UAB **Universitat Autònoma** de Barcelona

Return of the African Swine Fever Eurasian Epidemic in the XXIst century

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ASF is a lethal viral disease of pigs, causing huge economic losses an threatening pork supplies worldwide. This review aims to provide an overview on current ASF knowledge and its spread throughout history, focusing on the recent outbreaks in Eurasia

Hosts of the ASFV

ASF Epidemiology

African Swine Fever Virus

Large and complex DNA virus.

Highly persistent in the environment, specially in cold conditions.

Can be transmitted through blood, feces, urine, and pork products.

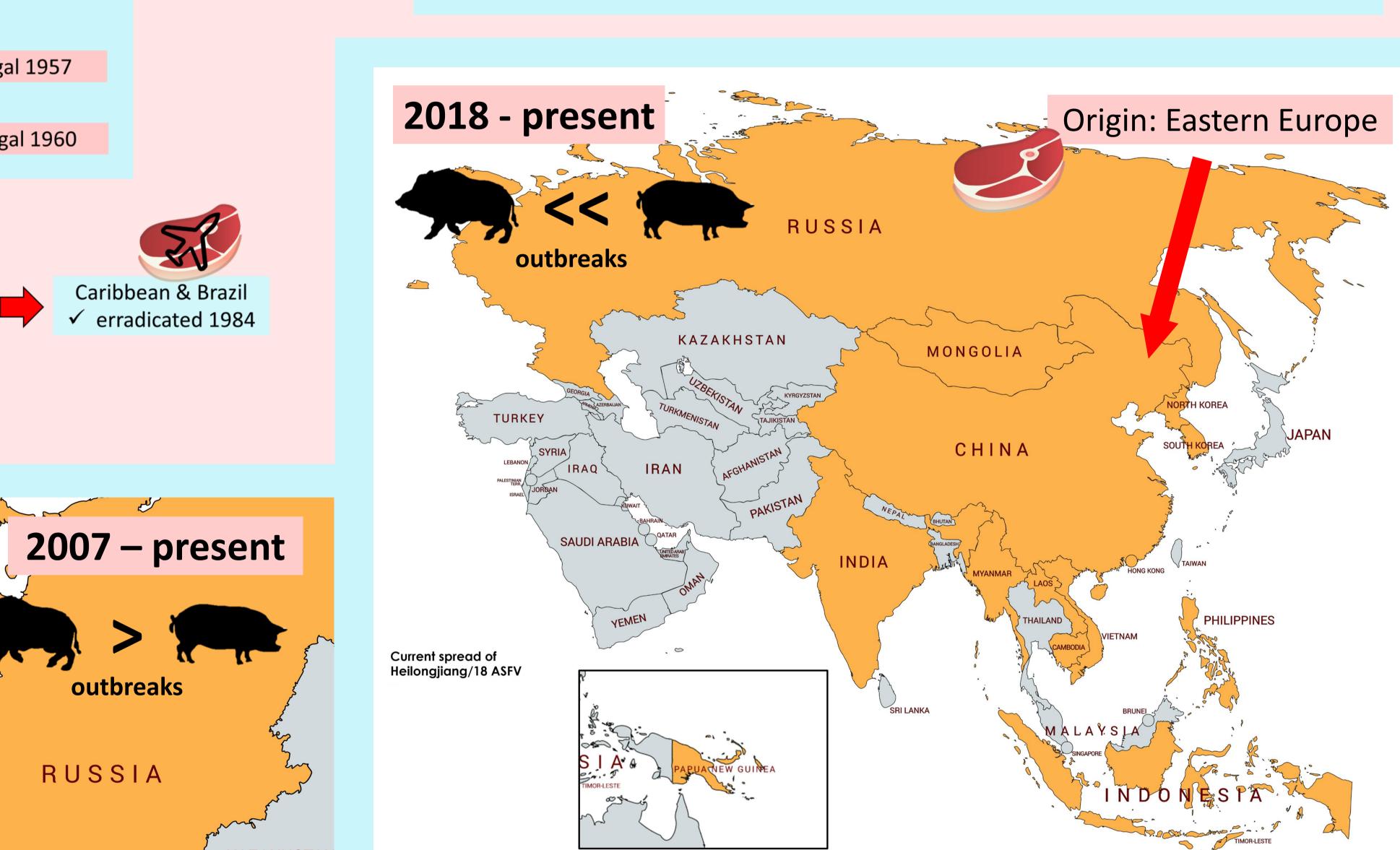


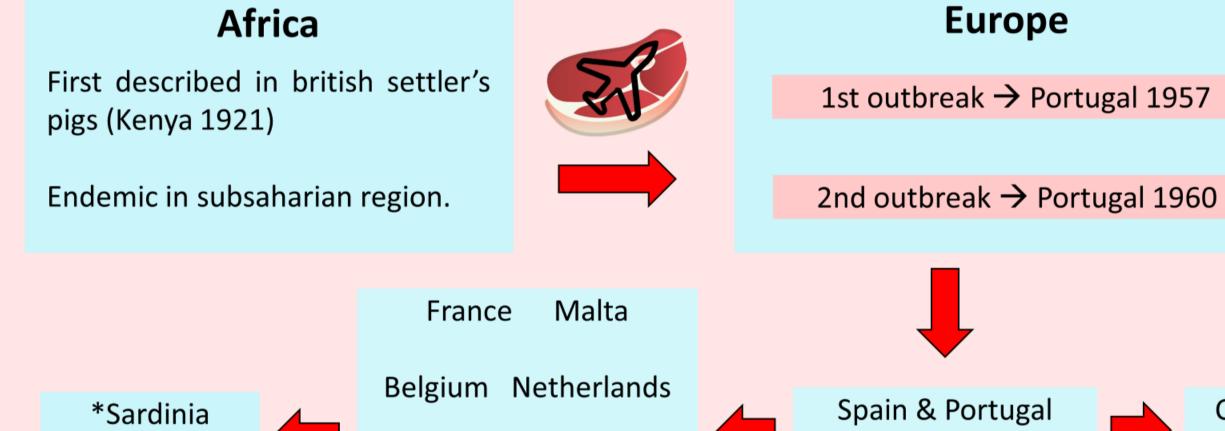
Sus scrofa (domestic & wild) HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE

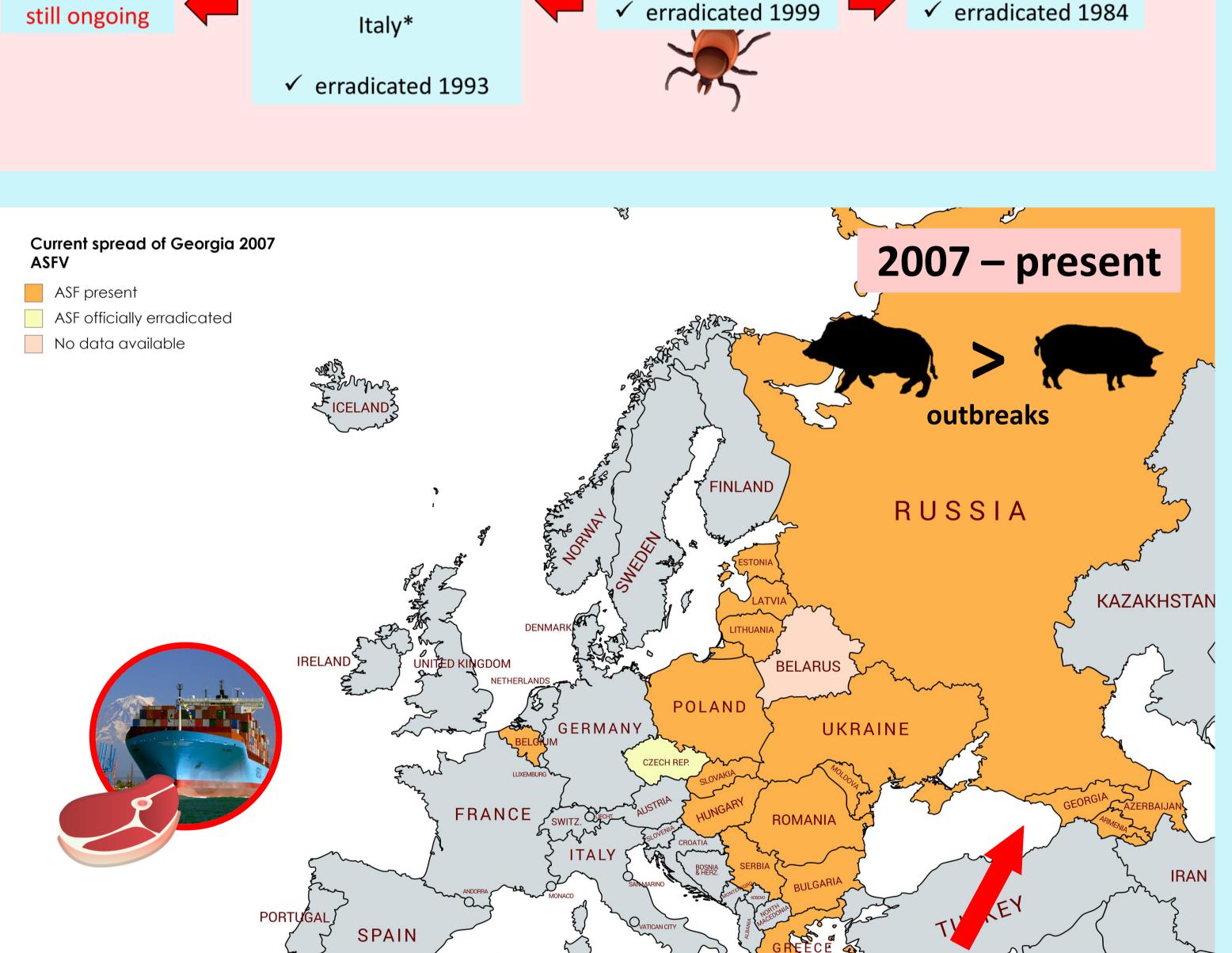


Wild african suids Ornithodoros Ticks act as biological vectors **Resistant to ASF**

1. Sylvatic cycle; 2. Tick – Pig cycle; 3. Anthropogenic cycle; 4. Boar cycle







Prevention

Strengthen Biosecurity

Strict regulation of animal

Control Surveillance (early detection)

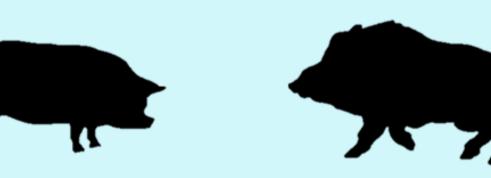
Isolation of outbreak focus

Erradication



and product movements

Raise awareness



Culling of infected herds

Intensive hunting & carcass removal

Currently no available vaccine, past attempts have proven unsafe or inefficient.

Major **breakthroughs in vaccination** made in recent times:

- CReSA 2017: heterologous protection
- Madrid 2019: oral vaccination of boar
- USA 2019: protection against European strain
- China 2020: protection against Asian strain, possible mass production
- UK 2020: vectorized DIVA vaccine

Conclusions Over **7,000,000** pigs worldwide have ASF is proving **very difficult to erradicate** already died due to ASF

70% of the world's swine population is held by affected countries

Vaccination might be available in the short to medium term