

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN
REPORT N° 5**

Information from the European Communities¹

1. POSITION AS AT 17 OCTOBER 2000

1.1 CONFIRMED OUTBREAKS OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

1.1.1 Classical Swine Fever (CSF) has been confirmed on 15 premises to 17 October 2000. Details are contained in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of confirmed outbreaks of CSF and their location

Outbreak number	Location	Date confirmed	Primary/secondary	Link	No pigs	Type
SF 00/01	Suffolk	08.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	3,600	B, R, F
SF 00/02	Norfolk	09.08.00	Primary		1,757	B
SF 00/03	Essex	09.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	923	R
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	2,574	R
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	833	R
SF 00/06	Norfolk	04.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01, 03, 05 or 07	1037	R
SF 00/07	Suffolk	05.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	3411	B, R, F
SF 00/08	Suffolk	06.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	4500	R, F
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	4366	B, R, F
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	2340	F
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	1748	B
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/04	470	F
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/05	4412	B, R, F
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/06	1100	B, R, F
SF 00/15	Norfolk	04.10.00	Secondary	SF 00/11	650	F

B=Breeder R=Rearer F=Fattener

1.1.2 Summary statistics relating to MAFF action since CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 8 August up to 17 October are summarised in Table 2. From this it can be seen that:

¹ Relevant maps available on request.

- (i) the total number of holdings placed under official movement restrictions (Form A) because of suspected CSF has been 195. CSF has been confirmed on 15 holdings, restrictions have been lifted from 122 premises and movement restrictions remain in place on 58 holdings;
- (ii) of the 58 holdings currently under official movement controls five are outside the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk (one in Derbyshire, one in Durham, one in Lincolnshire, one in Oxfordshire and one in Buckinghamshire). 53 are in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk and 32 of these are in the four existing surveillance/protection zones. Of these, seven are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/01/07/08/09; eight are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/02; 11 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14 and six are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/10/11/15.

Table 2: Summary statistics

Number of premises placed under official movement control (Form A) since 8 August 2000	195
Number of holdings where official movement controls (Form A) have been lifted since 8 August	122
Number of holdings where CSF has been confirmed since 8 August	15
Number of holdings remaining under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	58
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) Number in the surveillance zone around SF 00/01/07/08/09	7
(b) Number in the surveillance zone around SF 00/02	8
(c) Number in the surveillance zone around SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14	11
(d) Number in the surveillance zone around SF 00/10/11/15	6
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) Number linked by movement of pigs to a confirmed outbreak	9
(b) Number linked by movement of vehicles/people etc to a confirmed outbreak	24
(c) Number with no known link to a confirmed outbreak	25
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) Number in Norfolk and Suffolk	53
(b) Number outside Norfolk and Suffolk	5
Number of Movement Restriction Areas currently in force	0
Number of holdings on which CSF has been confirmed	15*
Total Number of pigs slaughtered on holdings where CSF has been confirmed	36,649
Number of holdings preventively depopulated because of a high risk of CSF	26
Number of pigs destroyed on these holdings	23,069

* Disease on one holding was confirmed after preventive depopulation of the holding.

- (iii) of the 58 holdings currently under official movement restrictions, nine are linked by the movement of live pigs to a confirmed outbreak of CSF, 24 are linked to a confirmed outbreak through the movement of vehicles, people etc and 25 have no known link to a confirmed outbreak;
- (iv) 36,649 pigs have been killed and destroyed on the 15 holdings where CSF has been confirmed;
- (v) a further 23,069 pigs have been preventively killed and destroyed on a further 26 holdings because they were considered to be at high risk of CSF through direct contact with an infected holding.

1.1.3 The number of serological tests for CSF carried out from 8 August to 15 October is summarised in Table 3. From Table 3 it will be seen that 42,419 serological tests on pigs from 182 herds have been carried out of which 566 have been positive for CSF. These tests include tests carried out as part of investigations on holdings with suspect CSF as well as tests carried out on CSF infected herds at the time of depopulation as well as tests carried out preparatory to lifting protection and surveillance zones around infected holdings.

1.1.4 The dates on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on the 15 infected holdings and the dates on which the measures foreseen in Directive 80/217 can be applied in respect of the surveillance zones are shown in Table 4.

2. SUMMARY

As of 17 October 2000:

- (i) Classical Swine Fever (CSF) has been confirmed on 15 premises in Great Britain: one in Essex, six in Suffolk and eight in Norfolk.
- (ii) 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones have been established around each of the 15 confirmed outbreaks. The protection and surveillance zones around outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex were lifted on 22 September.
- (iii) Epidemiological investigations suggest that infection was introduced in early June to the primary outbreak (SF 00/02), a breeding unit in Norfolk. Thereafter, infection appears to have spread to 4 rearing premises (SF 00/01, SF 00/03, SF 00/04 and SF 00/05) in the same breeding pyramid through the movement of infected weaned pigs. Lateral spread appears to have taken place from one of these holdings (SF 00/01) to two neighbouring holdings (SF 00/07 and SF 00/09) and from SF 00/07 to three other holdings (SF 00/08, SF 00/10 and SF 00/11) through the movement of infected pigs. While pigs moved from SF 00/11 may have spread infection to SF 00/15, it is also possible that infection was introduced from SAF 00/02 and/or SF 00/02 by the movement of lorries. This leaves four (4) holdings (SF 00/06, SF 00/12, SF 00/13 and SF 00/14) for which an origin has yet to be determined. However, their proximity to other infected holdings and the fact that all have occurred in infected areas established on or before 12 August, suggests that infection may have been introduced by the movement of people, vehicles etc., the movement of pigs onto and off holdings in these areas having been prohibited after that date.
- (iv) The nucleic acid sequences of the viral isolates examined are identical suggesting that all the outbreaks have been caused by the same virus. Epidemiological investigations have failed to identify the origins of the virus and the exact route of its introduction with certainty but it is possible the source could have been contaminated pig meat contained in edible products discarded by people who used public footpaths that ran adjacent to outdoor paddocks in which there were breeding sows.

Table 3: Results of serological examinations carried out between 8 August and 15 October and required to be reported under Commission Decision 2000/528/EC

County	N° of pigs in county	Total n° of confirmed outbreaks	Date of last outbreak	N° of holdings with suspect CSF reported	Sero-positive	Sero-negative
Norfolk	612,627	6	4 Oct 2000	79	385	18857
Suffolk	778,841	6	13 Sept 2000	61	179	19820
Essex	96,748	1	9 Aug 2000	5	2	1112
Bedfordshire	37,402			1		118
Berkshire	67,464					2
Buckinghamshire	41,125			1		
Cambridgeshire	76,033			2		238
Carmarthenshire	3,965			1		12
Cheshire	81,057			2		268
Cornwall	58,668			1		133
Cumbria	47,494			1		71
Derbyshire	57,125			3		189
Devon	187,551					123
Dorset	137,862			2		24
Durham	32,409			1		
Gloucestershire	17,436					85
Hampshire	106,080			1		21
Hertfordshire	17,436			1		10
Isle of Wight	5,600			1		
Kent	30,628			1		3
Lancashire	121,571			1		9
Leicestershire	66,795					70
Lincolnshire	336,887			5		258
Nottinghamshire	116,932					119
Oxfordshire	168,766			3		52
Powys	14,864					120
Shropshire	127,816			1		58
Somerset	157,443			5		144
Staffordshire	98,641					14
Surrey	24,613			1		20
Wiltshire	149,887					184
Yorkshire	1,068,320			2		241

Table 4: Dates on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on CSF infected holdings and on which preparatory work for lifting controls on the protection and surveillance zones may commence

Zone	CSF infected holding	Date preliminary cleansing and disinfection completed on the infected holding	Date work may start preparatory to lifting the surveillance zone	Date work may start preparatory to lifting the protection zone
Zone 1	SF 00/02	19 August	3 September	18 September
Zone 2	SF 00/10	15 September	30 September	15 October
Zone 3	SF 00/04	14 August	29 August	13 September
	SF 00/12	19 September	4 October	19 October
Zone 4	SF 00/11	21 September	6 October	21 October
Zone 5	SF 00/15	23 September	8 October	23 October
Zone 6	SF 00/01	12 August	27 August	11 September
	SF 00/07	16 September	1 October	16 October
	SF 00/08	15 September	30 September	15 October
	SF 00/09	2 October	17 October	1 November
Zone 7	SF 00/05	14 August	29 August	13 September
	SF 00/06	9 September	24 September	9 October
	SF 00/13	30 September	15 October	30 October
	SF 00/14	3 October	18 October	2 November