✓ Restrict movement of pigs and pig products from one area to other areas

✓ Clean and disinfect all materials/equipments/vehicles entering or leaving farm site with formaldehyde or sodium hypochlorite.

✓ Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen wastes without properly cooked.

• Personnel and visitors leaving the farm should ensure that shoes, clothing and equipment are disinfected.

- Pigs should not allow them to come into contact with other pigs, wild boar and other animals.

- No diseased pigs should be sold to traders/butchers. Stringent environment friendly measures should be adopted for proper disposal of farm waste.

- Proper disposal of dead carcass with deep burial of 6 feet deep using lime/bleaching powder.

- If any pig suffers from disease, it should immediately be separated from the healthy stock and should be reared in quarantine shed till it is fully recovered.

- Proper record keeping of animal health and entry and exit of visitors should be maintained.

Controlling the disease is a shared interest and must be considered a shared responsibility.
African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious economically devastating hemorrhagic viral disease affecting domestic and wild pigs which may cause up to 100% mortality. The disease is caused by Asfivirus, a DNA virus.

- **Pigs of all age group are susceptible to the disease.**
- **Human and other livestocks are not susceptible to African swine fever.**
- **There is no public health or food safety concern.**

**Transmission and spread**
- Direct contact with infected domestic or wild pigs.
- Indirect contact through contaminated feed, food waste or garbage.
- Contaminated materials and equipments, or biological vectors (soft ticks) where present.

**Clinical Signs:**
- High fever (42°C)
- Loss of appetite
- Listlessness and in-coordination
- Cyanosis of ears, snout, tail and legs
- Rapid and laboured breathing
- Nasal and conjunctival discharge
- Vomiting and bloody diarrhea
- Abortion in pregnant sows.
- Necrosis of skin, chronic skin ulcer, arthritis and swelling of the joints.

**Laboratory tests are the only ways to confirm the disease.**

**Prevention and Control**
The only measure to prevent and control the disease is by following strict biosecurity measures.

**Do not spread the disease**

**Key biosecurity principles**
- Routinely inspect the health of pigs.
- Vigilant for any sign of the disease or unexpected deaths.
- Report and consult the Veterinarian about any unusual illness.
- Put a footbath filled with disinfectants such as phenyle solution or lime at the entry and exit of the farm premise.
- Disinfect the pig sty and equipments twice daily with sodium hypochlorite (1:4 parts) or bleaching powder (7gm : 1 ltr) or phenyle.
- Strictly control of staff and visitors movement on and off the farm.