ASF epidemic situation, prevention and control of ASF in Russia

RF Chief Veterinary Officer

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ASF outbreaks in the Europe and America 1957 - 1999

Brazil
1978 - 1979

Belgium
1985

Portugal
1957 - 1999

Cuba
1971 - 1980

France
1960 - 1978

Dominican Republic
1978 - 1980

Spain
1964 - 1974

The Netherlands
1986

Haiti
1978 - 1980

Italy
1967 - 1978

USSR
1977

Sardinia
endemic from 1967
ASF epidemic situation in the endemic areas* of the Russian Federation

'Northern' endemic area
The first reported case - April 2011
Total 160 cases from 04.2011 to 09.2013.
Of which: 51 (32%) cases in domestic pigs;
103 (65%) cases in wild boars
6 (3%) affected sites

Regions: Tverskaya obl., Novgorodskaya obl., Smolenskaya obl.,
Yaroslavskaya obl., Moskovskaya obl., Tulskaya obl.,
Vladimirskaya obl., Pskovskaya obl.

Out-of-endemic 'remote' cases
The first reported case - July 2008
Total 30 cases from 07.2008 to 09.2013.
Of which: 17 (71%) cases in domestic pigs;
1 (4%) cases in wild boars;
6 (25%) - affected sites

Regions: Orenburgskaya obl., Saratovskaya obl.,
Voronezhskaya obl., Kurskaya obl., Tulskaya obl.,
Nizhgorodskaya obl., R.Tatarstan,
Ivanovskaya obl., R.Karelia,
Arkhangelskaya obl., Murmanskaya obl.

'Southern' endemic area
The first reported case - November 2007
Total 368 cases from 11.2007 to 09.2013.
Of which: 261 (71%) cases in domestic pigs;
91 (25%) cases in wild boars;
16 (4%) affected sites

Regions: R.Chechnya, R.Ingushetiya, R.Dagestan,
R. Karachaevo-Cherkesiya, R.North Ossetia,
R.Kabardo-Balkaria, R.Adygeya, R.Kalmikya
Stavropolsky kraj, Krasnodarsky kraj,
Astrakhan'skaya obl., Volgogradskaya obl.,
Rostovskaya obl.

*the endemic areas' borders are defined by means of Standard Distance tool (ArcGIS, Esri)
**ASF endemic situation in wild boars in the Russian Federation in 2007 - 2013**

\[N = 195\text{ as of 01.10.2013}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007 - 08</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases per year</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which in wild boars</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of wild boars cases</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASF outbreaks:**
- Blue: in wild boars
- Black: all outbreaks in 2007 - 2013

European part of the RF

0 \(\text{Km}\) \[125 \quad 250 \quad 500\]

- Mandatory notification;
- Registration of pig population;
- Quarantine;
- Stamping Out;
- Cleaning and disinfection;
- Restrictive measures;
- Passive surveillance;
- Informing the owners and the public.
ASF introduction into the USSR territory, 1977
(Primary outbreak – Odessa, secondary outbreak – 455 km, tertiary outbreak – 2 600 km)
Major barriers for successful ASF eradication

• Fragmentation of the national veterinary service along with decentralization of mandate;
• Inadequacy of veterinary legal basis;
• A large number of susceptible animals are kept on small farms with low biosafety level;
• The agent circulates in wild animal populations.
Rosselkhoznadzor proposals on ASF and CSF control in the European countries

Fastness of transboundary movements of animals and animal products require joint electronic systems to trace animal and animal products movements.

In order to respond adequately to emerging risks veterinary services of different countries should be of similar structure.
Thank you for your attention!