

Italian approach to front the African Swine Fever threat

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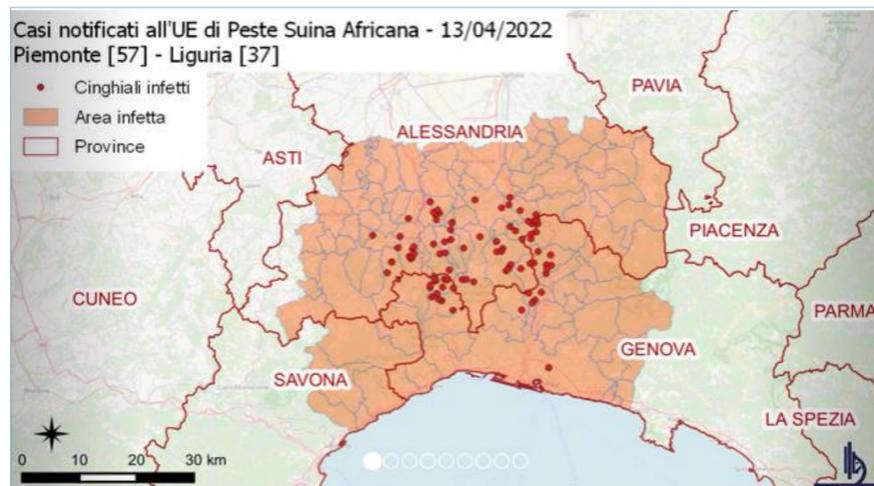


INTRODUCTION

Since 2007 a relentless epidemic wave of African Swine Fever (ASF) has progressively affected the East-Central Europe, the South-East Asia, the Oceania, the Central America. In Italy, since 1978 ASF is endemic in Sardinia island, where a new strategy has been adopted successfully, and an epidemiological improved situation occurred. In mainland Italy, the first ASF virus (ASFV) positive wild boar has been detected on January 2022.

METHODS

In Sardinia, eradication measures for domestic pigs, wild boar and illegal free ranging pigs, through a new command chain, are based on animal welfare conditions, reproductive parameters and biosecurity measures. In mainland infected zone, slaughtering in backyard farms, reinforcement in applying biosecurity measures, active research/removal of wild boar carcasses, hypothesis for fencing have been carrying out. In the other Italian regions, the passive surveillance system includes diagnostic tests on all wild boars found died and on dead domestic pigs, notification of any suspect case, use of an informative system for epidemiological data collection.



ASF cases in mainland Italy (CEREP, IZS Umbria e Marche)

AIM

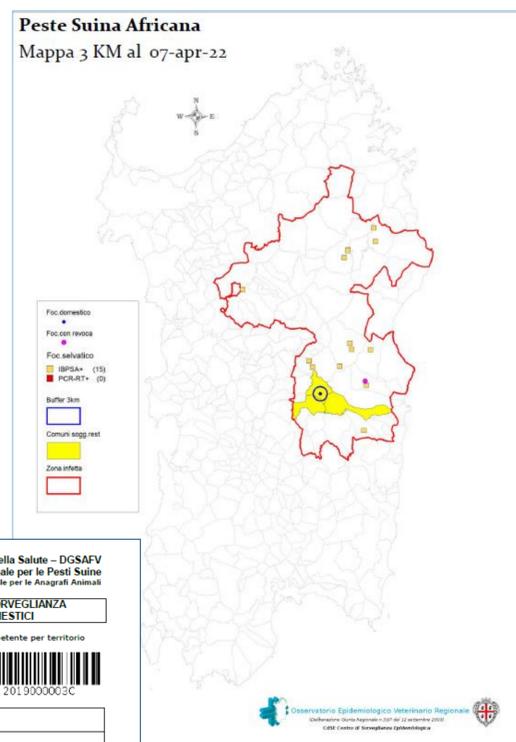
In this study, authors report the plan of action carried out by Italian authorities, in order to front ASF threat. A collaborative work needed to define the critical points for ASF surveillance, control and eradication.

RESULTS

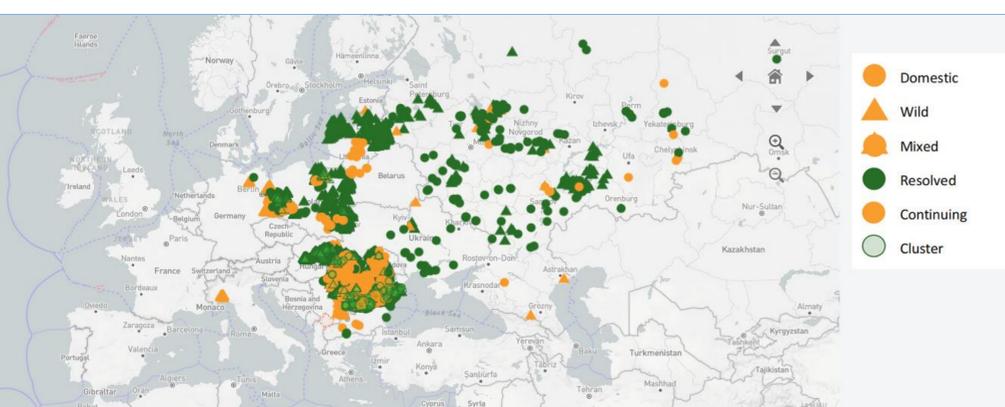
In 2020 for the first time, Italy presented a new plan to the European Commission. Two are the intended purposes: the former, to maintain the effort to reach ASF eradication in Sardinia; the latter, to prevent the introduction of ASFV in free regions as well as to define the best strategies to reduce the consequences of any eventual viral incursion. The passive surveillance activities allowed detecting the first ASFV incursion in mainland Italy. Implementation of control measures in the North Italy infected zone has been prompt. In Sardinia, eradication efforts allowed a decrease in virus circulation: the last RT-PCR positive kept pig, illegal free-range pig and wild boar were in September 2018, January and April 2019, respectively. Passive surveillance is recognized as the most important tool able to assure the early ASFV detection in ASF-free Italian regions.

CONCLUSION

Italy is dealing with a double ASF challenge, to control the disease spread in mainland Italy and to eradicate the disease in Sardinia Island.



ASF Infected zone in wild boar population – Sardinia, Italy. (OEVR, IZS Sardinia)



ASF spread in European continents. Latest update 04.02.2022 (OIE)

Ministero della Salute - DGSAFV
Centro di Riferenza Nazionale per le Pesti Suine
Centro Servizi nazionale per le Anagrafi Animali

SCHEDA ACCOMPAGNAMENTO CAMPIONI PER LA SORVEGLIANZA DELLA PESTE SUINA AFRICANA NEI SUINI SELVATICI

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

201.9000003C

NUMERO ACCETTAZIONE IZS: _____

COMUNE: _____ PROV: _____

LOCALITÀ: _____

COORDINATE GEOGRAFICHE espresse in formato WGS84 in gradi e decimali (max 6 cifre) di grado: LAT. _____ LONG. _____

DATA PRELIEVO: _____ / _____ / _____

Motivo dell'invio: Piano di sorveglianza passiva Caso sospetto di PSA

Età (mesi): 0 molarli 1 molarli 2 molarli 3 molarli
Sesso: M F
Mazza: Rene: SA:

0 molarli: 0-6 mesi (solo premolarli)

2 molarli: 18-30 mesi

Scheda utilizzabile per il prelievo su un singolo

Note: _____

ENTE, NOME E QUALIFICA DI CHI EFFETTUA L'IN

Ministero della Salute - DGSAFV
Centro di Riferenza Nazionale per le Pesti Suine
Centro Servizi nazionale per le Anagrafi Animali

SCHEDA ACCOMPAGNAMENTO CAMPIONI PER LA SORVEGLIANZA DELLA PESTE SUINA AFRICANA NEI SUINI DOMESTICI

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

201.9000003C

NUMERO ACCETTAZIONE IZS: _____

CODICE AZIENDA: _____ ID FISCALE ALLEVAMENTO: _____

DENOMINAZIONE ALLEVAMENTO: _____

TIPO STRUTTURA: _____ ORIENTAMENTO PRODUTTIVO: _____

COMUNE: _____

LOCALITÀ: _____

COORDINATE GEOGRAFICHE espresse in formato WGS84 in gradi e decimali (max 6 cifre) di grado: LAT. _____ LONG. _____

DATA MORTE: _____ / _____ / _____

DATA PRELIEVO: _____ / _____ / _____

Motivo dell'invio: Piano di sorveglianza passiva Caso sospetto di PSA

Età	Sesso	Mazza	Rene	Sangue	Linfonodi	Tonsilla	Ossso lungo	Carcassa
Lattinzolo	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Magroncello	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Maigrone	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Grasso	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Suoclette	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Sorole	<input type="checkbox"/>							

Note: Scheda utilizzabile per il prelievo su un singolo animale della specie suina

ENTE, NOME E QUALIFICA DI CHI EFFETTUA L'INVIO DEI CAMPIONI

Firma _____



Digital tool to support ASF national surveillance plan. (SINVSA, Vetinfo)

ASF surveillance modules, for wild boars and domestic pigs sampling. (SINVSA, Vetinfo)