

African Swine Fever: an Update

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1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this bibliographic review is to provide an update on the current situation of African Swine Fever (ASF) worldwide, discussing its main epidemiological and pathogenic aspects. ASF is a **highly contagious hemorrhagic** disease that affects both **domestic and wild pigs**. This **OIE-notifiable disease** is considered one of the most important transboundary illnesses in pigs. For many years ASF has remained **endemic in Sardinia and Southern Africa**. However, only a few years ago it was **re-introduced in Europe** once again through the Caucasus.

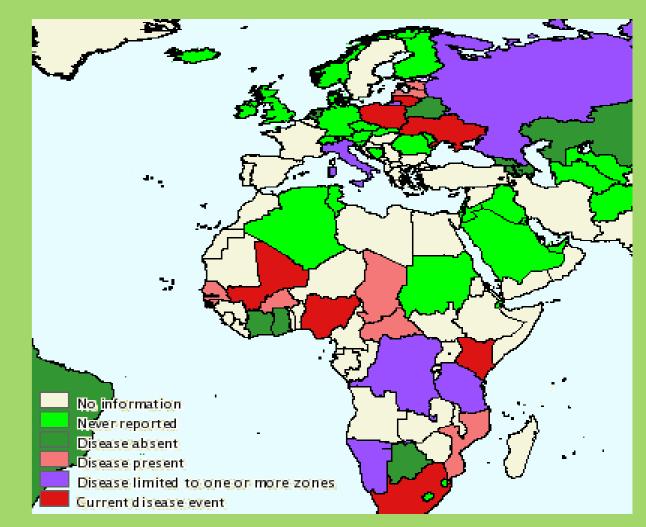


Fig 1. Countries where ASF is present (red, rose, purple).

2. TRANSMISSION

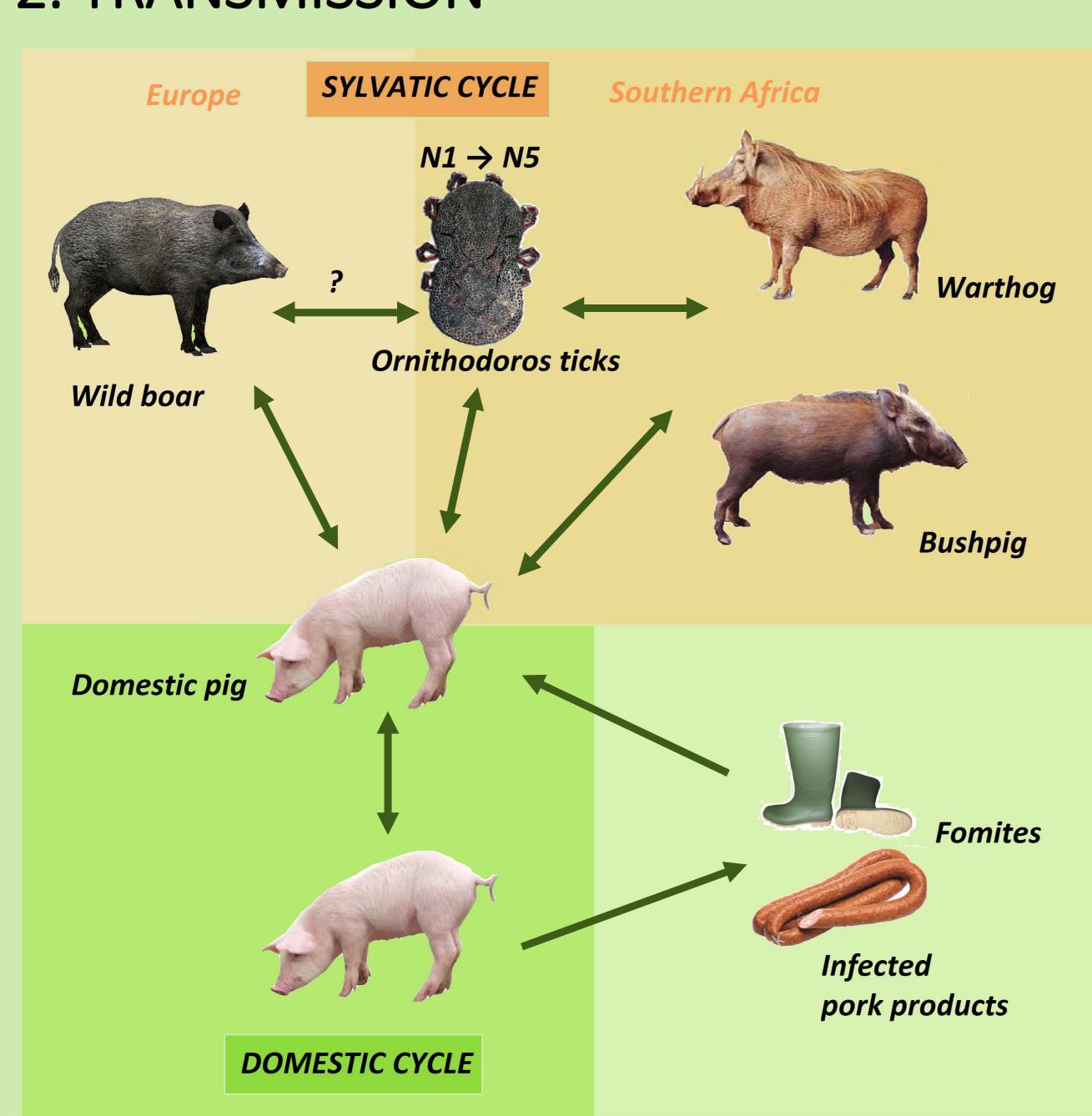


Fig 2. ASFV main transmission routes: sylvatic cycle, domestic cycle, through contaminated pork products and fomites.

3. ASF VIRUS

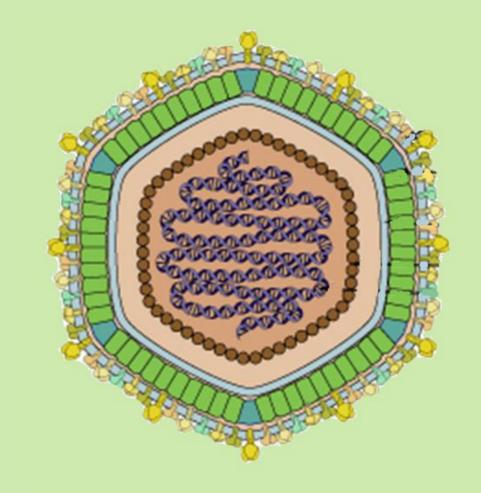


Fig 3. ASFV

morphology.

dsDNA virus
Family *Asfarviridae*ARBOVIRUS
Icosahedral form
22 genotypes

Target cells: MACROPHAGES

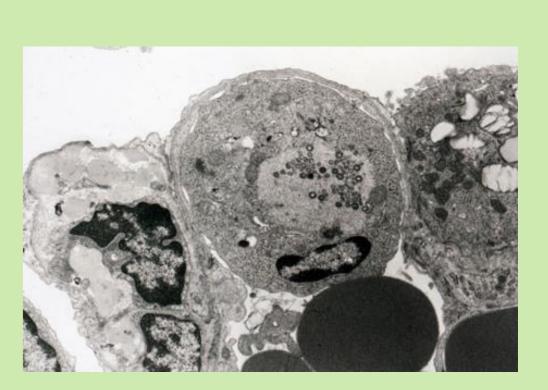


Fig 4. Macrophages infected with ASFV.

4. COURSE OF THE DISEASE



Sub-acute form

Chronic form

High virulent isolates

^ mortality rates

Low virulent isolates

\$\square\$ mortality rates



There is no treatment nor vaccine

5. DIAGNOSIS

Clinical diagnosis

Generalized hemorrhages

Differential diagnosis

Classical Swine Fever

Laboratory diagnosis

- Virus isolation (HAD, PCR)
- Serology (ELISA, LFA)



Fig 5. Acute petechiae in the kidney.

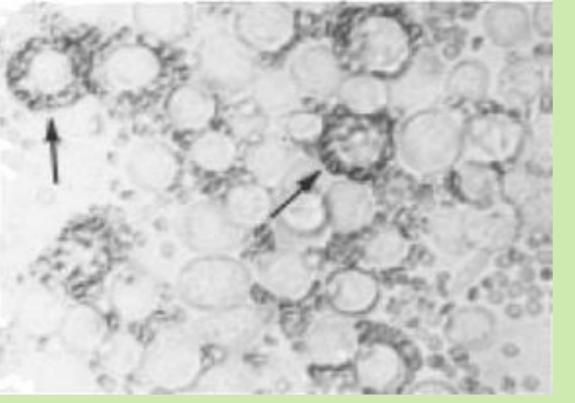


Fig 6. Positive HAD "rosette" test.

6. PREVENTION AND CONTROL



- STAMPING OUT
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Destroying or sterilizing contaminated pork products

7. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES



DIVA vaccines(Sub-units or GMO)

8. CONCLUSIONS

ASFV has an important social and economic impact in the swine industry. Its potential to rapidly spread and produce long-term persistent infection threatens many ASF-free European and Asian countries. Up to now, stamping out policies are the only measure able to control this disease, but they are ethically and financially difficult to accept. For this reason, the future control and elimination of ASFV occurrence depends on the development of an effective and safe DIVA vaccine.