EFSA update on African Swine Fever

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2 June 2017, Riga

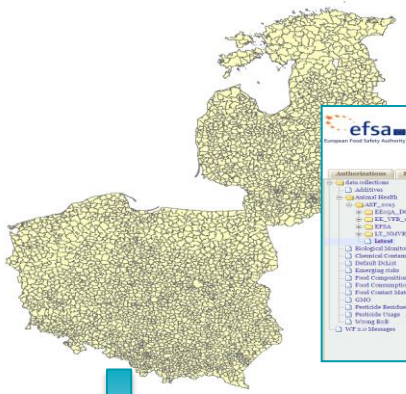
efsa
European Food Safety Authority

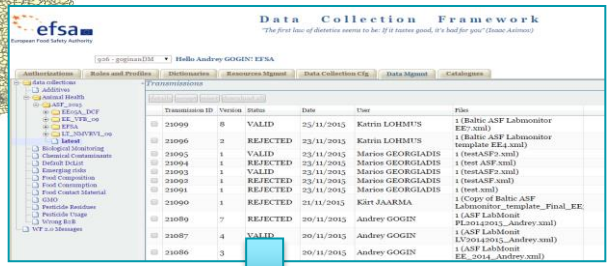
EFSA OUTPUTS ON ASF

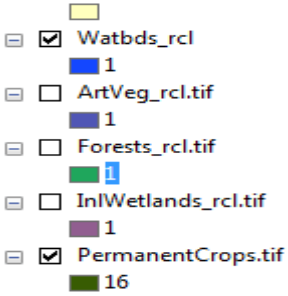
Next Scientific Report Oct 2017

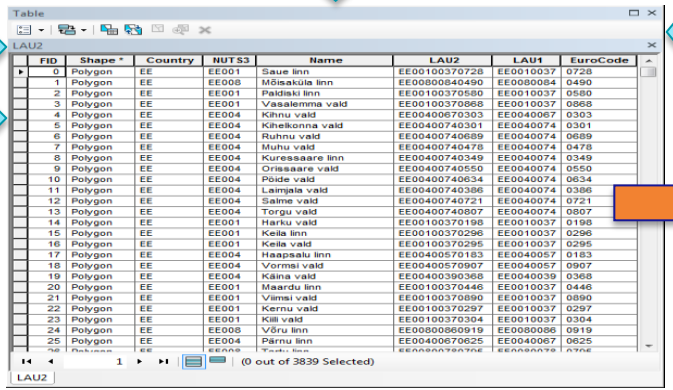
2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017

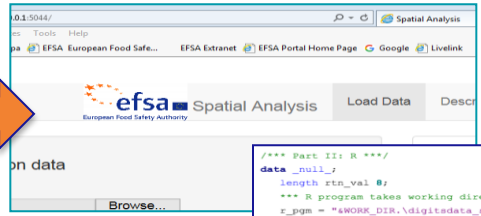
COMBINATION OF DATA

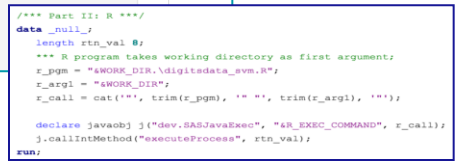












EFSA COLLABORATION WITH ASF-AFFECTED COUNTRIES

Workshops - Data collection - Analysis - Reporting

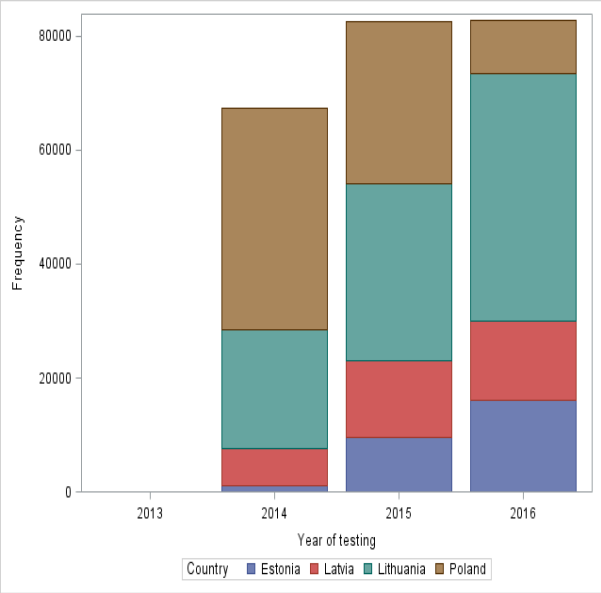
Harmonisation of data collection
Parma, Italy, 23-25 November 2015

Descriptive epidemiological analysis
Riga, Latvia, 29-30 June 2016

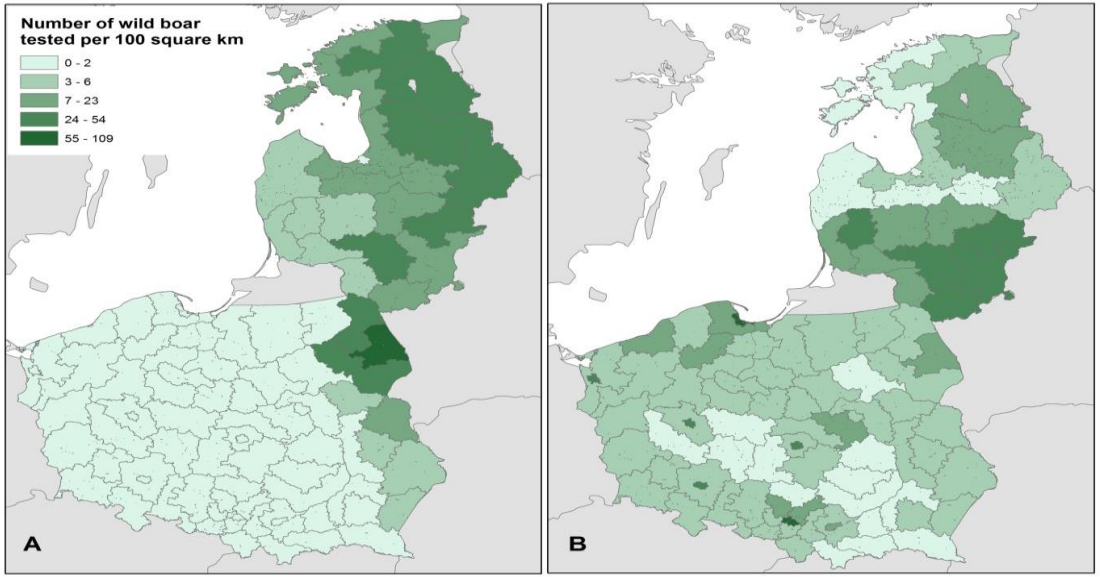
Epidemiological modelling
2017

DATA SUBMITTED BY THE AFFECTED COUNTRIES

Number of tests for ASF



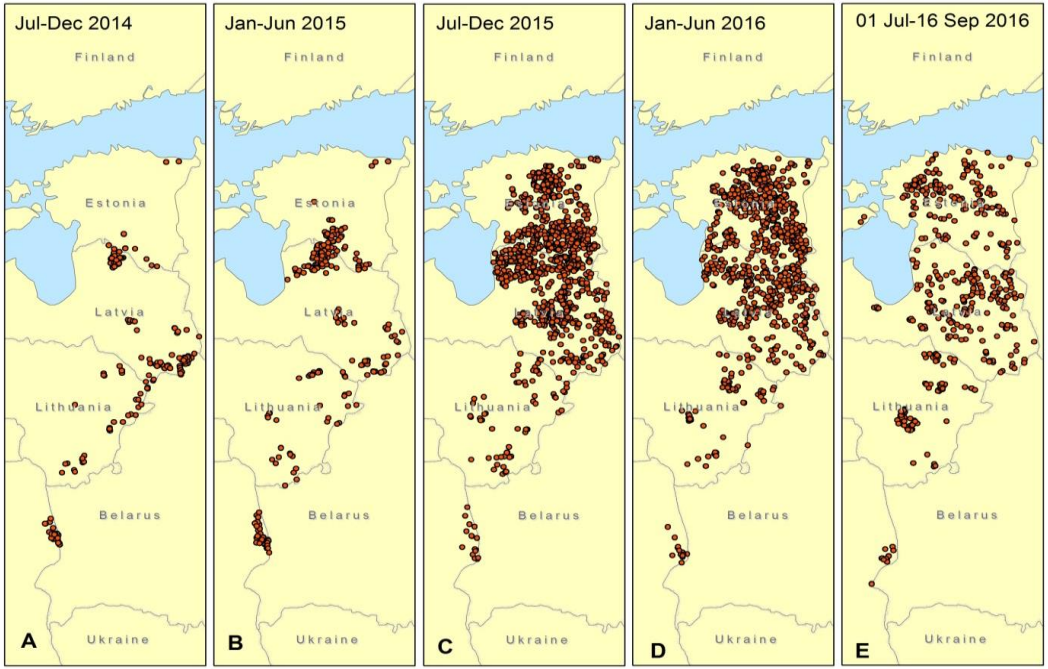
Number of wild boar tested per 100 square km in 2014-2016 at NUTS 3 level



Hunted wild boar

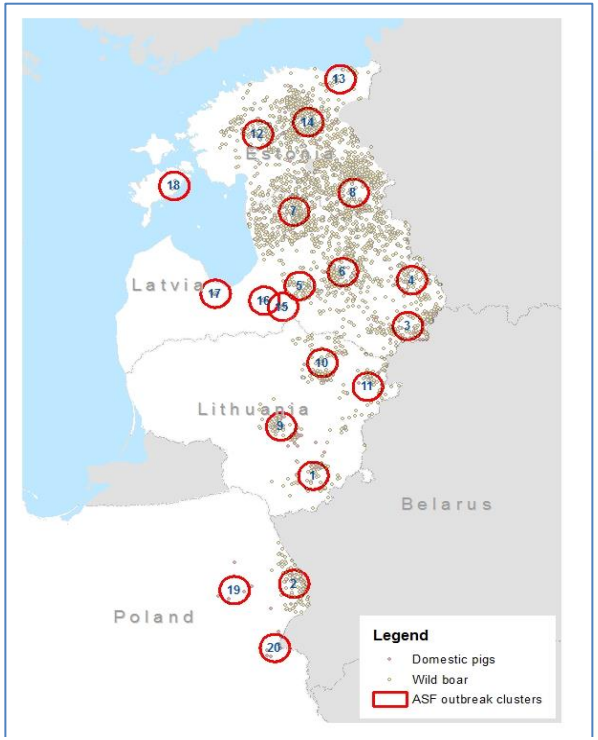
Wild boar found dead

ASF SPATIO-TEMPORAL EVOLUTION



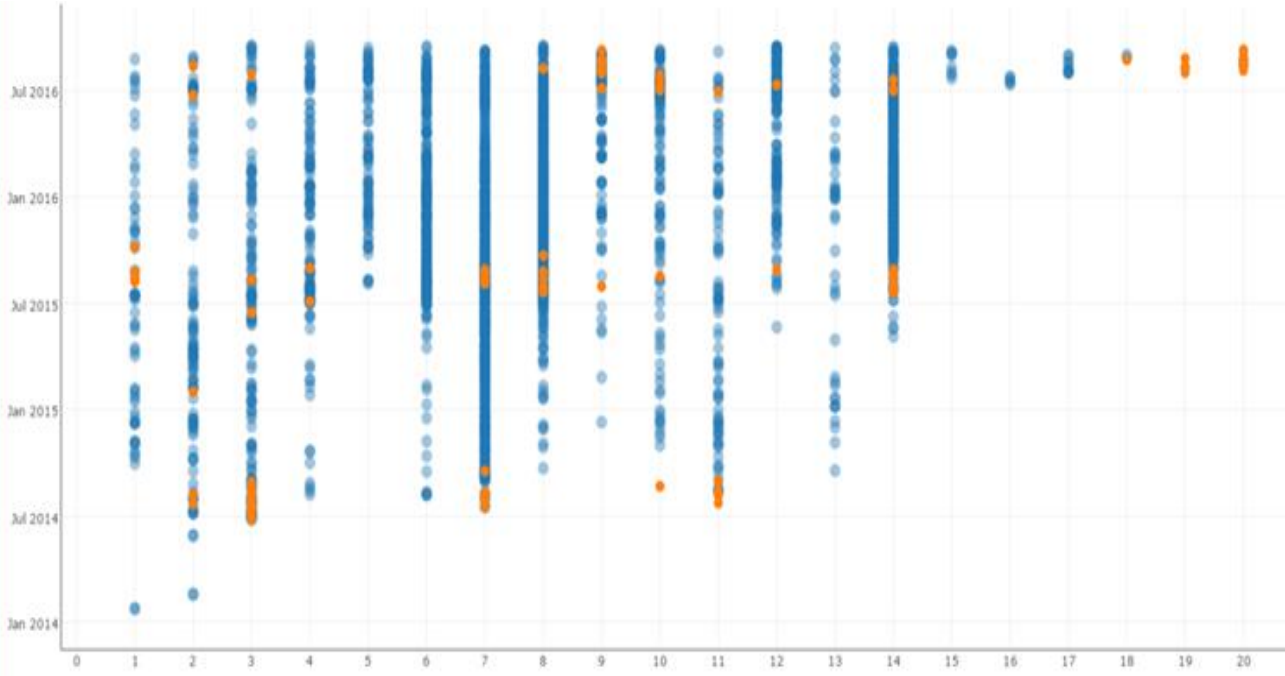
Currently the ASF cases in wild boar show the spatio-temporal pattern of a **small-scale epidemic**

ASF CLUSTERS

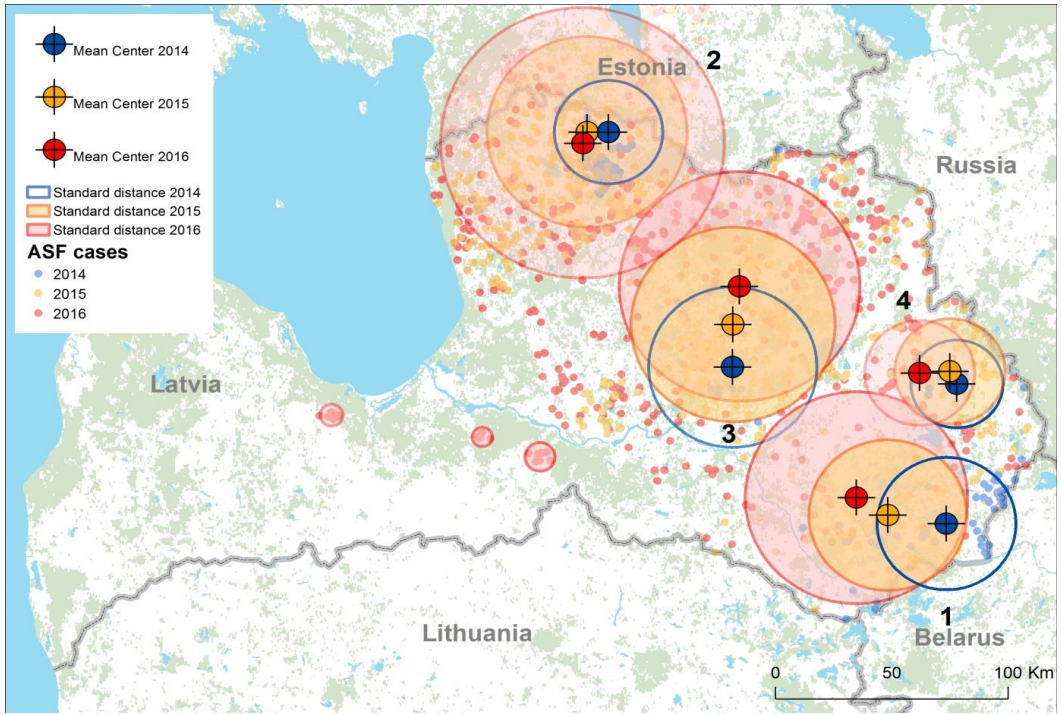


ASF clusters
(Jun 2015 – Sep 2016)

Temporal distribution of ASF notifications in **wild boar** and **domestic pigs** per cluster (Jan 2014 – Sep 2016)



ASF CLUSTER ANALYSIS



ASF cluster analysis Latvia (Jan 2014-Aug 2016)

The average spatial spread of the disease in wild boar is approximately **1-2 km/month**

which indicates a **slow spread in the region**

ASF VIRUS (PCR) PREVALENCE

Country	2014 Wild boar found dead	Wild boar hunted	2015 Wild boar found dead	Wild boar hunted	2016 Wild boar found dead	Wild boar hunted
Estonia	29.8*	1.01*	71.41	3.8	85.7	3.0
Latvia	53.2	0.68	73.08	1.8	78.2	2.1
Lithuania	23.8	0.11	27.3	0.97	59.9	0.13
Poland	1.4***	0.04**	1.42***	0.1**	0.5***	0.0**

* samples from a period the infection was not detected in a country are included.

** most of the samples tested originate from affected administrative units

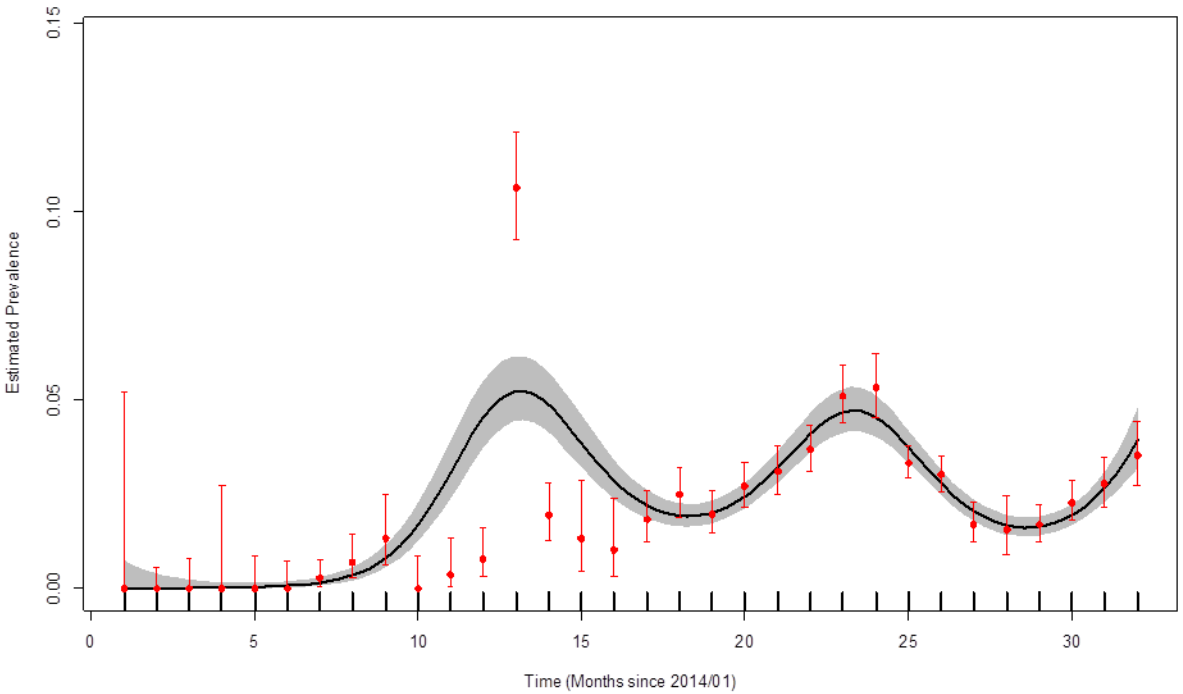
*** a large proportion of samples tested originate from unaffected administrative units

Apparrent virus prevalence (at country level) in **wild boar found dead** ranges from **60-86%** in the Baltic countries and **0.5%** in Poland

Virus prevalence in **hunted wild boar** is very low (**0.04-3%**)

APPARENT ASFV-ANTIBODY PREVALENCE IN HUNTED WILD BOAR

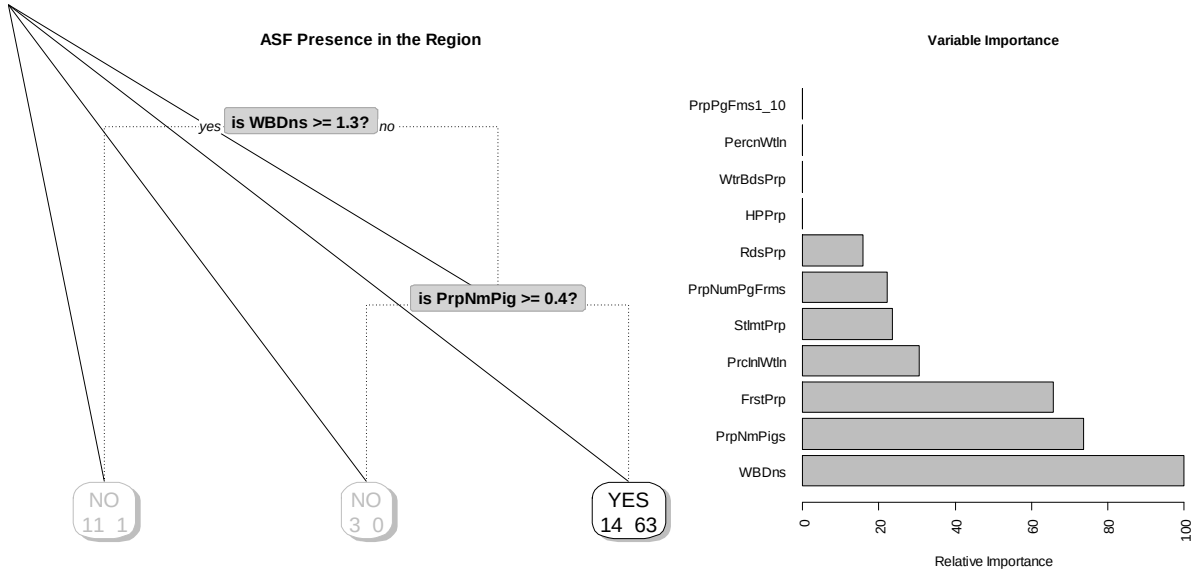
Baltic countries (Jan 2014-Aug 2016)



No clear time trend

Lower levels compared to apparent virus prevalence, indicating an **unchanged immunological/ epidemiological situation**.

APPROACH RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS



Probability tree and relative importance of variables for detection of ASF in wild boar in Latvia (for 2016)

RISK FACTORS FOR OCCURRENCE OF ASF IN WILD BOAR

- For Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the risk factor analysis shows an association between the **number of settlements and pig farms, forest coverage, number of roads, wild boar density** and the notification of ASF in wild boar in 2016

- According to the risk factor analysis the **number of human settlements** is associated with ASF notification in wild boar in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in 2015 and 2016

NEXT SCIENTIFIC REPORT (OCT 2017)

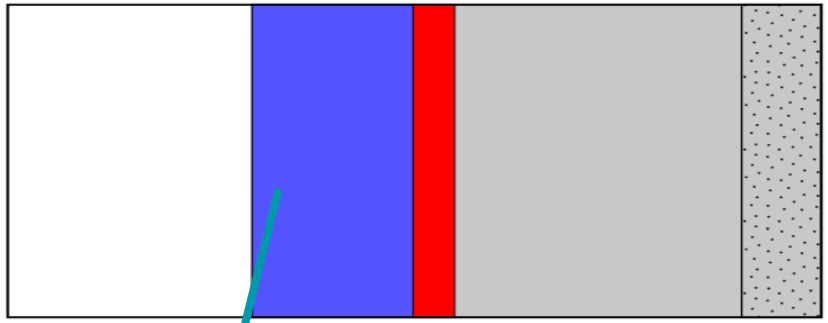
Objectives

- Update **descriptive epidemiological analysis**
- Update **risk factors analysis** involved in the occurrence, spread and persistence of the ASF virus in the wild boar population and in the domestic/wildlife interface
- **Review the management options for wild boar** identified in the EFSA scientific opinion of June 2015

NEXT SCIENTIFIC REPORT (OCT 2017)

- Simulations of management options in an ASF transmission model

Model landscape representation



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