

# THE FIGHT AGAINST AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN SARDINIA

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND UPDATES

15 July 2022

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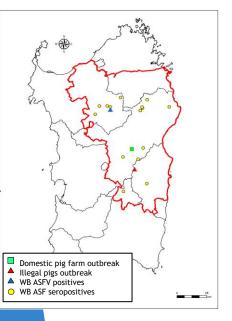
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Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sardegna

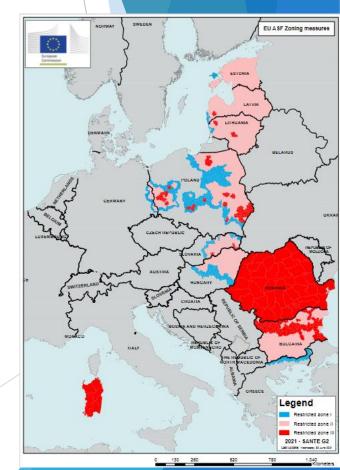


# UPDATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION ON ASF IN SARDINIA

Upgrade of Sardinia in the EU ASF Zooning measures - Restricted zone III



- ▶ last outbreak in **DOMESTIC PIG FARMS** was confirmed on 12 September, 2018 (Mamoiada, Nuoro)
- ▶ last outbreak in ILLEGAL FREE-RANGING PIGS dates back to 22 January, 2019 (Desulo, Nuoro)
- no WILD BOAR virus positive in the last two hunting seasons and during passive surveillance since 8 April 2019 until now





## Sardinia has been affected by ASFV since 1978

- Sardinian specific ASF epidemiological context that is worth describing
- ► ASF Virus Genotype I is the last remnant of large epidemical wave that affected Europe and America from '50 to '90s
- ► An historical endemic area is well identified in the Central-East part of the Island
- Three suids target populations are involved in the Sardinian ASF Epidemiological Cycle



# Sardinian suids populations involved in the ASF Epidemiological Cycle

#### **DOMESTIC PIGS**



178,839 pigs, 13.362 pig farms (Italian Vet National Database - BDN 31/12/21)

#### **ILLEGAL FREE-RANGING PIGS**



A few hundreds pigs (Sightings by Forests, during 2013-2022)

#### WILD BOAR



87.000 wild boar (Faunal Vocation Charter of the Sardinian Region (Apollonio et al., 2012))

# Sardinian Pig breeding system < 2005





















#### Backyard 90%

In almost every rural context a pig is held whose destiny is fattening ("su mannale") and slaughter, usually in winter. In the case of sows these can usually produce two to three litters of piglets for family consumption

#### Confined free-ranging 5,6 %

the animals are raised with freedom of movement but within containment fences,

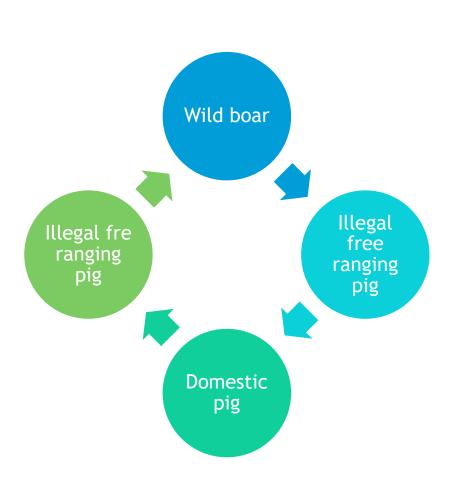
#### Brado 2.78 %

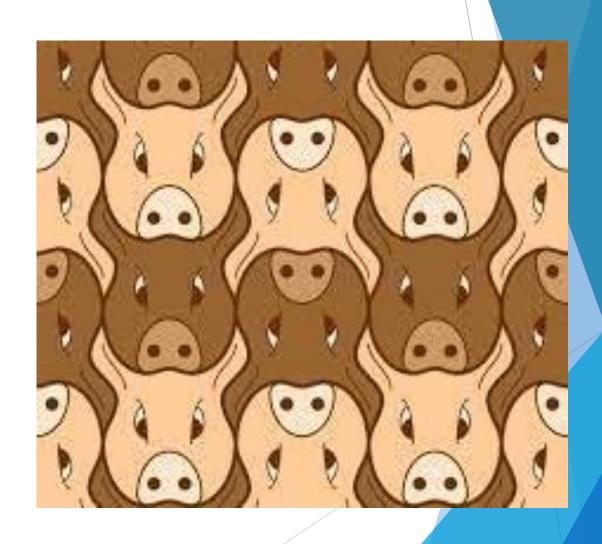
the animals are raised with freedom of movement without any containment,

#### Intensive 1.80 %

breeding aimed at producing fatty pigs for slaughter. A high level of bio-security is developed and maintained in these facilities

# Epidmiological short circuit



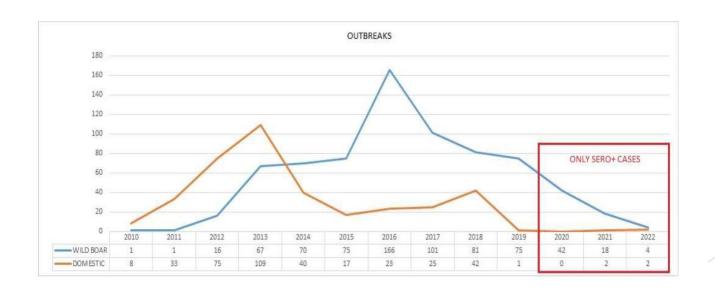




## ASF OUTBREAKS DETECTION AND NOTIFICATION

#### **ASF** in Sardinia

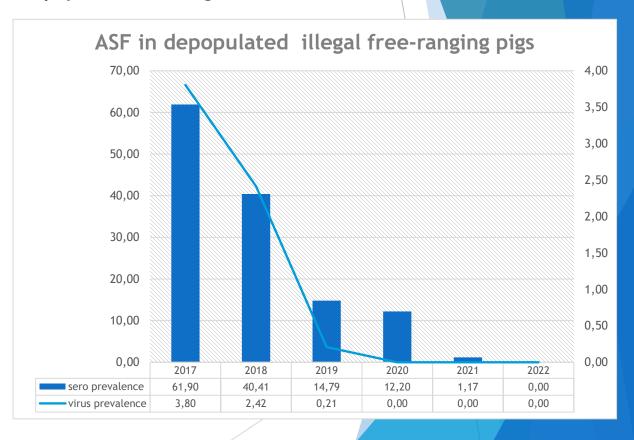
Cases trend since 2010



# Illegal free-ranging pigs, depopulation

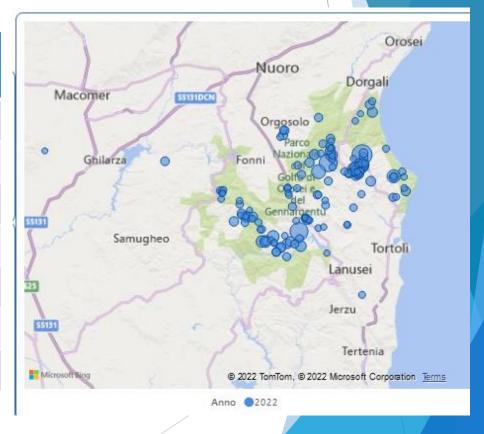
#### Sero-virus prevalence sharply decreasing

Year	Actions	Heads depop.	Test sero	Sero +	Test virus	Virus+
2017	8	616	357	221	368	14
2018	47	2722	1480	598	1573	38
2019	31	913	480	71	480	1
2020	13	334	205	25	206	0
2021	25	501	427	5	426	0
2022	16	287	223	0	223	0



# CFVA illegal free-ranging pigs surveillance 2022

Month	Missions/ month	sightings	Heads sightings/ month	Heads depopulated
Jan	4582	47	360	0
Feb	5030	20	205	40
Mar	5435	29	249	0
Apr	5065	43	439	101
May	4661	57	658	146
Jun	4394	9	52	0
Mean	4861	34	327	48





## ASF SURVEILLANCE ON DOMESTIC PIG FARMS

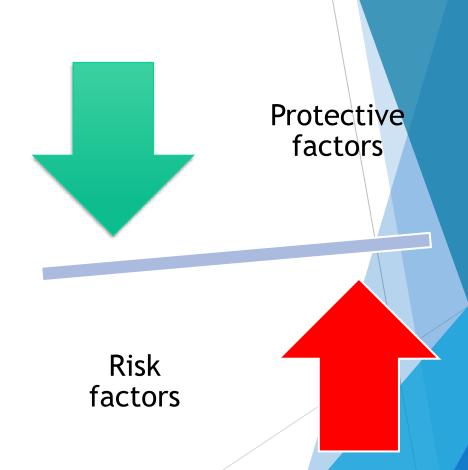
Recom. 1-3,5, FVO audit 2013-2016

- Active surveillance
  - Mainly based on the periodic examination of several health and biosecurity parameters
  - ▶ Based on this control, farms are classified as
    - ► CERTIFIED (all parameters are favourable)
    - ► CONTROLLED (clinical and laboratory parameters are favourable, but one or more other parametrs are not favourable)
  - ► Frequency of controls established by the municipality risk level (1-5)

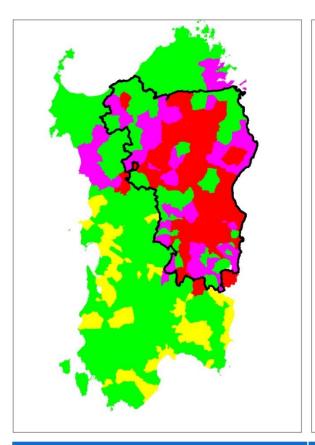
Municipality risk	Farm qualification:	Farm qualification:
level	CERTIFIED	CONTROLLED
1	within 24 months	within 12 months, and
2	within 24 months	according to the times given
3	within 18 months	for the resolution of the non-
4	within 18 months	conformities highlighted in
5	within 12 months	the previous check.

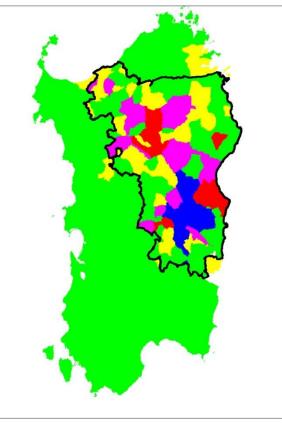
# Municipality risk level

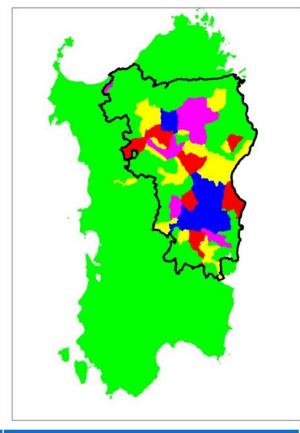
Wild boars Biosecurity Virus + Sero + Illegal free Compliance ranging pigs



# Municipality risk level





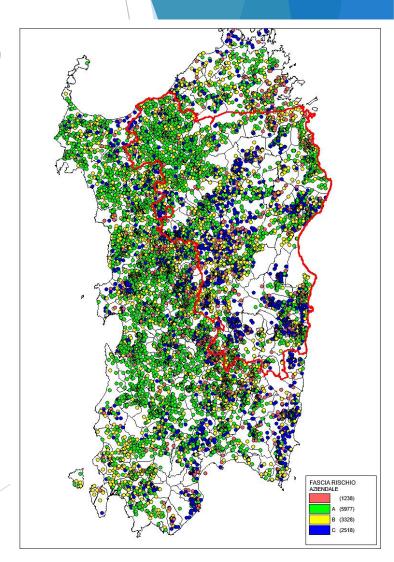


2014	2016	2019
69,4% municipalities ASF free	83,3% municipalities ASF free	87,5% municipalities ASF free



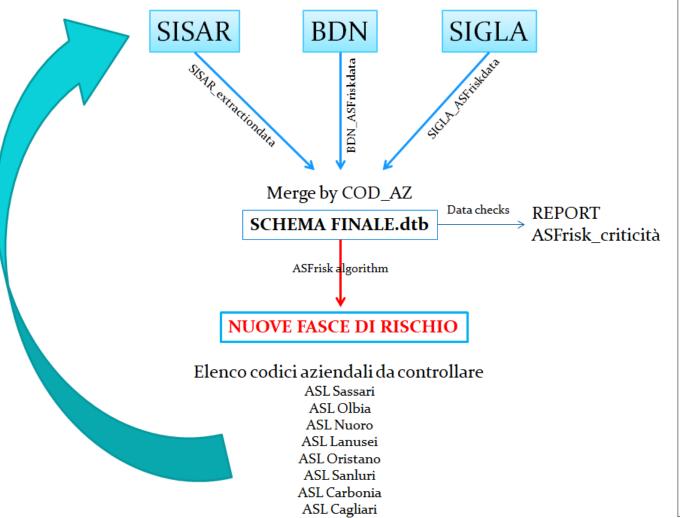
# New surveillance approach (to be assessed monthly, and updated quarterly)

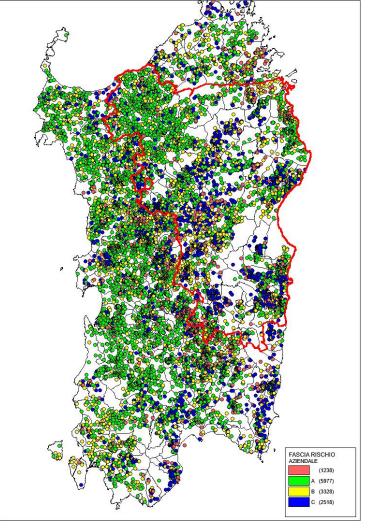
- The new strategy involves planning interventions through risk assessment based on:
- 1. territorial, based on the municipality risk level (from 1 to 5)
- 2. At livestock farm level, based on compliance to the official controls planned, those carried out and their outcome
- Color gradient (see map) indicates the growinng risk
- 1. green = low
- 2. yellow = moderate
- 3. Blue, red = medium-high





## DATA FLOW AND RISK CATEGORIZATION



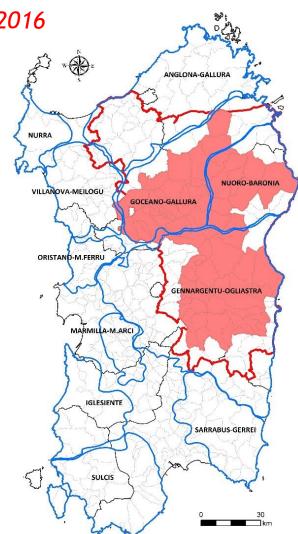




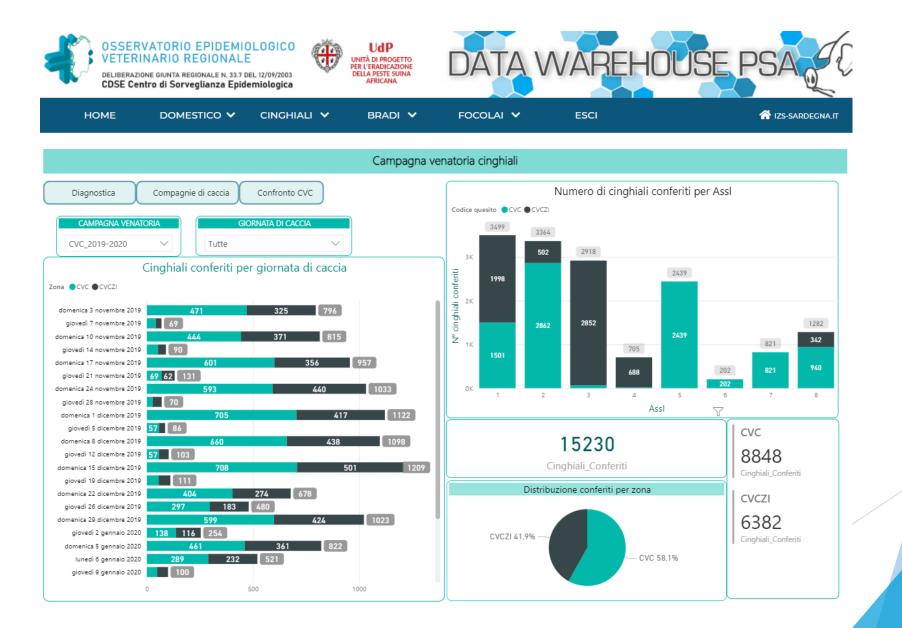
## ASF SURVEILLANCE ON WILD BOAR

Recom.7, FVO audit 2013-2016

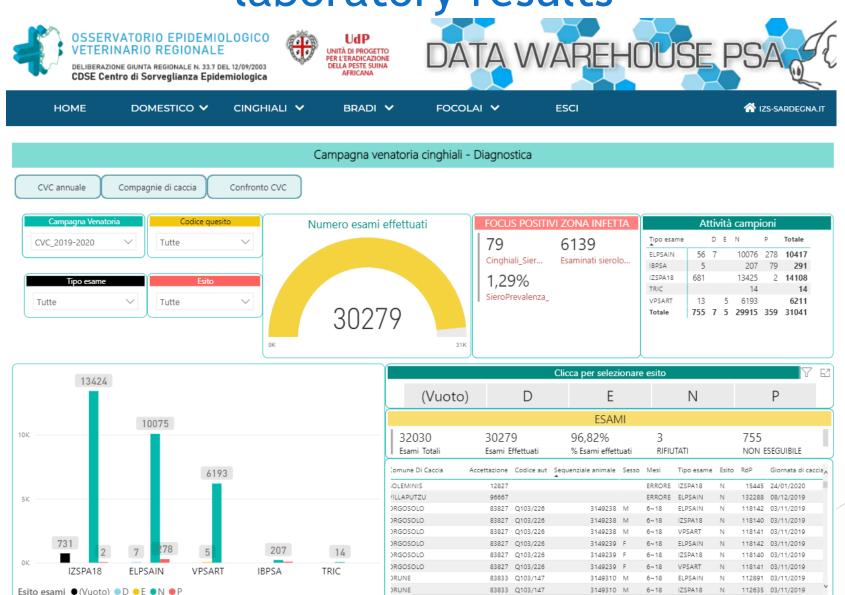
- Surveillance on wild boar is based on
  - Active surveillance
    - during hunting season from november 01, to january 31
      - ▶ Infected area
        - ► Hunting is forbidden
        - Only permitted under derogation
      - Not infected area
        - Hunting allowed
  - Passive surveillance
    - ▶ During the whole year
      - ► Heads found dead (accidentally or actively)
      - Heads invested (road accidents)
      - ► Heads slaughtered (Hunting farms eg.)



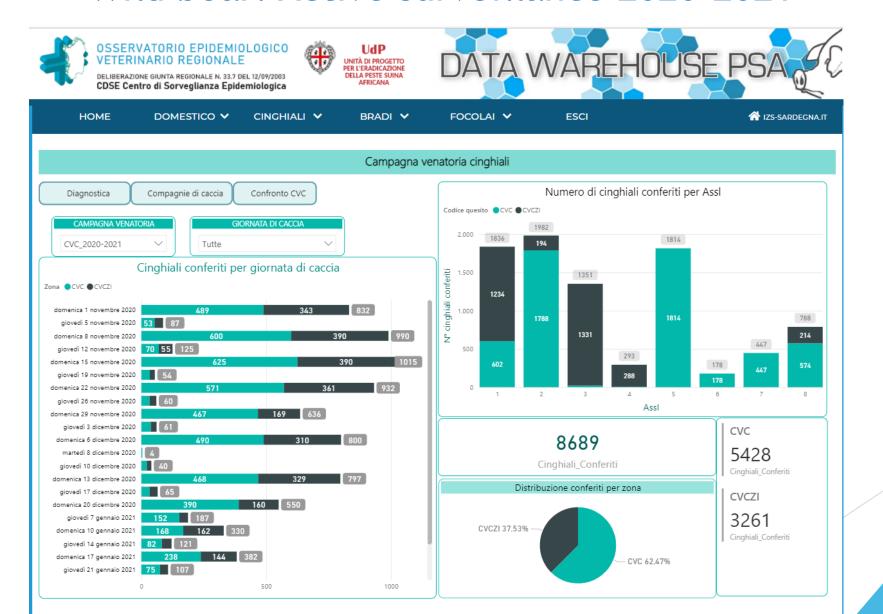
#### Wild boar: active surveillance 2019-2020



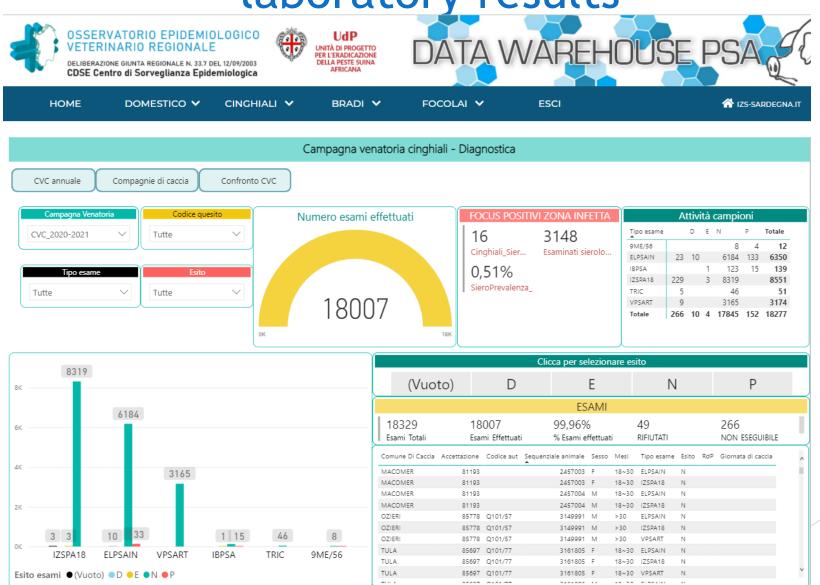
Wild boar: Active surveillance 2019-2020 laboratory results



### Wild boar: Active surveillance 2020-2021



Wild boar: Active surveillance 2020-2021 laboratory results



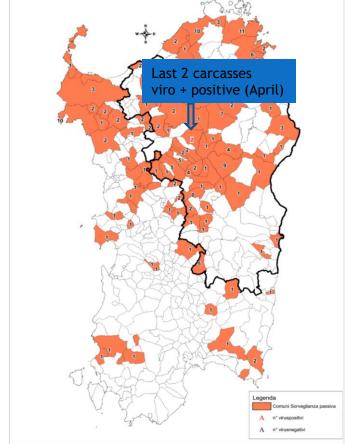


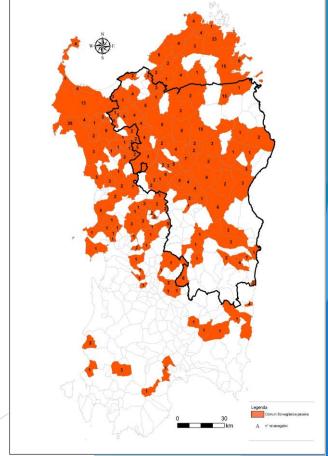
## Passive surveillance 2019-2020

Recom.7, FVO audit 2013-2016

2019 2020

Before June 2020



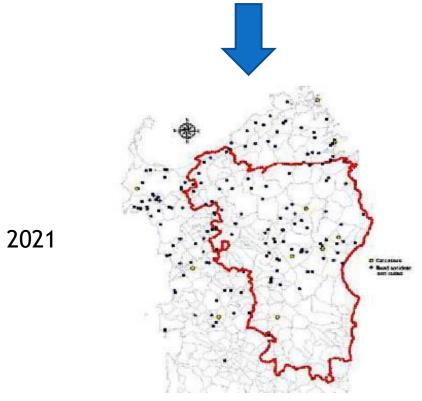




► From june 2020 SINVSA informative system

-Types of found dead carcasses

-locations (Lat and Long)





#### SCHEDA ACCOMPAGNAMENTO CAMPIONI PER LA SORVEGLIANZA DELLA PESTE SUINA AFRICANA NEI SUINI SELVATICI - REGIONE SARDEGNA

Da inviare alla sede dell'Istituto Zooprofitattico Sperimentale competente per territorio



									null		
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Età (mesi)						Tipo	Campio	one			
0 molari 1 molare 2 molari 3 molari	Sesso	Milza	Milza Rene Sangue Linfonodi Tonsil						Diaframma	Cute	Carcassa
0-6	M F			Siero El	DTA						
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2 molari: 18-30 mesi 3 molari: oltre 30 mesi											
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Note:											
Ente, cognome e nome	e di chi effettu	ıa l'invio	dei can	npioni:							
a di alabaraziona 2	0/05/2020					Ε.					

# Domestic pigs. Active surveillance laboratory results

Year	tested	Virus +	Virus Prevalence
2011	89	2	2.24 %
2012	124	19	15.32 %
2013	155	11	7.09 %
2014	155	17	10.96 %
2015	146	1	0.68 %
2016	238	4	1.68 %
2017	218	5	2.29 %
2018	183	0	0%
2019	283	2	0.7%
2020	423	0	0%
2021	472	0	0%



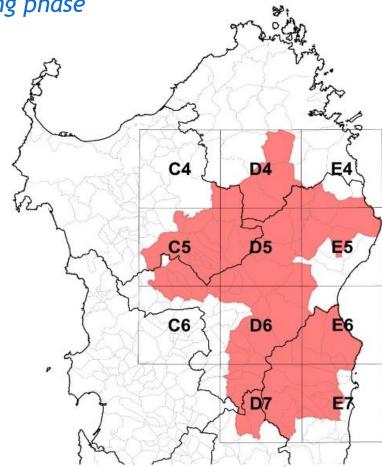
## Implementation of EFSA scientific approach

### Active search of carcasses

• 1 carcasses per 1000 km2 during the screening phase

• 2 carcasses 1000 km2 in confirmatory phase

- 11 grids 1000 km2 covering the infected area
- four grids (C4, D5, C6, D7) result to have completed the exit strategy given the six carcasses found during the screening phase over the four required, and 14 carcasses during the confirmatory phase over the 8 planned
- two grids are in confirmatory phase (C5, E6) which should be finished by June 2022, of which one in advanced state (only one carcass needed in C5)





### Active search of carcasses



IZS Scientific Research project (IZS RC01/20) research activities are in place in order to evaluate different methodologies to carried out the passive surveillance and establish which one is the more appropriate for Sardinian context

- detect the area within the hunting management units where the probability to detect a carcasses is more high;
- put in place on field action of active search of carcasses to established how many people and for how many time are need to scour the land;
- the possible role of trained dog and dog fanciers in speed up the active search of carcasses;
- what is the probability to find a carcasses based on the training level of these people.

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# Innovative actions Hunting APP

The UdP in collaboration with Sardinian Region is testing a new APP to be used during the activities of active search of carcasses. The APP is able to:

- check the exact position on the map at any time, as well as the nearby protected areas.
- helps in case of need: by pressing a single button it will automatically send a help message to preset telephone numbers, with the exact position (Municipality, ATC, geographic coordinates).
- Share the location where the carcass is found, send a direct report to the competent authorities (i.e., veterinary services)
- Share the routes based on GPS







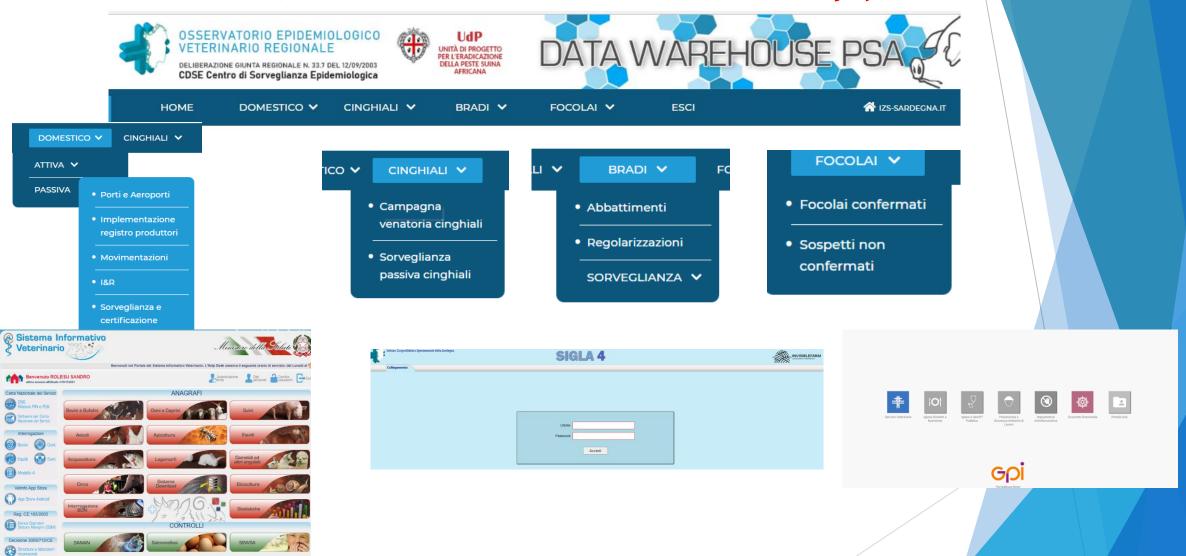
# Innovative actions Active search of carcasses by trained dogs

the possible role of trained dog and dog fanciers in speed up the active search of carcasses



### INFORMATIVE SYSTEMS

Recom.4, FVO audit 2013-2016 and Recom.7, Italian Ministry of Health audit 2020



(3) Zao

SMAN

# If you want.....

► In deep

