

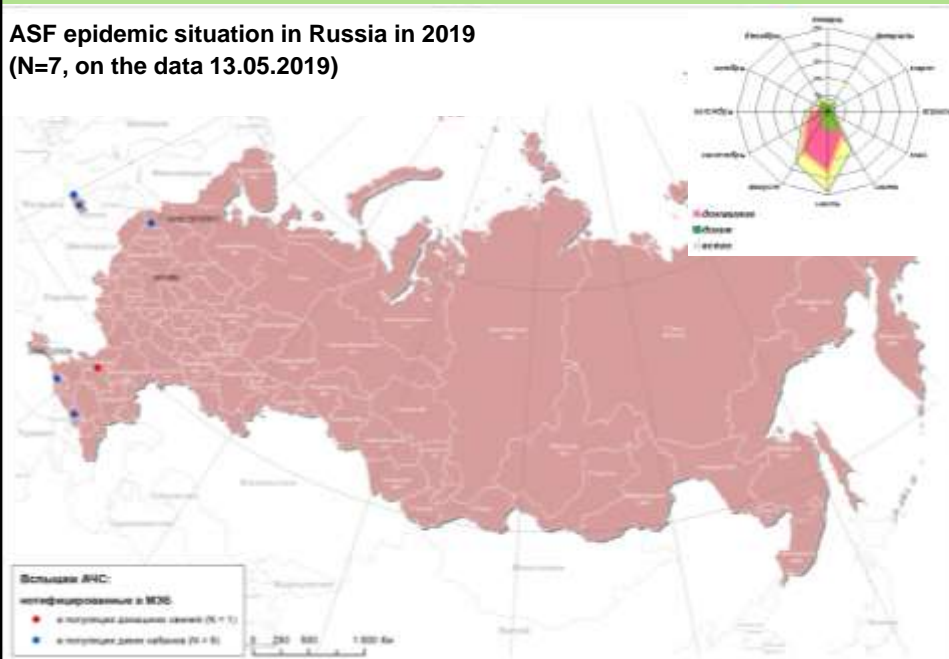
ASF experience in the Russian Federation – focus on wild boar



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**ASF epidemic situation in Russia in 2019
(N=7, on the data 13.05.2019)**



ASF control and eradication strategy in the RF regions include the following elements:

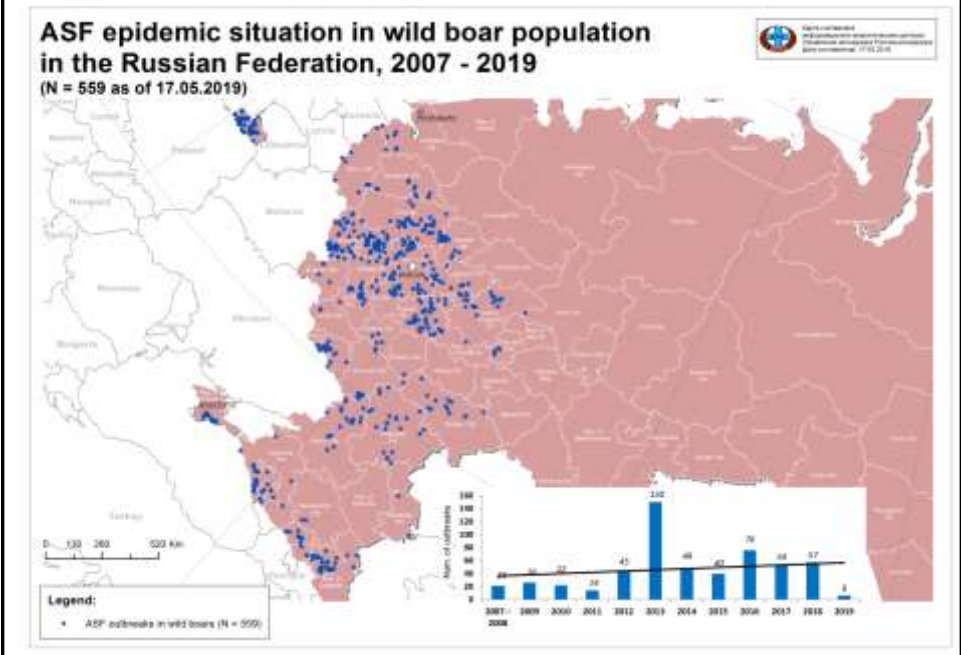
- *early detection and laboratory confirmation of the disease;*
- *early identification of infected and potentially infected sites, including pig facilities, cold stores, etc .;*
- *immediately imposed quarantine in the infected and potentially infected areas;*
- *immediate destruction of carcasses and animal care items, disinfection;*
- *Rapid disease communication and effective control measures to prevent the movement of pigs and pig products;*
- *control of wild boar population size.*

Factors influencing the wild boar and its habitat

Good/Bad for WB

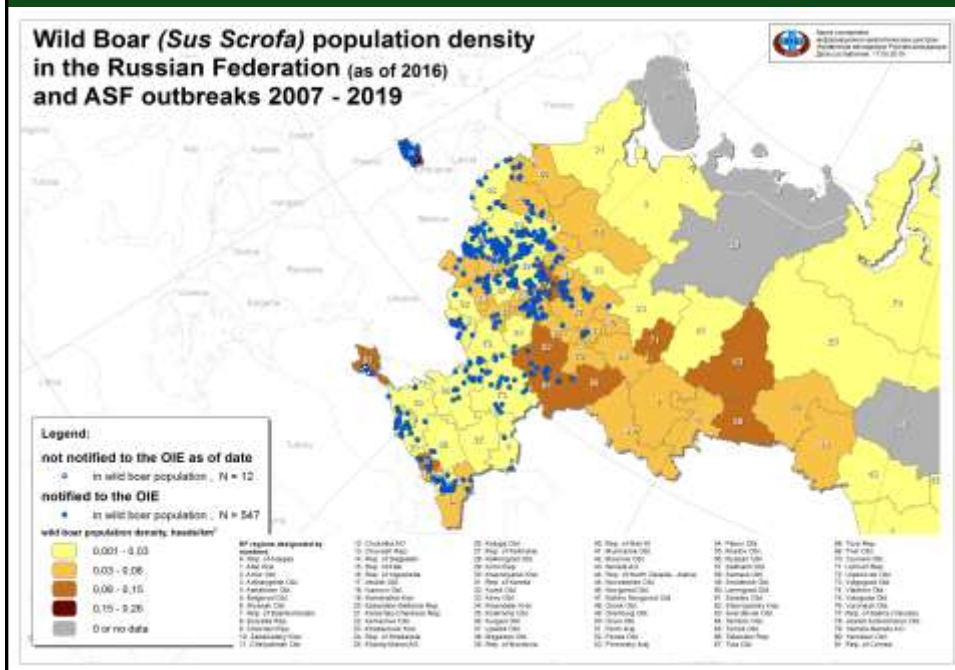
- Climate (warm/long cold winter)
- Geography (forest and plains/vast rivers)
- Ecology (crop fields/ infection diseases)
- Management (feeding, lack of awareness/ eradication, hunting, barriers, biosafety measures)
- Demography (low and unpopulated areas /high people density, wide roads)
- Behavior





Population density of wild boar in Russia





Disease control

In wild animals

- **Minimization of contacts** "Wild-home swine»
- **Epidemiological:** status forest- and hunting farm in terms of epizootology
- **Depopulation** of wild pigs in infected and containment zones
- **Search and destruction** of carcasses
- **Zoological monitoring**
- **Entomological monitoring**

In agricultural sector

- **Monitoring:** clinical inspection, inspection and post mortem sampling and seromonitoring, notification of cases by the owners/hunters
- **Quarantine** (maximum incubation period - 30 days), observation in infected, containment zones
- **Movement control** in infected, containment and risk zones
- **Bio security** on the pig farms (compartments)
- **Compartmentalization:** legal and epizootic status
- **Zoning** of the country's territory based on threat and risk level
- **Stamping-out and destruction** in the infected and containment zones
- **Cleaning and disinfection** in the outbreak areas and infected settlements
- **Control of vectors** in all zones
- **Sentinel animals** and recovery of the industry in infected zones/regions
- **PR** of the ASF problem

Monitoring for ASF freedom in the environment, including in nature reserves of the RF Regions

Monitoring covered three aspects:

- 1) Monitoring of the territories' freedom from the disease, potential carriers and ASFV accumulants;
- 2) In order to assess and design the situation related to ASFV maintenance and spread in the environment, wild boar population ecology and etiology are studied in the RF regions previously infected with ASF (random locations in the regions, first of all those previously ASF infected farms), in particular observation of animal habitation and movements in these territories under specific environmental conditions).
- 3) Comprehensive study of information enabled to collect data about other wild boar diseases, as well as about environment characteristics in these territories (background data).



Performance boosting tools were used for monitoring

In the process of territory monitoring, ASF outbreak areas and sampling vehicles were used: ATVs, snowmobiles, riding horses, all-terrain vehicles, motor boats.



Camera trap installation



Other equipment used: cameras, navigators, camera traps, thermal imager

Types of samples collected

Samples are of different origin:

Biotic: - from a wild boar (**Sample Group 1**) and other biological subjects - foxes, wolves, crows, insects, plants (**Sample Group 3**) and

Abiotic: - soil, water (**Sample Group 2**)



Wild boar near scratching post

Samples from wild boar are of different quality – they may be collected from live and dead animals.
Samples from live animals: hair, saliva, feces, urine.



Samples from dead animals: lungs, subcutaneous fat, hair, tissues and bones.

Standing Group of Experts for African Swine fever in Baltic and East European region under the umbrella of GF-TADs (Global Framework for progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases) SGE ASF3: Moscow, Russia, March 15 – 16, 2016

“Wild boar depopulation shall be considered together with other control measures within the strategy of wild boar population control, aimed at reduction of ASFV infection in the environment”.



**Thank you for your
attention!**