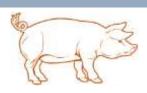


ASF in Italy

Directorate General for Animal Health and veterinary medicinal products

CVO - Dr. Pierdavide Lecchini





Zoning according to Reg. 605/2021

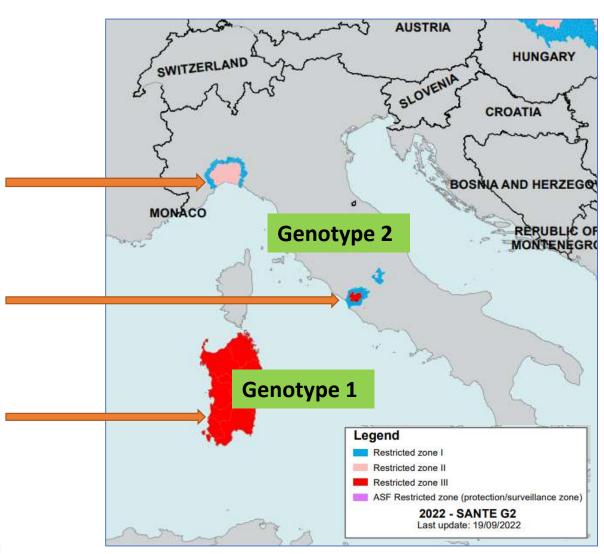


☐ Genotype 2

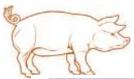
- Piedmont and Liguria (January 2022):
 Zone I and II;
- Lazio (May 2022):
 - Rome: Zone I and III;
 - Rieti: Zone I and II.

☐ Genotype 1

• Sardinia(1978): Zone III

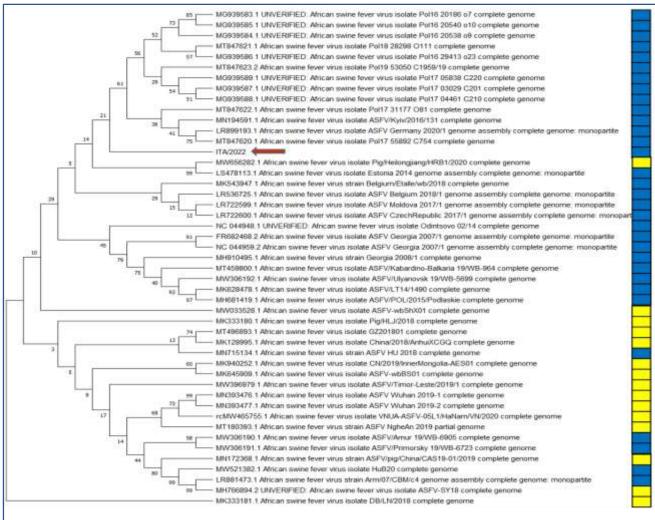






ASF Virus sequenced in Italy



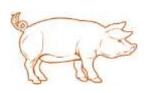


The Genotype 2 viruses circulating in Italy do not show peculiary sequence differences able to define the origin but the two clusters show some little sequence variation demonstrating that in Piemonte and Lazio we are in two different incursion of ASF virus.

Europa

Asia





National surveillance plan in Italy since 2020



Due to the spread of ASF in the last years Italy has developed the National surveillance and prevention plan for ASF since 2020 with following key points:

- 1. <u>Passive surveillance in wild boar population</u>: any wild boar carcass found (even road accident) must be reported to the veterinary authorities for sampling;
- 2. <u>Passive surveillance in pig farms</u>: any suspicious animal/carcass (clinical symptoms, anatomopathological lesions, mortality rate increased of 30%) has to be tested for ASF. In addition, in the pig holdings keeping less than 50 heads at least two pigs died each week have to be tested for ASF.
- 3. <u>Numerical control of the wild boar population</u>: "Guidelines for the elaboration of regional plans for the management of wild boars" has been drawn up by the Ministry of Health in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment.
- 4. <u>Verification of the level of implementation of biosecurity measures</u>: on all the categories (commercial, backyard and free range pigs holdings).
- 5. <u>Awareness campaign</u>: training to all the stakeholders (hunters, farmers, vets, but also common citizen, tourists and travelers) to inform on the risk of introduction on ASF and increase surveillance and reporting.





ASF information campaign - storymap





https://www.vetinfo.it/



Situazione Epidemiologica

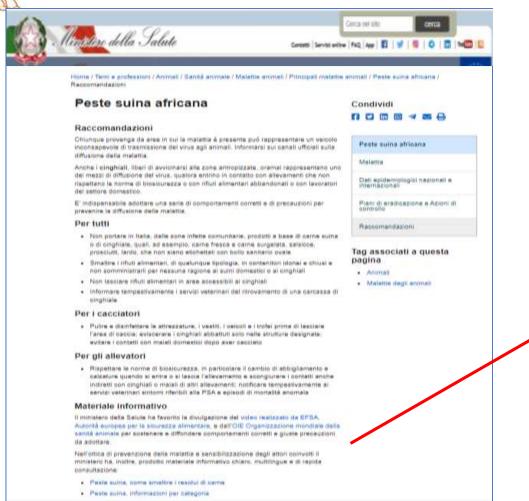
La peste suina africana (PSA) è una malattia virale infettiva che colpisce sia i suini domestici che quelli selvatici. Attualmente non esistono vaccini, e la mortalità può raggiungere il 100% degli animali colpiti da questo virus, caratterizzato da un'elevata resistenza nell'ambiente e da un'alta contagiosità.

Anche se non trasmissibile all'uomo, e quindi non rappresenta alcun pericolo per la salute dei cittadini, la PSA può avere conseguenze gravi sia a livello economico che sociale, incidendo sulla redditività degli allevamenti e condizionando pesantemente le movimentazioni



ASF information campaign – Ministry website





ALLERTA PESTE SUINA AFRICANA

ATTENZIONE!

La Peste Suina Africana, malattia virale altamente contagiosa, è diffusa in Europa e attualmente rappresenta una minaccia per milioni di suini domestici e di cinghiali. Tale malattia, non pericolosa per l'uomo, può essere trasmessa attraverso gli alimenti agli animali sani

Assicuratevi di gettare gli avanzi degli alimenti i appositi contenitori per rifiuti chiusi!

ATTENTION!

La peste porcine africaine, maladie virale très contagieuse, circule activement dans certains pays européens; c'est une menace pour des millions de porcs domestiques et de sangliers sauvages. Cette maladie, non contagieuse pour les humains, peut être transmise par la nourriture.

Assurez-vous de bien jeter vos restes de repas dans des poubelles prévues à cet effet et fermées.

WARNING!

Highly contagious African Swine Fever has been spreading through Europe and is now a threat for millions of domestic pigs and wild boar. This disease, which is not dangerous for humans, can be transmitted by food.

Please make sure that all leftover food is put in sealed waste containers!

WARNUNG!

Hoch ansteckende afrikanische Schweinefieber ist gewesen Verbreitung in Europa und ist jetzt eine Bedrohung für Millionen von Hausschweinen und Wildtieren Eber. Diese Krankheit, die nicht gefährlich ist für Menschen, kann durch Nahrung übertragen werden.

Bitte Stellen Sie sicher, dass alle Essensreste hineingelegt werden verschlossene Abfallbehälter

europea e nei Paesi terzi vicini.

Gli avanzi degli alimenti smaltiscili solo in contenitori chiusi

SEI TURISTA?

NON portare con te carni e salumi di suini non certificati e smaltisci gli avanzi degli alimenti in contenitori chiusi.

SEI ESCURSIONISTA?

Se avvisti una carcassa di cinghiale avvisa subito l'Azienda Sanitaria Locale, i Carabinieri Forestali, le Forze dell'ordine.

SEI CACCIATORE?

NON portare carcasse di cinghiale. Informati sull'esistenza delle zone a rischio e adotta le misure injenico sanitarie ner scarne, vestiti attrezzature, mezzi di trasporto.

SEI TRASPORTATORE?

Trasporti animali? Disinfetta il tuo camioni prima di ogni carico In ogni caso, durante gli spostamenti, non lasciare avanzi di cibo in luoghi aperti.

SEI ALLEVATORE?

Se allevi in particolare suini, applica le misure di biosicurezza, evita il contatto con gli animali selvatici o con altri suini.

ATENTIE UWAGA!

Na terenie Europy rozprzestrzenia się v stopniu zakażna choroba - afrykańs świń – stanowiac zagrożenie dla milio hodowlanej trzody chlewnej oraz poglow Ta niebędąca zagrożeniem dla człowiek może być przenoszona także przez Dlatego prosimy wyrzucać resztki wyłącznie do zamykanych pojemników



UCCIDE I SUIN

PREVENIAMO INSIEME LA TRASMISSIONE DELLA MALATTIA

CHE COSA E7 Euro mulattia virale che columno ive domestici e cingholi.

COLPISCE L'UCIMO? No. E però responsabile enumi consequente economiche dovote al rati di erradicazione, biosco delle esportazioni di dotti italiani ili eprefenza prese il proscutto di rma o il Tan Dasiele.

COME SI TRASMETTE? S trainette da rimate matato ad animate sano, oppure da ateriali compreniati pittutt di cuore, scarpe o Itti spenchi, athwijii soptemici erc.)

OME SI PREVIEWE? Non miste il vaccino ntro la malattra. L'arrica gravenzione efficace è ntiare i comperhamenti a rischio di diffusione d aumenture il livelo di biomaretta degli Incoment salment

al Servicio Veterinarier delle ASL II di cingbiate anche sa in decomposizione e le caso di incidente stradale.

- nell'archiento

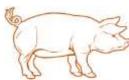
Mon someticistrate at suin

prima e depo l'entrata refle stalio dei vaini





https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/sanitaAnimale/dettaglioCont enutiSanitaAnimale.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=208&tab=4



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Focolai PSA

SORVEGLIANZA...

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Prelievi PSA

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ABBATTUTI/CA... 21/9/2022

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21/9/2022

Specific dashboard for ASF data



5115

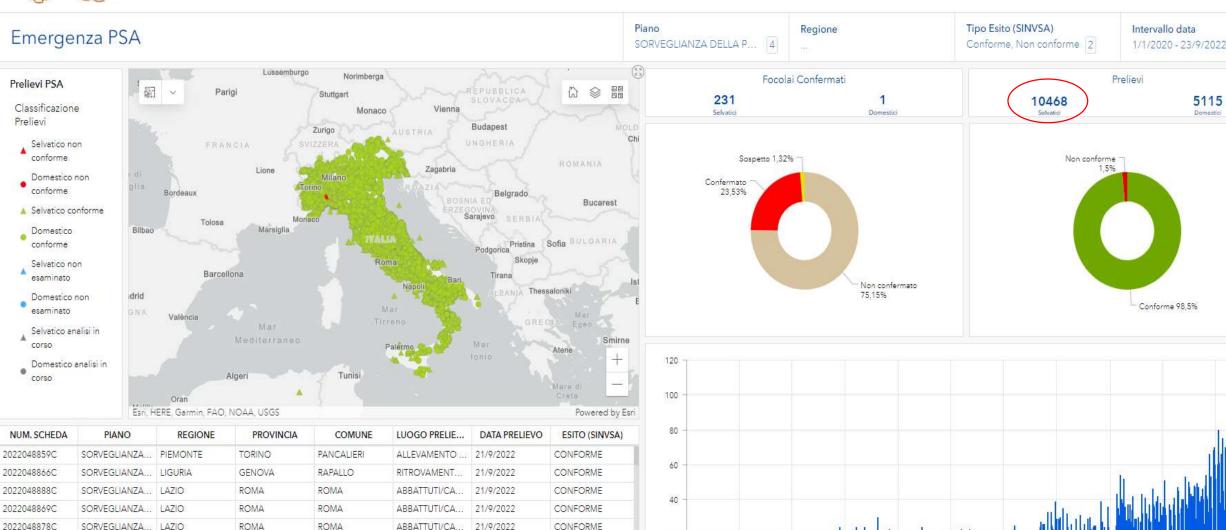
Domestici

2022

Prelievi per data

Prelievi per Regione

Focolai per data sospetto



CONFORME

CONFORME

CONFORME

Focolai per Regione

THE STATE OF THE S

Emergency manual for ASF in wild boars



Rev. n. 2 del 21 Aprile 2021 MANUALE OPERATIVO PESTI SUINE Manuale delle emergenze da Peste Suina Africana in popolazioni di suini selvatici

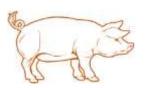
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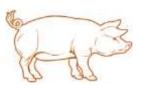
From the 1° case detection on the 7° January...



The measures taken immediately after the 1st case according to Reg. 2021/605, Reg. 2020/687, Prevention and surveillance National Plan, Manual of ASF emergency in wild population:

- Institution of Central Crisis Unit;
- Ministerial Provision 11/01/2022: Establishment of the enlarged Infected Area
- Order of Ministry of Health in agreement with Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry policies 13/01/2022: Prohibition of hunting and other activities in the infected area;
- Regional orders (neighboring the infected area Emilia Romagna and Lombardia): Prohibition of hunting and other activities in neighboring areas;
- Ministerial provision 18/01/2022 with measures for control and prevention of ASF
- Decree Law n. 9/2022: Urgent measures to stop the spread of ASF: Regions have to adopt a surveillance and eradication plan against ASF both for domestic and wild animals based on the National plan and the Manual of ASF Emergency in wild boars population, after the scientific opinion of the National Reference Laboratory of ASF and the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)
- Identification of an Extraordinary Commissioner for the implementation and coordination of measures to contain and contrast the spread of ASF





Ministerial provision 18 January 2022



- a reason

Infected zone

- Hunting and other outdoor activities prohibition
- Active wild boars carcasses searching starting from borders
- Management and disposal of carcasses
- Pig farm census
- Depopulation of at-risk farms, included industrial farms and backyard farms, in the infected area and 6 months stop of reproduction and restocking
- Stop of live pigs, pig meat products and ABPs movements
- Virological test in pigs found dead (art. 9, paragraph 1, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

Neighbouring zones (10 km)

- Enhancement of passive surveillance
- Virological test in pigs found dead
- Regulation of hunting and outdoor activities
- Census of pig farms and immediate update of National Database
- Enhancement of biosecurity measures (Annex II Implementation Regulation (EU) 2021/605), and checks starting from semi-wild farms by specific checklist filled out in ClassyFarm system
- Prohibition of movement of wild boars caught in protected areas and other wildlife establishments other than that aimed at slaughtering;
- Enhancement of checks on pigs

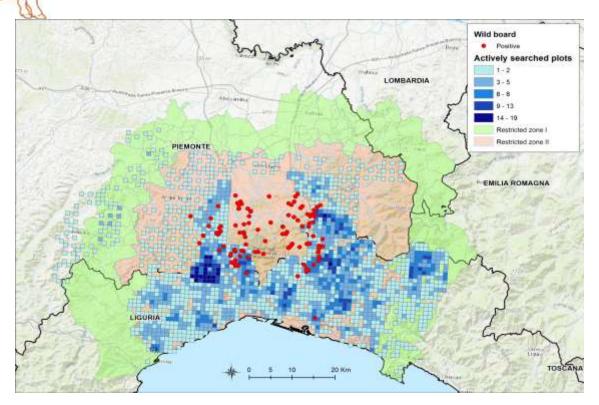
Other regions

- Census of pig farms and immediate update of National Database
- Prohibition of movement of wild boars caught in protected areas and other wildlife establishments
- Enhancement of biosecurity measures at pig farms
- Checks of biosecurity measures, starting from semi-wild farms
- Obligation of fences in semi-wild farms and individual identification of all breeders present there

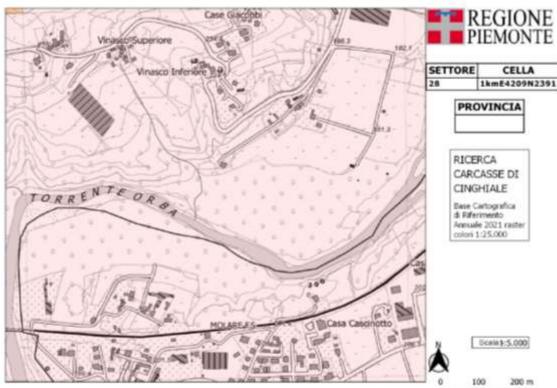


Active search of carcasses

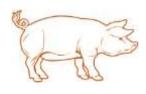




Using the EEA reference grid the restricted areas has been divided into cells of 1km2. Each cell is controlled by a group of people that report to the region. The Region collect all the reports and send a comulative repor every 2 weeks to the Ministry that elaborate the data.



	Days of active searching of carcasses	Active searching (media per day)	Km (media per days)
Piemonte	87	1044 (12)	1044 (12)
Liguria	116	1516 (13)	4683 (40)
Emilia-Romagna	29	205 (7)	739 (25)
Lombardia	46	303 (7)	571 (12)
Toscana	4	91 (22)	150 (37)



Ministerial decree 28° June 2022: «Biosecurity requirements for pig establishments»



MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE

DECRETO 28 giugno 2022.

Requisiti di biosicurezza degli stabilimenti che detengono suini.

IL MINISTRO DELLA SALUTE

DI CONCERTO CON

IL MINISTRO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE ALIMENTARI E FORESTALI

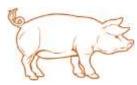
E

IL MINISTRO DELLA TRANSIZIONE ECOLOGICA

Law Decree n. 9, containing "Urgent measures to stop the spread of African swine fever (ASF)": Article 1, paragraph 7 preparation of a decree by the Minister of Health, in agreement with the Ministers of agricultural, food and forestry policies and of the ecological transition, in which the technical parameters of biosecurity are established for pig farms by type of production and farming methods.

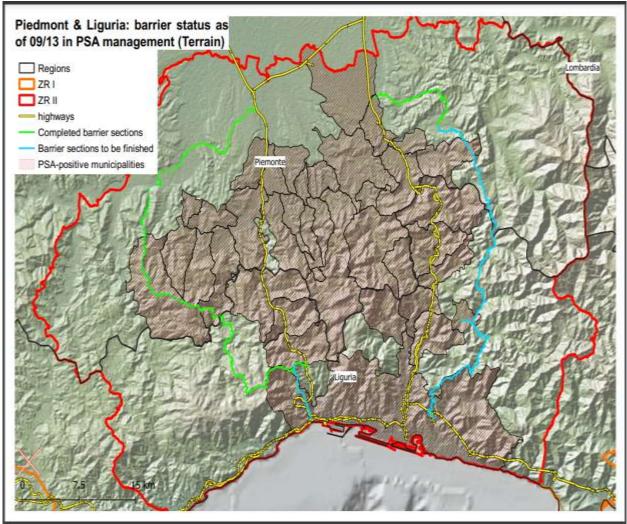
- Art.1 Purpose and scope of application
- Art. 2 Definitions
- Art. 3 General aspects concerning biosecurity measures
- Art. 4 Company checks
- Art. 5 Cleaning and disinfection
- Art. 6 Information system
- Article 7 Financial invariance clause
- Art. 8 Transitional and final provisions
- Annex: Biosecurity requirements for farms (backyard, commercial housed and semi-wild both high and low capacity) and for transit establishment.





Fences status

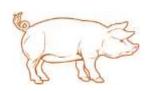




- completed in the highest risk area (North-west and west): green colour on the map
- highways fences are reinforced: yellow colour on the map (most of the cases are inside the two highways
- vandal acts
- increased price of the materials, the Government is allocating additional funds in order to complete the project.

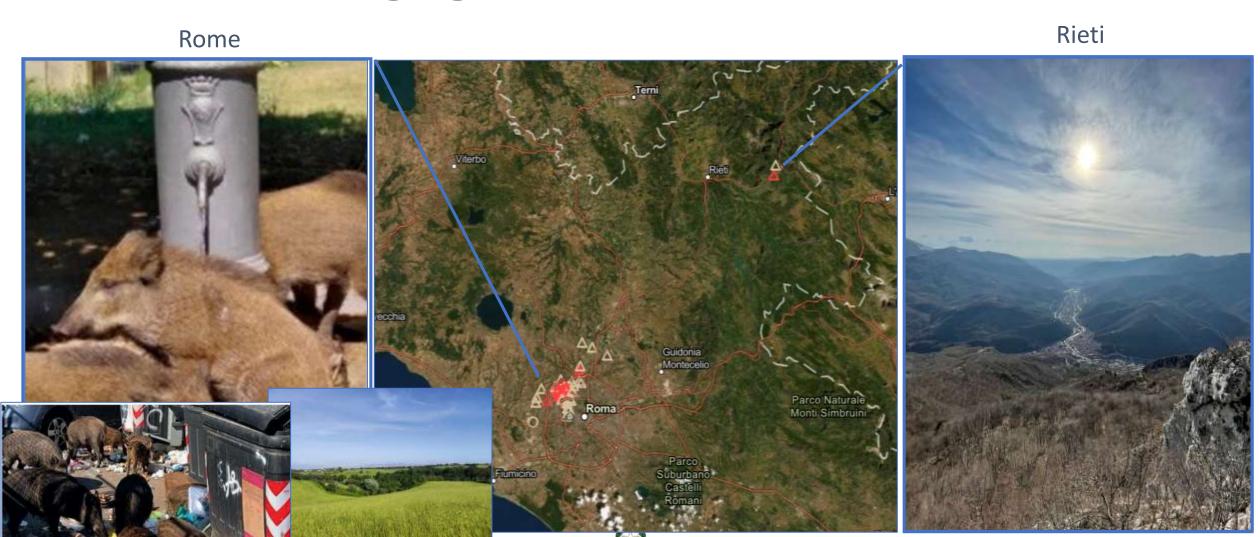


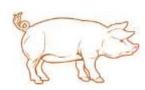




Changing scenario, ASF in Lazio







Changing scenario, ASF in Rome





Example of protests and slowdowns in the application of the measures



Backyard farms of pigs held for purposes other than zootechnical uses and food production (minipig) apply measures only of identified biosecurities from the Directorial Decree prot. n. 12438 of 18 May 2022

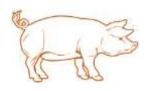
Ministero della Salute

EUVET mission in Piedmont and Liguria regions



- Fencing: reinforcement of the highway fences (completed) and buffer fence (Completed in the highest risk area)
- Traps in the infected area
- Active search of carcasses
- Wild boar reduction plan outside the infected area
- Domestic pigs:
 - Increase passive surveillance possibly with all dead animals tested for ASF (hence including <20kg);
 - Increase biosecurity level strictly applying any prescribed measures (10 animals = 10000 animals)
 - When not possible consider slaughtering/culling and further compensation to avoid repopulation/restocking
 - Training of pig owners and keepers on biosecurity measures to be applied in pig farms;
 - Training of Veterinarians on ASF (Early detection, outbreak management and restocking procedures)





EUVET mission in Lazio



ROME

- close the gates of the motor Ring allowing the wild boar in and out movements;
- reducing the wild boar population in the neighboring free area;
- continue the passive surveillance outside motor ring;
- organize a trap system;
- perform active search of carcasses in the area of viral circulation (sample, test and remove carcasses)

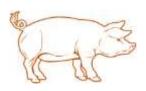
RIETI

- continue the active search of carcasses focusing in the most likely sites for carcass finds;
- arrange specific training for hunters on biosecurity measures to regulate the hunting;
- preventive slaughter not necessary but monitor and increase biosecurity measures in holdings promoting the immediate slaughter in farms with insufficient biosecurity levels.

BOTH AREAS

- facilitate the procedures for the culling of captured wild boars and the safe disposal of the carcasses;
- In neighboring free areas facilitate the marketing of the wild boar meat;
- genetic investigations on the carcasses to differentiate the population of origin of individual wild boars.





Conclusions and critical points



- In mountains areas difficulties in founding carcasses;
- Difficulties in appling measures in anthropized or touristic areas (trekking, outdoor activity, hunting)
- slowdown in the installation of fences, both for environmental characteristics and economic reasons (increase of the price of the material);
- Perform preventive slaughter in some commercial holdings;
- Vandal acts on some installed fences;
- Decreased collaboration of volunteers in active search of carcasses;
- Animal welfare activists.





Thanks for your kind attention