Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Worldwide pork production is highly interconnected by trades between countries and markets, what could increase the risk of introduction of foreign pathogens into the US.



PROJECT

The aim of these reports is to have a support system for near real-time identification of hazards that will contribute to the mission of assessing risks to the industry and ultimately, early detect, identify, or prevent occurrence of events, in partnership with official agencies, and with our international network of collaborators.

Monthly reports are created based on the systematic screening of multiple official data sources, such as government and international organization websites, and soft data sources like blogs, newspapers and unstructured electronic information from around the world that then are curated to build a raw repository. Afterward, a group of experts uses a multi-criteria rubric to score each event, based on novelty, potential direct and indirect financial impacts on the US market, credibility, scale and speed of the outbreak, connectedness, and local capacity to respond average is calculated. The output of the rubric is a final single score for each event which is then published in the report.

<u>Disclaimer</u>: These communications and the information contained therein are for general informational and educational purposes only, and are not to be construed as recommending or advocating a specific course of action.



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Current and previous reports

www.swinehealth.org/global-disease-surveillance-reports/







Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Monday, September 3, 2018 – Monday, October 1, 2018

Report highlight:

Emerging diseases continue to be monitored. The European Union (EU) pig industry discussed measures to contain current African swine fever (ASF) cases in Belgium and eastern Europe. Countries such as South Korea, China, Taiwan, Belarus, Mexico, the Philippines, Japan, South Africa, Serbia, Singapore, Uruguay, Australia, and Malaysia have restricted pork imports from infected regions, whereas Ukraine, China, South Korea, Belarus, and Serbia have temporarily banned the purchase of swine feed from Belgium. Some EU countries, such as France, The Netherlands, and Ireland, are pushing for stricter measures to prevent ASF spread into new countries.

Following the report of its first case on September 13, Belgium has implemented numerous measures to contain the ASF outbreak in the region of Etalle, isolating a 240-sq-mile (630 km2) zone. Over 60 commercial pig farms have been screened, and only negative results were reported. However, new cases in wild boars were identified, and 10 new cases have officially been reported. A total of 4,150 pigs will be culled on 58 farms.

China reported in the past weeks the expansion of cases into new provinces, including Inner Mongolia and Jilin. At the same time, China considers the situation in Shenyang, Liaoning province, under control, and has begun withdrawing restrictions, such as movement control, in the region.

Regarding classical swine fever (CSF) in Japan, the situation is not yet controlled, given that new cases have been identified in wild boars. So far, six animals were found dead in the 10-km radius of the index case, afarm located in Gifu Prefecture. After that, 58 wild boars were tested, and 10 were found positive.

Genetic tests demonstrated that the virus identified in 2018 in Japan is different than the virus previously found in the country (prior to eradication), reinforcing the hypothesis that the infection was introduced into the country from abroad.

Lastly, many foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks have been reported in Africa (Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Cameron, Malawi, and Zimbabwe). Although FMD was known to be present in the region, it is noteworthy that the region is currently facing multiple FMD and ASF outbreaks.

In summary, the epidemiological situation of important foreign animal diseases worldwide has not change substantially over the last two weeks, and the expansion of ASF and CSF highlighted in previous reports remains as the most important reported event of concern for the US swine industry.





References:

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- <u>http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0004738036</u>
- Aoki, M 2018, 'Wild boar carcasses found in Gifu dull prospects for declaring containment of swine fever', *Japan Times: Web Edition Articles (Tokyo, Japan)*, 24 Sep, (online NewsBank).
- 2018, 'Rabobank: Swine fever changing trade outlook', *Capital Press (Salem, OR)*, 20 Sep, (online NewsBank).
- <u>https://arynews.tv/en/china-to-lift-restrictions-where-second-african-swine-fever-outbreak-found/</u>
- <u>http://www.thepigsite.com/swinenews/45353/whats-the-story-on-belgiums-african-swine-fever-outbreak/</u>
- https://www.tech-food.com/news/detail/n1406400.htm

Disclaimer: It is expected that this trend of ASF outbreaks will continue, thus we will no longer release announcements of individual outbreaks. Updates will be released if something pertinent to the US pork producers occurs. Compiled summaries will be released every other week.



<u>October Report Maps</u>: The locations mentioned in this report are colored in the maps below according to <u>significance score</u>, which are based on the identified hazards (list of worldwide events below) and potential risks to the US swine industry: 1: Blue – no change in status, 2: red - needs extra attention as the situation is dynamic; 3: black - requires consideration of change in practices to reduce exposure by the US industry.



Full list of report's events



Event #1Date of the event:9/3/18Date of publication:9/18/18Locatio n:Gifu City, Gifu Japan	 Affected farm (1)Stamping out All pigs in the farm were culled by 10th September 2018. (2)Disposal of dead animals All bodies were buried by 10th September Disinfection Disinfection for contaminated materials and tools as well as inside of the farm was completed by 11th September 2018 2. Monitoring and survey of farms, etc. (1)Farms to be intensively monitored (13 farms) Thirteen farms are designated for intensive monitoring, which have epidemiological relationship (*) with the affected farm. Clinical test, ELISA and PCR were carried out on 13 farms, and all results were negative to classical swine fever. (*) 			
Disease type: CSF	Epidemiological relationship with the affected farm: -Shipping out to the same slaughterhouse			
Wild anima Species affected:	-Using the same compost facility -Visited by the same veterinarian 3. Surveillance of wildlife (the wild boar reported in this follow up report) Gifu prefecture started the survey from 13th September 2018. On 13th September, a dead wild boar was found in the zone within 3 to 10 km radius from the affected farm (shipment restriction zone). On 14th September the dead wild boar was confirmed positive to CSF by sequencing at National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH). 4. Epidemiological investigation (1)Since 9th September 2018, the National Epidemiological Investigation Team has been dispatched. (2)In order to facilitate the identification of cause and route of infection as well as to prevent the spread of the disease by increasing the experts of team members, Intensified Epidemiological Investigation Team for the CSF case has been established on 12th September 2018. An expert for wildlife joined on 14th September. (3) NIAH published the result of gene analysis of the CSFV of the case. NIAH considered that the virus was likely to be introduced from overseas as the virus belongs to subgenotype 2.1 5. Communication to producers (1)On 9 September 2018, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries re-ordered all prefectures that any farm should comply with Biosecurity Standard and Guidelines for CSF such as adequate disinfection against invasion of CSF virus, early notification, and prevention of wild animals, etc.			
Porcine				
	Morbidity: 0 Mortality: 0			
Significance				
score: 2.00	* Reporting source: OIE			
Event # 2				
Date of the				
event: 9/5/18				
Date of 9/10/18				
publication: 9/10/18 Locatio MUGHAR, Kineret, n: Hazafon Israel	Outbreak status: continuing			
Disease type: FMD				
Disease type: FMD Species affected: Others	Morbidity: 0 Mortality: 0			
Disease type: FMD Species Farm affected: animals	Morbidity: 0 * Reporting source: OIE			
Disease type: FMD Species affected: Others Significance				





Date of	1, available at			
publication: 9/15/18	http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/Review?page_refer=MapEventS			
Locatio n: Gansu province China	ummary&reportid=26486). No additional outbreaks have been reported since from this province, which borders Xinjiang province on its eastern side. Both provinces border Mongolia.			
Disease type: FMD]			
Farm Species				
affected				
Cattle				
	Morbidity: 0	Mortality: 0		
Significance score: 1.00 *	Reporting source: OIE			
Event# 4	-			
Date of the				
event: 9/9/18				
Date of publication: 9/16/18				
Locatio Buzenol, Etalle,	Removed from the susceptible population throu	ugh death, destruction and/or slaughter.		
n: Luxembourg				
Belgium				
Disease type: ASF				
Species Wild animals				
affected: Porcine				
	Morbidity: 0	Mortality: 0		
Significance score: 2.00 *	* Reporting source: OIE			
Event # 5				
Date of the				
event: 9/13/18				
Date of				
publication: 9/15/18				
Near the southern	Belgium authorities confirmed 2 cases of ASF in	wild boar in Belgium near the French boarder.		
Locatio village of Etalle, near n: the French border.				
Belgium				
Disease type: ASF	-			
Species Wild animals	-			
affected: Porcine				
	Marhiditu			
Significance		Mortality: -		
	Morbidity: -	Mortality: -		
score: 2.00 *		Mortality: -		
score: 2.00 * Event # 6	Reporting source: OIE	Mortality: -		
	Reporting source: OIE	Mortality: -		
Event # 6	Reporting source: OIE New province.			
Event #6Date of the event:9/17/18Date of9/17/18	Reporting source: OIE New province. Since the first African swine plague was confirm	ied in Shenyang, Liaoning on August 3, eight		
Event #6Date of the event:9/17/18	Reporting source: OIE New province.	ied in Shenyang, Liaoning on August 3, eight er epidemic, including Liaoning, Heilongjiang,		
Event #6Date of the event:9/17/18Date of9/17/18	Reporting source: OIE New province. Since the first African swine plague was confirm provinces have confirmed the African swine fev	ied in Shenyang, Liaoning on August 3, eight er epidemic, including Liaoning, Heilongjiang,		





Jilin Sheng 43.293/124.433				
	China			
Disease t	type: ASF]		
Species affected:	Farm animals Porcine			
		Morbidity: 11.57	Mortality: 11.57	
Significa	ance			
score:	2.00 *	Reporting source: OIE		
Event #	7	_		
Date of t				
event:	9/17/18			
Date of				
publication		Now province Inper Mongolia		
Locatio n:	Nei Mongol Zizhiqu (China) Barenzelimu Township 42.011/120.003	New province Inner Mongolia. Since the first African swine plague was confirmed in Shenyang, Liaoning on August 3, eight provinces have confirmed the African swine fever epidemic, including Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Inner Mongolia and Jilin.		
	China			
Disease t	type: ASF			
Species				
affected:	: Porcine			
		Morbidity: -	Mortality: -	
Significa	ance			
score:	2.00 *	Reporting source: OIE		