

Situation Update #6

18 June 2020

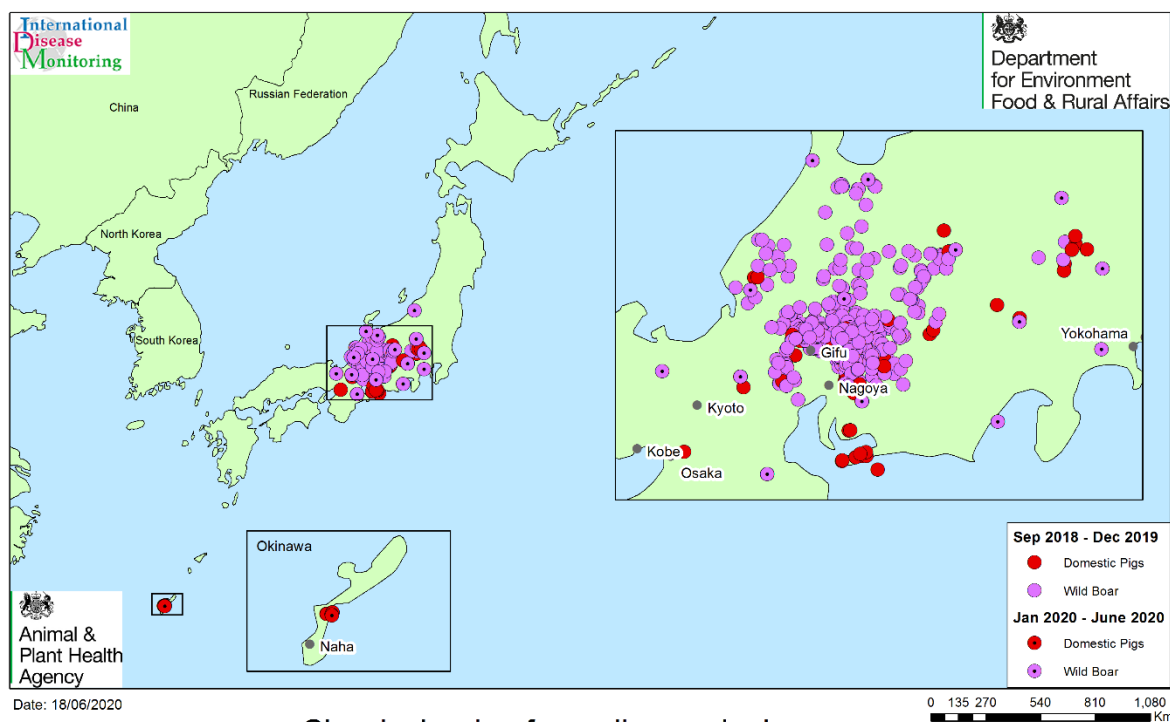
Ref: VITT/1200 CSF in domestic swine, Japan

Classical Swine Fever in domestic swine and wild boar in Japan

Disease Report

Since our last report on 21 January 2020, Japan has reported 697 cases of Classical swine fever (CSF) in wild boar and seven outbreaks of CSF in domestic swine (OIE, 2020). Excluding Osaka (which has not reported any cases since February 2019), all prefectures which have previously reported CSF have continued to do so.

Since our last report, Kanagawa, Kyoto and Niigata prefectures have reported CSF for the first time in wild boar. All seven reported outbreaks of CSF in domestic swine have been in the prefecture of Okinawa, which reported its first outbreaks in January.



Classical swine fever disease in Japan,
September 2018 - June 2020

Situation Assessment

With no reports since 1992, Japan was designated CSF-free by the OIE in 2007. Then, in September 2018, CSF reemerged in Gifu prefecture. Significant efforts were made to contain these outbreaks, including detection, culling and movement

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restrictions. As the disease continued to spread, the government utilised preventive vaccination in domestic swine. With high proportions of wild boar carcasses testing positive for CSFV, an intensive programme to capture and test (as well as the control of movements by increased fencing) was put into place. By the second half of 2019, the proportion of wild boar testing positive for the virus was approximately 10%. As further prefectures became affected, the Japanese government sanctioned the use of oral bait vaccinations (Norikazu Isoda et al, 2020), however a major problem in vaccination of wild boar is the mountainous terrain in this part of Japan. Some 85% of land in Japan is classed as mountainous and therefore very difficult to access in many areas.

OIE Summary of Wild Boar Surveillance (as of 18th May)

Prefecture	Number Tested (RT-PCR)	Number Positive
Aichi	1604	131
Fukui	593	60
*Gifu	3285	1199
Gunma	1061	25
Ishikawa	270	27
Kanagawa	291	1
Kyoto	145	1
Mie	1746	99
Nagano	755	208
Niigata	158	2
Saitama	823	85
Shiga	757	188
Shizuoka	1496	185
Toyama	266	53
Yamanashi	168	19

* Location of first outbreak in 2018

Following an outbreak in domestic pigs, a Movement Restriction Zone of 3km is placed around the affected farm, and a wider Shipment Restriction Zone (SRZ) of 10km. The SRZ is lifted once all results of the active surveillance programme are returned negative, and 17 days have passed since full implementation of all control measures (stamping out, disinfection etc.) The MRZ is lifted once all results of the

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active surveillance programme are returned negative and 28 days have passed since full implementation of all control measures.

In the prefecture of Okinawa, where its outbreaks have all been in domestic pigs, there have been no reported outbreaks since 15 March. This was at a farm in Urama City, and resulted in the deaths of 440 pigs (OIE, 2020). To date 170,000 pigs on Okinawa have been vaccinated. Given the relative isolation of Okinawa (approximately 640km from mainland Japan), and wild boar being an unlikely source for the virus (no CSF has been detected in wild boar carcasses), the prefectural government has conjectured that the source of the outbreaks were birds, food or animal feed (Animalpharm, 2020).

Japan is not approved for the importation of fresh or frozen pig meat into the EU.

Conclusions

Currently, we consider there to be a **very low** likelihood of introduction of CSF virus from any affected country to the UK via various risk pathways, and the outbreaks in Japan do not affect this risk level. We will continue to monitor the situation.

We continue to emphasise the importance of prompt reporting of suspect disease in pigs, and the implementation and maintenance of appropriate biosecurity measures, particularly considering the risk of disease spread by fomite transmission. We would like to highlight to all pig keepers, pig producers, smallholders and general public to ensure pigs are not fed catering waste, kitchen scraps or pork products, thereby observing the swill feeding ban. All pig keepers should remain vigilant and ensure that any visitors to their premises have not had any recent contact with pigs or pig premises in the affected regions.

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References

All disease reports are available from the OIE WAHIS database.

Animalpharm (2020)

<https://animalpharm.agribusinessintelligence.informa.com/AP017318/CSF-continues-to-be-found-in-Okinawa>

Norikazu Isoda, Kairi Baba, Satoshi Ito , Mitsugi Ito , Yoshihiro Sakoda and Kohei Makita (2020) Dynamics of Classical Swine Fever Spread in Wild Boar in 2018–2019, Pathogens (2020) (<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0817/9/2/119/pdf>)

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