

PROTECT YOUR HERD

Because No Vaccine or Treatment Currently Exists for ASF, it is Imperative that Producers Work with Their Veterinarian to Take Measures to Prevent ASF Infections in Their Herds.

- Never allow human food brought onsite to enter animal areas. International food products pose an increased risk and should not be allowed on the farm.
- Do not feed improperly cooked garbage to pigs.
- Adhere to strict biosecurity measures, especially after international travel.
- Employees should shower or wash hands and arms before coming in contact with animals. Wear site-specific clothing or coveralls and boots.
- Prevent direct contact between animals in your herd and feral swine.
- Isolate all animals entering or re-entering the herd.
- Wash, disinfect and allow equipment to dry before bringing onsite.

If You Suspect a Foreign Animal Disease:

Contact your veterinarian or State or Federal Animal Health Official to report your concerns. Contact information can be obtained by calling (866) 536-7593. You can also call the USDA APHIS Veterinary Services National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management at (800) 940-6524 (24 hours) for assistance. More information on ASF is available at www.cfsph.iastate.edu.



United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Animal and Plant Health
Inspection Service
Veterinary Services
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737
aphis.usda.gov



American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV)
830 26th Street
Perry, IA 50220
515-465-5255
aasv.org



National Pork Board
PO Box 9114
Des Moines, IA 50306
800-456-7675
pork.org



Center for Food Security and Public Health
College of Veterinary Medicine
Iowa State University
Ames, IA 50011
515-294-7189
www.cfsph.iastate.edu

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

A THREAT TO THE U.S. PORK INDUSTRY



WHY IS ASF ON THE MOVE?

With the exception of sporadic outbreaks, ASF had been confined to Italy and countries in Africa. However, since 2007, ASF has been spreading into the Caucasus followed by Russia in 2009. ASF now poses a threat to swine in the European Union and beyond.

Possible Routes for ASF Transmission:

- Feeding infected pork products from international flights or ships
- Illegal animal movements
- Feral swine
- Garbage feeding
- Improper disposal of infected carcasses
- (Biting soft ticks have been identified as a less frequent route of transmission.)

What Clinical Signs Might You See With an ASF Infection?

- High death loss
- Fever
- Red, blotchy, or dark colored skin
- Piling, reluctance to move
- Off-feed
- Diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain
- Rapid breathing
- Abortions

If you observe any of these clinical signs, contact your veterinarian.

