What can hunters do to prevent the spread of the disease?

In at risk areas, hunters should look out for dead or sick wild boar and notify immediately to [ENTER TELEPHONE NUMBER]. Each dead wild boar should be reported and ASF ruled out by laboratory diagnostic tests.

In affected areas, wild boar products, leftovers and trophies pose a significant risk of being infected. This is why all hunters are required to place particular emphasis on hygiene measures when hunting in affected areas:

- Do not leave any leftovers from the hunted wild boar in the forest.
- Avoid getting in contact with pigs after hunting a wild boar.
- Ensure that the clothes worn, tools and equipment used (e.g. knives, car) that may be contaminated by blood while hunting are cleaned and disinfected and don't get in contact with pigs.

What should people who raise pigs do to protect their pigs?

- Left-overs fed to pigs that may contain meat (i.e. swill feeding) should be boiled before.
- If you notice any clinical signs, including sudden death in your pigs, you should immediately report it to the [ENTER OFFICAL NAME OF VETERINARY SERVICES].
- Pigs should be kept indoors all the time, not allowing them to comingle with other pigs or wild boar.
- Buy your pigs from a trusted source and keep them separated from your animals during two weeks (quarantine).
- Avoid unnecessary visitors getting in contact with your pigs.

Is there a vaccine or treatment?

No vaccine. No effective treatment either.

Bringing back meat products from other countries can result in the spread of the disease

To prevent the incursion of ASF and other animal diseases, do not bring back home meat or meat products from other countries, particularly those infected with ASF.

Travelers should always make sure that food waste is only discarded in closely sealed waste containers where pigs and wild boar will have no access.

Go to http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7228e.pdf for additional information. [CHECK NEXT LINK IF YOU NEED THE MANUAL IN A DIFFERENTLANGUAGE: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/bd35c569-752e-4b57-892e-e3e2e0ee0c9c/]

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

African swine fever

What is African Swine Fever (ASF)?

African swine fever (ASF) is a contagious viral disease of pigs and wild boar that causes severe economic losses to the pig sector. Originally restricted to Africa, it was introduced into Georgia in 2007, from where it spread westwards (reaching Eastern and Central Europe) and eastwards within Europe. The disease has now been reported in China, seriously threatening countries in East and Southeast Asia.

How is the disease transmitted?

Wild boar and pigs can infect each other by direct contact, particularly when blood is present.
Healthy animals can also get infected when they consume undercooked pork products, either while scavenging or when fed uncooked swill. They can also become infected by feeding on infected pork or carcasses, or through contaminated tools and equipment (clothes, needles, vehicles, etc.).

Cyanosis (bluing) at the tips of ears

Which animals can be affected?

The ASF virus exclusively infects suids, e.g. pigs and wild boar.

Can humans be infected with the virus?

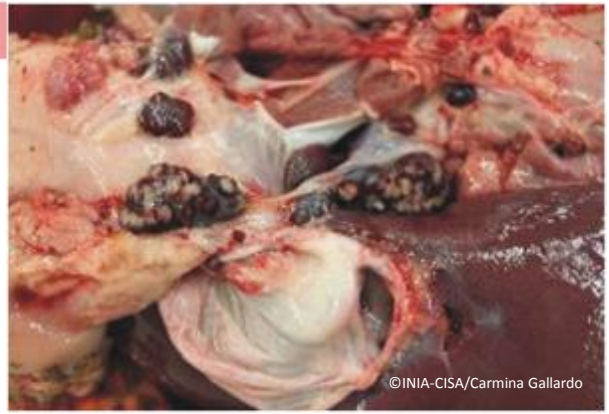
No.

What causes ASF?

The disease is caused by a virus that is very resistant and can survive for long periods, even months, in feces, meat products (frozen, salted and smoked or undercooked), and carcasses of dead animals. The virus, however, can be killed with several disinfectants such as 1% formaldehyde, 2% NaOH or paraphenylphenolic disinfectants.

What are the clinical signs of the disease?

Infection can cause a wide range of clinical signs. Sick pigs usually die.
In the backyard sector, pigs show a lack of appetite followed by sudden death. Rarely other clinical signs are observed.
In commercial farms, you may also see depression, weight loss, hemorrhages in the skin (tips of ears, tail, legs, chest and abdomen), lameness and abortion in pregnant sows.
Clinical signs may be more difficult to see in wild boar because of their long dark hair.



Haemorrhagic lymph node

Bloody diarrhoea and distinct hyperaemic (red) areas on skin of neck, chest and extremities

Enlarged spleen