

Eradication plan of CSFV  
infection in wild boars in Nógrád  
county

# Contents of Eradication Plan

- 1. Legal basis of the plan
- 2. Human resources
- 3. Funding of eradication programme
- 4. Epidemiological informations
- 5. Determination of infected area
- 6. Measures and monitoring in wild boars
- 7. Procedure in domestic pig holdings
- 8. Public information
- 9. Bodies responsible for implementation of the plan
- 10. Reporting obligations
- 11. Annexes ( 1-8 )

## Determination of infected area

- On the basis of the opinion of the national CSF Expert Group the whole territory of Nógrad county was designated as infected area based on
  - 1. Epidemiological situation
  - 2. Distribution of seropositive cases inside the county
  - 3. Natural borders preventing the movements of wild boars

## Procedures in wild boar population to prevent the spread of infection

1. Localization of different metapopulations by feeding technologies
2. Inside 3 km zone of outbreaks individual hunting is permitted
3. Outside 3 km zone of outbreaks
  - Individual hunting is permitted
  - Group hunting may be permitted by competent authority
  - Hunting with a pack is prohibited

# Diagnostic control

- All the shot, found dead, road killed and clinically suspected wild boars has to be examined both serologically and virologically for CSFV infection
- In period of 15 06 07 – 15 08 07 minimum 59 animal/200km<sup>2</sup> has to be shot and sent for laboratorial investigations (total 767 wild boar )  
Distribution of age groups of wild boars : 80 percent under 1 year, 20 percent over 1 year
- Sampling procedure :
- Hunting : Samples are taken either by professional hunters or by other persons nominated by the owner of the hunting rights and sent to collecting centers
- Wild boars found dead or with abnormal behaviour have to be sent to NRL

# Sample identity sheet

Each sample must be accompanied by a sample identity sheet, that contains the following data :

- Place and date of shooting or finding
- Age, sex and symptoms
- After the laboratorial investigation the results have to be attached to the sample identity sheet

## Procedure with carcasses of shot healthy wild boars

- Shot animals have to be stored till the laboratory result
- If both serological and virological results are negative the carcass is tradable
- Either serological or virological result is positive, the carcass must be destroyed

# Destruction of wild boars

1. Whole body of found dead or clinically suspected animals
2. Internal organs of shot animals
3. Whole body of animals not having commercial value
4. Carcasses of Ab or virus positive animals

## Measures in small-scale pig holdings

1. Registration and census of all pigs on all holdings in the whole county
2. Clinical survey
3. Biosecurity measures ( Control of movement of persons, disinfection) in holdings
4. Slaughtering for private consumption
5. Monitoring in small holdings : for two years after the last virus positive case in wild boars – clinical inspection

## Monitoring in large scale holdings

1. Duration: two years after the last virus positive case in the county
2. Monthly clinical examination by the official vet.
3. Serological investigations every six month  
Breeding animals 5 % prevalence,  
Fattening animals : 10 % prevalence  
95% confidence

# Risk settlements and risk holdings

- By mean of risk assessment risk settlements and risk holdings were determined
  1. Risk settlements : inside the 3 km zone of the outbreak and settlements with game collection points
  2. Risk holdings :
    - Holdings of official hunters and other persons having contact with hunting keeping domestic pigs

# Monitoring in risk settlements and holdings

- Risk settlements : clinical examination every three months
- Risk holdings :
  1. In risk holdings of risk settlements every 6 months serology Sampling size :5% prevalence 95% confidence
  2. In risk holdings of other settlements serology every year.
  3. Sampled pigs : older than 8 weeks.

## Exit of domestic pigs from Nógrád county

- From small holdings only for slaughter after clinical examination
- From large holdings to slaughter after clinical examination
- Stock may be moved to another county after clinical examination and negative serological test result

## Responsible organizations for executing the eradication plan

- The Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the County Agricultural Office is responsible for executing the eradication plan and for the coordination with the hunting and nature protection authority
- The Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office supervises the activity of the County Directorate.

## Reporting chain

- The County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate sends detailed written report to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of Agricultural Office ( AO ) and to the CSF Expert Group every six months.
- The AO reports to the CVO
- The CVO reports to the Commission

## Information of Hunters

- The Hunting Authority ( part of County Agricultural Office ) has informed all owners of the hunting rights in Nógrád county about the occurrence of CSF in wild boars.
- County Representative of Hungarian Hunting Chamber participates on the meeting of National Expert Group

## Information to the animal keepers

- Information of the farmers by official veterinarians or other vets
- Information by the regional medias
- The Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate prepared an information sheet about CSF containing the most prominent clinical signs and the obligations of the farmers

# Source of finance

- The execution of the eradication plan is financed by the budget of the veterinary service