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Hva er afrikansk svinepest?

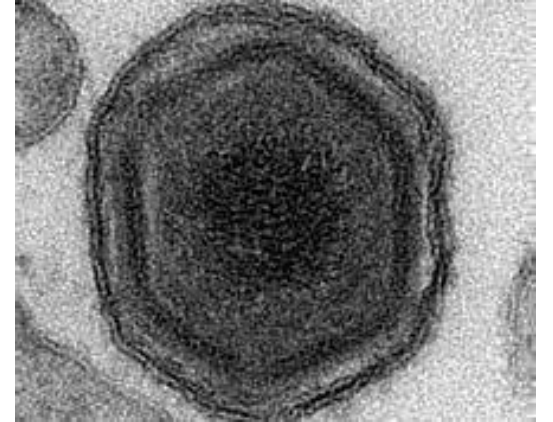
Maria Stokstad

Veterinærdagene Bergen 14.3.24



Afrikansk svinepest

- Viral blødningsfeber hos ville og tamme svin
- Ikke zoonose, infiserer ikke andre pattedyr
- De fleste dyra dør, ingen behandling eller vaksine
- Menneskestyrt aktivitet viktig i smittespredning.
- Dels endemisk og dels epidemisk
- Store konsekvenser
- global spredning som nærmer seg Norge.



Disposisjon

Bakgrunn og historie

Forekomst og betydning

Etiologi og patogenese

Epidemiologi og smitteoverføring

Klinisk tegn

Patologiske funn

Laboratoriediagnostikk

Forebygging

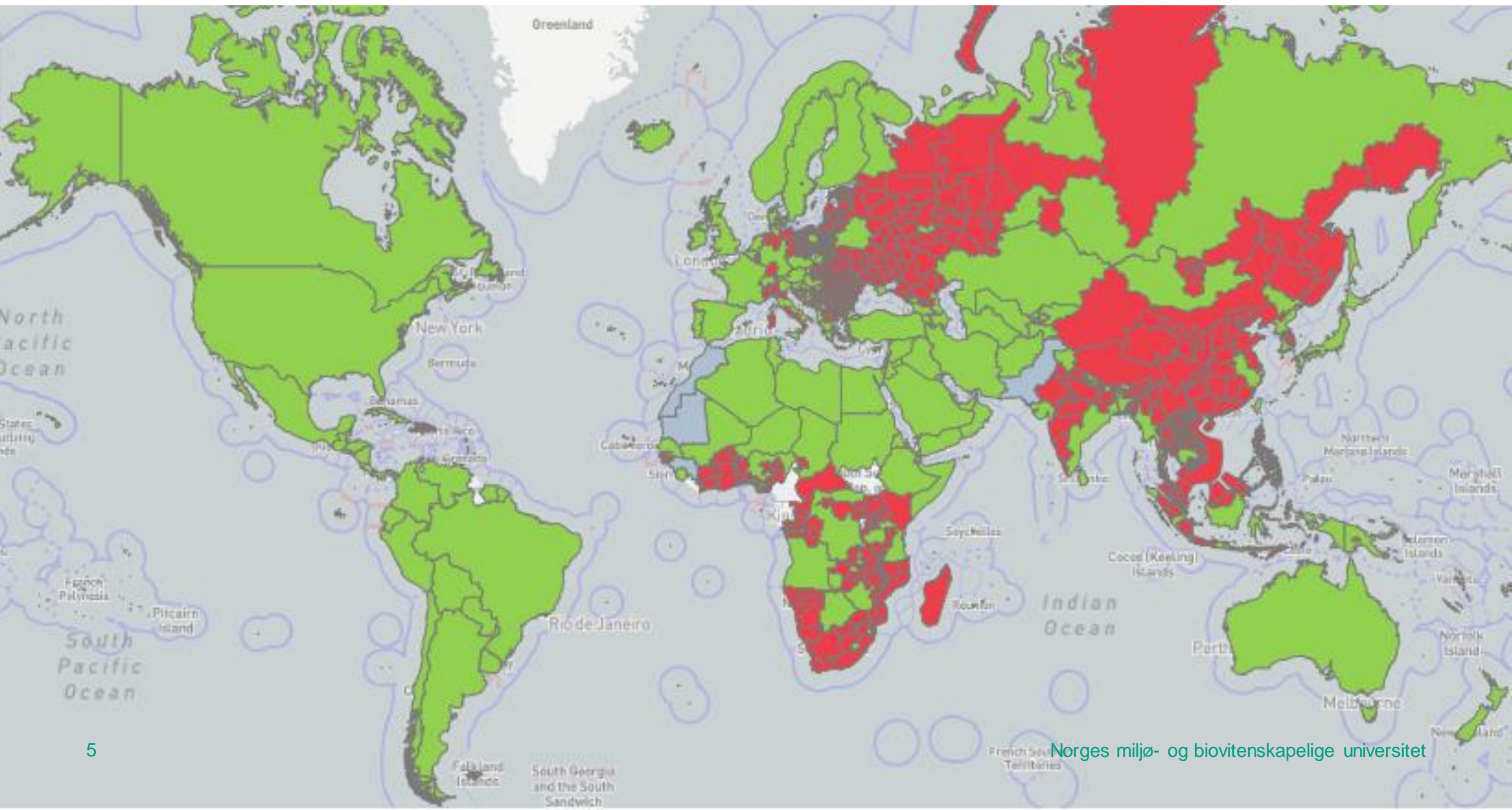
Overvåkning

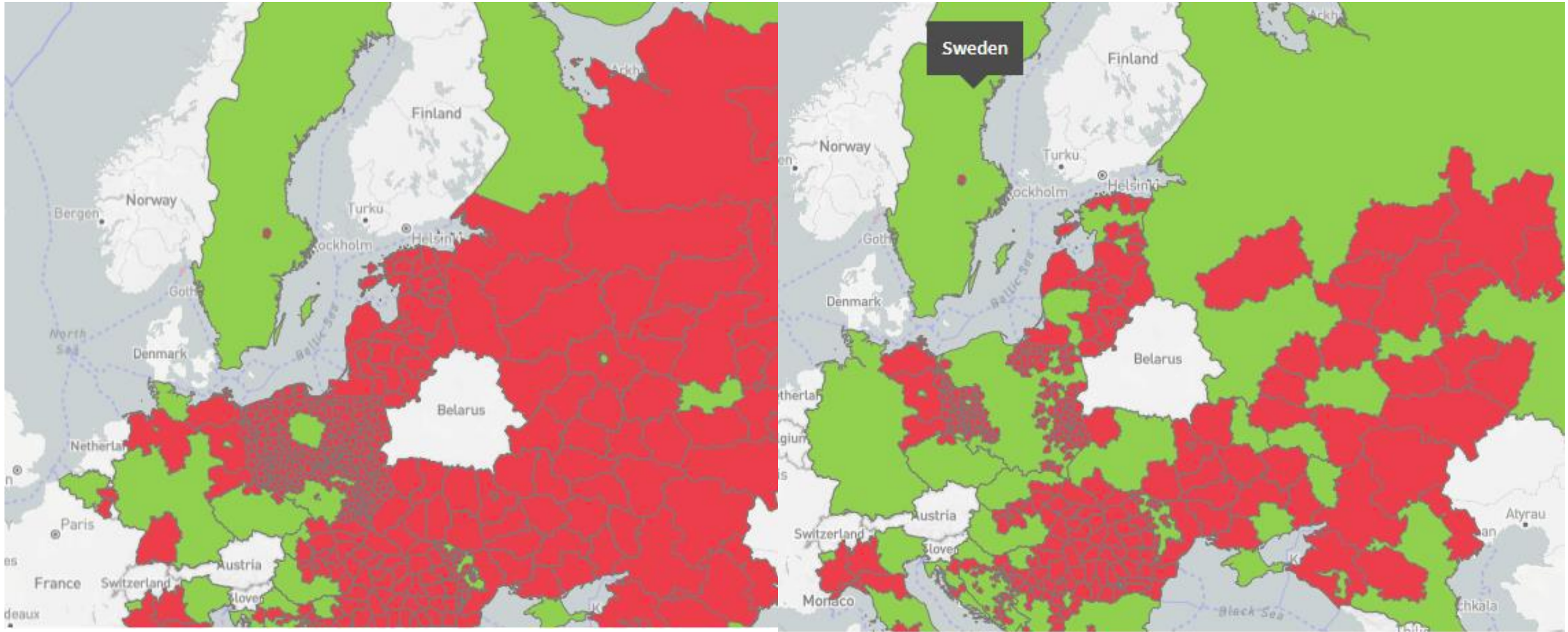
Globale ulikheter

Bakgrunn og historie

1921:	påvist i Kenya
til 2005:	i Afrika
2007:	spredning til Øst-Europa
2014:	spredning til EU
2018:	spredning til Asia
2019/2020:	spredning til Oceania
2021:	spredning til Amerika
2022-2024:	Videre spredning i Asia og Europa







Betydning i dag

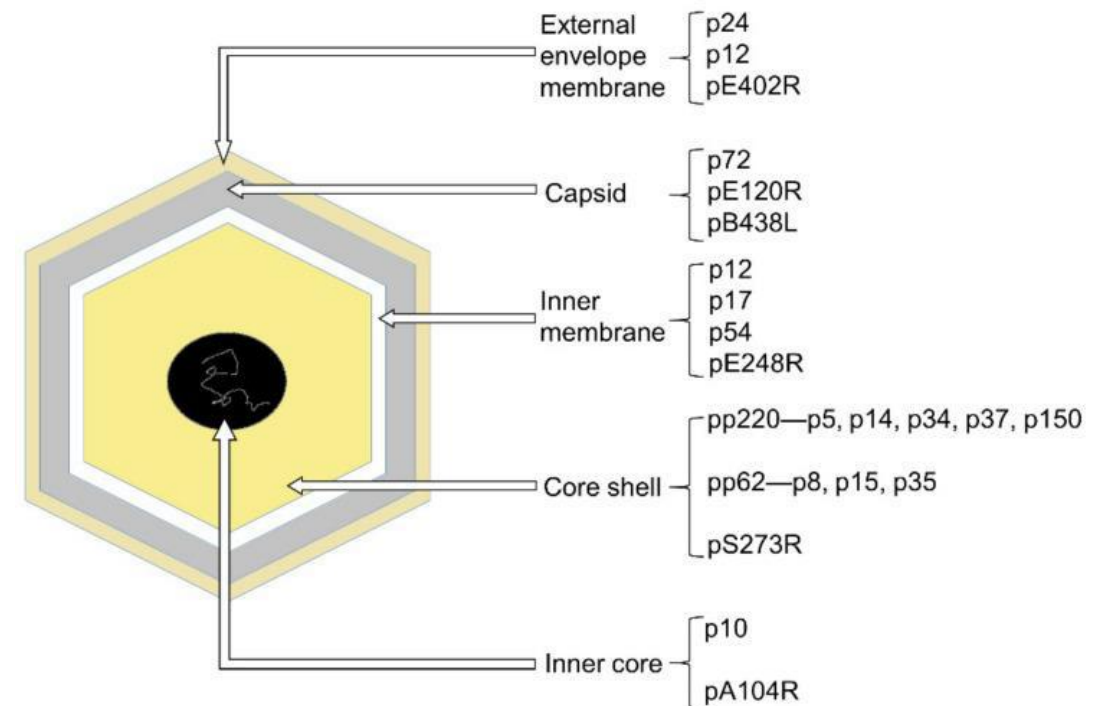
- Globalt:
 - Alvorlig trussel for svineindustrien
 - Trussel for matsikkerhet
 - Konsekvenser for handel med svin og svineprodukter
 - Store sosioøkonomiske konsekvenser for dyreeiere
 - Alvorlig sykdom
 - Dyrevelferdsproblem
 - Påvirker biodiversitet og økosystemer



M. Van Vuuren, University of Pretoria

Etiologi

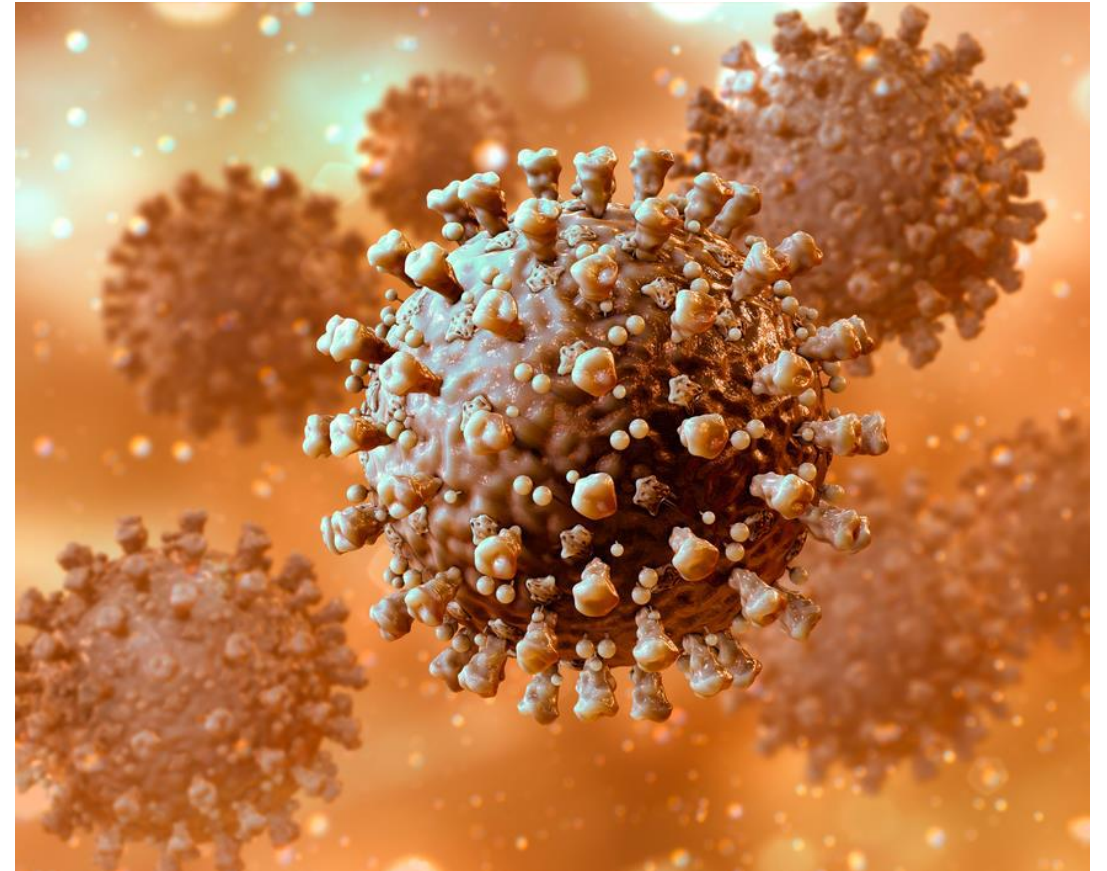
- Afrikansk svinepestvirus
 - Genus Asfi-virus, familie Asfarviridae
 - DNA-virus, kappe, dobbeltrådet
 - Svært stort, ligner lite på andre
 - En serotype
 - 24 genotyper basert på P72
 - Stor genetisk variasjon i Afrika
 - Ellers noe mindre variasjon

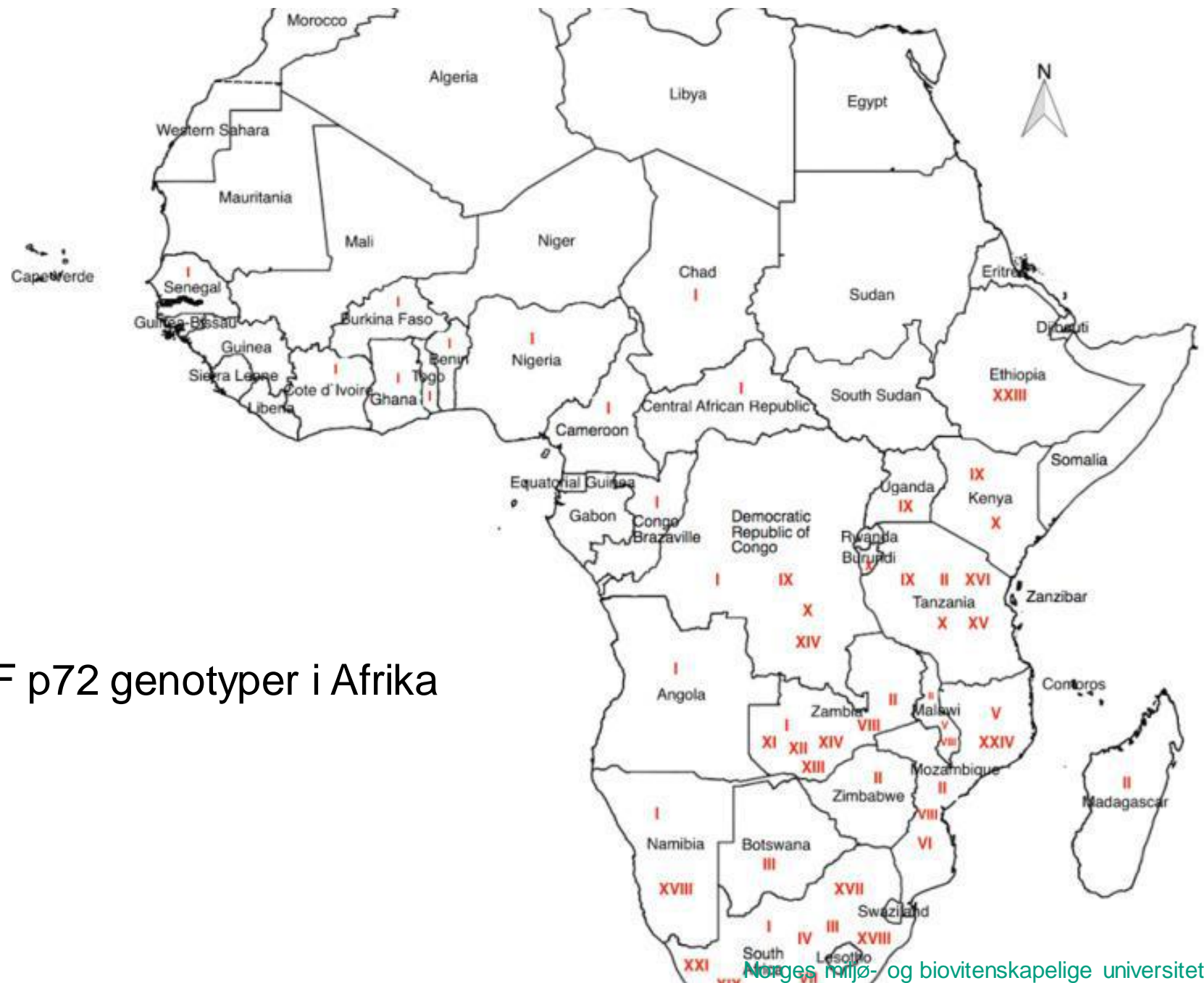


Wang et al, 2021. Structural and Functional Diversities of ASFV Proteins

Etiologi

- Afrikansk svinepestvirus
 - Georgia 07
 - Genotype II
 - Høy virulens
 - Både villsvin og tamsvin



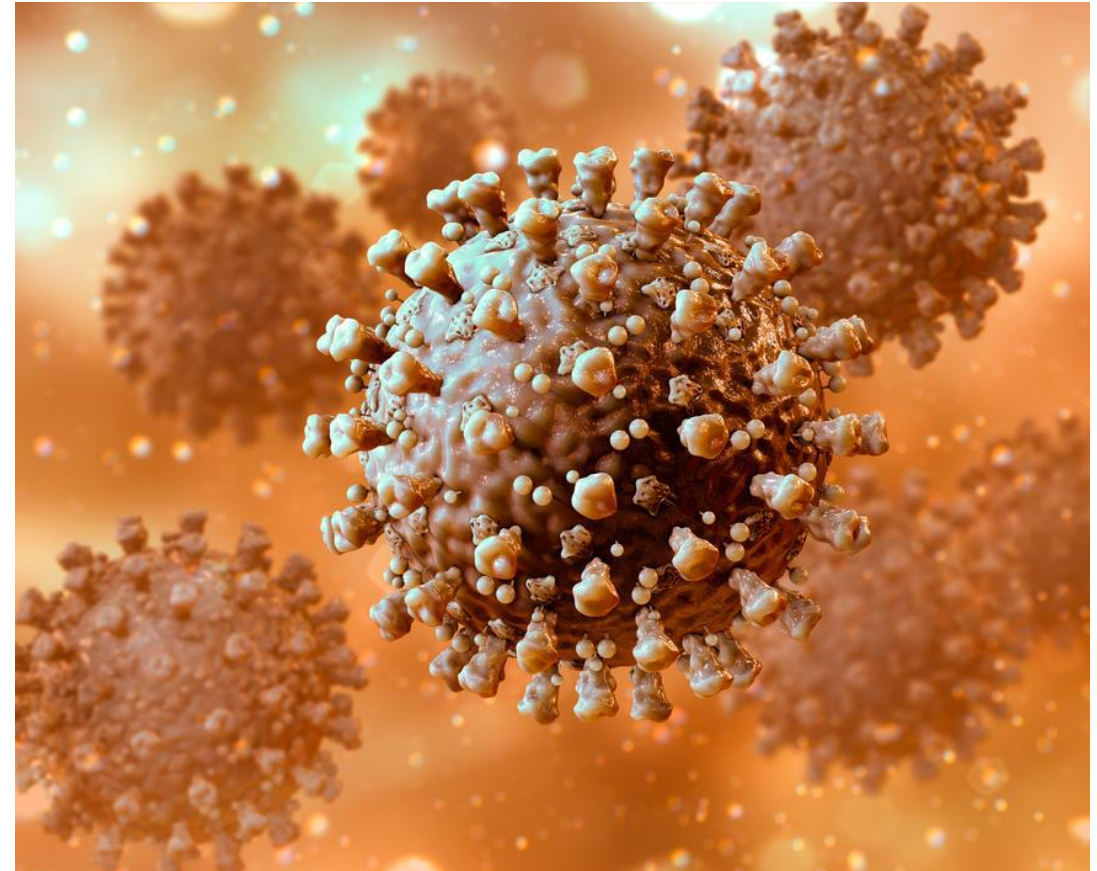


Utbredelse av ulike ASF p72 genotyper i Afrika mellom 2016 og 2020.

Fra Njau et al, 2021.

Etiologi

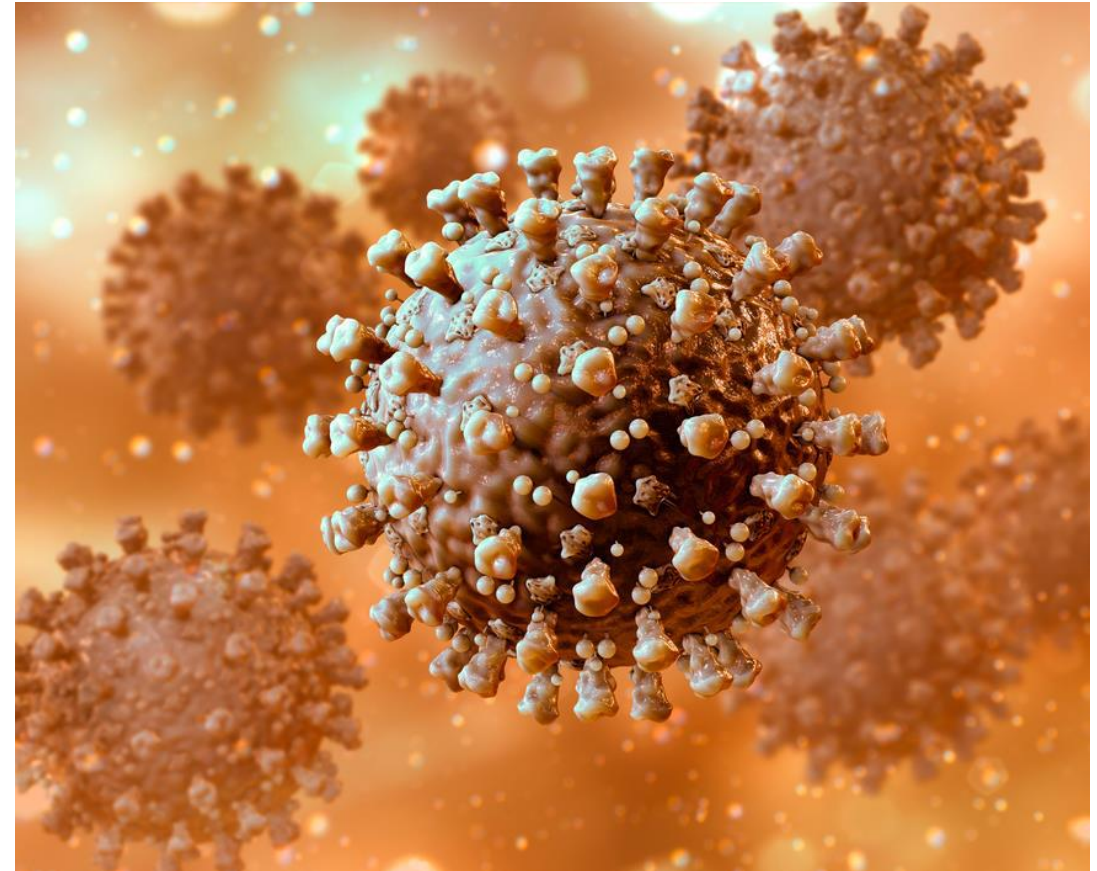
- Afrikansk svinepestvirus
 - Virusets overlevelse
 - Svært godt hvis mørkt, kaldt og fuktig og i proteinrikt miljø
 - tåler varierende pH og temperatur
 - Overlever godt i kjøtt selv om frosset, modnet eller råttent
 - Overlever godt i kadavre over lengre tid



Etiologi

– Virusets overlevelse

- 105 dager i ferskt kjøtt
 - 300 dager i tørka kjøtt/hud/fett
 - 1000 dager i frosset kjøtt
- WOAH, 2022
- 60°C i 20 min eller 5-10 minutter koking
inaktiverer viruset
- WOAH 2022, Nuanualsuwan et al 2022
- Desinfeksjonsmidler



Mottakelige arter

- Smittes og blir sjuke:
 - Tamsvin (*Sus scrofa domesticus*)
 - Villsvin (*Sus scrofa*)

- Smittes, friske smittebærere:
 - Vortesvin (stort skogssvin, busksvin)
 - Flått (soft ticks, tampans, *Ornithodoros*)



Smitteoverføring

Direkte smitte

- Smitte over korte avstander
 - Fra smittet til mottakelig dyr
 - Nær kontakt
 - Ikke alle i en flokk smittes
 - Smitten sprer seg i flokken, men ikke nødvendigvis så raskt
 - Dråpesmitte og luftsmitte mindre effektivt
 - Materiale som inneholder blod fra infisert dyr er svært smittefarlig

Smitteoverføring

Indirekte smitte

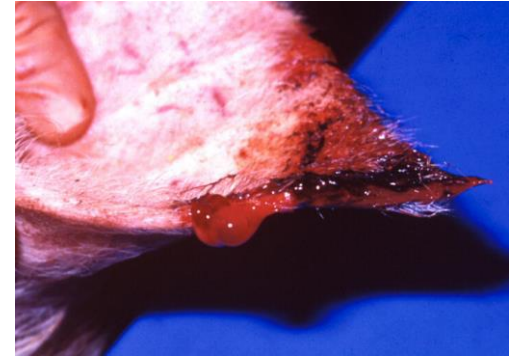
- Smitte over store avstander
 - Oralt opptak (kontaminert fôr eller vann)
 - Mekaniske vektorer
 - På utstyr eller personell
 - Biologisk vektor - Flått (bare i land med *Ornithodores*)
 - Iatrogen (prosedyrer der særlig blod kan overføres)

Menneskelig aktivitet påvirker mange av disse!

Det betyr at det er også mulig å redusere risiko!!

Patogenese

- Inngangsport: oro-nasal eller intrakutan/subkutan
- Primær replikasjon: makrofager i lokal lymfeknute
- Viremi
- Sekundær replikasjon i monocytter (i blod) og makrofager i lever, milt, nyre, hjerte, beinmarg og lunger
- Uttalt leukopeni, immunsvikt
- Massiv destruksjon av lymfatisk vev
- Vaskulær skade. Koagulasjonsspati. Blødninger. Ødemer



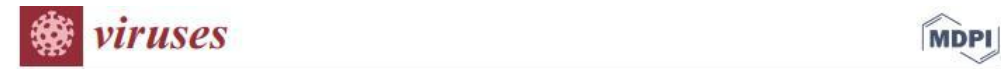
Fra M. van Vuuren, University of Pretoria

Inkubasjonstid

- Fire til 19 dager
- varierer med virus, dose, vert og smitterute
- akutt form: oftest 4-7 dager
- perakutt form: 1-3 dager til død,
ikke alltid andre kliniske tegn



- Dansk forsøk:
 - Gentype II, Georgia 07
 - Inkubasjonstid ca tre dager
 - SPF-gris
 - Smågris og drektige purker
 - Høy dødelighet, noen før tegn



Article
Experimental Infections of Pigs with African Swine Fever Virus (Genotype II); Studies in Young Animals and Pregnant Sows

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Abstract: African swine fever is an important viral disease of wild and domestic pigs. To gain further knowledge of the properties of the currently circulating African swine fever virus (ASFV), experimental infections of young pigs (approximately 8 weeks of age) and pregnant sows (infected at about 100 days of gestation) with the genotype II ASFV Georgia/2007 were performed. The inoculated young pigs developed typical clinical signs of the disease and the infection was transmitted (usually within 3–4 days) to all of the “in contact” animals that shared the same pen. Furthermore, typical pathological lesions for ASFV infection were found at necropsy. Inoculation of pregnant sows with the same virus also produced rapid onset of disease from post-infection day three; two of the three sows died suddenly on post-infection day five, while the third was euthanized on the same day for animal welfare reasons. Following necropsy, the presence of ASFV DNA was detected in tonsils, spleen and lymph nodes of some of the fetuses, but the levels of viral DNA were much lower than in these tissues from the sows. Thus, only limited transplacental transmission occurred during the course of this experiment. These studies contribute towards further understanding about the spread of this important viral disease in domestic pigs.



Citation: Lohse, L.; Nielsen, J.; Uttenthal, Å.; Olesen, A.S.; Strandbygaard, B.; Rasmussen, T.B.; Belsham, G.J.; Botner, A. Experimental Infections of Pigs with African Swine Fever Virus (Genotype II); Studies in Young Animals and Pregnant Sows. *Viruses* **2022**, *14*, 1387. <https://doi.org/10.3390/v14071387>

Infektiv dose

- Kan være lav
- ID50 10-10 000 viruspartikler (HAD50)
- Varierer med alder, vekt, inokuleringvei, virusstamme
- Varierer med introduksjonveg:
 - Oralt:
 - via kontaminert vann
 - via kontaminert plantemateriale (grovfôr)
 - via inntak av kontaminert biologisk materiale(kjøtt etc)

Table 2

Summary of results for pigs orally exposed to ASFV in liquid or feed to determine the infectious dose of ASFV when consumed naturally*



Dose ASFV, TCID ₅₀	Liquid media			Plant-based feed		
	No. tested	No. positive	% Positive	No. tested	No. positive	% Positive
10 ⁰	8	3	37.5	-	-	-
10 ¹	9	4	44.4	-	-	-
10 ²	8	6	75	-	-	-
10 ³	6	5	83.3	5	0	0
10 ⁴	3	3	100	5	2	40
10 ⁵	-	-	-	9	4	44.4
10 ⁶	-	-	-	8	2	25
10 ⁷	-	-	-	5	2	40
10 ⁸	-	-	-	2	1	50

*ASFV, African swine fever virus; TCID₅₀, 50% tissue culture infectious dose; -, no pigs tested.

Niederwerder et al, 2019

Smitte via vann – svært effektivt!

Immunitet

- De fleste dør før antistoffer kan påvises
- Spesifikke antistoffer påvises 7-10 dager etter infeksjon
- Påvises lenge.
- Infeksjon gir ganske langvarig immunitet. Hvor lenge?
- Dårlig kryssbeskyttelse
- Antistoffpositive er ikke nødvendigvis immune

Virusutskillelse

- Kan begynne to dager før kliniske tegn
- Ofte PCR positive over to måneder
- Hvor lenge skiller de ut infektive virus?
- Hvor lenge har de infektive virus i indre organer og blod?

- Virus i følgende ekstreter/sekreter:
 - Spytt, tårer, neseflåd, urin, fæces, sekret fra kjønnsveier, sæd
- Blod inneholder svært mye virus
- Kadaver vil innehold svært høye virusmengder

Blod

- Viruset er egentlig tilpassa vektoroverføring – mye virus i blod!
- En dråpe blod kan inneholde nok virus til å smitte mange griser (fortynnet)
- Alt materiale som kan være kontaminert med blod, vil være smittefarlig
- Viruset beholder infektivitet lenge i blod

- Hvis dyr med virus kommer til slakteri - risiko!
- Alt som kan være kontaminert med blod, vil være risiko
- Kadaver inneholder mye virus og det bevares godt

Smittesirkler

- Tamsvin-tamsvin
 - Flere steder
- Villsvin – villsvin
 - Villsvin i Europa, også andre ville svin i Asia
- ‘Sylvatic’
 - vortesvin og flått - Afrika
- Flått – svin syklus
 - Tamsvin og flått – Afrika og Spania/Portugal



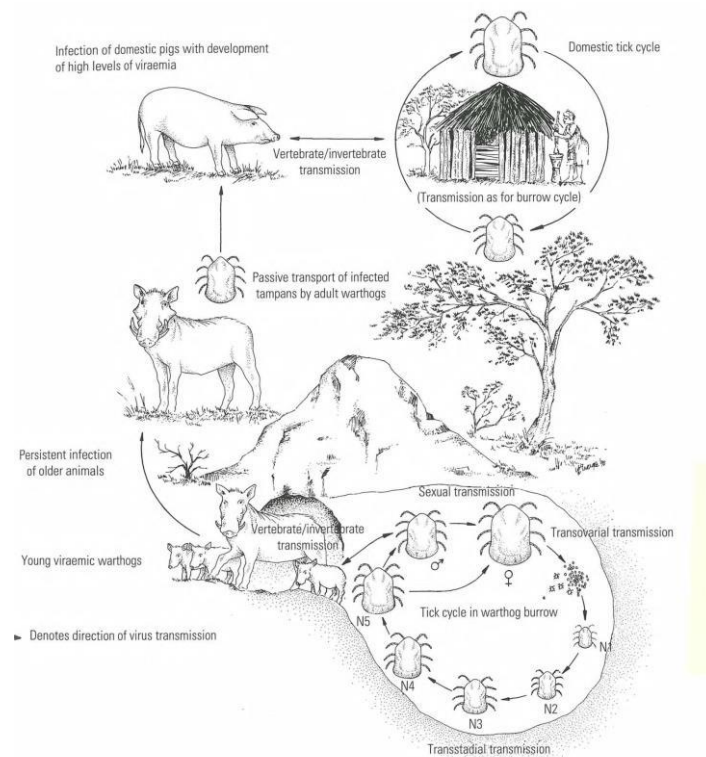
Man kan få smitte mellom smittesirklene

Epidemiologi

- Endemiske områder
- Områder med villsvin
- Områder uten villsvin

- Hvor lenge er dyra smittefarlige?
 - Varierer med isolat
 - Fra 6/7 til 20/40 dager

Epidemiologi i Afrika



The maintenance of african swine fever virus in Africa. Infectious Diseases of Livestock. Coetzer and Tustin.

R0

- Varierer mellom de ulike scenariene
 - Mellom villsvin
 - Mellom besetninger
 - Innad i besetninger
- I Vietnam:
 - Purker: 1.8
 - Slaktegris: 4.7



OPEN ACCESS

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Estimation of basic reproduction number (R_0) of African swine fever (ASF) in mid-size commercial pig farms in Vietnam

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African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating disease affecting the global swine industry. Recently, it has spread to many countries in Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Caribbean, leaving severe damage to local, regional, national, and global economies. Due to its highly complex molecular characteristics and pathogenesis, the development of a successful vaccine has been an unmet challenge. Therefore, ASF control relies solely on biosecurity, rapid detection, and elimination. Epidemiological information obtained from natural ASF outbreaks is critical for designing and implementing ASF control measures. Basic reproduction number (R_0), an epidemiological metric used to describe the contagiousness or transmissibility of infectious agents, is an important epidemiological tool. In this study, we have calculated R_0 for the in-farm spread of ASF among fattening pigs and sows in two midsize commercial pig farms, HY1 and HY2, that practice the spot removal approach in controlling ASF outbreaks in Vietnam. The R_0 values for the sows and fattening pigs were 1.78 (1.35–2.35) and 4.76 (4.18–5.38) for HY1 and 1.55 (1.08–2.18) and 3.8 (3.33–4.28) for HY2. This is the first study to evaluate the transmission potential of ASF in midsize commercial pig farms in Vietnam. Based on the R_0 values, we predict that the spot removal approach could be used to successfully control ASF outbreaks in midsize commercial sow barns but not in fattening pens.

TABLE 1: Reproduction number of ASF reported in different geographic regions and methods.

Host	Study area	Method	R_0	Infectious period (days)	Source
Wild boar	Czech Republic	Doubling time	1.95	6	[19]
Wild boar	Belgium	Doubling time	1.65	6	[19]
Pig herds	Uganda	Nearest neighbor	3.24	—	[20]
		Doubling time	1.63	30	[20]
		SI-based (curve fitting, linear regression, and SI/N proportion)	(1.58, 1.90, 1.77)	—	[20]
Pig-to-pig	Georgia	SI (transmission experiment; within pen)	2.8	—	[21]
Pig-to-pig		SEIR (transmission experiment) (between pens)	1.4	—	[21]
Wild Boars	Russian	Doubling time (space–time clusters)	1.58	6	[22]
Domestic pig (between farms)		SI model	2–3	5	[23]
Domestic pig (within infected farm)		SI model	8–11	15	[23]
Domestic pig (within farm)	Ukraine	Doubling time	1.65	7	[24]
Domestic pig (between farms)		Doubling time	7.46	19	[24]
Pigs	Netherlands	Survival analysis (contact transmission experiment)	0.3	—	[18]
Pig within farm	Netherlands	Doubling time	4.92	4.6	[13]
	Malta	Doubling time	18 (6.90–46.9)	6.8	[13]
	Armenia	Doubling time	6.1 (0.6–14.5)	2–9	[25]
Wild boar	Italy	Doubling time	1.124	39	[26]
		Force of infection (λ)	1.165	—	[26]
		Proportion of Infected	1.17	—	[26]
		SIR model	1.139	5–7	[26]
Pig farm		Network (secondary cases)	1.86 (range 1.62 –2.82)	—	[27]
Pig farm	Vietnam	SI model	1.41–10.8	15–30	[28]
Pig herd		SEIR model	10 (1.1 to 30)	10	[29]
Wild boar	South Korea	Epidemic curves (simulation ‘who infected whom’)	2.10 (range: 0.06–10.24)	—	[30]
Wild boar		Doubling time	1.01–4.38	2–9	[31]
Wild boar		Doubling time	1.54 (range: 1.11–2.37)	7.5–23.5	[8]
Pig	China	SI model	0.6	—	[32]
ASF outbreaks		—	4.83–11.90	8–11	[33]
Wild boar	Poland	Network analysis	1.1–2.5	5	[34]

SEIR: susceptible exposed infectious removed; SI: susceptible infectious; and SIR: susceptible infectious removed.

Tiwari S. Global basic reproduction number of african swine fever in wild boar and a mental model for explore of the disease dynamics. Trans. Em. Diseases 2024.

Kliniske tegn, enkeltdyr

- Perakutt
 - **Akutt**
 - **Subakutt**
 - Kronisk
 - Subklinisk
- Avhenger av virulens, smittevei, dose, forhold hos dyret (immunitet, robusthet, andre infeksjoner osv)
 - Genotype II gir oftest perakutt, akutt eller subakutt form.
 - Tamsvin og villsvin har i utgangspunktet samme kliniske tegn

Kliniske tegn

– Perakutt – plutselig død

– Akutt, subakutt:

- Nedsatt almentilstand, nedstemthet, nedsatt matlyst, inaktivitet
- Høy feber
- Blødningstendens – I hud (hyperemi, petechier, eccyloser, hemorragier, cyanose og nekroser) og i fæces, slimhinner, nese,
- Ødemer
- Øye/neseflådd
- Diaré eller forstoppelse
- Aborter (vanligvis tidlig i forløpet, alle stadier i drektigheten)

– Ødem- og blødningstendens gir flere ulike kliniske tegn fra flere organsystemer når utviklingen går litt saktere: fylninger i ledd, væske i perikard, væske i lunger,

Dødelighet

- Vanligvis høy
- Varierer fra 0% til 100%
- Dyr som overlever kan enten bli friske eller få kronisk sykdom (varierende klinikk)

- Eksempel fra den dominikanske republikk

Kliniske tegn

- Hudforandringer:
 - Hyperemi
 - Blødningstendens
 - Petechier
 - Eccymoser
 - Hemoraghier
 - Cyanose (ører, tryne)
 - Nekroser der det er blødninger
 - Syns best på lys hud uten bust

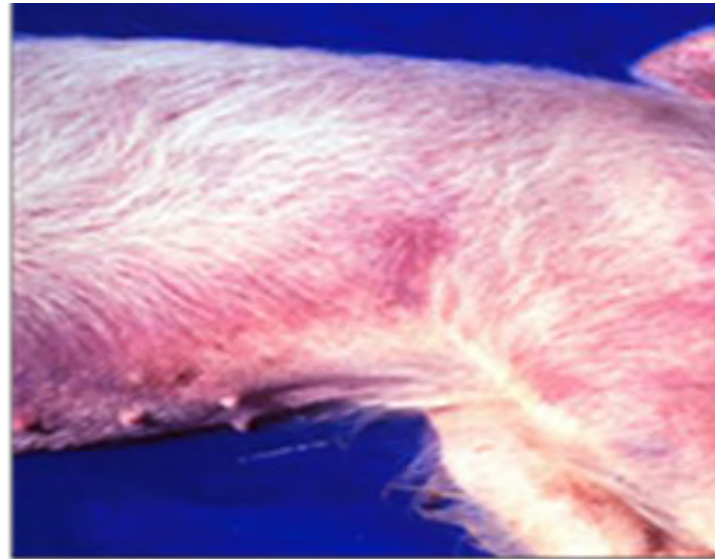
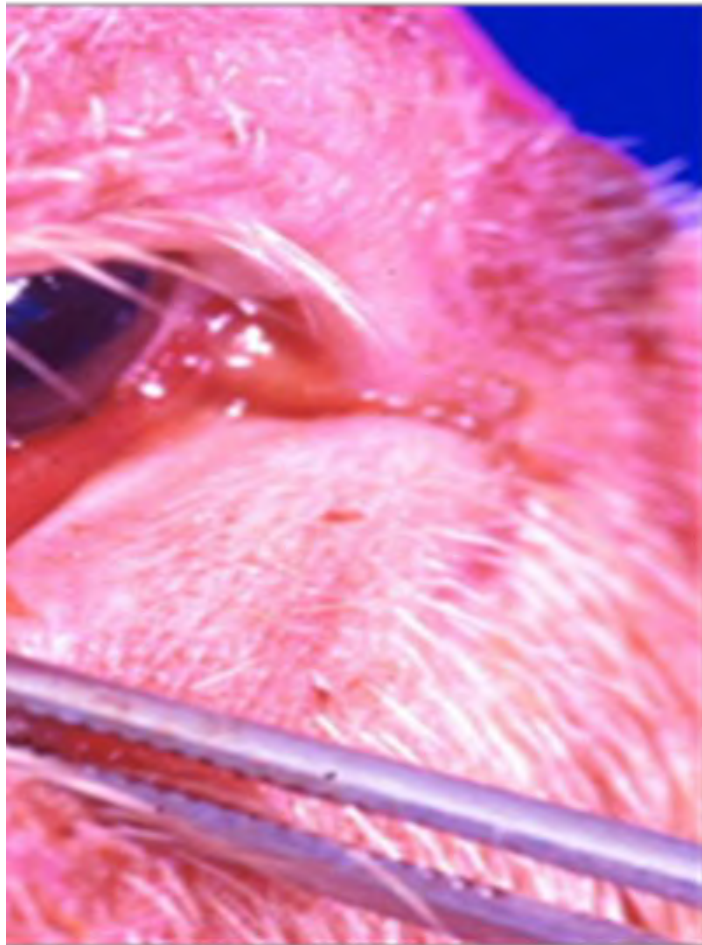
Kliniske tegn

- Opptreden i en flokk
 - Sannsynligvis flere sjuke/døde samtidig
 - Sjukdom på tvers av aldersgrupper
 - Kan være få døde til å begynne med, sannsynligvis øker tallet

 - Trenger ikke være så mange sjuke til å begynne med
 - Trenger heller ikke være så mange som døde til å begynne med



Defras nettsider



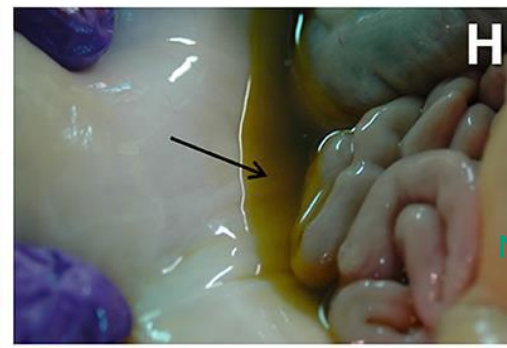
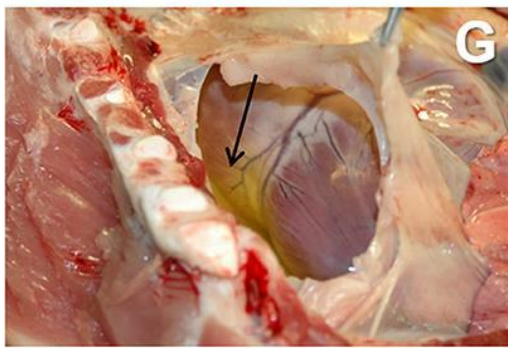
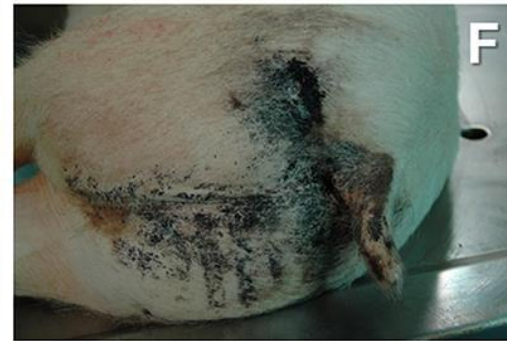
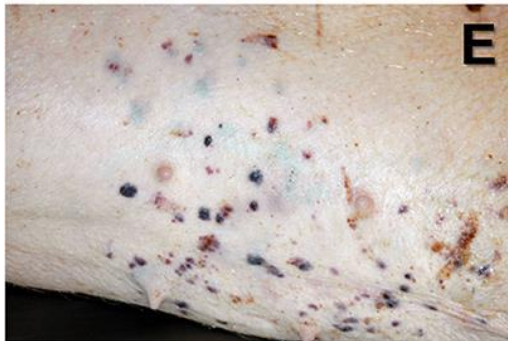
Akutt afrikansk svinepest, Universitetet i Pretoria



Defras nettsider



Akutt afrikansk svinepest, universitetet i Pretoria



Salguero, F. Front.Vet Sci. 2020

Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet

	Peracute form	Acute form	Subacute form	Chronic form
Virulence	High	High/moderate	Moderate	Low
Clinical signs	High fever, appetite loss, lethargy, hyperpnoe	High fever, appetite loss, lethargy, gastro-intestinal signs	See acute form but less pronounced	Respiratory signs, lameness
Pathology	Erythema	Erythema, petechial haemorrhages in several organs, lung oedema, abortion	Erythema, petechial haemorrhages in several organs, haemorrhagic lymph nodes, abortion	Arthritis, necrotic skin, pneumonia, pericarditis, abortion
Mortality	High	High	Variable	Low

Characteristics of the four manifestations of an infection with the African swine fever virus. From African and classical swine fever: similarities, differences and epidemiological consequences. Schulz K et al, Veterinary Research , 2017

Differensialdiagnoser

- Klassisk svinepest (kan ikke skilles hverken klinisk eller patologisk)
- PRRS
- Aujexzky's/pseudorabies
- Sepsistilstander (rødsjuka, Glässers, E.coli, streptokokker)
- Circovirus type 2 (PMWS/PDNS)
- Trombocytopenisk purpura
- Forgiftninger

blødningsfeber

DIC

Patologiske funn

- Blødninger under huden
- Væske i perikardiet og buk-og brysthule
- Petechier og blødninger på overflaten av hjertet, urinblære og nyrer, tarmen, lever, blære
- Lungefortetning og petekier, ødem i luftveiene
- Petechier ,ecchymoser og heamorrhagier, koagulert blod i GI-tractus
- Forstørret milt med infarkter
- Leverstuvning og blødninger i galleblære
- Forstørret lymfeknuter med blødninger
- Petechier i nyrecortex.
- Histologi: blødninger, vaskulær skade og massivt bortfall av lymfatisk vev.

CLINICAL SIGNS	Reportable disease	Vaccine available	Treatment options	Fever	Loss of appetite	Dull or depressed	Red to purple skin lesions	Respiratory distress	Vomiting	Diarrhoea	Bloody diarrhoea	High mortality	Sudden death	Abortion	CLINICAL SIGN DIFFERENTIALS
African swine fever (ASF)	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Classical swine fever (CSF)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	Conjunctivitis, ataxia, central nervous system signs in piglets, hunched posture. Constipation may progress to a yellow grey diarrhoea. Longer clinical course.
Highly pathogenic PRRS	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	Intensity of respiratory distress.
Erysipelas		X		X		X	X							X	Most often seen in animals reaching market weight. Characteristic diamond shaped skin lesions.
Salmonellosis (<i>S. cholerasuis</i>)			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				Yellowish diarrhoea. Central nervous system signs including tremor, weakness, paralysis and convulsions.
Pasteurellosis			X	X		X		X							Signs vary in severity.
Aujeszky's disease or pseudorabies		X		X	X	X		X						X	Signs vary, depending largely on the immune status of the dam and the age of the pigs affected. Hypothermia, trembling and ataxia, seizures. Rhinitis and sneezing.
Porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS)				X			X						X		Most often seen in grower/finisher pigs.

Clinical Signs	Enlarged dark red to black & friable spleen	Hemorrhages on kidney	Hemorrhagic lymph nodes	Enlarged lymph nodes	Hemorrhages on mucous membranes	Excess fluid in body cavity & around heart	Pneumonia	POSTMORTEM DIFFERENTIALS
African swine fever (ASF)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Classical swine fever (CSF)		X	X	X	X			Necrotic or 'button' ulcers in the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract, epiglottis and larynx. Encephalitis. CSF pigs lose weight quickly. Pale areas on spleen.
Highly pathogenic PRRS		X	X	X				Interstitial pneumonia. Absence of enlarged spleen. Atrophy of the thymus.
Erysipelas		X			X			Arthritis and vegetative endocarditis. Hemorrhages in pleura and peritoneum. Peripheral lymph nodes affected (rather than gastrohepatic and renal).
Salmonellosis (<i>S. choleraesuis</i>)		X					X	Enteritis and occasional encephalitis. Necrotic endocarditis. Miliary foci of necrosis in the liver. Absence of vascular lesions in spleen and lymph nodes.
Pasteurellosis							X	Adhesions between lungs and ribcage.
Aujeszky's disease or pseudorabies							X	Focal necrotic and encephalomyelitis lesions occur in the cerebrum, cerebellum, adrenals and other viscera such as lungs, liver or spleen. In fetuses or very young piglets, white spots on liver are pathognomonic of their infection by the virus. Necrotic enteritis.
Porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS)		X		X			X	Enlarged pale kidneys. Fluid in the body cavity, subcutaneous edema, gastric ulceration, and increased synovial fluid.

Når skal man melde fra om mistenke ASF?

Symptomer



Sykdommen gir høy feber, nedsatt allmenntilstand, opphørt matlyst, misfarging og blødninger i huden og høy dødelighet. Aborter er også vanlig. Griser kan dø raskt uten at en har observert særlige symptomer på forhånd, men de fleste dør etter 2-10 dager.

Følgende symptomer skal gi mistanke om afrikansk svinepest:

- Feber med sykdom og død hos flere griser i alle aldre uten annen klar årsak.
- Feber med misfarging og blødninger i huden, blødninger i lymfeknuter, nyrer, milt (som er forstørret og mørk, særlig ved akutt form) eller urinblære eller sår dannelser i galleblæra.
- Aborter

Ved funn av syke eller selvdøde villsvin (også dyr som er drept eller skadet i trafikken) skal dette alltid gi mistanke om afrikansk svinepest og Mattilsynet skal alltid varsles.

Diagnostikk

- Veterinærinstituttet er referanselaboratorium
- Obduksjon
- antigenpåvisning
 - Virusisolering,
 - Genetisk påvisning
 - PCR (mange ulike), FAT
- Antistoffpåvisning (fra 7-10 dager og lenge)
 - ELISA (mange ulike)

B. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

Table 1. Test methods available and their purpose

Method	Purpose					
	Population freedom from infection	Individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement	Contribute to eradication policies	Confirmation of clinical cases	Prevalence of infection – surveillance	Immune status in individual animals or populations post-vaccination
Agent identification						
Virus isolation/ HAD test ¹	n/a	n/a	++	+++	++	n/a
FAT	n/a	n/a	++	++	+	n/a
ELISA for antigen detection	+	++	+	+	+	n/a
Conventional PCR	++	++	++	++	++	n/a
Real-time PCR	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	n/a
Detection of immune response						
ELISA	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	n/a
IPT*	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	n/a
IFAT*	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	n/a
IBT*	++	++	++	+	++	n/a

Key: +++ = recommended method, validated for the purpose shown; ++ = suitable method but may need further validation; + = may be used in some situations, but cost, reliability, or other factors severely limits its application; – = not appropriate for this purpose; n/a = purpose not applicable.
 HAD = haemadsorption; FAT = fluorescent antibody test; ELISA = enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; PCR = polymerase chain reaction; IPT = indirect immunoperoxidase test; IFAT = indirect fluorescent antibody test; IBT = immunoblotting test.
 *Recommended method as confirmatory serological test.

OIE Terrestrial Manual 2019

Forebygging

- Biosikkerhet
 - Import/innvandring av levende dyr
 - Kontaminerte produkter
- Årvåkenhet, oppdage tidlig
- Fysiske kontrolltiltak versus menneskelig aktivitet
- Nedslakting. Varierende aksept for dette.
- Håndtering varierer med geografi, villsvinpopulasjon, besetningsstruktur, kultur osv



Global control of African swine fever
A GF-TADs initiative



Forebygging – hvorfor er det så vanskelig å lage vaksine?

- Ingen vaksine så langt. Må være effektiv og trygg. Begge deler vanskelig.
- Hvorfor er det så vanskelig? Smitta dyr blir jo immune....
 - Mangler kunnskap om immunrespons
 - Inaktiverte vaksiner gir ikke cellulær immunitet, bare antistoffer (som kan forvære sykdommen)
 - Genetisk modifiserte levende attenuerte vaksiner mer lovende
 - Klassisk attenuering i cellekultur – kan gi kroniske effekter og spredning av vaksinstamme
 - Moderne metoder: GMO – ta ut gener.
 - Problemer med produksjon – cellelinjer som er effektive og reine
 - Dårlig kryssbeskyttelse -
 - En er kommersielt tilgjengelig i Vietnam

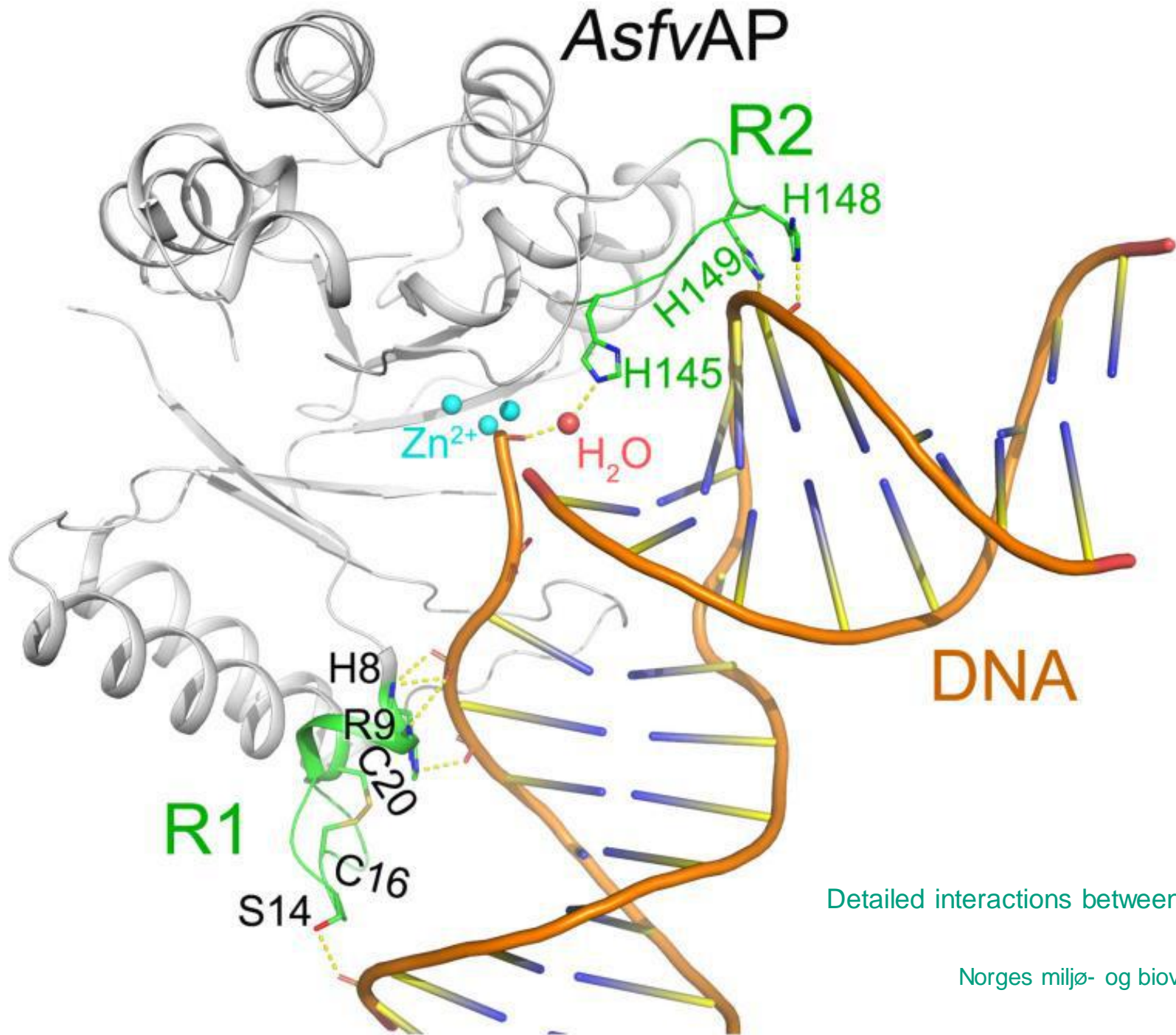


<https://vietnamnews.vn/society/1479179/african-swine-fever-vaccine-100-days-to-be-ready-in-a-month.html>

• Chandana et al, 2024. Recent progress and major gaps in the vaccine development for African swine fever.

Likheter og ulikheter mellom svinepestene (Schulz et al 2017)

	ASF	CSF	Both diseases
Virus			
Virus taxonomy and morphology	Large DNA virus	Small RNA virus	
Clinical signs and pathology			Among others high fever, appetite loss, lethargy, erythema, petechiae
Immune response and vaccination	Lack of neutralizing antibodies, no or insufficient cross-protection among strains, protection linked to cytotoxic T-cell responses No vaccination available	Existence of neutralizing antibodies, cross-protection among genotypes, safe and efficacious vaccines available	
Epidemiology			
Transmission and contagiousity	Most effective with blood contact, no evidence for intrauterine transmission	Virus shedding with all se- and excretions, intrauterine transmission and resulting persistent infection of fetuses possible	Direct and indirect transmission
Vectors and carriers	Transmission through ticks possible	No transmission through arthropods or rodents described	Wild boar important reservoir
Tenacity			Long infectivity in cold environmental temperatures
History and today's distribution	For long time only endemic in Africa and Sardinia since 2007 present in Europe	Long-term epidemics in wild boar over the last decades, sporadic occurrence in domestic pigs; currently no outbreaks in domestic pigs, no cases reported in wild boar	
Prevention and control measures	No vaccination	Effective vaccination	High biosecurity, no swill feeding, no contact



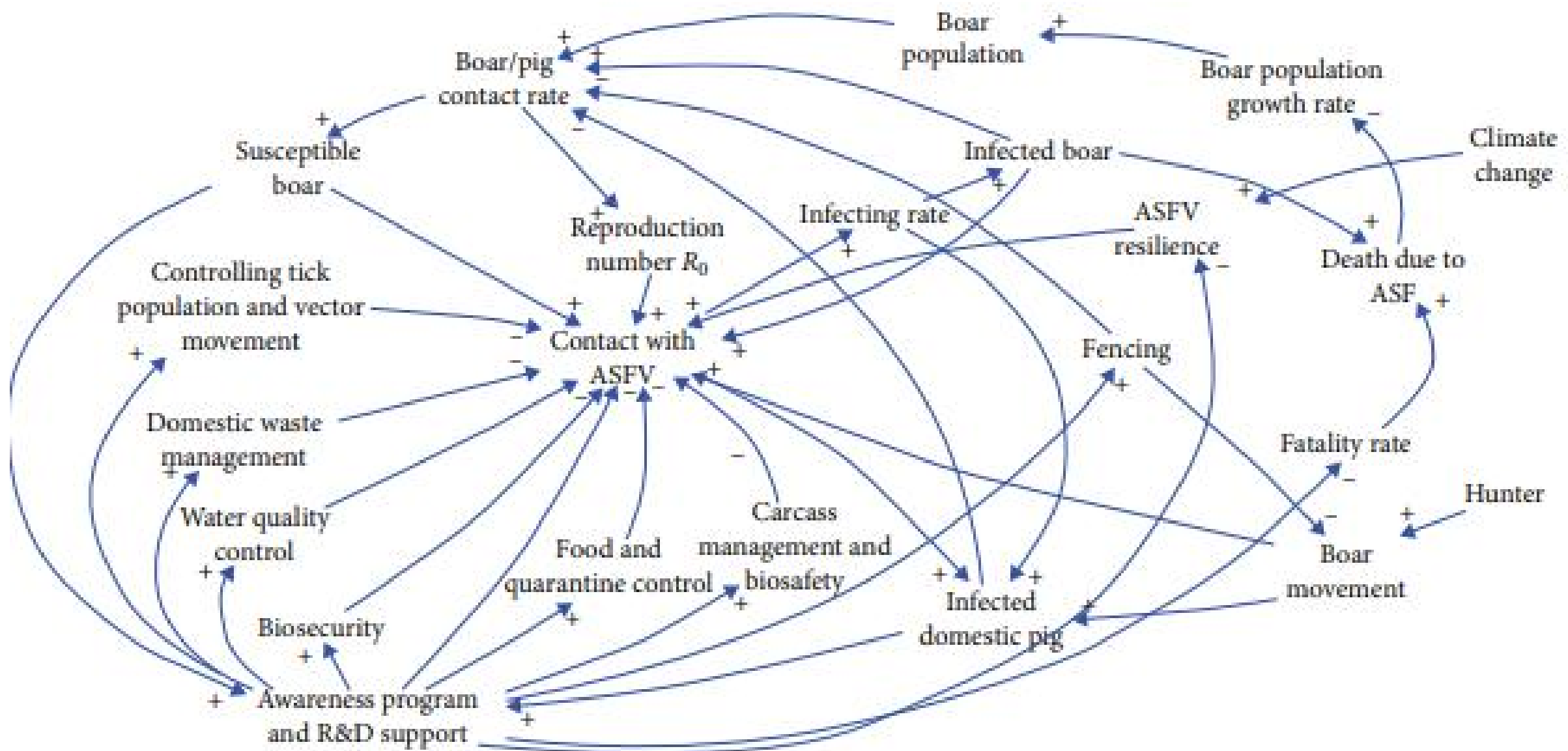


FIGURE 2: A mental model to overview the ASFV spread and control.

Oppsummering

- Viral blødningsfeber som gir DIC
- Klinikk ligner alle andre tilstander som gir DIC
- Ny kunnskap hele tida
- Komplekst virus, kompleks sjukdom, kompleks spredning

- African Swine Fever: Fast and Furious or Slow and Steady?

Informasjonskilder

The screenshot shows the WOAH website page for African Swine Fever. The header includes navigation links like 'Codes and Manuals', 'Publications', and 'Documentary Portal'. The main content area features the title 'African swine fever' and a paragraph describing the disease as a major crisis for the pork industry. A 'Technical Disease Card' button is visible at the bottom left. On the right, there is a 'Links to Code and Manual' section with expandable links for 'Terrestrial Code' and 'Terrestrial Manual', with the manual link expanded to show 'Chapter 3.6.3 African Swine Fever (infection with African Swine Fever Virus)'.

The screenshot shows the FAO Virtual Learning Centers website. The header includes the FAO logo and 'Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations'. There is a search bar and language selection set to 'English (en)'. The main navigation menu includes 'About', 'Regional Centers', 'Courses', 'Support', and 'Resources'. A 'Login | Register' link is also present. The breadcrumb trail shows 'Home | FAO VLCs | African Swine Fever Introductory Course'.

African Swine Fever Introductory Course



The FAO Virtual Learning Centers have launched a new self-paced virtual learning course on African swine fever (ASF). The course aims to raise awareness of ASF and to develop capacity on its detection and prevention.

This is an introductory course, designed for a range of stakeholders with an interest in ASF. It is intended to be useful for veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals and others working in the pig industries.

Takk for oppmerksomheten

