



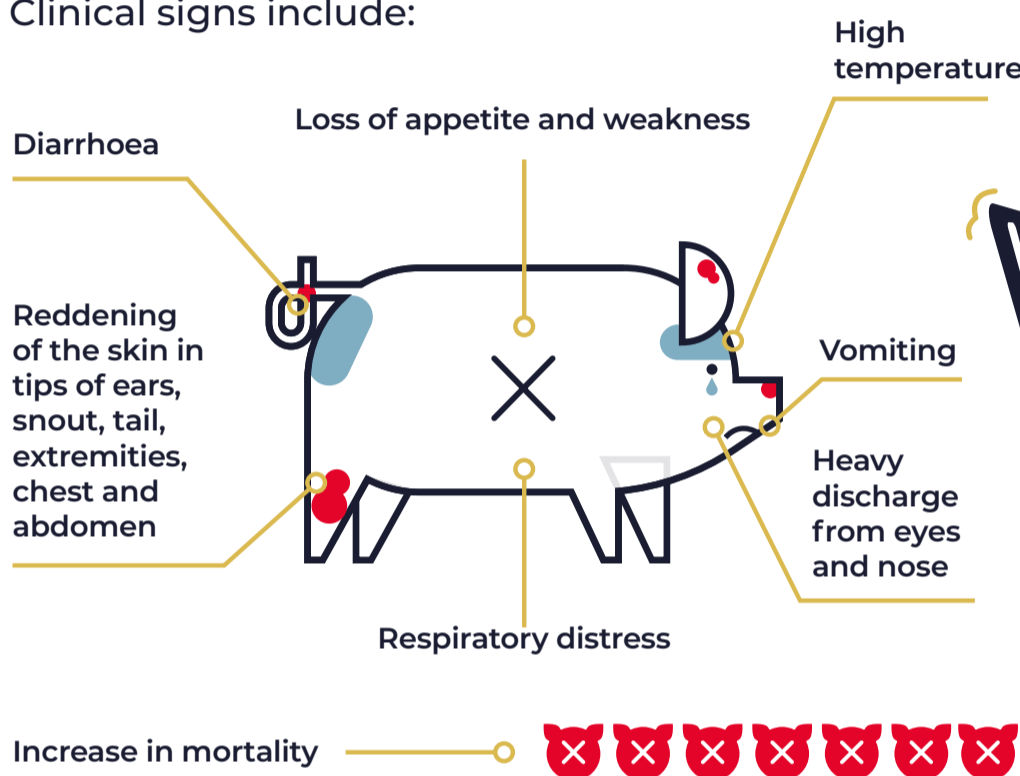
You can STOP ASF spread

African swine fever (ASF) is a deadly viral disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is a severe threat to pigs' health as there is no effective vaccine nor treatment against it. ASF is not a danger to human health but it can lead to catastrophic socio-economic consequences for the pig farming sector.

As a veterinarian, you have a crucial role in protecting pig production systems from this devastating disease.

RECOGNISE ASF

Clinical signs include:



ASF could look like

- Classical swine fever (CSF)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
- Erysipelas
- Salmonellosis (and other bacterial septicemias)
- Aujeszky's disease (or pseudorabies)
- Pasteurellosis
- Poisoning
- Porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS)



CONFIRM YOUR DIAGNOSIS BY A LABORATORY TEST

Recommended samples: blood or serum, organs, tissues (such as from spleen, lymph nodes, tonsil, lungs, kidney and bone marrow).

Follow best practices with your sample:



Collect it aseptically and wash your hands before and after collection



Handle it carefully to avoid sample degradation, contamination or spillage



Bag, seal, package and label it according to laboratory guidelines



Dispatch it to the diagnostic laboratory as soon as possible

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT OR CONFIRM ASF ON A FARM



- ✓ **NOTIFY**
the national veterinary authorities as soon as possible



- ✓ **COLLECT**
key epidemiological information about the farm and animals



- ✓ **QUARANTINE**
infected or suspected farms



- ✓ **ALERT**
neighbouring farmers



- ✓ **AVOID VISITING**
other farms for at least 48 hours



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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