African swine fever (ASF) is a deadly viral disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is a severe threat to pigs’ health as there is no effective vaccine nor treatment against it. ASF is not a danger to human health but it can lead to catastrophic socio-economic consequences for the pig farming sector.

**As a veterinarian**, you have a crucial role in protecting pig production systems from this devastating disease.

**RECOGNISE ASF**

Clinical signs include:

- Diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite and weakness
- Reddening of the skin in tips of ears, snout, tail, extremities, chest and abdomen
- Respiratory distress
- High temperature
- Vomiting
- Heavy discharge from eyes and nose
- Increase in mortality
- Loss of appetite and weakness
- Respiratory distress
- High temperature
- Vomiting
- Heavy discharge from eyes and nose
- Increase in mortality

**CONFIRM YOUR DIAGNOSIS BY A LABORATORY TEST**

Recommended samples: blood or serum, organs, tissues (such as from spleen, lymph nodes, tonsil, lungs, kidney and bone marrow).

Follow best practices with your sample:

- Collect it aseptically and wash your hands before and after collection
- Handle it carefully to avoid sample degradation, contamination or spillage
- Bag, seal, package and label it according to laboratory guidelines
- Dispatch it to the diagnostic laboratory as soon as possible

**WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT OR CONFIRM ASF ON A FARM**

- **NOTIFY** the national veterinary authorities as soon as possible
- **COLLECT** key epidemiological information about the farm and animals
- **QUARANTINE** infected or suspected farms
- **ALERT** neighbouring farmers
- **AVOID VISITING** other farms for at least 48 hours

Under the umbrella of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)