African Swine Fever in Poland
Situation and implemented actions

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- Worldwide epidemiological situation
- Preventive measures in Poland in 2011-2014
- ASF in wild boar in Poland: description of two cases
- Implemented actions
- CVET
- Future actions
- In 2007, the ASF virus appeared in the states situated in the Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan) and in the Russian Federation;

- Since 2007, ASF has been spreading across the countries situated in the Caucasus, as well as the territory of the Russian Federation;

- In 2012, one ASF outbreak in Ukraine was recorded;

- In June 2013, 2 cases in Belarus were recorded;

- In 2014, two cases were found in Lithuania and 2 in Ukraine.

- In 2014, two cases were found also in Poland.
In 2007-2014 in the Russian federation at least 598 outbreaks and cases of ASF have been detected
(source: OIE, Rossielchoznadzor, 14.II.2014)
The risk of introduction of ASF to Poland was for several years high, mainly due to:

- Unfavourable situation in the countries neighbouring Poland (ASF was detected in all the neighbouring third countries)
- The ASF virus can spread by many different pathways
- Some of those pathways cannot be efficiently controlled (e.g. wild boar movements – in 2013 it was assessed that this is the most probable [69%] route of introduction of ASF to Poland)
Because of the threat, since 2011 preventive measures (reduction of the risk of transmission, early detection of possible infection, preparation for disease eradication) were implemented:

• Strengthening biosecurity and control activities in the border inspection posts
• Performing awareness and information campaigns and exercises
• Strengthening the system of control on trade in animals susceptible to African swine fever and products derived from them
• Ongoing active and passive ASF monitoring in pigs and wild boar population within the frontier zone along the border with RU, LT, BY, UA
Preventive actions
Measures at the border

- Strengthening biosecurity - equipping the border crossings with disinfection mats
- Intensifying checks on hand luggage of passengers entering Poland in order to detect products of animal origin – such products are confiscated and destroyed (in 2013 the total of 13 621,5 kg of food of animal origin from hand luggage of travellers was confiscated and destroyed). The actions are aimed also at detection of possible attempts to smuggle food
- Performing controls sin accordance with Commission Decision 2011/78/EU and subsequently Decision 2013/426/EU (control of cleaning and disinfection of livestock vehicles)
• Ongoing trainings for private practitioners on the African swine fever and rules of conduct in the event of an outbreak (in 2013, at least 14 000 people were trained)
• Distribution of leaflets and brochures (in 2013, approximately 394 000 leaflets were distributed)
• Regular updates of information on the GVI website
• Conducting ASF simulation exercises (regional and national, i.e. LIBERO 2013)
In the areas most threatened by the risk of ASF introduction (highlighted on the map with orange colour) special local (regional) regulations have been implemented in August 2013 (with the addition of gołdapski district in January 2014).

Those regulations set up strict rules and measures that mainly aim to create a secure system of trade in pigs and all products derived from pigs and wild boars. The measures introduced in the at-risk areas include inter alia strict rules on trade in pigs and pork, treatment of animal by-products derived from pigs and treatment of products derived from wild boar, obligation to strengthen biosecurity in all holdings, in which pigs are kept, as well as the obligation to perform official laboratory test of samples taken from pigs and all shot and dead wild boar.
Results of monitoring programme in 2011 – 2013 in the whole country

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<th>2011-2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pigs</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>2,124</td>
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<tr>
<td>wild boars</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>11,693</td>
<td>13,063</td>
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**No positive results in 2011-2013**

**Total**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pigs</td>
<td>2,124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild boars</td>
<td>13,063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>15,187</td>
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In the "infected area" there are:

**10 665 pig holdings** with **397 028 pigs** (small size holdings) with low pig density (below 800 pigs/km²) of approximately 27 pigs per km² and 37 pigs per holding.
Results of monitoring programme in 2011 – 2014 in the whole country

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<td>total</td>
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* Including a single test on a hybrid of wild boar and domestic pig

Except for the two cases (confirmed 17 and 18 February 2014) - no positive results in 2011-2014
In the "infected area" there were:

12 630 wild boars

In the area of 14 703,66 km²

The average density of WB per km² is about 0,86
Statistical data
Wild boar

Voivodeships (Regions):
02 Dolnośląskie
04 Kujawsko – pomorskie
06 Lubelskie
08 Lubuskie
10 Łódzkie
12 Małopolskie
14 Mazowieckie
16 Opolskie
18 Podkarpackie
20 Podlaskie
22 Pomorskie
24 Śląskie
26 Świętokrzyskie
28 Warmińsko – mazurskie
30 Wielkopolskie
32 Zachodniopomorskie

SCFCAH, 4-5 March 2014, Brussels
2 ASF cases in wild boars found dead
2 ASF cases in wild boars in PL
First ASF case in wild boar in PL

Place: near the village Grzybowski (municipality Szudziałowo, district sokólski, podlaskie region), about 900 m from the border with Belarus

Date of finding the dead boar: 03.02.2014; the wild boar was found by the owner of a nearby holding
Condition of the carcass: the boar was a young male, about 50 kg of weight; the boar was found dead and completely frozen in mud near a stream.
Date of sampling: samples were collected in the framework of passive surveillance on 13.02.2014 (as the boar was frozen it was impossible to collect samples earlier; eventually the forelimb was collected for PCR test of the bone marrow)
Result: tests performed by the NVRI; results received on 17.02.2014 – PCR positive
Second ASF case in wild boar in PL
Place: in a forest area near the village Kruszyniany (municipality Krynki, district sokólski, podlaskie region), about 15 km from the first ASF case in a wild boar and about 3 km from the border with Belarus

Date of finding the dead boar: 15.02.2014, the dead wild boar was found by the Border Guard
Condition of the carcass: the boar was an adult female, about 100 kg of weight, in good condition; the boar was found in a forest.
Second ASF case in wild boar in PL

Date of sampling: samples were collected in the framework of passive surveillance on 15.02.2014 (as the carcass was relatively fresh, a number of samples including blood and tissue samples were collected for both PCR and ELISA tests) and sent to the NVRI on 17.02.2014.

Result: tests performed by the NVRI; results received on 18.02.2014; both tests (serological and real-time PCR) gave positive results:

• RT-PCR test - the amount of genetic material of the virus was high
• ELISA test - antibody levels detectable but not high

Those results indicate fresh infection.
A lot of evidence supports the hypothesis that the source of the infection are wild boars from Belarus:
- The virus is identical as in BY and LT
- The cases in Poland and in Lithuania are located very close to the border with BY
- Information that in BY, near the border area hunts on wild boars with beaters were carried out.
The DVO in Sokółka implemented the following actions:
• continue testing of all wild boars shot and found dead, including those from road accidents
• established protection and surveillance areas (3 and 10 km) around the cases and implemented actions as if the cases were outbreaks
• carried out a census of pigs kept in holdings in the zone:
  • located in the immediate vicinity of the positive wild boar,
  • within the area of 10 km radius from the positive wild boar.
• set up a group of experts to identify the infected area and the necessary actions to be taken to eradicate the disease
• notified the hunters about the threat and the started informing animal owners
Implemented measures
Implemented measures
17.02.2014
The animals from the holding located in proximity with the first case of ASF were tested with negative results

23.02.2014
The animals from the holdings located in the 10 km zones (623 pigs from 118 holdings in 57 villages) were tested with negative results
Despite the negative results of test on samples collected from the 5 pigs kept in the holding in proximity of the first case and no apparent clinical signs of ASF, preventive measures were implemented in the holding:

- The 5 pigs were killed
- The carcasses were rendered (Category 1 rendering plant)
- The pig living quarters and the backyard were disinfected
After receiving a positive result, the ASF case in a wild boar was immediately reported to the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the neighboring countries and some third countries to which Poland is obliged to report cases of serious infectious animal diseases as a result of trade bilateral agreements (among others: China, Algeria, Vietnam)
Commission Implementing Decision 2014/100/EU of 18 February 2014 concerning certain interim protective measures relating to African swine fever in Poland

„Infected area” was established in accordance with Article 15 of Council Directive 2002/60/EC
The infected area is comprised of the following administrative areas:

**In Podlaskie voivodship** - districts sejneński, sokólski, hajnowski, bielski siemiatycki and the municipalities of Płaska, Lipsk, Sztabin in augustowski district and the municipalities of Czarna Białostocka, Supraśl, Zabłudów, Michałowo, Gródek in białostocki district;

**In Mazowieckie voivodship** - łosicki district;

**In Lubelskie voivodship** - districts bialski, wódawski and the city of Biała Podlaska.
Preventive measures in 2013 ("buffer zone")

Infected area in 2014
Comparison between the 2013 „buffer zone” and the 2014 „infected area”
In the infected zone measures in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2002/60/EC are implemented

- all pigs on the holdings are kept in their living quarters or some other place where they can be isolated from the wild boars. Wild boars must not have access to any material which may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding
- no pigs may enter or leave the holdings, except when authorised by the competent authority having regard to the epidemiological situation
- appropriate means of disinfection and, if necessary disinsectisation are used at the entrance and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holdings themselves
In the infected zone measures in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2002/60/EC are implemented

- appropriate hygiene measures are applied by all persons coming into contact with wild boars to reduce the risk of African swine fever virus spreading,
- no part of any wild boar, whether shot or found dead, nor any material or equipment which could be contaminated with African swine fever virus, shall be brought into any pig holding
- all wild boars shot or found dead in the "infected area" are inspected by an official veterinarian and examined for African swine fever in accordance with the EU ASF Diagnostic Manual
- pigs, their semen, embryos or ova are not moved from the "infected area" for trade
Additionally, in the infected zone measures in accordance with Directive 2002/99/EC are implemented

The production, processing and distribution of products of animal origin which come from the infected area is authorised, provided that:

• before being subjected to the treatment referred to below, the products have been obtained, handled, transported and stored separately, or at different times, from products fulfilling all the animal health conditions
• the products which are to undergo treatment referred to below are clearly identified,
• the products must undergo proper treatment
• fresh meat from the area obtained from pigs and fresh meat derived from animals coming from the area shall be labelled with a special health mark
Additionally, in the "infected area", no intra-EU trade in products of animal origin and no export of products of animal origin to third countries are allowed.

Furthermore, since 18 April 2008 all movements of pigs in the territory of Poland have been accompanied by veterinary health certificates (in connection with Aujeszky’s disease control programme).
Thank you for your attention