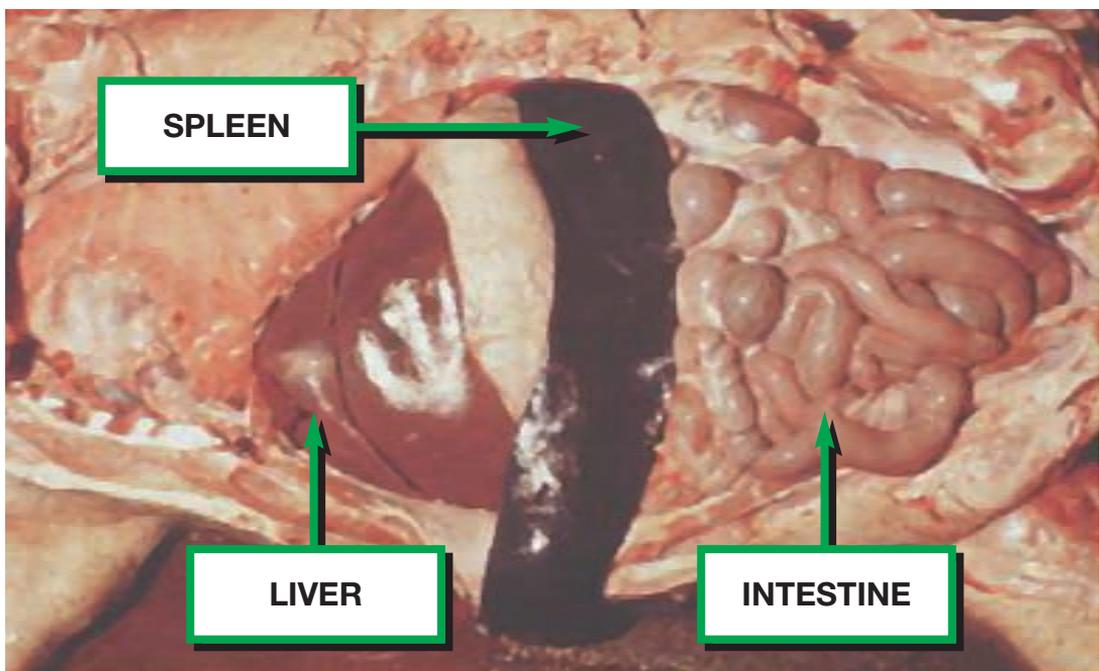Frequently, when observing the organs of sick pigs that died or were killed, a **large amount of blood** may be seen in several **organs**:
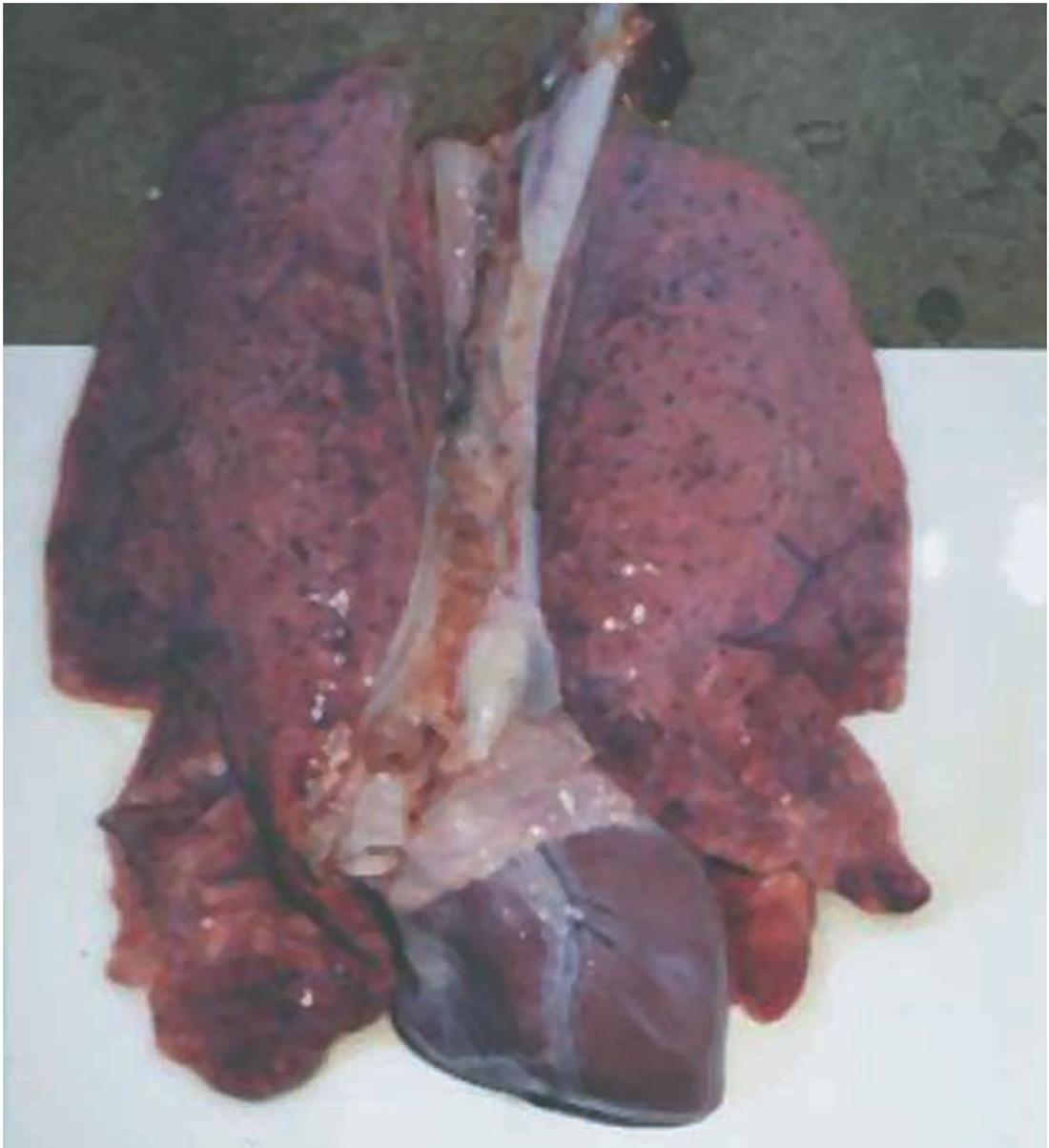
- the **liver** may have small red dots of blood on its surface;
- the **gallbladder** may be abnormally big;
- the **spleen** may increase considerably in size, becoming dark red in colour and soft in consistency;
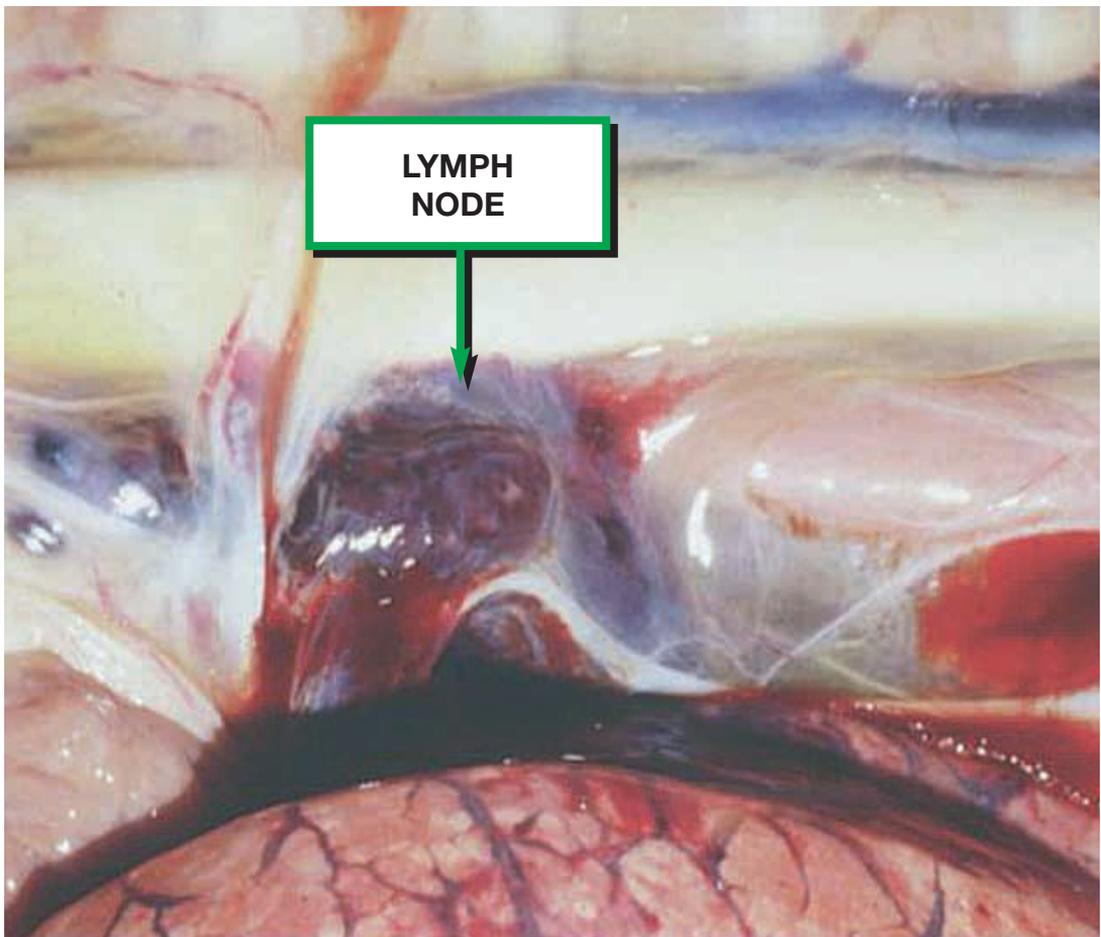- the **bowels** may be an unusual red colour and the faeces inside them may be liquid;

- the **kidneys** may be dark red in colour and may sometimes have small red dots of blood on their surface;

- the **heart** and **lungs** may also have small red dots of blood on the surface. Sometimes **liquid** may have collected in the thoracic cavity and next to the heart;
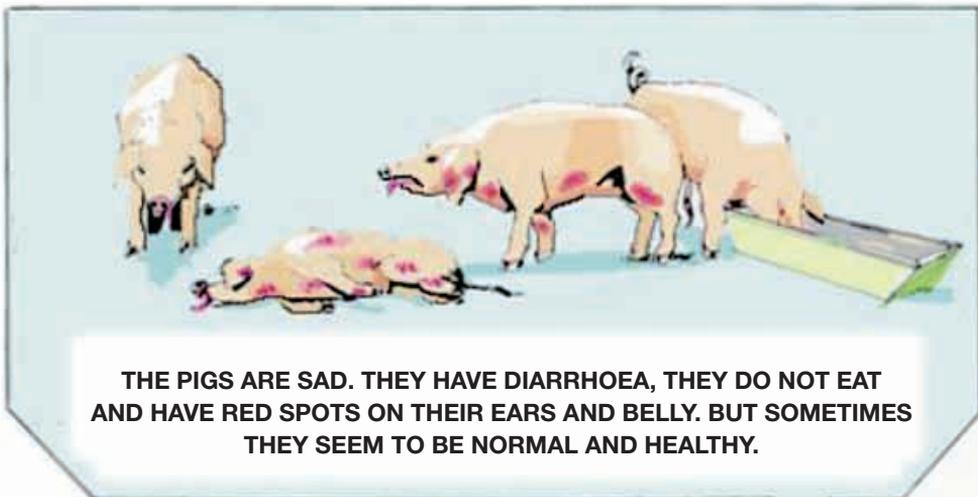
- the **lymph nodes** throughout the body may be pink or reddish in colour due to the amount of blood in them. They may even look like blood clots.

LYMPH
NODE

However, pigs infected with African swine fever virus do not always show signs of disease. Some **infected pigs may look normal and healthy**.

Animals with no signs of the disease, or animals that seem to have recovered, may carry the virus. Such animals represent a **danger,** because they may release the virus into the environment and **contaminate other swine**.

THE PIGS ARE SAD. THEY HAVE DIARRHOEA, THEY DO NOT EAT AND HAVE RED SPOTS ON THEIR EARS AND BELLY. BUT SOMETIMES THEY SEEM TO BE NORMAL AND HEALTHY.

These very dangerous pigs can only be detected if a **blood sample** is taken and sent to a veterinary laboratory for analysis.

Laboratory analysis can also be done on samples of **blood** or **organs** of sick animals that are suspected of having African swine fever. This is important, because there are other diseases of pigs with similar signs and only the veterinary laboratory can diagnose the disease.

To know which pigs have been analysed, use **tattoos** or **tags** in the ears of the animals as identification.

TO KNOW WHO IS THE OWNER OF THE PIGS, IT IS NECESSARY TO PUT A TAG WITH A NUMBER ON THE EAR OF EACH PIG.

The **disease is spread** to healthy pigs not only by the wind, but in other ways as well.