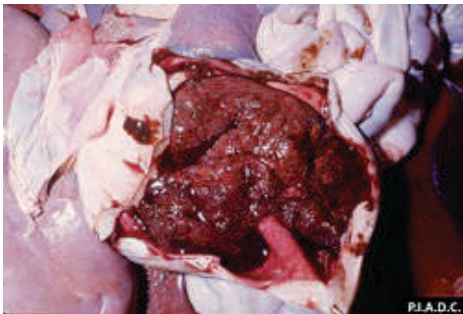


ASF clinical signs and post - mortem findings:-



A. Cortical petechial haemorrhages (bleeding) of the kidney.



B. The stomach is filled with clotted blood.



C. Skin reddening (hyperaemia) at the ear tips, abdomen and legs.



D. Foamy nasal discharge .

Sources of pictures

<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/disease-images.php?name=african-swine-fever&lang=en>

Any enquiries can be addressed to the nearest Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) in the district or you can directly contact the DVS headquarters at:

DVS headquarters
Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Sabah (DVS)
Aras 3, Blok B, Wisma Pertanian Sabah,
88999 Kota Kinabalu.

Tel.: 088-287400

Fax: 088-287421

Email: dvs@sabah.gov.my

DVS BEAUFORT
DVS KOTA KINABALU
DVS KUDAT
DVS KENINGAU
DVS SANDAKAN
DVS TAWAU

087-225612
088-251233
088-620202
087-332539
089-213912
089-713482



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)



Control of ASF Disease is Important
for the Pig Industry in Sabah, Malaysia.



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

1.0 What is ASF ?

ASF is a viral infection of pigs that is transmitted through the oro-nasal route after contact with excretions from infected pigs or through ingestion of pork or contaminated pork products.

In areas where vectors belonging to the soft tick *Ornithodoros* exist, transmission via these vectors can influence virus persistence.

ASF infection is difficult to eliminate once it becomes endemic in feral pigs and wild boar.

Humans are not susceptible to ASF infection.

2.0 Clinical signs of acute ASF

- 2.1 Fever of 40-42°C.
- 2.2 Lack of appetite.
- 2.3 Animals are weak, lying down and huddling.
- 2.4 Increased respiratory rate.
- 2.5 Mortality rates up to 100%.
- 2.6 Animals are usually in good body condition.

3.0 Clinical signs of subacute ASF

- 3.1 Same symptoms as acute form but usually less severe.
- 3.2 Abortion
- 3.3 Mortality rates range from 30 to 70%

3.0 Clinical signs of Chronic ASF

- 3.1 Loss of body weight.
- 3.2 Fever
- 3.3 Necrosis and ulcer of the skin
- 3.4 Low mortality rate and long disease (over 1 year)

ASF is endemic in Sardinia, most countries of sub-Saharan Africa, and some West African countries. The spread of ASF is through Russia, Belgium, the Caucasus, the Baltic states, Poland and China.

4.0 Prevention and Control of ASF by the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) in Sabah

4.1 Import Control

Import prohibition/restriction of pigs and pig products to Malaysia from China, Hungary, Belgium, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Moldova, South Africa, Zambia, Hong Kong, Macau, Mongolia, Japan, Vietnam and other countries with ASF outbreak.

4.2 Destruction of Pigs and Pig Products from Infected Countries.

Inspection at the airports and seaports involving passengers with hand carry baggage that may carry pig meats or pig products.

4.3 Active Surveillance

Active surveillance is conducted in the pig farms to know the status of ASF disease.

4.4 Vector Control

Farms need to carry out vector/tick control to control tick infestation which has the potential to become the vector for ASF disease.

4.5 Biosecurity

Practice of Good Animal Husbandry (GAHP) in every pig farm.

