In response to the spread of infection in wild boars, 19 prefectures were newly added to the recommended area for the application of oral vaccine in FY2021. Approximately 1.53 million doses of oral vaccine were distributed in 28 prefectures until the end of FY2021. In addition, to reduce the density of wild boars and prevent the spread of the disease, enhanced trapping of wild boars has been implemented in areas where infection has been confirmed.

## Outbreak features and measures applied

The epidemiological investigation conducted following outbreaks revealed that most of the outbreaks during FY2021 (all within the vaccination area) occurred in weaned pigs. In most situations, wild boars have been found in the vicinity of the affected farms. Comparison of the whole genome sequences of virus-

es obtained from the affected farms and infected wild boars indicates that in many cases, viruses closely related to those obtained from outbreak farms were detected in wild boars in the vicinity, suggesting that viruses carried by wild boars roaming around farms somehow entered the farms and infected domestic pigs.

Even in the vaccinated farms, there are always susceptible animals on the farm because each animal has its optimal period for vaccination and there is a gap between the actual timing of vaccination and the optimal period for effective vaccination. Therefore, it is impractical to prevent infection by vaccination alone when infected wild boars are present in the surrounding area, and strict biosecurity measures such as ensuring thorough disinfection when entering the pig shed, preventing entry of small wild animals which can be a source of mechanical transmission, avoid attracting wild animals by cutting down trees around farms, keep-

Figure S1-3 Prefectures subject to oral vaccine distribution as of the end of FY2021

