

The Strategy of Classical Swine Fever Control and Surveillance in Taiwan

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>>> Outline

- **■** General Aspects of Taiwan
- **■** Control Policy
- Vaccination and Surveillance
- Prevention and Case Control
- **■** Biosecurity Improvements
- **■** Conclusion



General Aspects of Taiwan



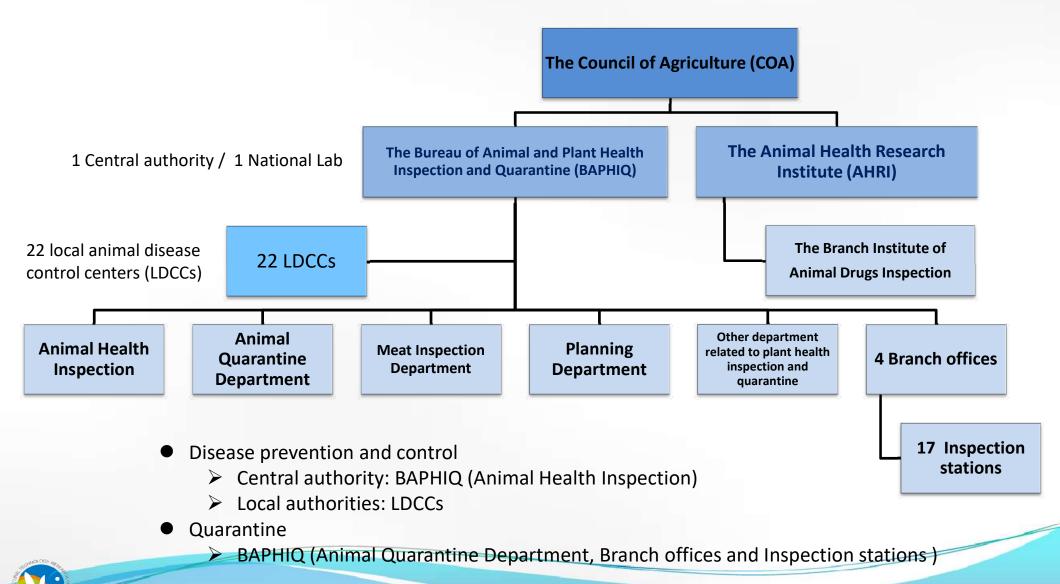
General Aspects (1/3)

➤ Livestock population in 2017

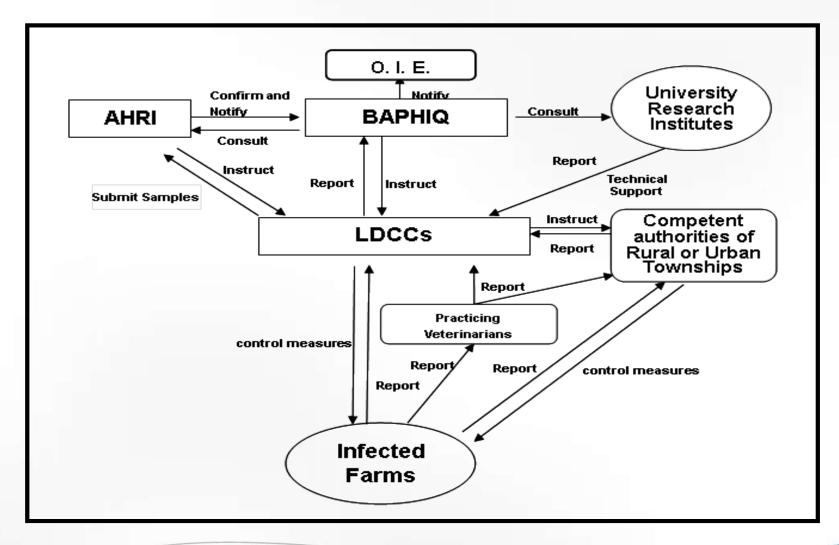
Species	Farms	Heads	Value (million USD)
Pig	7,407	5,432,676	2,380
Cattle	1,957	146,073	81.2
Goat	1,934	151,784	33.1



General Aspects (2/3)



General Aspects (3/3)

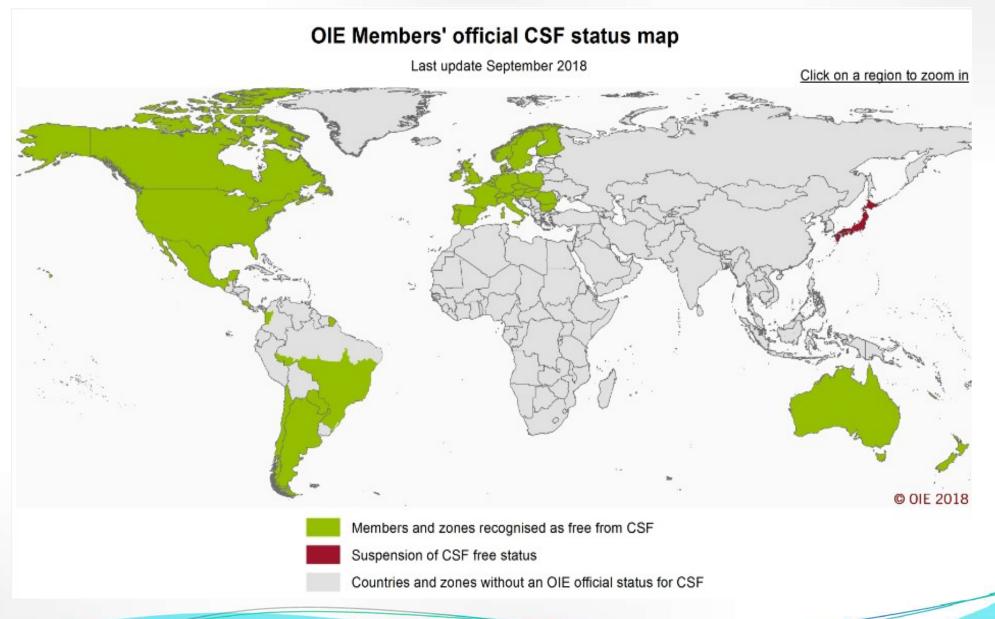




The organizational chart of the official veterinary services and the chain of command

■ Control Policy







CSF Status in Taiwan

No case was reported and detected since 2007.

Viral case: ELISA(+), Ag RT-PCR (+) or V I(+)

Classical Swine Fever is also called Hog Cholera

The main source of infection is the PIG, either live animal contact or uncooked pig products



CSF Control Policy (1/2)

Regulations

- ✓ Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Disease
- ✓ Regulations on management of compulsory vaccination for HC and FMD Elimination
- ✓ Regulations on Cleaning and Disinfection of Animal Transportation Vehicles and Cages



CSF Control Policy (2/2)

- Vaccination
- Surveillance
- Preventive measures
- Case control



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Vaccination



Vaccination (1/2)

Strengthening vaccination

All pig in farm shall be vaccinated with CSF vaccine

MLV vaccines available

Lapinized vaccines

Cell culture vaccines

sub-unit vaccines
DIVA strategy
E2 Vaccine and
Erns ELISA



Vaccination (2/2)

Penalty:

- The owner or keeper will be fined by NTD 30,000-150,000
 (USD 1,000-5,000) when
 - violation of compulsory vaccination, or
 - all tested animals with titers of CSF SN antibodies ≤4
- The owner or keeper shall make a booster to animals kept in the farm when
 - titers of CSF SN antibodies from tested animals are all ≤4
- The boosted herd will be re-tested after 3-5 weeks to ensure herd level protection



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CSF Surveillance



Surveillance

Active surveillance

- ELISA
 - evaluating the efficacy of vaccination
- SN titer
 - The testing results link to the corresponding penalty



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Prevention & Case control



Prevention Measures

- Application of biosecurity principles at the farm level
 - On and off farm control
 - Personal and vehicle biosecurity
 - Routine cleaning and disinfection
 - Selective purchasing and quarantine
 - Self monitoring and reporting the suspect case





>>> Daily cleaning and disinfection in pig farm













Case Control

- Movement restriction on the infected farm
- Culling of clinically infected animals and their pen mates (exposed animals)
- Disposal of carcasses
- Vaccination of healthy animals within the infected farm to improve the herd level protection.
- Surveillance on surrounding animal farms within
 3 km radius area around the infected farm.



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BiosecurityImprovements



Biosecurity improvements

- Application of vehicles control, transportation vehicle and establishment disinfection at auction markets and slaughterhouses
 - Supervised by LDCCs and veterinary meat inspectors







Awareness program and education on farmers and stakeholders

>>> Pig truck cleaning at the slaughterhouse before leaving 23









Conclusion



Conclusion

- Need to improve vaccination coverage.
- Implementing active surveillance and monitoring the efficacy of vaccination are important.
- Emphasize of on-farm biosecurity and measures are needed to minimize the risk of CSF virus circulation.



Thank you for your attention!

