

2024

Annual Report on Animal Infectious Disease Surveillance in 2024

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Preface

To support the stability and development of Japan's livestock industry, it is essential to protect animal health and ensure a continuous supply of safe livestock products. In addition, in promoting international development, including exports, it is of utmost importance to prevent the occurrence of livestock infectious diseases and their incursion. In Japan, efforts to control and eradicate serious livestock infectious diseases, including foot-and-mouth disease, classical swine fever, and highly pathogenic avian influenza, have been carried out through close collaboration among producers, related industries, and the government.

Regarding highly pathogenic avian influenza, consecutive outbreaks occurred across a wide area during the winter season of 2024, with 51 cases confirmed in 14 prefectures. Outbreaks have also been observed during the winter season of 2025, and in each region, efforts are being made to ensure early reporting and the thorough implementation of appropriate disease control measures. As for classical swine fever, while the number of outbreaks has decreased through vaccination and other measures, the epidemic continues. Therefore, in order for all relevant stakeholders to work together to address the disease, a Classical Swine Fever Eradication Roadmap outlining the pathway toward disease elimination was formulated in June 2025. In addition, in November 2024, lumpy skin disease was reported for the first time in Japan, and coordination among relevant stakeholders was strengthened, and diagnostic and testing capacity was rapidly established.

Meanwhile, outbreaks of transboundary animal diseases that have not occurred in Japan, such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever, continue to occur and spread across Asia and Europe. Regarding African swine fever, an outbreak was confirmed in Taiwan in October 2025, making Japan the only disease-free country in Asia. In recent years, with the increase in foreign visitors and foreign residents in Japan, the risk of these diseases being introduced into the country has also increased. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen border control measures while maintaining a high level of vigilance and surveillance within Japan. Border control measures to prevent disease incursion are being further enhanced through animal quarantine at international airports and postal facilities, as well as emergency investigations of illegally imported livestock products at foreign food stores within Japan.

In light of this situation, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries formulates an annual surveillance plan to monitor the incursion and occurrence of important livestock infectious diseases and conducts livestock disease surveillance in cooperation with prefectural governments. This Annual Report on Livestock Infectious Disease Surveillance aims to provide readers in Japan and abroad with a comprehensive overview of the current situation of livestock infectious diseases in Japan, including information on the occurrence of monitored diseases, surveillance results, and recent topics. We hope that this report will be utilized by all those involved in livestock health.

Masatsugu Okita, Director, Animal Health Division, Consumer Affairs and Safety Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Terms of Use

In principle, this document summarizes livestock infectious disease surveillance and other activities conducted in the fiscal year 2024 (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025). Since some disease outbreaks and surveillance results are required to be reported on a fiscal year basis, while others are required to be reported on a calendar year basis, the charts, including figures and tables in this report, are aggregated based on either the fiscal year or the calendar year, depending on the item. Please note that charts aggregated on a calendar year basis are marked with "Year," and those aggregated on a fiscal year basis are marked with "Fiscal Year." Please also check the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) website for the latest information on disease outbreaks. The URLs and QR codes of the websites mentioned in this document are current as of the publication of this report and may be changed or deleted in the future.





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Occurrence of Lumpy Skin Disease in Japan

On November 6, 2024, the first outbreak of lumpy skin disease (LSD) in Japan was confirmed at a dairy cattle farm in Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture. Subsequently, additional cases were confirmed at 19 farms in Fukuoka Prefecture and 3 farms in Kumamoto Prefecture.

Overview of Lumpy Skin Disease

LSD is an infectious disease of cattle and water buffalo caused by the lumpy skin disease virus, which belongs to the genus *Capripoxvirus* of the family *Poxviridae*. The term "lumpy" refers to the characteristic nodular skin lesions, as affected animals typically develop numerous skin nodules (Chart S1-1). Clinical signs may include fever, loss of appetite, and decreased milk production; however, mortality is rare, and skin lesions generally resolve over time.

The primary route of transmission is via blood-feeding insects, such as stable flies and horseflies, which act as mechanical vectors of the virus. Transmission may also occur by direct contact with infected animals or indirectly through virus-contaminated feed, water, equipment, or other fomites.

Chart S1-1 Cutaneous lesions in cattle infected with LSD



Global Situation and Occurrence in Japan

LSD was first reported in Africa in the 1920s and remained confined to the African continent for many decades. Since the 2010s, however, the disease has spread to the Middle East, and around 2015 it further expanded into Eastern Europe via Turkey. Subsequently, outbreaks were confirmed in countries such as China and India in 2019, leading to rapid spread throughout the Asian region. In October 2023, the first outbreak was confirmed in the Republic of Korea.

In light of the increased risk of incursion into Japan following outbreaks in neighboring countries, MAFF established the Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Lumpy Skin Disease in January 2024. In addition, in July 2024, 200,000 doses of vaccine for emergency use were imported and stockpiled.

Under these circumstances, the first domestic case of LSD was confirmed on November 6, 2024, at a dairy farm in Fukuoka Prefecture. Thereafter, additional infected cattle were successively detected in Fukuoka Prefecture from November to December 2024, and cases were also confirmed in Kumamoto Prefecture. By the time of the final outbreak at the end of 2024, a total of

22 farms were affected, including 19 farms in Fukuoka Prefecture and 3 farms in Kumamoto Prefecture (Chart S1-2).

At affected farms, control measures were implemented in accordance with the Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Lumpy Skin Disease, including the isolation of affected animals and restrictions on shipments to slaughterhouses, to prevent further spread of the virus. Furthermore, in Fukuoka Prefecture, vaccination was initiated on November 21, 2024, targeting farms within a 20-kilometer radius of affected premises. Vaccination was carried out with the cooperation of surrounding farmers. The series of outbreaks was brought to an end on December 26, 2024.

Chart S1-2 Status of LSD occurrence in Japan

	Location	Date	Production type
1	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-06	Dairy cattle
2	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-06	Dairy cattle
3	Kikuchi Area, Kumamoto Prefecture	2024-11-09	Dairy cattle
4	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-10	Dairy and beef cattle
5	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-13	Dairy cattle
6	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-13	Dairy cattle
7	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-13	Dairy cattle
8	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-13	Dairy cattle
9	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-14	Dairy cattle
10	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-25	Dairy cattle
11	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-27	Beef cattle
12	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-28	Dairy cattle
13	Nakagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-29	Dairy cattle
14	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-11-30	Dairy cattle
15	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-12-03	Dairy cattle
16	Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-12-03	Dairy cattle
17	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-12-05	Dairy cattle
18	Asakura City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-12-05	Dairy cattle
19	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-12-06	Dairy cattle
20	Kikuchi Area, Kumamoto Prefecture	2024-12-08	Dairy and beef cattle
21	Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture	2024-12-18	Beef cattle
22	Kikuchi Area, Kumamoto Prefecture	2024-12-26	Beef cattle

Key Points of Disease Control Measures

For livestock farmers, it is essential to conduct daily health monitoring of cattle and to promptly report any suspicious symptoms, such as skin lesions, to the local livestock hygiene service center.

As transmission via blood-feeding insects is the primary route of infection, measures to control these insects are also critically important. Among blood-feeding insects, stable flies are considered the most significant vector of concern, as they feed during the daytime and both male and female flies engage in blood-feeding behavior. The risk of transmission increases in spring, when temperatures rise and adult insects become more active. Therefore, implementing larval control measures during the winter season is effective in reducing adult insect populations.

In view of the increasing risk of domestic incursion and the need for rapid response in the event of an outbreak, it was determined that more stringent disease control measures were necessary. Accordingly, on July 28, 2025, a Cabinet Order was enacted and came into force, enabling the application of control measures equivalent to those for legally designated infectious diseases, including culling orders, for infected cattle (affected animals) and cattle showing clinical signs (suspected cases). This legal framework has made it possible to establish more effective control measures, such as mandatory vaccination, in preparation for potential future outbreaks.

Chart S1-3 Stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*)

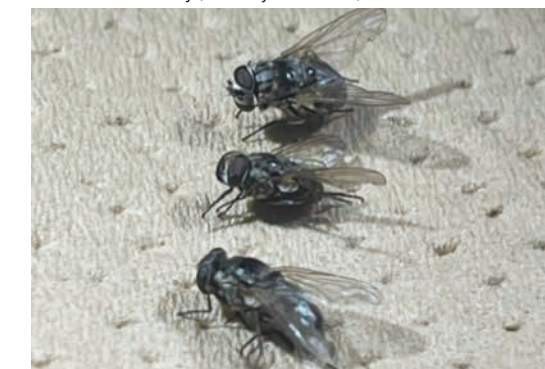


Photo courtesy of Ryusuke Fujita, Kyushu University

Analysis of Whole-Genome Sequence Data of Circulating Classical Swine Fever Virus Strains

Classical swine fever (CSF) is a highly contagious infectious disease affecting domestic pigs and wild boars, caused by the classical swine fever virus (CSFV). In Japan, CSF re-emerged in 2018, and the virus is now widely circulating.

Control Measures for Classical Swine Fever

Vaccination is mandated as a preventive measure against CSF on pig farms. However, because vaccination cannot be administered to newborn piglets, sporadic outbreaks continue to occur in areas where CSFV infection persists among wild boar populations. Therefore, understanding how CSFV circulates among wild

boars is essential for disease prevention and for developing future strategies toward eradication.

For all confirmed outbreak farms, diagnostic samples such as blood were collected from domestic pigs and tested for CSFV. Samples that tested positive were forwarded to the Exotic Disease Group, Division of Transboundary Animal Disease Research, National Institute of Animal Health, NARO, located in Kodaira City, Tokyo, where whole-genome sequence data of CSFV (approximately 12,000 base pairs) were generated using next-generation sequencing.

In addition, among wild boars that tested positive as a result of surveillance conducted by prefectural governments, blood and tissue samples were collected by

the prefectures, and whole-genome sequence data were similarly generated for a subset of these specimens.

Inference of Transmission Routes Based on Whole-genome Sequence Data

As CSFV accumulates point mutations over time while circulating among pig and wild boar populations, identifying virus strains that share specific nucleotide substitutions enables the inference of ancestor-descendant relationships. By comparing whole-genome sequence data obtained from CSFV strains detected in

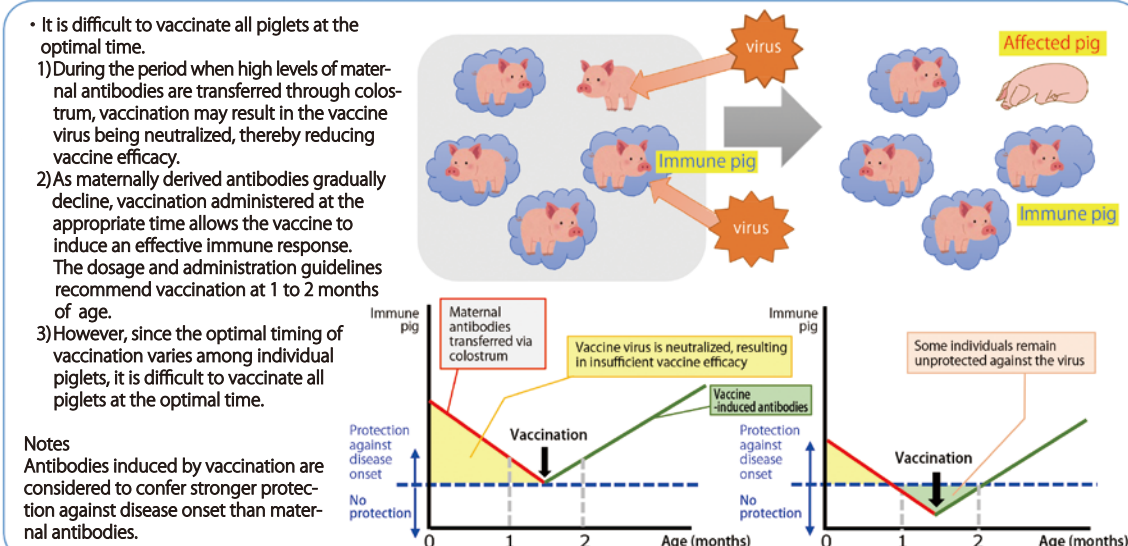
domestic pigs and wild boars, virus strains were grouped according to shared single-nucleotide variants (SNVs), and putative ancestral strains were identified.

For each virus strain, the geographic distance to the nearest inferred ancestral strain was calculated and defined as the transmission distance. Based on the empirical distribution of these transmission distances, transmission events exceeding the 99th percentile were classified as long-distance transmission events and visualized on a map.

Chart S2-1 Vaccination against CSF

Importance of Proper Biosecurity Management on Pig Farms Even with CSF Vaccination

- Vaccination does not result in all pigs acquiring immunity, and not all piglets are vaccinated at the optimal timing. Therefore, even in vaccinated herds, pigs that have not acquired immunity remain, meaning that infection cannot be completely prevented.
- Vaccination reduces clinical signs but does not completely prevent infection with the virus. Accordingly, thorough biosecurity management on pig farms is essential to prevent virus introduction.
- If biosecurity management on pig farms is inadequate, infection cannot be prevented even with vaccination.
- The timing of vaccination should be determined in consideration of factors such as ensuring adequate immunity and completing the vaccination series prior to the post-weaning period, which is considered a high-risk period for infection.



Results of the Analysis

Whole-genome sequence data from 100 CSFV strains derived from outbreak farms (corresponding to outbreaks up to the 92nd case detected by May 2024) and from 585 CSFV strains derived from wild boars collected by July 2024 were analyzed. As a result, six transmission routes were identified as long-distance transmission events (Chart S2-3).

Among these, transmission to Okinawa Prefecture (Route B) was considered to have resulted from the illegal use of food waste containing insufficiently heated meat products as pig feed. Although the use of food waste containing meat products as feed is subject to mandatory heating requirements, MAFF issued notifications emphasizing strict compliance with these regulations in response to this case.

In contrast, long-distance transmission events involving wild boars (Routes C, D, and E) were unlikely to have occurred through natural movement or direct contact alone, given the observed distances and the absence of intermediate detections. These events were therefore considered most plausibly associated with anthropogenic activities, such as the movement of people or vehicles through infected habitats. Accordingly, MAFF has raised awareness of proper implementation of thorough cleaning and disinfection of vehicle tires, footwear, and other items when entering or leaving forested areas inhabited by wild boars.

To prevent further spread of CSF and to achieve early eradication, it is considered essential to continue monitoring long-distance transmission events and implementing measures to prevent such transmission.

Chart S2-3 Long-distance transmission events identified by whole-genome sequence analysis of CSF. Transmission events are labeled A–F in chronological order of occurrence.

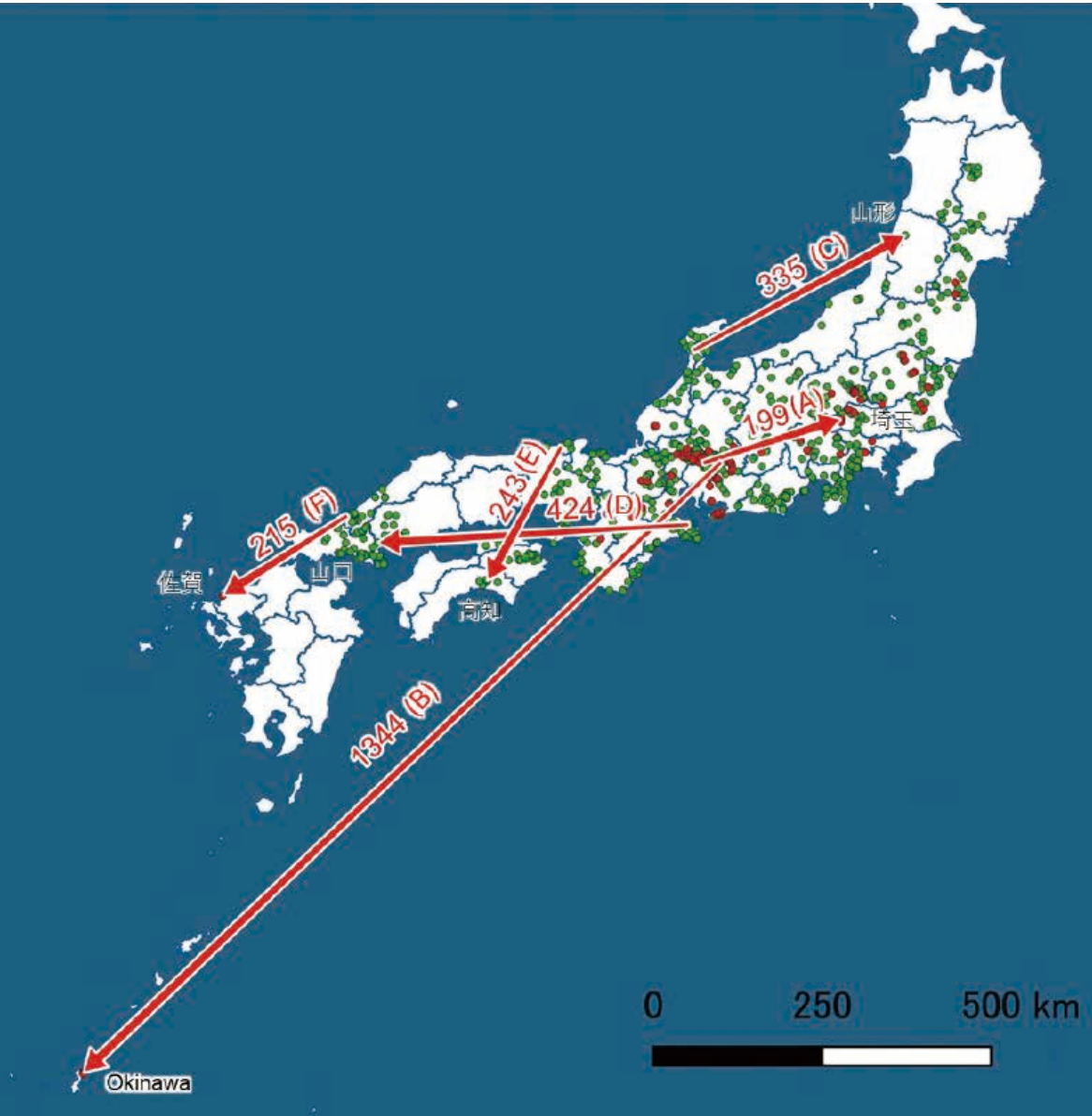


Chart S2-2 Posters for awareness campaign

狩猟者のみなさまへ
～豚熱対策のお願い～

・イノシシで豚熱（旧称：豚コレラ）が発生すると、**その地域のイノシシ肉の利用が制限される可能性**があるなど、**狩猟にも大きな影響**があります。
・イノシシで豚熱の感染が「ない地域では**清浄性維持**」・「ある地域では**早期の清浄化**」のために！
・皆さん一人一人の、洗浄・消毒対応が重要です！！

ウイルスがいる場所

- 豚熱感染イノシシが確認された地域は特に注意が必要です。
- 感染したイノシシは糞便などにウイルスを排出し、環境中（土壌、植物など）を汚染します。
- 環境中にウイルスがいる山に入ると、靴、車両のタイヤ、猟具等に付着して豚熱ウイルスを拡散させるおそれがあります。

感染を広げないために必要な行動

いつ、何をすればいいの？

- 狩猟した後、大きく移動する際に「**洗浄・消毒**」を実施。（具体的には、別の山へ移動するとき、山を降りるとき、移動途中でコンビニなどに立ち寄るときなど。）
- 自家消費用の解体時には、**使い捨て手袋、衛生的な着衣**（レインコート、防護服等）を使用。※レインコートは使い捨て又は洗浄・消毒。
- 解体後の内臓等は、**放置せず二重に袋につつま衛生的に処理**するか、やむを得ない場合は消毒等を適切に行い、公衆衛生の確保等に十分に配慮した上で適切に埋置する。
- 豚熱感染確認区域から、自家消費用を含む肉等を持ち出さない。 ※「豚熱感染確認区域におけるジビエ利用の手引き」に従ってジビエ利用の場合は除く。
- 自宅に帰ってから特に念入りに「**洗浄・消毒**」を実施。次の猟場にウイルスを持ち込まない。
- 清浄地域と非清浄地域の県境をまたぐ狩猟を自粛。

消毒のポイント（場所、ものなど）

埋置場所、捕獲個体、猟具、銃具、靴、手箱、車両、ハンドル、座席、足下、タイヤ、履物

洗浄・消毒の方法

- **靴の裏、タイヤ周り**
→ブラシ・水などで土などの汚れを落とし、消毒する。
（ウイルスは肉や血液だけではなく、糞尿、唾液等が混じっている土などにも含まれている可能性があります。靴裏やタイヤの溝の土などをブラシ等を使いながら逆性石けん液などで洗い流し、確実に洗浄・消毒します。）
- **銃具（ナイフなど）**
→ブラシ・水などで血液などの汚れを落とし、消毒する。
- **消毒方法**
→アルコールスプレーや逆性石けん液等を噴霧器、じょうろ等にかけて行います。手指や衣服、猟具・ナイフなどで消毒薬のこみや薬の残存が気になる場合はアルコールで。 ※消毒薬は、薬局・ドラッグストア等で販売されています。

※事業等で、高リスクな場所を複数訪問する場合等での衛生対策は自治体担当部署の指示に従ってください。
※死亡イノシシ発見時は、接触を避け、自治体で検査等を行う可能性があることから、各自治体へ連絡してください。

令和4年8月
農林水産省 消費・安全部 動物衛生課 農林水産省 農林政策部 農林政策課 農林政策課 農林政策課
環境省 自然環境局 野生生物課 自然環境局 野生生物課 自然環境局 野生生物課

豚熱ウイルスの拡散防止にご協力をお願いします！

STOP! 豚熱

豚熱ってどんな病気？

豚熱はウイルスによる豚・いのししの病気です、人へは感染しません。豚熱は感染力が高いため、養豚農場で豚熱の感染が確認された場合、他の養豚農場への拡散を防ぐため、発生農場の豚を処分することが家畜伝染病予防法で規定されています。

養豚農場の豚への感染を防ぐためには野生いのししと豚との接点を断つとともに、野生いのししにおける豚熱ウイルスの拡散防止が重要です。

豚熱対策には山へ入る皆様のご協力が必要不可欠です！

対策①
靴の泥は山で落とそう
感染いのししの生息する地域の土等にはウイルスが含まれている可能性があります。

対策②
ゴミは持ち帰りましょう
ゴミによりいのししが誘引され、ウイルス拡散リスクが上がります。

対策③
家畜がいる施設には近づかないようにしましょう

対策④
いのししの死体を見つけたら管轄の自治体に連絡しよう
感染した野生いのししの死体は感染源となります。

豚熱対策にご協力をお願いします。

農林水産省 消費・安全局動物衛生課

