

HOW TO CONTROL ASF?

- * Follow strict biosecurity measures in the farms.
- * Provide proper fencing to avoid wild boar contacts.
- * Restrict movement of pigs.
- * Strict hygiene and control of staffs and visitors movement in the farm
- * Provide foot bath at the entrance of the farm.
- * Thorough cleaning and disinfection of farm (equipment, vehicles, personal clothing, shoes, etc)
- * Avoid Ticks.
- * Isolate sick animals from the healthy ones.
- * Early detection and humane killing of infected animals (with proper disposal of carcasses and waste)

REPORT SICK PIGS

If your pigs show any of these signs, report immediately to your nearest veterinary centre for appropriate testing and investigation.

Quick detection is essential to prevent the spread of ASF.

ISSUED BY:
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& VETERINARY SERVICES,
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African SWINE FEVER



“SAVE YOUR
PIGS
SAVE YOUR
WEALTH”

WHAT IS AFRICAN SWINE FEVER?

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious haemorrhagic viral disease of domestic and wild pigs, which is responsible for serious economics losses with mortality rate upto 100%. It is caused by African swine fever virus (ASFV).

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

The disease can be spread by contact with infected domestic or wild pigs.

Ingestion of contaminated material.
(e.g. Food waste, feed, or garbage)

Contact with object contaminated by the virus.(E.g. Clothing, vehicles, and other equipment)

Bites by infectious ticks.

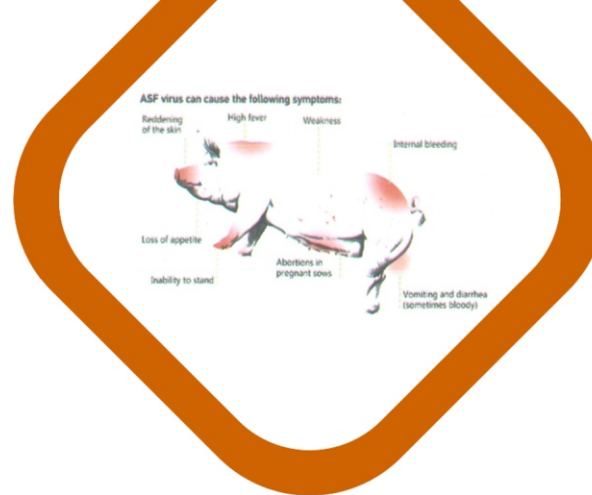
Selling infected pigs for immediate profits.

Improper disposal of dead pigs.

Culling and transport of infected pigs for economic profits

Loose management in some localities, leading to transport of infected pigs.

Ineffective implementation of sanitary, disposal measures.



AFTER HOW MANY DAYS DOES THE VIRUS PRODUCE CLINICAL SING OR DISEASE?

After entry the virus takes 4-19 days depending on the virulence of the virus strains to produce clinical sings or disease.

DOES IT POSSES RISK TO HUMAN

ASF is not a zoonotic disease and thus posses no risk to human health.

HOW TO TREAT ASF?

No Treatment

HOW TO PREVENT ASF?

No Vaccine

The clinical signs and symptoms of ASF are very similar to classical swine fever. Therefore, it should be differentiated and confirmed through laboratory diagnosis.

SAMPLES TO BE SENT TO THE LABORATORY

* Lymph nodes



* Spleen



* Kidney



* Lung



* Blood and Serum

