

## Updated Outbreak Assessment #7

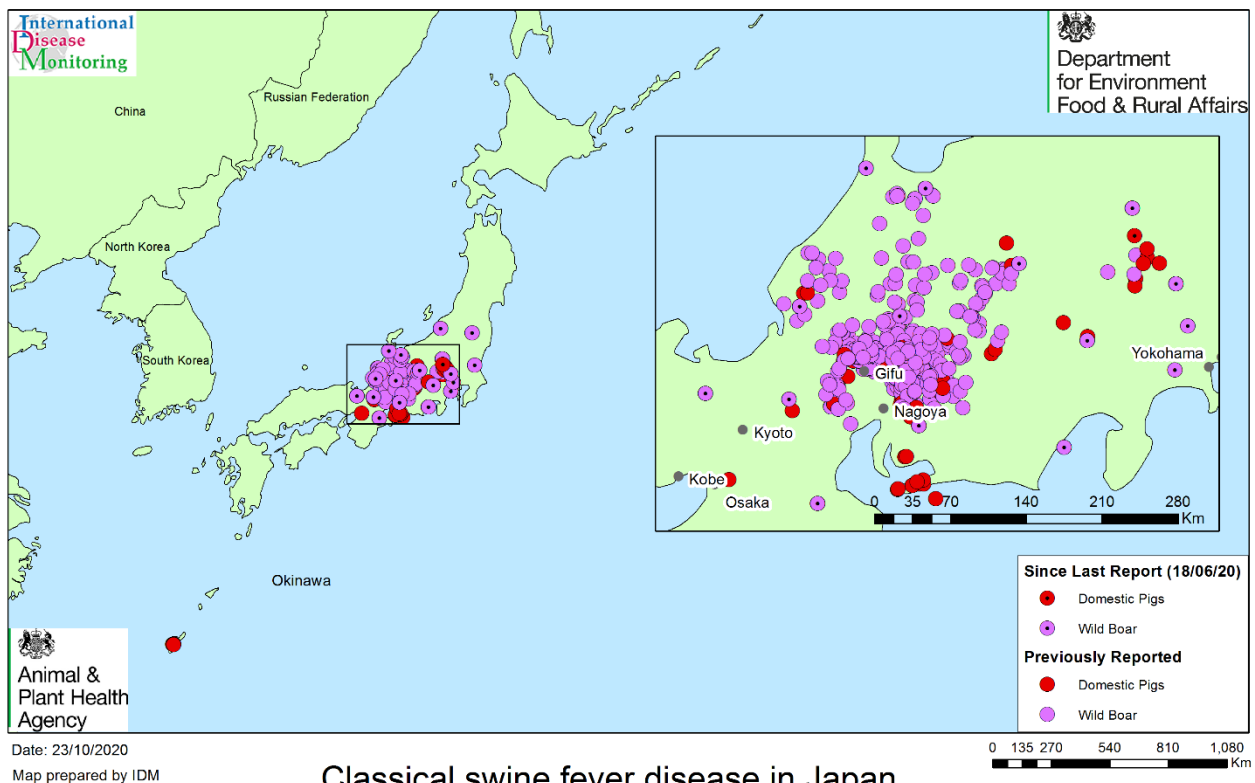
# Classical Swine Fever in domestic swine and wild boar in Japan

23 October 2020

Ref: VITT/1200 CSF in domestic swine, Japan

## Disease report

Since our last report on 18 June 2020, Japan has reported one outbreak of CSF in domestic swine in the prefecture of Gunma and 407 cases of Classical swine fever (CSF) in wild boar(OIE, 2020). Excluding Osaka and Okinawa, all prefectures which have previously reported CSF in wild boar have continued to do so and Ibaraki prefecture has reported CSF for the first time in wild boar.



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

## Situation assessment

Since our last update in June, there has been one new outbreak of CSF on a farm of 5,390 pigs, in Takasaki City in the Gunma prefecture, reported on 28 September (OIE, 2020). Three weaned piglets tested positive by RT-PCR after the owner reported increased mortality and diarrhoea in the herd. The piglets were covered by the CSF vaccination programme and should have been vaccinated around the time they lost their maternally acquired antibodies, but vaccination was reportedly delayed due to the diarrhoea (Pork Business, 2020).

All remaining pigs at the affected premises have been culled and the premises is undergoing thorough cleansing and disinfection. This is the first reported outbreak in domestic pigs in Japan since those on Okinawa in March 2020, and the first outbreak reported on the main island of Honshu this year.

The government in Japan has taken a number of measures to limit the spread of CSF between domestic pig populations, including:

In October 2019, Japan began to allow vaccination in domestic pigs in 26 designated prefectures.

Restriction zones are put in place 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 active surveillance programme are returned negative and 28 days have passed since full implementation of all control measures.

An intensive programme to capture and test wild boar (as well as the control of movements by increased fencing) was put into place.

Oral bait vaccines were used in 2019 to try and reduce spread among wild boar populations. The first batch was disseminated twice between March and May 2019 in Aichi and Gifu, and the second between July and September 2019, including an additional seven prefectures (Mie, Fukui, Nagano, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, and Shiga) (Norikazu Isoda et al, 2020). A major difficulty in the 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.

Despite these measures, wild boar continue to test CSF positive across Japan (see table) and outbreaks in domestic pig populations have continued for two years since the initial outbreak, in Gifu province, in September 2018 (82 outbreaks in domestic pigs on farms in

total). As such, Japan lost its OIE status as CSF free on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2020 (Pig Progress, 2020, OIE 2020b).

**OIE Summary of Wild Boar Surveillance (as of 24th September)**

<b>Prefecture</b>	<b>Number Tested (RT-PCR)</b>	<b>Number Positive</b>	<b>Percent testing positive (%)</b>
Aichi	2111	137	6.49
Fukui	981	90	9.17
Fukushima	53	5	9.43
*Gifu	4327	1204	27.83
Gunma	1482	50	3.37
Ibaraki	829	1	0.12
Ishikawa	425	39	9.18
Kanagawa	465	2	0.43
Kyoto	188	4	2.13
Mie	2824	205	7.26
Nagano	947	242	25.55
Niigata	218	10	4.59
Saitama	958	108	11.27
Shiga	982	221	22.51
Shizuoka	2240	240	10.71
Tokyo	106	5	4.72
Toyama	428	76	17.76
Yamanashi	246	45	18.29

\* Location of first outbreak in domestic pigs in 2018

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

## Conclusion

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.

## Authors

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## References

All disease reports are available from the OIE WAHIS database.

Pork Business (2020)

<https://www.porkbusiness.com/article/japan-confirms-outbreak-classical-swine-fever-gunma-pig-farm>

Pig Progress (2020)

<https://www.pigprogress.net/Health/Articles/2020/10/CSF-Japan-Outbreaks-flare-up-disease-free-status-lost-659429E/>

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>)

OIE (2020b). <https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/classical-swine-fever/list-of-csf-free-member-countries/>

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Animal and Plant Health Agency  
Advice Services - International Disease Monitoring



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