



Food and
Veterinary Service
Republic of Latvia

Latvian experience gained in controlling African swine fever

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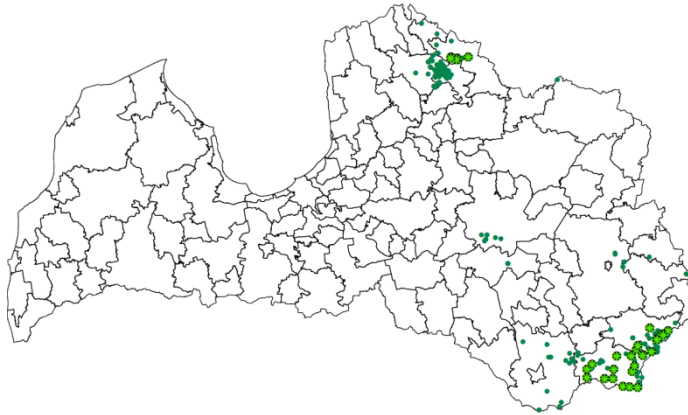
7th November, 2018
Vilnius, Lithuania



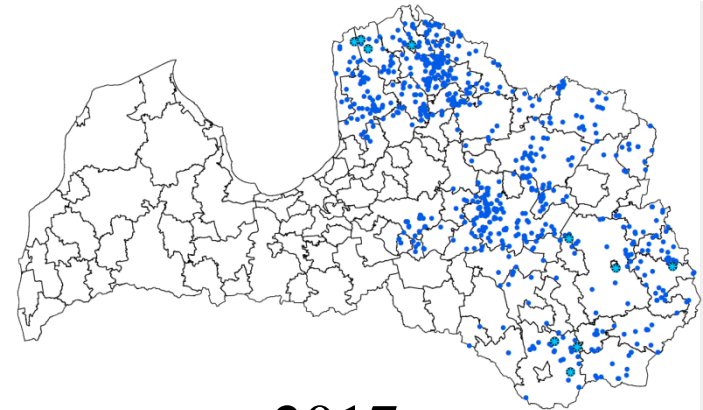
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Development of ASF in Latvia

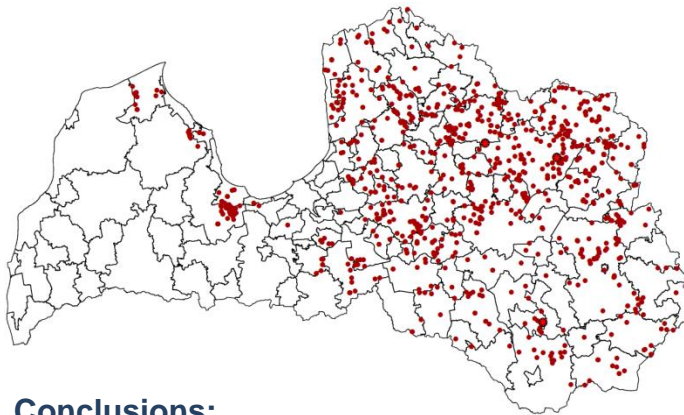
2014



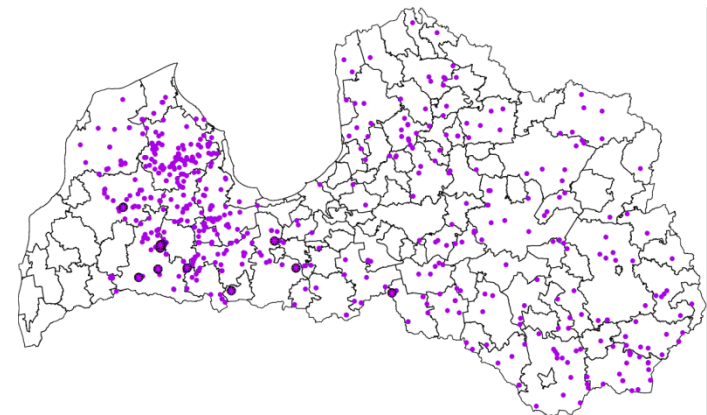
2015



2016



2017



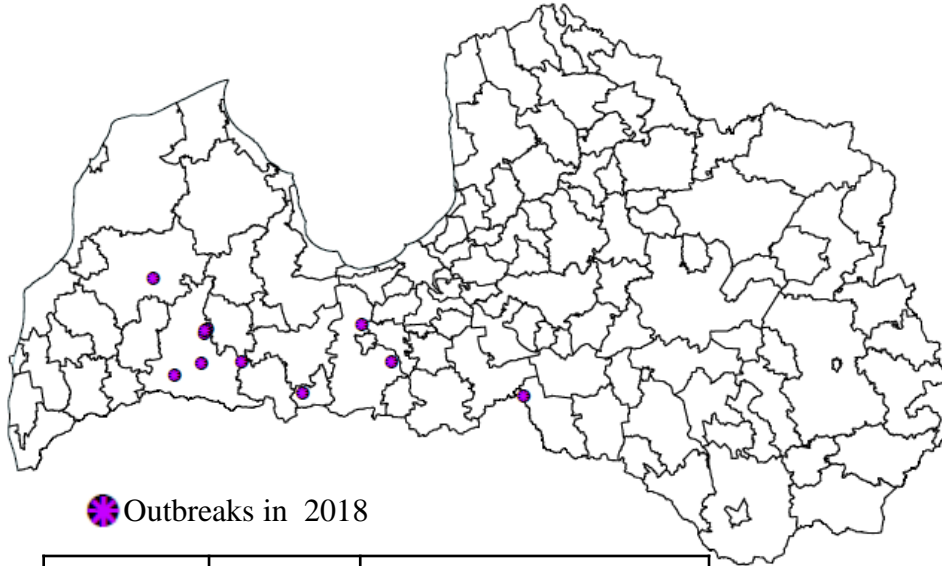
Conclusions:

1. Since 2014 years ASF in wild boar covered almost 80% of the territory of Latvia.
2. Human mediated cases – jumps cannot be excluded and are difficult to prevent.
3. All ASF outbreaks (63) in pig farms are detected in areas where infected wild boar was present.



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ASF outbreaks confirmed in 2018 (05.11.)



✱ Outbreaks in 2018

Outbreak	Date	Number of pigs affected
No 1	12.06.	178
No 2	18.06.	4
No 3	25.06.	11
No 4	06.07.	27
No 5	10.07.	5
No 6	14.07.	16
No 7	24.07.	20
No 8	02.08.	16438
No 9	06.08.	2
No 10	15.08.	4

Conclusions:

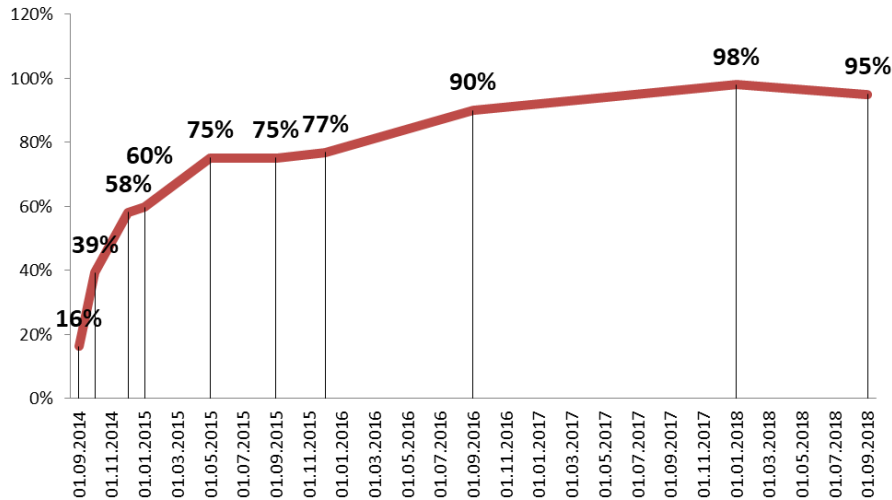
1. Clear seasonal pattern – summer time.
2. Most of ASF outbreaks are detected in backyard farms.
3. Outbreaks in commercial farms – highest economical impact.
4. Source of infection – indirect contact with wild boar through contaminated environment.



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Controls on biosecurity in pig farms

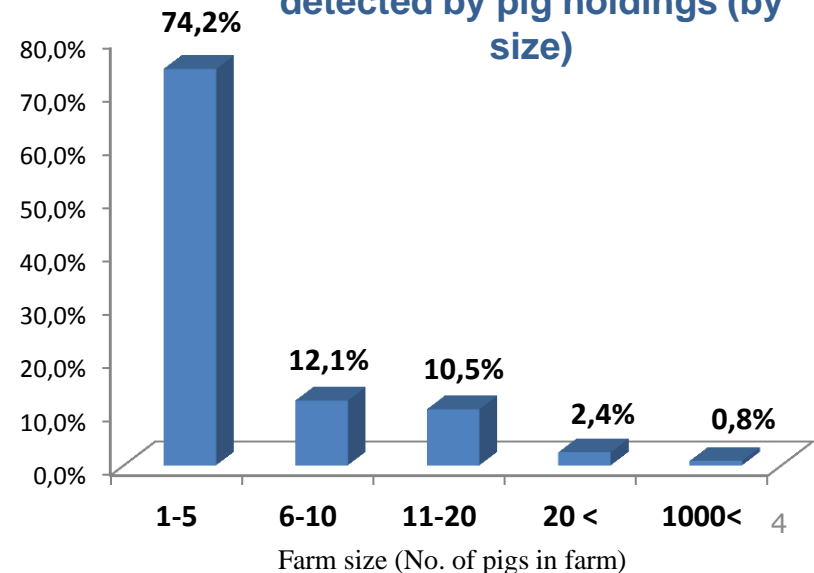
Biosecurity controls: proportion of holdings complying with requirements (2014-2018)



Conclusions:

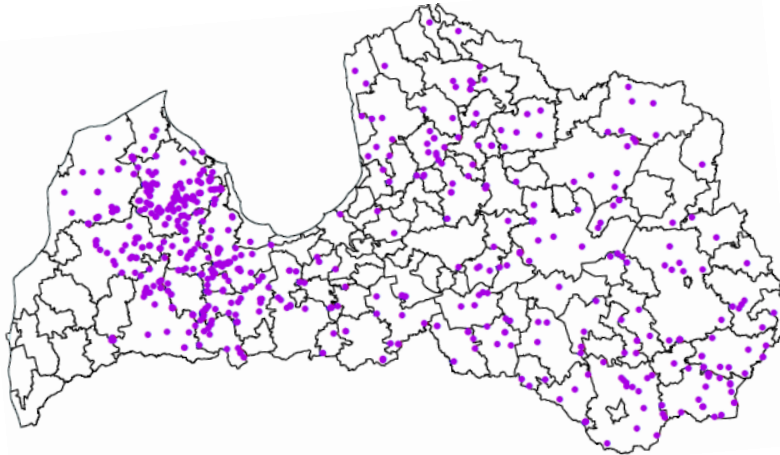
1. Biosecurity has a key role in protection of pig farms from the introduction of ASFV
2. Backyard farms are most problematic – achievement of 100% compliance is very challenging

Percentage of incompliances detected by pig holdings (by size)





Wild boar cases in 2018 (5.11.)

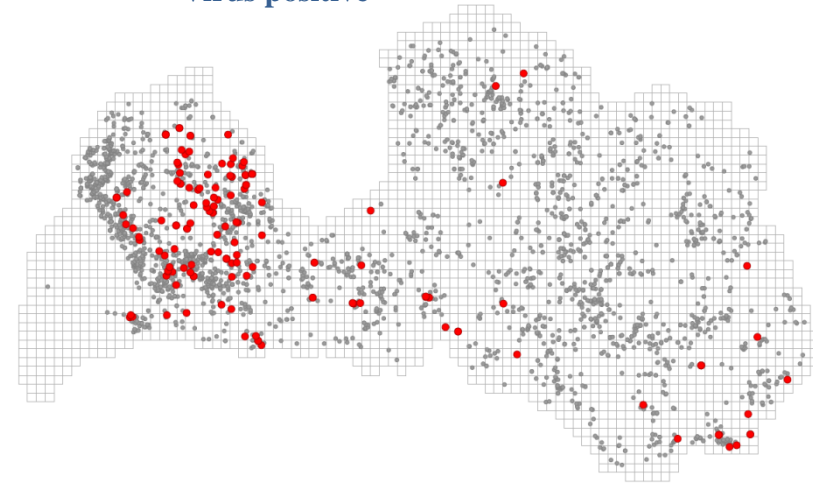


	2018 (5.11)	PCR	ELISA
Wild boar			
Tested	9184		
Hunted	8844	9126	8859
Found dead	340		
Wild boar cases	791		
Hunted	525	465 (5.09 %)	326 (3.67 %)
Found dead	266 (78.2%)		

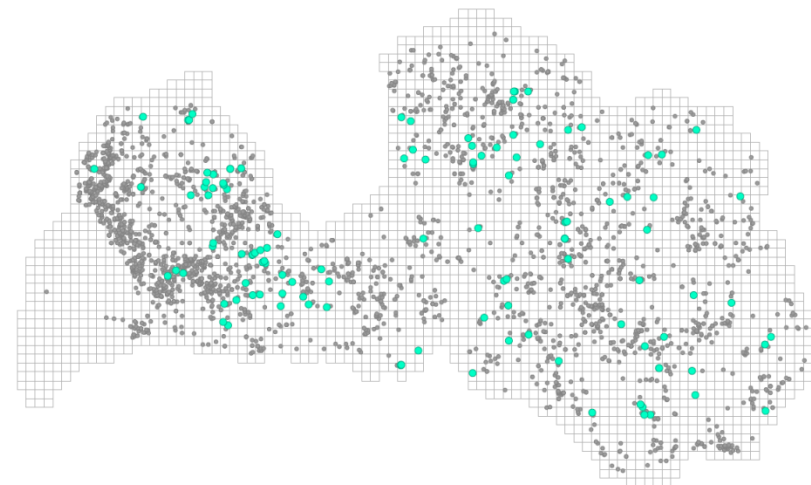
Conclusions:

1. Proportion of seropositive animals is low but with growing trend.
2. Role of seropositive animals in ASF epidemiology – still unclear!

Virus positive

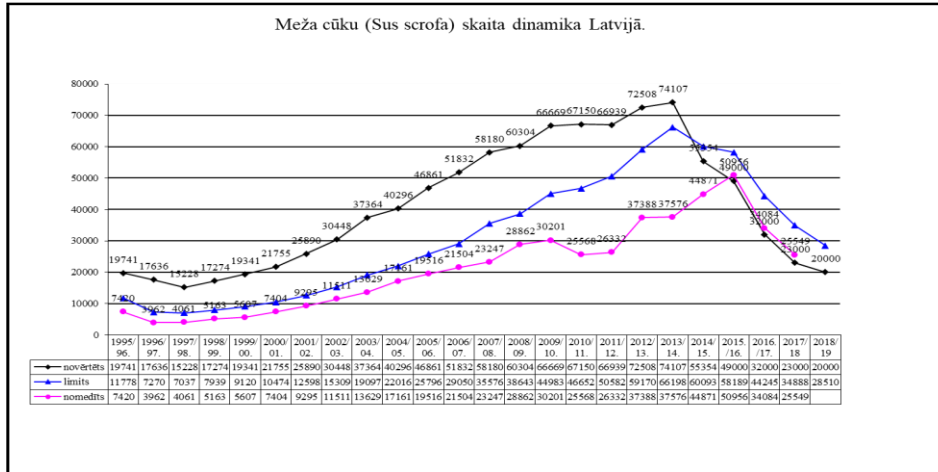


Antibody positive

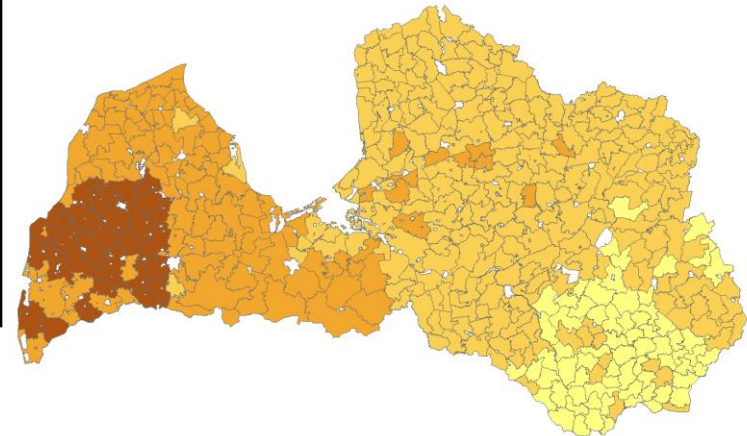




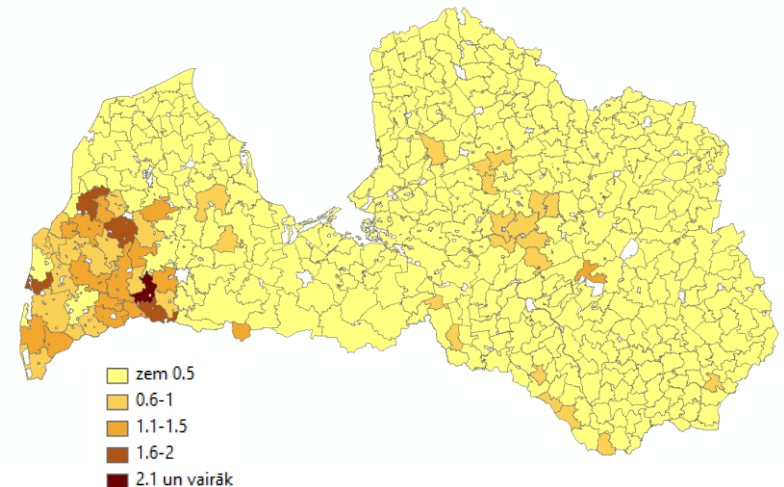
Dynamics of wild boar population (2013-2018)



Estimated 2013/2014



Estimated 2018/2019



Conclusions:

1. Wild boar population decreased dramatically due to ASF and targeted hunting.
2. Highest population density – still in areas free from ASF.
3. Permanent reduction of wild boar population is still necessary as population is coming back in areas previously affected.
4. Hunting should be performed under strict biosecurity.



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Summary/conclusions

- 1. Biosecurity has a key role in protection of pig farms from the introduction of ASFV.**
- 2. Common biosecurity requirements (principles) for pig holdings at EU level are necessary to provide equal understanding and implementation of measures, as well as interpretation of the results.**
- 3. It is crucial to maintain low wild boar densities to reduce risk of infection for domestic pigs (reduce virus load in the environment) and manage wild boar hunting under strict biosecurity.**
- 4. Since the ASF in wild boar population will be a long term issue, we invite EU Commission and Member States to review current measures for the movement and trade of domestic pigs, to maintain and facilitate international trade of pigs, pig meat and products.**



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Thank you for your attention!