Consequences of an ASF introduction in Canada
Economic impact

• Swine industry in Canada
  – 103,000 direct and indirect jobs
  – Total value of 23,8 billion $

• Exports:
  – 3\textsuperscript{rd} largest pork exporting country (volume and value)
    \rightarrow 20\% of world pork trade
  – In 2017:
    • 1,2 million tons exported
    • Value of 4 billion $
    • In over 100 countries
What can we do?

a) Look closely at our prevention measures
b) Enhance our state of readiness *(collectively)*
c) Be ready to respond *(individual level)*
   - Early detection
   - Declaration
   - Response:
     • Suspect phase: initial premises investigation
     • Confirmed phase: stamping out policy
Early Detection

• Private veterinarians, farm staff and service industry staff are most likely to be the first to encounter ASF should it be introduced to Canada

• Early recognition and reporting is absolutely critical to prevent disease spread and its devastating consequences
What to do: Producers

• Detection:
  – Contact your herd veterinarian immediately if you see any clinical signs in pigs on your farm that could be associated with ASF infection.

• Voluntary quarantine:
  – Stop all pig movements. Never move, sell or send to livestock auctions/yards sick or compromised pigs from your farm. This will prevent further spread of infections.
  – Implement a self-quarantine on all animals, feed and equipment until you know the cause of the illness.
What to do: Veterinarians

Declaration:

– Contact your local CFIA Animal Health district office immediately upon suspicion of ASF
  • Is this number in your cell phone?
  • Do you have the after hours emergency phone number?
  • Do you have alternate phone numbers for other local CFIA veterinarians?
• The practitioner may be required to remain on the suspect premises until relieved by the CFIA veterinarian
What to do: Initial control measures

• Inform the owner of your suspicions of a foreign animal disease
• Encourage the owner/manager to apply voluntary quarantine measures
• You may be required to assist the CFIA veterinarian upon their arrival
• Upon leaving the farm, a disinfection of your vehicle, equipment and personal effects will be required
Role of the Private Veterinarian in the Diagnosis of Foreign Animal Diseases

http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/private-veterinarian/eng/1313710780381/1313710857712
Initial premises investigation

1. Collection of preliminary information – phone call

2. On-site assessment
   1. Clinical exam of animals
   2. Collection of epidemiological data
   3. Sampling

3. Documentation and decision making
   1. Level of risk for sample submission
   2. Requirement for movement controls
   3. Further documentation
The Initial Investigation Process Diagram outlines the steps for initial investigation of reportable diseases. The process begins with various triggers, including a person having care and control of an animal or a veterinary practitioner suspecting a reportable disease, a non-CFIA laboratory suspecting a reportable disease, a federal or provincial abattoir suspecting a reportable disease, or a surveillance network laboratory or NCFAD reporting a non-negative result.

Once a trigger is identified, the process flowchart shows the following steps:

1. CFIA Initiates an investigation:
   - Control premises access and movement of animals.
   - Collect clinical and epidemiological history.
   - Collect clinical and epidemiological history.
   - Implement biosecurity measures.

2. Inspection of animals:
   - Clinical signs not typical but a reportable disease cannot be excluded.
   - Clinical signs consistent with a reportable disease.

3. Diagnostic testing:
   - NCFAD conducts diagnostic testing.
   - Collect samples submit to NCFAD.
   - No samples collected.

4. Confirmation:
   - Confirmed Positive.
   - Confirmed Negative.

The diagram also includes notes for confirmation, which are not visible in the text provided.

1. Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (CAHSN) laboratories
2. NCFAD (National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease) – conducts all confirmatory testing for foreign animal diseases
3. CN – confirmatory negative
4. HR – high risk
5. NCFAD uses validated diagnostic tests that are consistent with methods described by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
Our State of Preparedness

• The CFIA has initiated preparedness planning through a National Response team approach. The focus of this group is on the following:
  
  – Risk intelligence and identification of risk pathways
  
  – Response capacity readiness
    • Laboratory
    • Field responders
  
  – Documentation
  
  – Communications
Engagement - Within Canada

- Bi-weekly calls with industry, provinces/territories, other government departments and the National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council
- Engagement at the Council of Chief Veterinary Officers table
- CVO has raised awareness with the deans of the veterinary and agricultural colleges
- Industry has held town hall meetings and exercises
- Industry and provinces/territories have created communications tools and products, held exercises and raised awareness
- Active social media campaigns
- FPT ADM’s, Deputy Ministers and Minister’s office staff engaged
Engagement - International

• Working with counterparts in the US and Mexico to harmonize test procedures to allow rapid detection in North America

• Monitoring the world situation (Community for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases - CEZD)

• Border lookouts and Detector Dog Service Program (CBSA)

• CVO engaging with his counterparts in key trading partner countries

• Focus on zoning and enabling zone acceptance

• Reviewing certificates to identify those that need revisions to include a zoning/compartment statement

• Working with CFIA technical specialists abroad
Next Steps

• CFIA remains committed to the protection of Canada’s agricultural resources against animal diseases like ASF

• We will continue to emphasize prevention as a key first step

• We will continue to work collaboratively with provinces/territories and industry to ensure preparedness

• We all have a role to play in reducing risks
Thank You
Questions?