

18 February 2019

Risk assessment on African swine fever transmission from different matrices

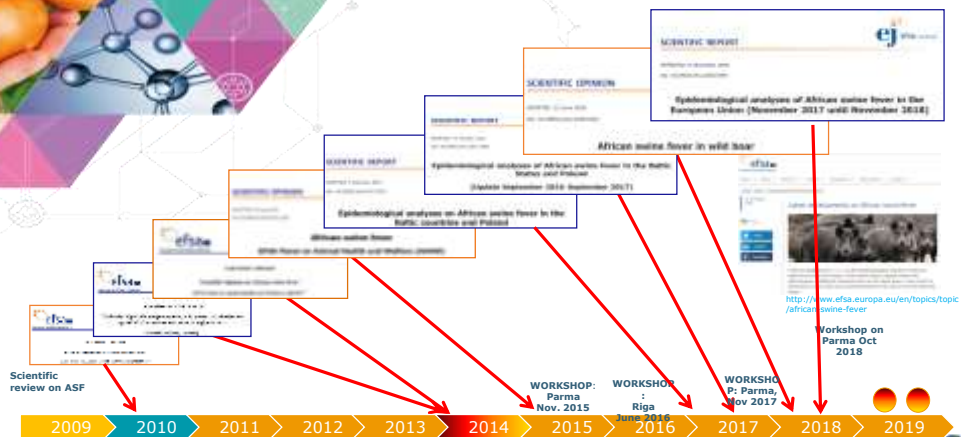
Sofie Dhollander

Animal Health and Welfare Team

Trusted science for safe food



OVERVIEW OF EFSA'S PAST ASSESSMENTS ON ASF



Trusted science for safe food



Scientific Reports and Opinions on EFSA's website

- <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/african-swine-fever>



ASF-related activities in 2019

- Request for Scientific Report of EFSA - December 2019
 - Descriptive epidemiology
 - Risk factors for occurrence in wild boar and domestic pigs
 - Wild boar measures and strategies
 - Hunting (methods, density and threshold)
 - Fencing
 - Surveillance



- Request for Scientific Opinion AHAW Panel - June 2019
 - 1. **Assess the risk of spread of ASF in the South Eastern Countries of Europe**
 - 2. Review the evaluation of the ability of matrices to present a risk to transmit ASF.

- Request for Scientific Report of EFSA - June 2019
 - 1. Review the main ASF research gaps, with the aim of facilitate evidence-informed decision making on prevention and spread, in particular from an epidemiological and risk management perspective.

- Animal distribution
 - Wild boar populations (ENETWILD)
 - Domestic pig populations
- Animal husbandry (EUROSTAT?)
- Trade (pigs, pork, other matrices..)
- People movement (hunting tourism, tourism,...)
- **Preparedness of national authorities**

- Risk originating from the organisation and the level of preparedness of the National Authorities
- Scope of the questionnaire is to measure this risk by evaluating the preparedness of the authorities in different domains
- For each domain, a set of questions is going to be applied in order to better estimate the level of preparedness

- Awareness and Training
- Resources of Veterinary Services
- Laboratory Capacity
- Notification System
- Registration System for domestic pigs and products
- Wild Boars and Hunting Management
- Preventive Measures
- Contingency Plan
- Control Measures
- Depopulation
- Legal Framework
- International Cooperation and Initiatives

An example: Control Measures

- Measures in case of suspicion in a holding:
 - measures for the holding
 - temporary control zone
- Measures in case of confirmation in a holding:
 - measures for the affected holding
 - measures for holdings in contact
 - zooning
- Suspicion or confirmation in feral pigs:
 - defining the infected area
 - measures within the infected area

Risk of matrices to transmit ASF.

- Context
 - Update needed of previous qualitative assessment from 2014
 - include retrospective analysis of ASF spread mechanisms.
 - ranked on the basis of their level of risk with a view to enhance preparedness and prevention.
 - propose and assess a strategy to manage the risks

Review the evaluation of the ability of matrices to present a risk to transmit ASF.

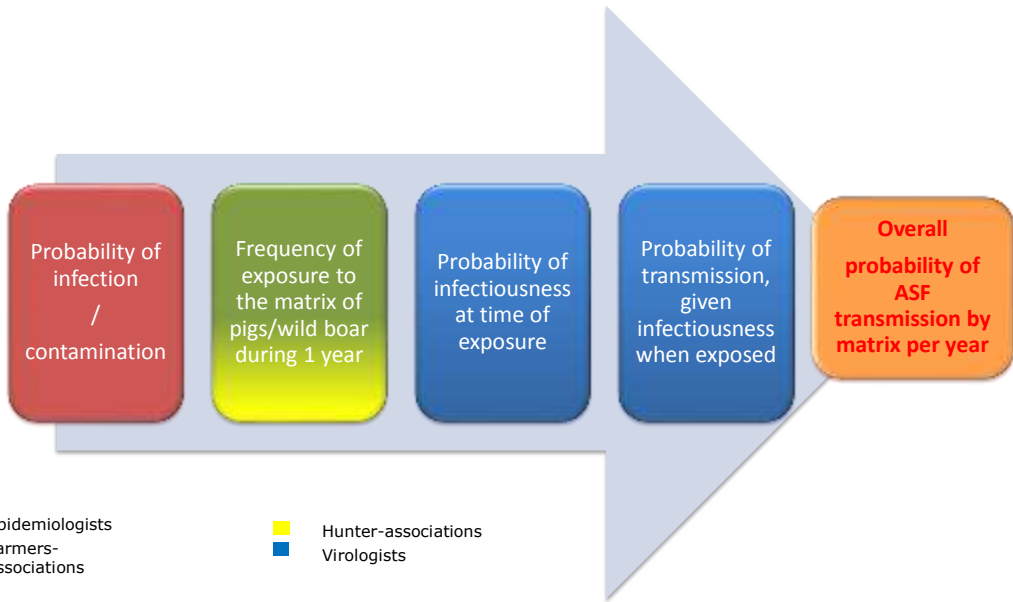
Rank	Matrix
Very high	Frozen meat
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chilled meat • Wild boar (transported) • Domestic pigs (transported) • Skin fat • Vehicles for animal transport contaminated inside
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturally smoked meat • Salted, fermented, dried (+/spiced) meat (e.g. pepperoni, salami,...) • Salted, dried meat (e.g., salted and dried hams, shoulders, loins...) • Any vehicles contaminated outside • People involved with pig-keeping • Slurry • Animal feed • Litter • Fomites
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People not involved with pig- keeping • Ticks
Very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetables • Crops • Pests (rodents) • Pets • Hay and straw • Bloodsucking insects
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meat cooked for 70 °C for 30 min

EFSA, 2014 ranking of the ability to contain infectious ASFV

Data collection

- CATEGORIES OF MATRICES :
 - Unprocessed matrices from pig origin
 - e.g. fresh meat, fresh blood, faecal material, urine, semen and embryos
 - Animal by products from pig origin used as **feed materials** in pig feed
 - e.g. greaves, blood products, hydrolysed proteins, gelatine, collagen
 - Processed matrices used as **feed additives**
 - e.g. Vitamin D, Lysine, Choline
 - Processed matrices derived from pig/wild boar origin used as food
 - e.g. cooked cured meat, precooked products, raw cured meat, raw fermented meat or kitchen waste containing any of these listed
 - Contaminated matrices
 - e.g. contaminated feed, water, aerosol, vehicles, bedding (e.g. straw, wood chips), cereals (e.g. barley, maize), forages (e.g. fresh grass, hay, silage,..)

2019: Ranking of the combined probability of ASF transmission through a given matrix



Gap Analysis

- Most important research gaps to address the needs of different stakeholders involved in the prevention and control of ASF.
- Research priorities that should be addressed in a short time frame (< 1 year).

Request for Scientific and Technical Assistance on African Swine Fever (Gap analysis)

Why this questionnaire?

Background: African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly contagious viral disease of pigs and wild boars. It is caused by the ASF virus (ASFV) and is fatal to the infected animals. ASF is currently not present in the EU. The Commission is aware of the need to assess the risks of ASF introduction into the EU and to identify the research and technical assistance needs in order to prevent its introduction and to control its spread.

Objectives of the questionnaire:

- 1. Identify the research and technical assistance needs in order to prevent the introduction and control of ASF.
- 2. Identify the research and technical assistance needs in order to prevent the introduction and control of ASF.
- 3. Identify the research and technical assistance needs in order to prevent the introduction and control of ASF.

Questions

QUESTION 1

What are the most important research gaps to address the needs of different stakeholders involved in the prevention and control of ASF?

ASF virus and its transmission cycle

ASF virus and its prevalence in wild boars

ASF virus and its prevalence in domestic pigs

ASF virus and its prevalence in other species

ASF virus and its prevalence in other species

QUESTION 2

What are the most important research gaps to address the needs of different stakeholders involved in the prevention and control of ASF?

ASF virus and its transmission cycle

ASF virus and its prevalence in wild boars

ASF virus and its prevalence in domestic pigs

ASF virus and its prevalence in other species

ASF virus and its prevalence in other species

ASF WORKING GROUP

Members

Christian Gortázar, Spain (CHAIR)

Simon More, UCD, Ireland
Klaus Depner, FLI, Germany
Arvo Viltrop, EMO, Estonia
Karl Stahl, SVA, Sweden
Anette Boklund, DTU, Denmark
Hans-Hermann Thulke, Germany
Karl Stahl, Sweden
Helen Roberts, United Kingdom

Hearing experts

Neil Alexander, ERGO, UK
Hans-Hermann Thulke, UFZ, Germany
Carola Sauter-Louis, FLI, Germany
Daniela Korytarova, SVUZV, Slovakia
Edvins Ojševiskis, PVD, Latvia
Francesco Feliziani, IZSUM, Italy
Graham Smith, APHA, UK
Grzegorz Woźniakowski, PIWET, Poland
Marius Masiulis, VMVT, Lithuania
Petr Šatrán, SVSCR, Czech Republic
Tomasz Podgorski, IBS, Poland

Joaquin Vicente Banos, UCLM, Spain
Vittorio Guberti, ISPRA, Italy
Zsolt Foldi, NEBIH, Hungary
Oliver Keuling, TIHO, Germany
Aleksandra Miteva, BFSVA, Bulgaria
Mihaela Spiridon, ANSVSA, Romania
Velizar Barbuli, ANSVSA, Romania
Corina Ivanciu, ANSVSA, Romania

EFSA-AHAW

Sofie Dhollander (coordinator)
Andrey Gogin
Alessandro Broglia
Yves Van Der Stede
Sotiria-Eleni Antoniou
Laura Gonzalez Villeta
Schneider Marie Louise

EFSA-AMU

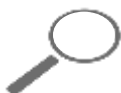
José Cortinas Abrahantes
Alexandra PAPANIKOLAOU

Thanks for your
attention...



**Subscribe to**

www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/newsletters
www.efsa.europa.eu/en/rss

**Engage with careers**

www.efsa.europa.eu/en/engage/careers

**Follow us on Twitter**

[@efsa_eu](https://twitter.com/efsa_eu)
[@plants_efsa](https://twitter.com/plants_efsa)
[@methods_efsa](https://twitter.com/methods_efsa)