

***Training for District Livestock Officers  
in  
African Swine Fever (ASF) Early warning systems.***

***NAQIA Animal Health Team***

***Mr Thompson Walambo & Dr. Tania Areori***



**MASSEY UNIVERSITY**  
**TE KUNENGA KI PŪREHUROA**  
**UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND**

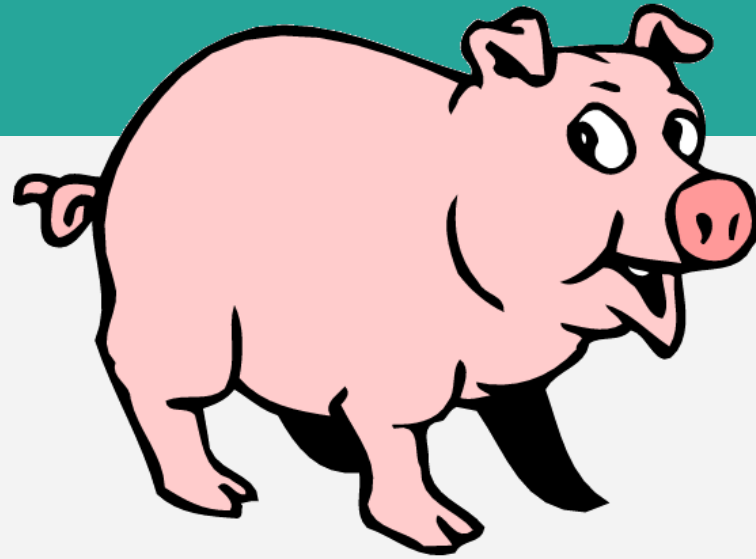
## *Training Outcomes:*

At the end of this training session, District livestock Officers (DLO) will be able to:

1. Recognise clinical signs of ASF
2. Collect appropriate data for disease investigation and management
3. Report effectively to relevant Veterinary Authority for emergency disease response



# Do you know about ASF?



- Do you know what pigs with ASF look like?
- Have you ever investigated any disease outbreak?
- Who do you report these findings to? How do you report these findings?



# Why is early detection and reporting important?

ASF is a highly infectious viral disease of pigs that results in a large number of pigs getting sick and dying.

Resulting in LOSSES in **PRODUCTION** and **CULTURAL VALUE!**

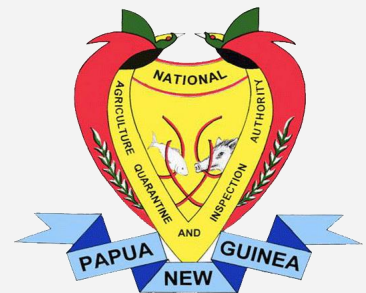
**Early detection = Early disease response and control**





# How to Perform a Clinical Examination?

1. Discuss with Farmer prior to doing a clinical exam- collect basic relevant information. This gives you an idea about the disease, what to look for and what to expect.
2. Prior to entering farm, ensure that you have all appropriate equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
3. Prior to examining the animal, ensure that animal is appropriately restrained and that you have appropriate PPE.
4. Assess animal from a distance- what behavioural changes can you observe?
5. Closely examine animal from head to tail. Record any physical changes
  - Use a checklist for signs you maybe looking for



# Clinical Examination Checklist

## 1. Head



Check to see if there is bloody discharge from snout , eyes, mouth ears? Any excessive salivation?

Are they eating?



Is it having difficulty breathing?

## 2. Abdomen and limbs

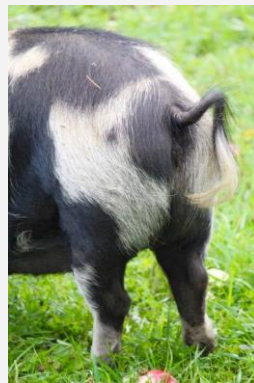


Is there any red discolouration of the ears, stomach and legs?



Are they showing signs of weakness?

## 3. Tail



Any signs of diarrhoea?

Does it have a high temperature?

# Data Collection

1. Make sure you have a pen, data collection sheet and clipboard available
2. Collect Farmers information
3. Collect information on farming system and husbandry practices
4. Collect infected farm animal population idata
5. Collect information on introduction and spread of disease.
6. Collect community animal population information





# Data Collection Questions

- Name
- Contact
- Ward Councilor/Contact
- Village/Ward/LLG/District
- Province
- GPS

- How many households in community?
- What is the estimated number of pigs per household?
- Have there been any pig deaths in the community? If yes, when?
- Has there been any big gatherings in the community involving pigs? If Yes, when?

- Has the farmer introduced new pigs into the farm?
- When was the pig introduced?
- Where did the pig come from?
- Did farmer put pig into the pen with his other pigs?
- Do you still feed?
- Have you recently attended a feast where pigs were slaughtered, cooked and consumed?
- If yes, Where and when?
- Have you recently been given pork meat? If yes, where from and when?

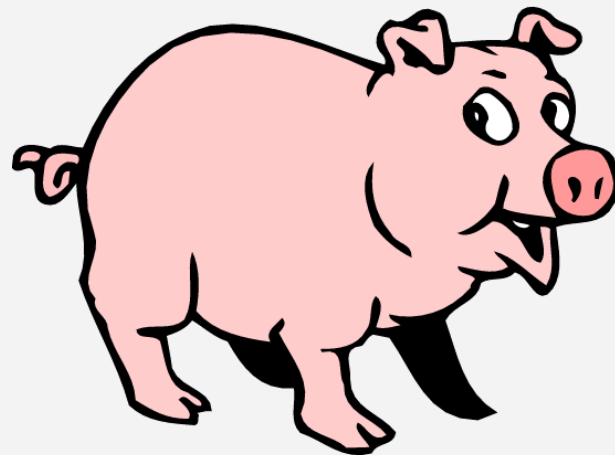
- What farming system is practiced? Free-range/penned/ tethered/mixed
- Number of healthy pigs
- Number of sick pigs
- Number of deaths
- What signs were observed in sick pigs? (refer to the checklist)
- When did the farmer observe start of clinical signs?
- How long did the animal showed clinical signs before death?





# Reporting

1. All disease investigations need to be reported to the relevant veterinary Authority immediately.
2. Use the shown reporting template



## DISEASE INCIDENCE DATA & REPORTING CHECKLIST

Name:		Contact:	
LLG/Ward/ District/Province			
GPS	LAT:		LONG:
Ward councillor:		Contact:	
What farming system is practiced? Free-range/ penned/ tethered/mixed			
Number of healthy pigs		Number of sick pigs	
Number of deaths			
What signs were observed in sick pigs? (refer to the checklist)			
When did the farmer observe start of clinical signs?			
How long did the animal showed clinical signs before death?			
Has the farmer introduced new pigs into the farm?			
When was the pig introduced?			
Where did the pig come from?			
Did farmer put pig into the pen with his other pigs?			
Do you swill feed?			
Have you recently attended a feast where pigs where slaughtered, cooked and consumed?			
If yes, Were and when?			
Have you recently been given pork meat?			
If yes, where and when?			
How many households in community?			
What is the estimated number of pigs per household?			
Have there been any pig deaths in the community?			
If yes, when?			
Has there been any big gatherings in the community involving pigs?			
If Yes, when?			

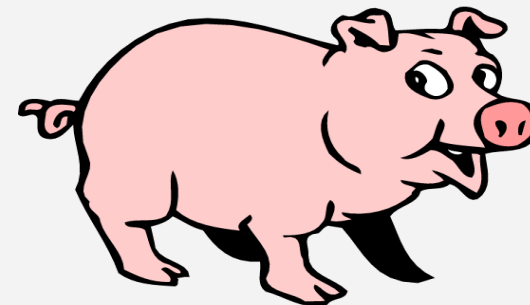
# Scenario based Exercise

## Activity 1: Role play and presentation

**Scenario:** You are the District rural officer for Banz, Jiwaka Province in Papua New Guinea. A farmer has just called the district office reporting that 10 of his pigs have died in less than 2 weeks with clinical signs similar to ASF. He recently about 3 weeks ago introduced 2 new pigs into his herd from a known infected province.

### Tasks.

- Get into groups of 4 people
- Identify one person to be farmer and another as the DLO, who will role play in front of the class on how you would do disease investigation
- Use the A3 paper provided to describe how you would do a clinical exam, collect data and report to the veterinary authority



# Summary

**For immediate and effective disease response and control**

- 1. Identify ASF clinical signs as early as possible aids early disease diagnosis**
- 1. Effective reporting allows effective and immediate disease response and management**





# Thank you for your participation

Feedback



**Please fill out the Training evaluation form**



# Training materials/Further information

1. Photos and video links to PPE checklist and how to put on PPE
2. Photos and video links to appropriate restraint of pig
3. Photos and video links to how to do an appropriate clinical exam
4. Photos of a healthy animal vs animal with ASF
5. Further information about normal parameters in pigs and those expected in pigs with ASF
6. Further reading material on ASF transmission and farm biosecurity