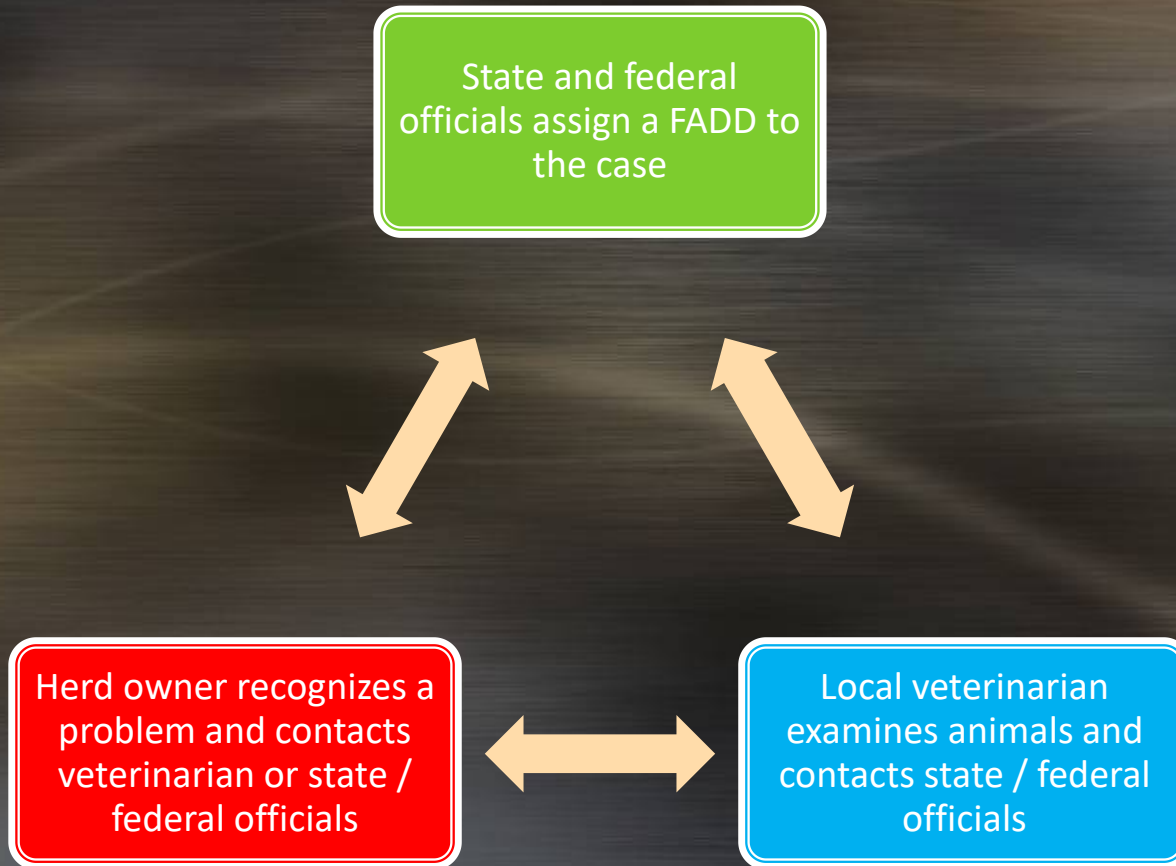


Illinois Swine Day 2019

What happens if ASF is found in Illinois?

How Are FAD Investigations Started?



FAD Investigation Process

- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) contacts referring veterinarian and herd owner
 - Initiated within 8 hours of notification
- FADD completes a site visit within 24 hours of notification
 - May be accompanied by herd veterinarian
 - Affected animals are examined
 - Appropriate samples are collected and packaged for shipment
 - Assessment is made as to the likelihood of an FAD

FAD Investigation Process

- Samples are assigned a diagnostic priority
 - Priority 1: high likelihood of a FAD
 - Priority 2: moderate chance of FAD
 - Priority 3: unlikely to be FAD
 - Priority A: prioritized for business continuity
- Herd owner is instructed to hold all animals until testing is complete
 - In some cases, a formal quarantine is placed on the animals
 - Appropriate biosecurity measures are discussed with the herd owner

FAD Investigation Process

- Split samples are shipped to the designated laboratory
 - FADDL (Plum Island)
 - NAHLN (University of Illinois)
- Turnaround time for results is typically 48 hours
- Neighboring producers are only contacted in cases of high probability of disease
- Approximately 15-20 FAD investigations are conducted annually in Illinois

What if there is a positive?

- Positive Result Reported to SAHO and AVIC
 - Results will be ran up the chain and conference calls initiated with other SAHO's, federal and industry partners
- Targeted messaging
- Activation of State-Federal Incident Management Team
- Activation of Illinois Emergency Management Agency State Emergency Operations Center

Stop Movement

- Illinois will most likely adhere to a USDA national stop movement if African Swine Fever is detected in the United States
 - Minimum of 72 hours is being planned
 - Allow State and National officials to determine extent of disease and contact at risk premises
 - No movement will be allowed, even within network
 - Producers need to plan ahead to determine how they can accommodate a temporary stop movement

Control

- Infected premises
 - Premises with presumptive or confirmed positive case based on laboratory results, compatible clinical signs, ASF case definition and international standards
 - Found in the infected zone only
- Contact Premises
 - Premises with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to ASF, directly or indirectly

Control

- Network

- Premises that are designated as infected or contact premises with their respective control areas and surveillance zones
- Epidemiological link to an infected premises, including company networks, exposure to potentially contaminated animals, animal products, transport conveyances, swine concentration points, fomites or people

Control

- Suspect premises
 - Under investigation; presence of susceptible animals that have been reported to have clinical signs that are consistent with ASF
- At-Risk premises
 - A premises that has susceptible animals, no clinical signs of ASF
 - Found in infected and buffer zones

Control

- Monitored premises
 - An at-risk premises that has objectively demonstrated it is not an infected, contact or suspect premises
 - Found in infected and buffer zones
- Free Premises
 - Premises outside of a control area that is not a contact or suspect premises



Control

- Control area= infected zone + buffer zone
 - 10 km (6.2 mile) radius
 - May change/expand based on type and number of premises that are infected
 - Infected Zone
 - Zone that surrounds an infected premises or contact premises
 - Buffer Zone
 - Zone that surrounds an infected zone
- Surveillance zone
 - The zone outside and along the border of a control area



Infected Zone



Buffer Zone



Surveillance Zone



+



=

Control Area



+



= Free Area



Illinois
Department of
Agriculture

Bureau of Animal Health and Welfare

What if I'm in the control area?

- Quarantine
- Need to demonstrate freedom of disease to able to move pigs/products
 - Movements will have to be permitted
- Passive surveillance will transition to active
 - Passive surveillance will be intensified throughout the country in the event of disease detection
 - Monitoring of specific morbidity and mortality levels
 - Monitoring of clinic signs, production parameters, etc.
 - A investigation will be initiated in herds which indicate possible disease presence

What if I'm in the control area?

- Active surveillance
 - Used to demonstrate no presence of disease (ASF)
 - Will be both pre-movement active surveillance and active outbreak surveillance
 - Premovement samples may count towards the active outbreak surveillance
 - Currently spleen, tonsil, lymph node and whole blood are the approved samples
 - Oral fluids not validated at this time!
 - Frequency of collection will be determined based on premises classification and reason for collection
 - USDA and state guidance

What if I'm in the control area?

- Permitted movement
 - Important for continuity of business
 - Will include swine and swine products (i.e. embryos and semen)
 - May even include feed and/or equipment in some cases
 - Will only be required for movement into, out of, or within the control area
 - Interstate movements will need to be approved by both the import and export state
 - States may have different requirements

What if I'm in the control area?

- Permitted movement continued
 - Illinois plans on using EMRS for permits
 - Companies will be able to generate a permit through EMRS Permit Gateway
 - Will go to SAHO for review and approval
 - If going out of state, will then be sent on for their review and approval or denial
 - Smaller producers will be able to call office or go online

What if I'm in the surveillance zone?

- Free premises in the surveillance zone will be required to test as well
 - Numbers will be determined based on state and federal guidance based on operation size and type
 - Active outbreak surveillance (not pre-movement)
 - Will participate in quarantine release testing

When will I be released from quarantine?

- Once no new cases are detected in control area or surveillance zone, quarantine release testing will begin for those areas
 - Minimum of 60 days from first case diagnosed
 - Will require testing of control area every 15 days for a 30 day (i.e. day 1, 15, and 30)
 - Sampling will be targeted
 - USDA and state guidance to determine exact method and numbers

QUESTIONS?