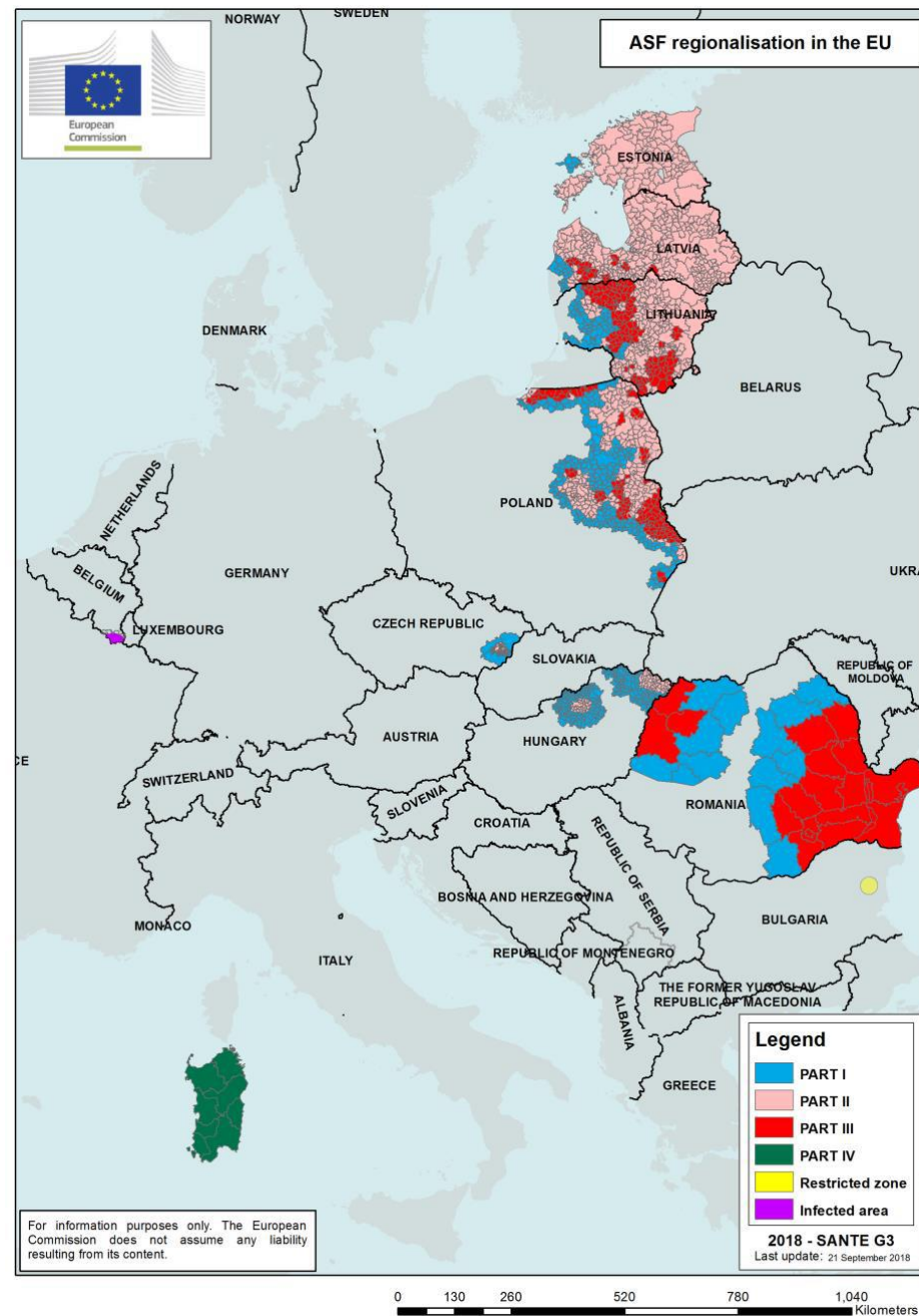
-In 2014, two cases were found in Lithuania and 2 in Ukraine.

-In 2014, two cases were found also in Poland.

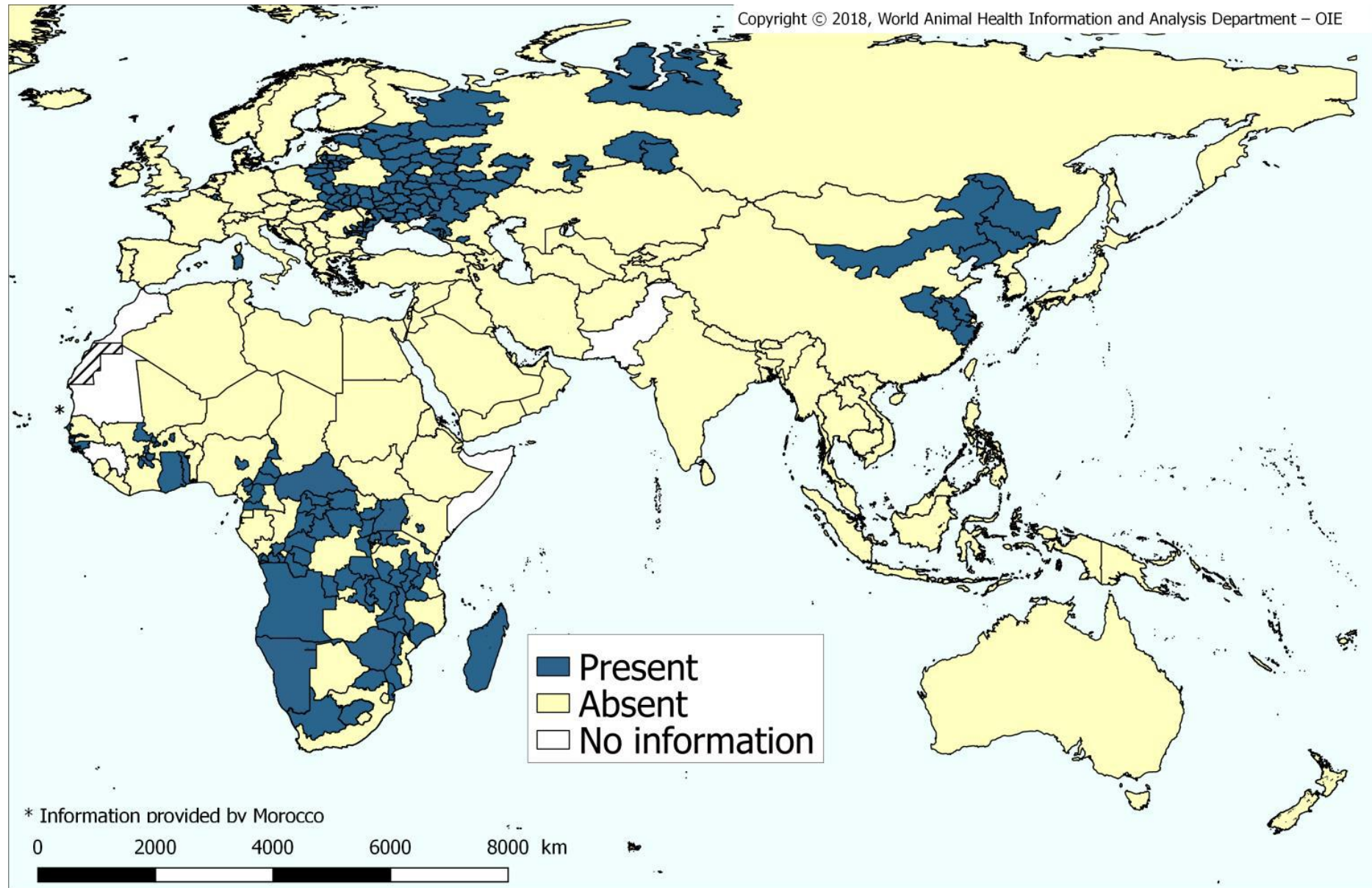


SCFCAH, 4-5 March 2014, Brussels





ASF 2016-2018 OIE





ASF 2016-2018

- Afrikassa 56 taudinpurkausta kotisioissa 2016-2018
- Euroopassa 1679, lisäksi 5062 villisikataudinpurkausta
- Aasiassa 29
- 43 maassa, OIE jäsenmaita 198
- Baltian maat (Liettua 1325 villisioissa), Puola (2136 villisioissa), Romania (1109 kotisioissa) – paljon tapauksia
- Moldova syyskuu 2016, Tsekki kesäkuu 2017, Romania heinäkuu 2017, Unkari huhtikuu 2018, Bulgaria elokuu 2018, Belgia syyskuu 2018; Belgiassa ollut edellisen kerran afrikkalaista sikaruttoa 1985
- Kiina elokuu 2018

Animal health in the World

> Information on aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases

> OIE-Listed diseases 2018

> Overview

> Technical disease cards

> The World Animal Health Information System

> WAHIS-Wild Interface

> World Animal Health

> The WAHIS+ project

> Official disease status

> Self-declared disease status

> Avian Influenza Portal

African Swine Fever



What is African Swine Fever? Transmission and spread Public health risk Clinical signs
Diagnostic Prevention and control Geographical distribution

KEY FACTS

- + African swine fever (ASF) is a severe viral disease affecting domestic and wild pigs;
- + It is responsible for serious production and economic losses;
- + This transboundary animal disease (TAD) can be spread by live or dead pigs, domestic or wild, and pork products; furthermore, transmission can also occur via contaminated feed and fomites (non-living objects) such as shoes, clothes, vehicles, knives, equipment etc., due to the high environmental resistance of ASF virus.
- + There is no approved vaccine against ASF (unlike classical swine fever ('Hog Cholera') which is caused by a different virus)
- + Historically, outbreaks have been reported in Africa and parts of Europe, South America, and the Caribbean. More recently (since 2007) the disease has been reported in multiple countries across Africa, Asia and Europe, in both domestic and

- > Disease information
 - + Technical Disease Card
- > OIE Standards
 - + Terrestrial Code
 - + Terrestrial Manual
- > ASF worldwide situation
 - + World Animal Health Information Database (WAHIS)
- > Ask our experts
 - + Reference Laboratories
- > Regional activities
 - Europe
 - + Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal

> WAHIS Interface



> Online bookshop



> For the media



> OIE world conferences



> Documentary database



[Information on aquatic and terr...](#)
[oie.int](#)

[African swine fever: OIE - Wo...](#)

[Self-declared disease status](#)
[Avian Influenza Portal](#)

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Latest reports on African Swine Fever

Global situation (2016-2018)

Current situation (2018)

What is African swine fever?

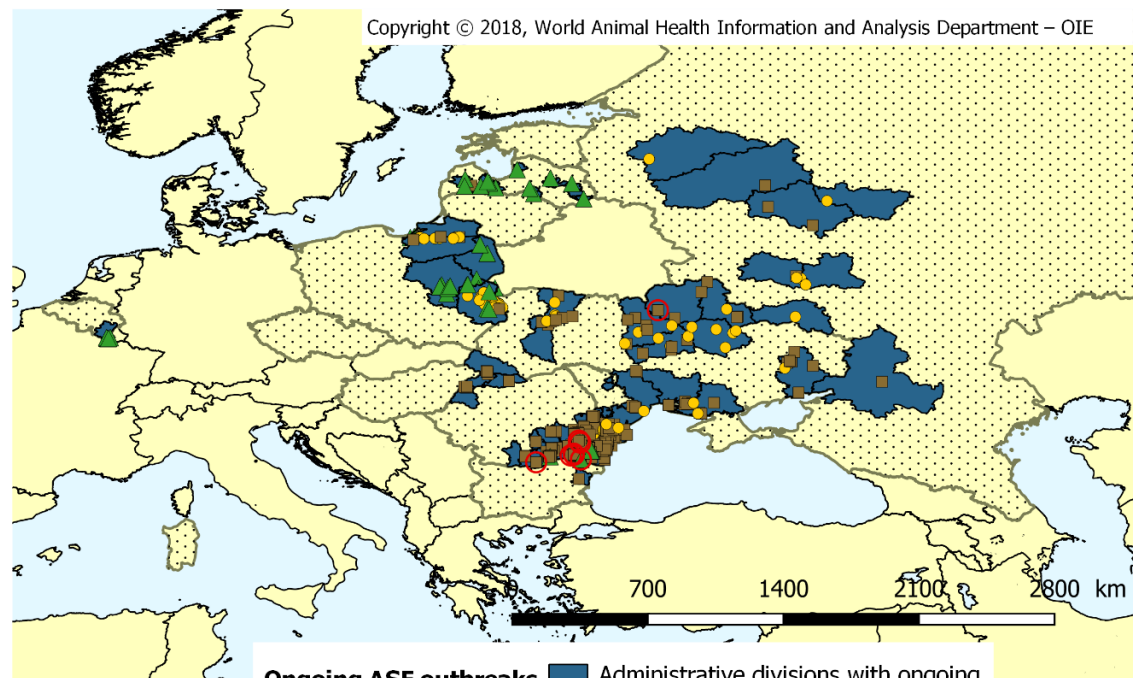
African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious haemorrhagic viral disease of domestic and wild pigs, which is responsible for serious economic and production losses.

It is caused by a large DNA virus of the *Asfarviridae* family, which also infects ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros*.

Although signs of ASF and [classical swine fever](#) (CSF) may be similar, the ASF virus is unrelated to the CSF virus.

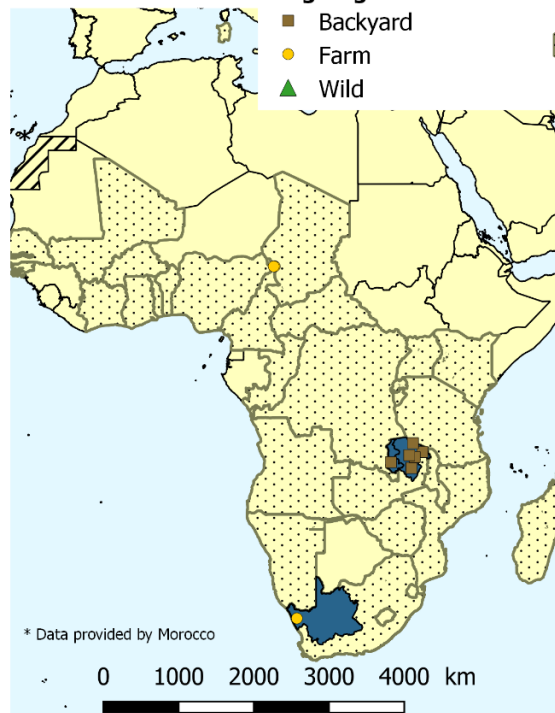
ASF is a disease *listed in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and must be reported to the OIE.

- [World Animal Health Information Database \(WAHIS\)](#)
- [Ask our experts](#)
- [Reference Laboratories](#)
- [Regional activities](#)
- [Europe](#)
- [Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases \(GF-TADs\) presentations](#)
- [GF-TADs: Handbook on African Swine Fever in wild boar and biosecurity during hunting](#)
- [Other references](#)
- [The Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University](#)
- [Merck Veterinary Manual](#)

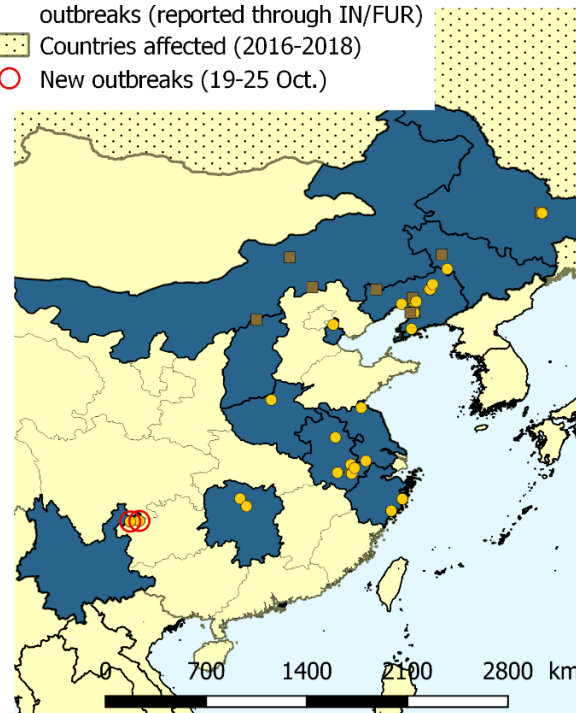


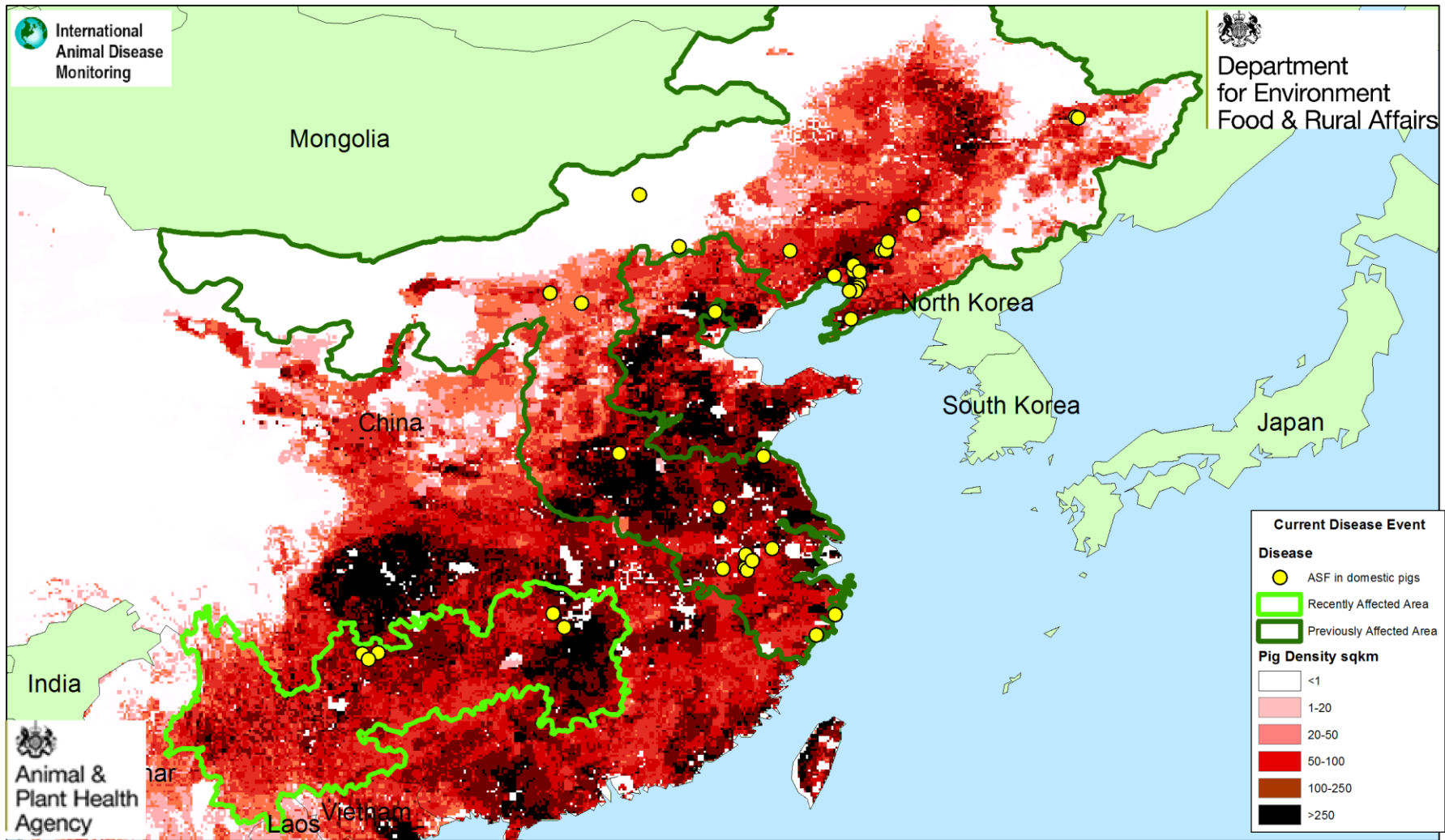
Ongoing ASF outbreaks

- Backyard
- Farm
- Wild
- Administrative divisions with ongoing outbreaks (reported through IN/FUR)
- Countries affected (2016-2018)
- New outbreaks (19-25 Oct.)



* Data provided by Morocco





Actual Scale 1:20,000,000

Date prepared 26/10/2018

Map prepared by IDM

African Swine Fever outbreaks in China against Pig density July - October 2018

0 150 300 600 900 1,200 Km



Tartunnan syyt, Kiina

- Ensimmäisten tapausten tausta ei selvillä, Afrikka? Eurooppa?
- Suuri hyppäys alueelta toiselle Kiinan sisällä
- Kiinan viranomaisten mukaan 60% tapauksista liittyy ruokajätteen syöttöön
- Asiantuntijat neuvovat tarkastamaan: infektoituneitten sikojen vienti markkinoille, kontaminoituneet tavarat, vesi tai rehu, vektorihyönteiset
- ASF virusta löydetty Kiinasta Japaniin menevän matkustajan eväistä
- Myös rajatarkastuksissa Kiina – Etelä-Korea, Taiwan, Japani



Kiina toimenpiteet

- Ruokajätteen syöttökielto sioille
- Elävien sikojen markkinoiden kieltä tartunta-alueilla
- Sikojen siirrot Kiinan eri alueitten välillä kielletty, jollei sikoja ole testattu
- Ennaltaehkäisevä teurastaminen, 210 000 sian vähennys



Vektorihyönteiset

- Pehmeät punkit, kuten *Ornithodoros* spp. A
- On Kiinassa
- ASF virus voi säilyä punkeissa vuosia, vaikka eivät imisi verta sioista
- Kiinassa 13 pehmeätä punkkilajia, joista 2 *Ornithodoros*
- Punkit mahdollinen välittäjä