

## 2-6 Classical swine fever

### What is classical swine fever?

Classical swine fever (CSF) is a contagious viral disease of pigs and wild boars caused by the classical swine fever virus. The disease is highly contagious and has no treatment, and designated as a Domestic animal infectious disease. The disease is transmitted through direct or indirect contact with infected animals, including nasal secretion and feces of infected animals. Infected animals develop a variety of clinical signs ranging from acute cases with fever, leukopenia, anorexia, cyanosis of the auricle and death in a short period, to those with a long-term course. The strain currently prevalent in Japan is considered to be moderately virulent and less likely to show severe symptoms.

In Japan, an outbreak was confirmed in September 2018 for the first time in 26 years at a domestic pig farm, and later infection in wild boars was also confirmed. Currently, reflecting the spread of infection in wild boars, vaccination of domestic pigs in the designated area and distribution of oral vaccine to wild boars are being conducted (see Special Feature 1).

### Methods and results of surveillance

Surveillance on domestic pigs and wild boars is conducted for early detection of CSF.

#### <Domestic pigs>

##### (1) Surveillance Methods

###### ① Periodic on-site inspections of farms

In principle, the livestock hygiene service center (LHSC) in each prefecture conducts on-site inspections at the swine farm once a year to check the clinical condition. If abnormalities such as cyanosis or fever are observed, CSF testing are conducted.

###### ② Antibody test

Antibody tests targeting pigs in non-vaccinated farms are conducted to detect infection.

###### ③ Testing of swine samples submitted for pathological appraisal

When swine samples were submitted to LHSC for the pathological appraisal upon request from producers, samples are also tested for CSF.

##### (2) Surveillance results

###### ① Periodic on-site inspections of farms

In FY2021, on-site inspections were conducted on 4,009 farms and no abnormalities were found.

###### ② Antibody test

In FY2021, 15,005 pigs from 500 non-vaccinated farms were tested and all results were negative.

###### ③ Testing of swine samples submitted for pathological appraisal

In FY2021, tests were conducted on swine samples collected from 3,354 pigs in 563 farms, with all results negative for CSF.

#### <Wild boars>

##### (1) Surveillance Methods

Wild boars that were dead and those captured are tested for CSF.

##### (2) Surveillance results

The number of wild boars tested for CSF has been increasing, reflecting the spread of the disease in wild boar; in FY2021, 647 dead boars and 20,760 captured boars were tested, with 334 (51.6%) and 1,055 (5.1%) being PCR positive, respectively. Infected wild boars were detected in 24 prefectures until FY2020, and in FY2021, infected boars were newly confirmed in 3

more prefectures, bringing the total to 27 prefectures.

A map showing the latest status of CSF in wild boar and a detailed survey analysis are available on the MAFF website.

<https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/douei/csf/>



The MAFF website showing the latest status of swine fever in wild boars

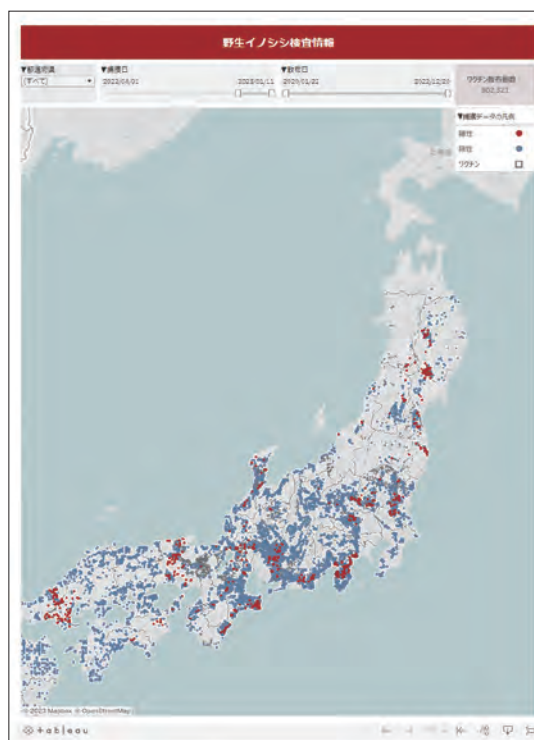


Table 2-6-1 Number of CSF outbreaks

	2019	2020	2021
# of cases	45	10	15

Table2-6-2 Surveillance (antibody testing) in domestic pigs in FY2021

# of farms	# of animal tested		# of positive by antibody tests*	# of confirmed CSF
	sows	feeders		
500	5,436	9,569	2	0

\*CSFV infection of two anti-body positive animals were denied after the confirmatory tests

Fig.2-6-1 Surveillance on wild boars (PCR ) in FY2021

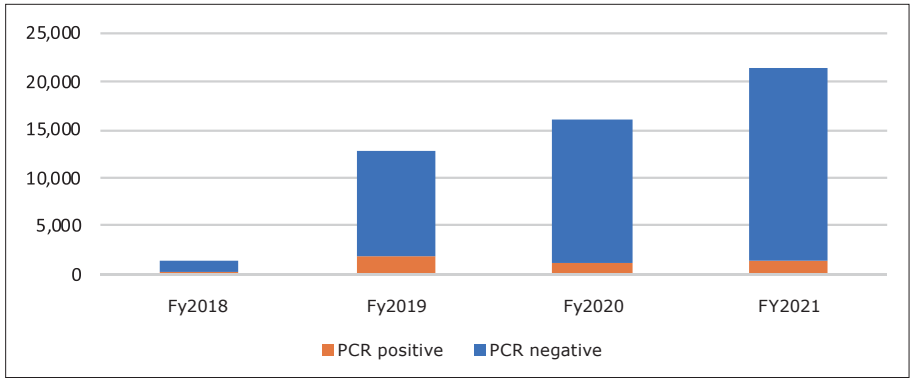


Fig. 2-6-2 Distribution of wild boars tested for CSF in FY2021

