African Swine Fever



PREVENTION AND CONTROL

African Swine Fever (ASF) is considered one of the most feared diseases facing pig producers around the world today. It can have a devastating impact on productivity and the ability to sell pork.

ASF is extremely contagious as it has the capacity to be easily spread by many means. Currently there is no effective treatment for ASF and it is easy to see why pig producers and governments are very fearful of this disease. Biosecurity is the first line of defence against the disease. This applies not only to the farm but also when travelling to and from the farm and to areas where ASF has been confirmed.

LIMITING THE SPREAD OF ASF

Good effective biosecurity is the only tool producers have in stopping the spread of the disease. Pig farmers need to manage and monitor the highest levels of biosecurity

possible. This needs to be practiced by the management, all staff and suppliers.

ASF is easily transmitted by transportation of pigs and their vehicles. These include feed lorries, manure trucks and vehicles that remove the dead pigs. People are also carriers of the virus via their clothing, boots and equipment, or any other inanimate object they may carry or bring onto the pig farm.



BIOSECURITY

A review of current systems should be undertaken, and a programme should be implemented following consultation with the veterinarian, management and farm staff.

A programme should start with a study of HACCP at all places starting with the transport of pigs to and from the farm. Personnel movement should be the next area reviewed avoiding the risk of going from dirty to clean sectors. Control of wild boars and pigs, rodents and other large animals such as deer, foxes etc. should not be allowed to enter the site. Don't allow hunters of animals to visit the farm or staff.

You should never share anything between farms and neighbours.

BIOSECURITY PROGRAMME AS AN AID FOR THE PREVENTION OF ASF AND OTHER DISEASES

African Swine Fever is easily spread and attention should be given to vectors such as vehicles, people, clothing and boots, equipment and any inanimate object that might be brought onto the farm.

A good biosecurity programme is the ONLY form of defence from infection and cleaning the farm if an outbreak has occurred. The programme must be owned by everyone from the management to the workers on the farm. It is essential that all employees understand the need for a good biosecurity programme and training given to everyone to understand the process.

The suggested programme overleaf is for a guide as every farm or business can be different. Consult your distributor or the manufacturer for specific needs.

FARM



The entrance to the farm is the first line of defence. All personnel and vehicles entering the site should be cleaned and disinfected.



Have effective foot dips in place. Ensure all foot ware is cleaned of all organic matter before use



Ensure all farm workers and visitors change their clothing to clean site-specific clothing before entry to the farm. Employ what is known as the Danish system (See Fig. 1) for added security.



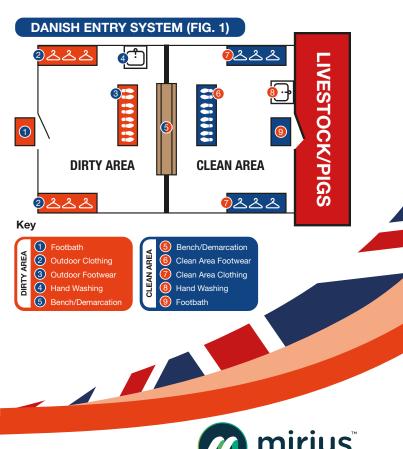
For vehicles they should be sprayed with Omnicide at a dilution of 1:150 covering the whole vehicle.



Have a solution of Omnicide diluted at 1:100 in the footbath and change every 2-3 days or after heavy use.



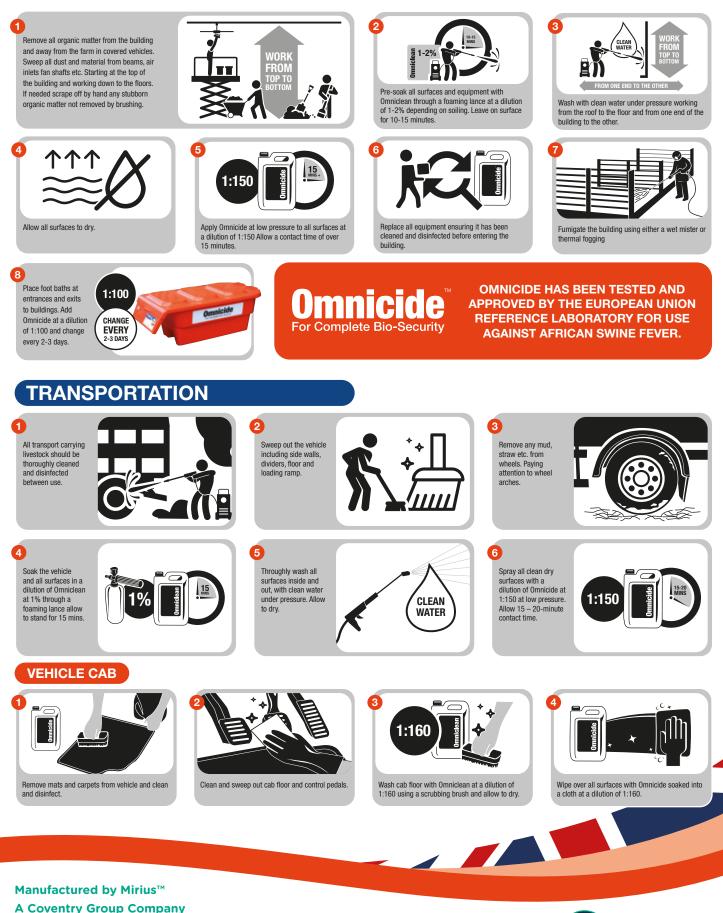
At all points of access have hand sanitizers in place and use before moving from one area to another or after handling livestock.



BUILDINGS

For general farm building cleaning and disinfection follow the recommended programme.





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