



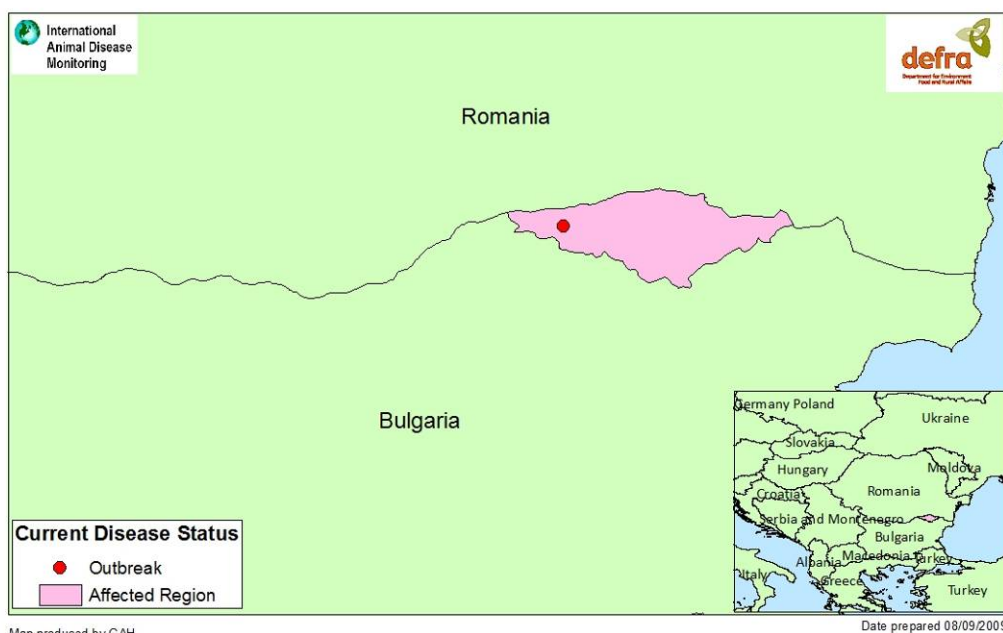
Classical Swine Fever in Wild Boar in Bulgaria

Note: Defra's Global Animal Health (GAH) monitors outbreaks of high impact diseases around the world.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is among those diseases of major concern.

1 Disease Report

Bulgaria has reported an outbreak of CSF in wild boar in Silistra Region. One boar was found dead and tested positive for disease. Estimated population of wild boar in this area is approximately 200.



Map produced by GAH

Date prepared 08/09/2009

Classical Swine Fever outbreak in wild boar in Bulgaria
September 2009

Actual Scale 1:1,900,000

0 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometers

The region where the boar was found very close to the border with Romania (less than 10 km). Disease control measures have been put in place.

2 Situation Assessment

The last reported outbreak of CSF from

Bulgaria was in backyard pigs in Kjustendil in May 2008. Bulgaria has implemented a wide-scale control programme for CSF in wild boar, feral and domestic pigs, including vaccination in wild boar and feral pigs and surveillance in domestic pigs since 2007 (European Commission, 2008). Surveillance has not identified any outbreaks in the last 12 months. There is currently no indication that CSF is present in domestic pig population in this area.

Previous CSF virus isolates from wild boar in Bulgaria have been identified as the 2.3 serotype. This serotype has also been found in wild boar in Slovakia, Hungary, Germany and France (CSF Reference Laboratory, 2009).

Currently, trade in live pigs and germplasm from Bulgaria is not permitted. According to TRACES, the EU trade notification system, there have been no recent consignments of live pigs or pig germplasm to the UK, as expected. Trade in pig meat is allowed subject to specified conditions (e.g. veterinary approval of holdings, holding freedom from disease for 12 months, location of holding outside a control or a protection zone). TRACES does not record consignments of animal products or meat.

3 Conclusions

On the basis of current information received, we currently consider that there would be a negligible risk of introduction of CSF into the UK, via legal imports of live pigs, pig germplasm or pig meat from Bulgaria.

We also consider that this latest event in Bulgaria does not alter the ongoing low risk of the introduction of CSF into the UK from affected areas in wider regions.

This report again highlights the need for pig keepers to remain alert to any clinical signs of disease in their pigs, promptly report any suspected cases and to maintain the ban on swill feeding.

We will continue to monitor and review the situation.

4 References

CSF Reference Laboratory (2009) CSF Virus Search – Bulgaria. <http://viro08.tiho-hannover.de/eg/csf/startCSF.cgi>
(Username required) Accessed 09/09/2009.

European Commission (2008) Commission Decision of 25 January 2008 approving the plans for 2008 for the eradication of classical swine fever and the emergency vaccination of those pigs against that disease in Bulgaria. Official Journal of the European Union L23/28 25/01/2008.

European Commission (2009) Classical Swine Fever co-financed eradication programme, Bulgaria. http://ec.europa.eu/food/committees/regulatory/scfcah/animal_health/presentations/csf_0102042009_bg.pdf
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