

Biosecurity measures to Prevent African Swine Fever (ASF) for Smallholder Pig Farms

Thailand Team

Training of Trainers (ToT) in Outbreak Investigation
and Response Management 2021





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Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand.



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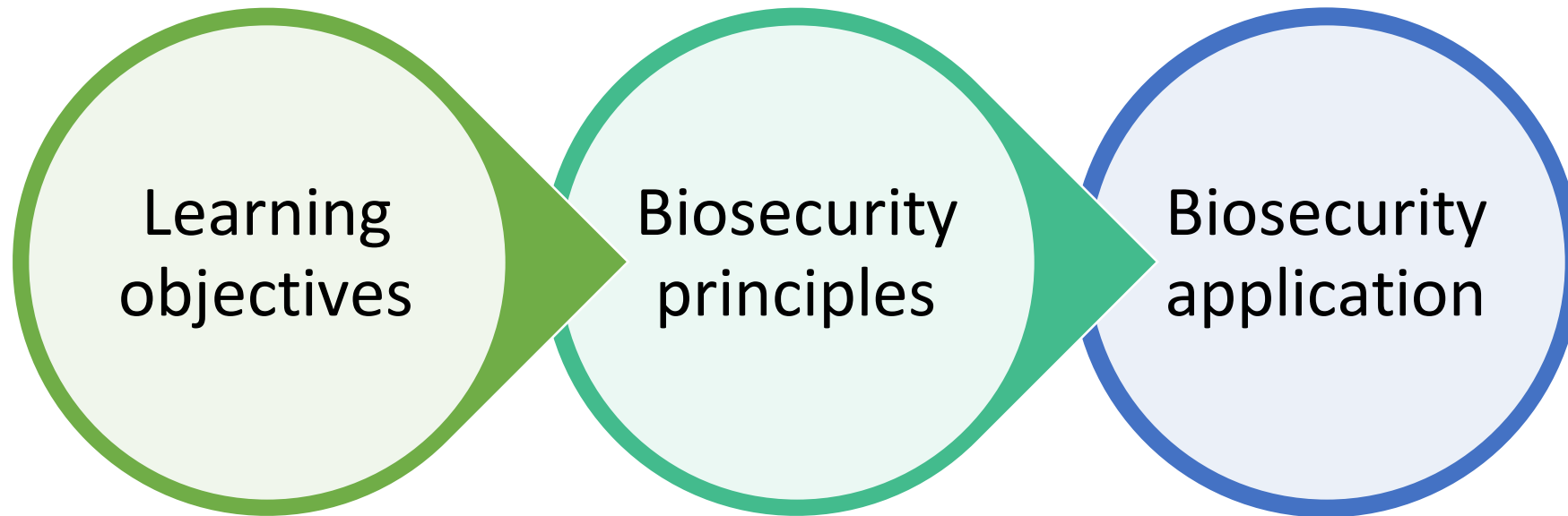


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Outline



Learning objectives



Describe why biosecurity is important to prevent African Swine Fever

Apply the 3 key principles of biosecurity

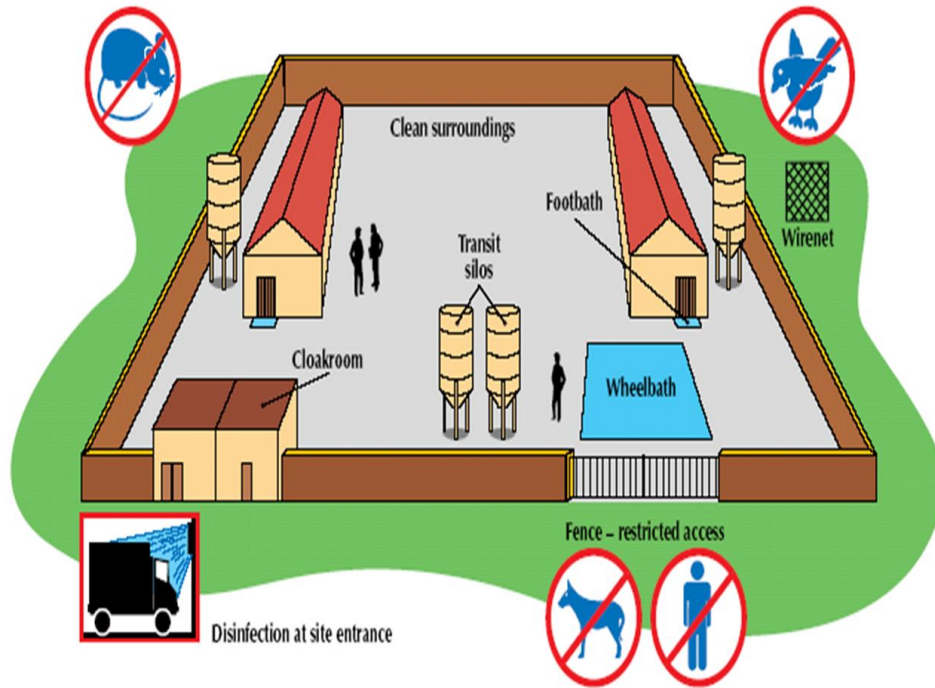
Able to train veterinarians, animal health workers on biosecurity principles and its application in practice

Biosecurity

“Biosecurity is important because it prevents diseases and prevention is better than cure, or control only, which is not always successful.”

Krzysztof Jażdżewski (OIE), 2019

Three Key Principle of Biosecurity



Segregation

Cleaning

Disinfection

1. Segregation



Prevent contamination The first element of biosecurity

Formation of barriers

Physical

- Restrict area, controlling access for people as well as any physical carriers

Temporal

- Waiting period, downtime between animal batches

Procedural

- Washing hands, slippers, boots, change footwear

2. Cleaning

Remove organic matters/visible dirt



- All surfaces/materials must be thoroughly cleaned prior to disinfection
- Disinfectants cannot work if infectious agents are hidden beneath dirt. Many disinfectants are inactivated by organic materials.

3. Disinfection

Disinfect remained contamination

The application, after cleaning- the procedure intended to destroy the disease agent

- Select a disinfectant appropriate for the disease agent
- Correct concentration
- Contact time

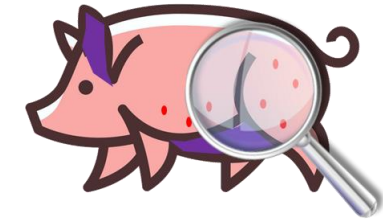
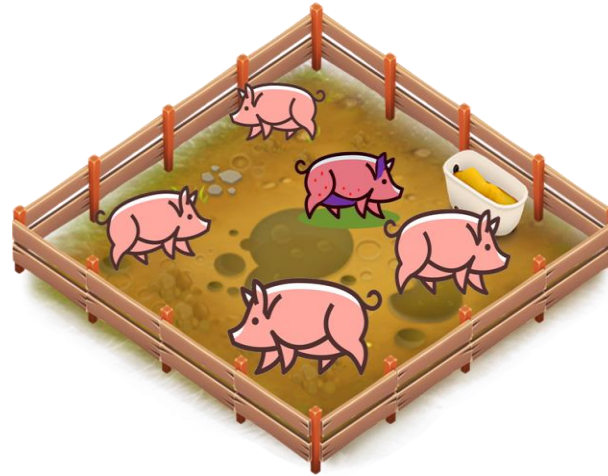


Practice : Tabletop exercises

Scenario In Province XX

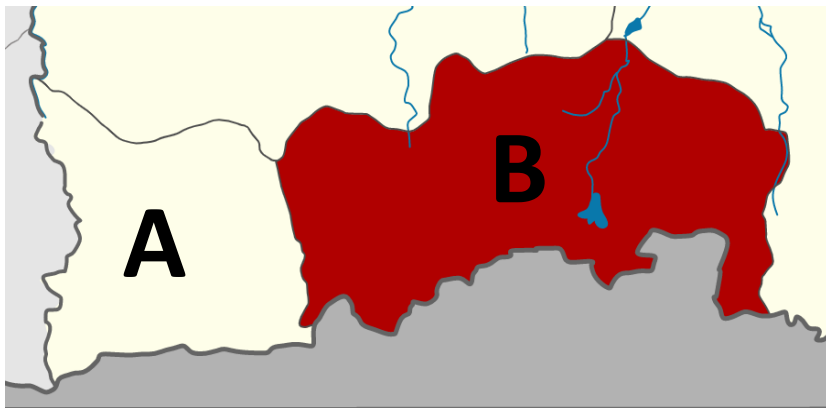
District B found sick-dead pigs in smallholder farm

- Many pigs get sick and died
- Some of pigs have weak of hind legs, fever and diarrhea,
- Use service boar from outside farms
- Use swill feeding from the border market



District B

+ASF



1 Dec. 2021

District A Livestock Office has received news reports of sick-dead pigs in District B

2 Dec. 2021



District A has at risk of transmission of ASF from District B

Questions

Q1: Why are smallholder pig farms in District A have **risks or factors on transmission of ASF** from District B?

Q2: How District A livestock office recommend **the biosecurity measures (to prevent ASF diseases)** for smallholder pig farms in District A?

Q1: Why are smallholder pig farms in District A have **risks or factors on transmission of ASF** from District B?

Q1: Answer

❖ Risks factors of ASF on Smallholder pig farms in District A



- Open housing system
- Poor hygiene , Low bio-security
- Using Service boar from outside farms
- Using swill feeding

Do not concern carefully about biosecurity


e.g. cleaning and disinfection of farms, equipment and livestock transport vehicles

Q2: How District A livestock office recommend **the biosecurity measures (to prevent ASF diseases)** for smallholder pig farms in District A?

Q2: Answer



- ❖ **The role of biosecurity at smallholder pig farms level**
 - Reduce the risk of diseases in pig farms
 - Prevent disease transmission between animals on farms / from farm to farm
- ❖ **3 Key principles for biosecurity**
 - Segregation
 - Cleaning
 - Disinfection
- ❖ **Encourage farmers to step up their farming methods**
 - Good farming management (GFM)
- ❖ **Communication on biosecurity:** risk communication strategy

3 Key principles for biosecurity

Key	Biosecurity measure
1. Segregation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoid introduction of pigs from outside farms, markets or villages▪ Use AI instead of moving sows or boars▪ Quarantine (isolation) for newly purchased animals▪ Full fencing around and closed entrance to farm area▪ Create loading area/bay at farm▪ Strict control of entrance/exit▪ Specific clothing and footwear for use at the farm▪ Change of clothing and footwear▪ Avoid meat or carcasses of other pigs and swill feeding

FAO and OIE, 2010. Good practices for biosecurity in the pig sector

3 Key principles for biosecurity

Key	Biosecurity measure
2. Cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Clean breeding stock▪ Remove organic matters/visible dirt▪ Cleaning of contaminated people vehicles fomites and mechanical transmission▪ Cleaning of premises▪ Footwear cleaning station
3. Disinfection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Disinfection of vehicles▪ Disinfection of premises▪ Footwear disinfection

FAO and OIE, 2010. Good practices for biosecurity in the pig sector

Encourage farmers to step up their farming methods: Elevate biosecurity to GFM (supporting all) and GAP (if potential)



Ministerial Regulations under Section 7
Animal Epidemic Act. B.E.2558 (2015)



Good Farming Management, GFM



Good Agricultural Practice , GAP

Communication on biosecurity to farmers

Risk communication strategy

General communication objective

Targets are aware of and take the necessary precautions to prevent the further spread of ASF

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



Oie

World Organisation for Animal Health · Protecting animals, Preserving our future | 4

Key messages : Biosecurity at smallholder pig farms

- **Reduce the risk of diseases** in pig farms
- **Prevent disease transmission** between animals on farms / from farm to farm
- **3 Key principles for biosecurity**: Segregation , Cleaning and Disinfection



Precautions against African Swine Fever Source: OIE

References

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Acknowledgement



- ❑ Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand
- ❑ Training of Trainers (ToT) in Outbreak Investigation and Response Management 2021



A rustic outdoor structure, possibly a shower or washing area, built with bamboo and wood. The floor is made of bamboo poles. The walls are made of vertical bamboo poles. A thatched roof is visible on the left. Various items are present: a black bowl on a shelf, two blue tubs on the floor, a bottle of Lux soap, and a green hose. The text "Thank you for your attention" is overlaid in a yellow box.

Thank you for your attention