

## **AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**

**Don't be the carrier  
of a deadly pig disease**



- ✓ Restrict movement of pigs and pig products from one area to other areas
- ✓ Clean and disinfect all materials/ equipments/vehicles entering or leaving farm site with formaldehyde or sodium hypochlorite.
- ✓ Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen wastes without properly cooked.
- Personnel and visitors leaving the farm should ensure that shoes, clothing and equipment are disinfected.



- Pigs should not allow them to come in contact with other pigs, wild boar and other animals.
- No diseased pigs should be sold to traders/ butchers. Stringent environment friendly measures should be adopted for proper disposal of farm waste.
- Proper disposal of dead carcass with deep burial of 6 feet deep using lime/bleaching powder.
- If any pig suffers from disease, it should immediately be separated from the healthy stock and should be reared in quarantine shed till it is fully recovered.
- Proper record keeping of animal health and entry and exit of visitors should be maintained.

*Controlling the disease is a shared interest and must be considered a shared responsibility.*

**THERE IS NO TREATMENT AND NO  
VACCINE FOR AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**



## *African* **SWINE FEVER**



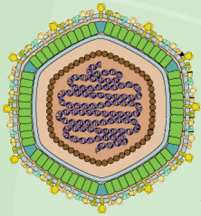
*Published by*

Disease Investigation and Surveillance  
A.H & Veterinary Department  
Meghalaya, Shillong



# AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious economically devastating hemorrhagic viral disease affecting domestic and wild pigs which may caused 100% mortality. The disease is caused by *Asfivirus* - DNA virus.



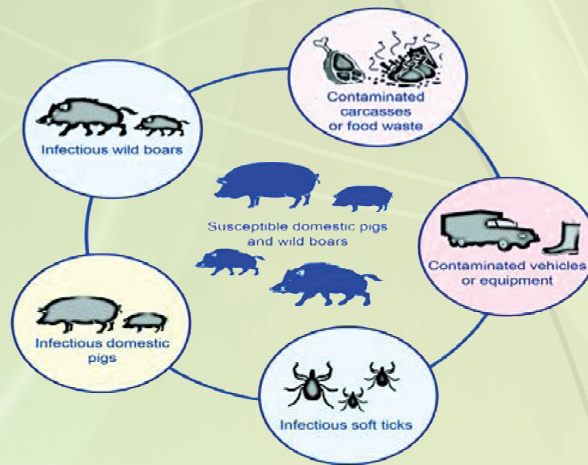
- Pigs of all age group are susceptible to the disease.

**Human and other livestock are not susceptible to African swine fever.**

**There is no public health or food safety concern**

## Transmission and spread

- Direct contact with infected domestic or wild pigs.
- Indirect contact through contaminated feed, food waste or garbage.
- Contaminated materials and equipments, or biological vectors (soft ticks) where present.



## Clinical Signs:

- high fever ( $42^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- loss of appetite
- listlessness and in-coordination
- cyanosis of ears, snout, tail and legs
- rapid and laboured breathing
- nasal and conjunctival discharge
- vomiting and bloody diarrhea
- abortion in pregnant sows.
- necrosis of skin, chronic skin ulcer, arthritis and swelling of the joints.



**Laboratory tests are the only ways to confirm the disease**

## Prevention and Control

The only measure to prevent and control the disease is by following *strict biosecurity measures.*



## Do not spread the disease

### Key biosecurity principles

- ✓ Routinely inspect the health of pigs
- ✓ Vigilant for any sign of the disease or unexpected deaths
- ✓ Report and consult the Veterinarian about any unusual illness
- ✓ Put a footbath filled with disinfectants such as phenyle solution or lime at the entry and exit of the farm premise
- ✓ Disinfect the pig sty and equipments twice daily with sodium hypochlorite (1:4 parts) or bleaching powder (7gm : 1 ltr) or phenyle
- ✓ Strictly control of staff and visitors movement on and off the farm