

Faculty of Agricultural and Nutritional Science CAU

Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel Institute of Animal Breeding and Husbandry

Control of classical swine fever epidemics for varying outbreak conditions focusing on emergency vaccination and rapid PCR testing

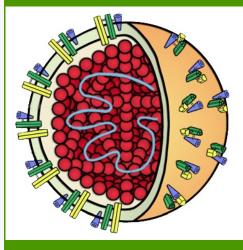


**Julia Brosig and Joachim Krieter** 

Institute of Animal Breeding and Husbandry Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel

Session 56b, Abstract no. 17016, itraulsen@tierzucht.uni-kiel.de

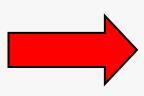






- Eradication of classical swine fever (CSF) follows EU Directive 2001/89/EG and is based on
  - Culling of infected herds, Stand-Still, contact tracing and preventive culling
- Currently political and ethical discussions to avoid culling of uninfected animals
  - rRT-PCR allows early detection of CSF virus and overcomes welfare cullings
  - Emergency vaccination





Evaluation of emergency vaccination and rapid PCR testing as alternative measures to improve CSF disease eradication

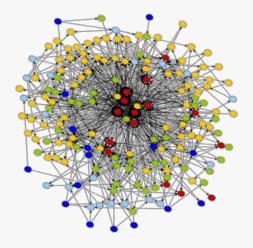


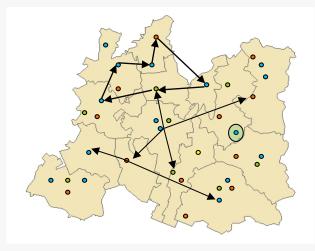
Simulation model

#### **Spatial and temporal Monte-Carlo simulation**

- Data base
  - Farm data (location, animals)
  - Epidemiology of the virus

- Transmission paths
  - Direct and indirect contacts
    (Animals, feed, vet)
  - Local (up to 1 km by rodents, ...)







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Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

#### **Example of CSF simulation**

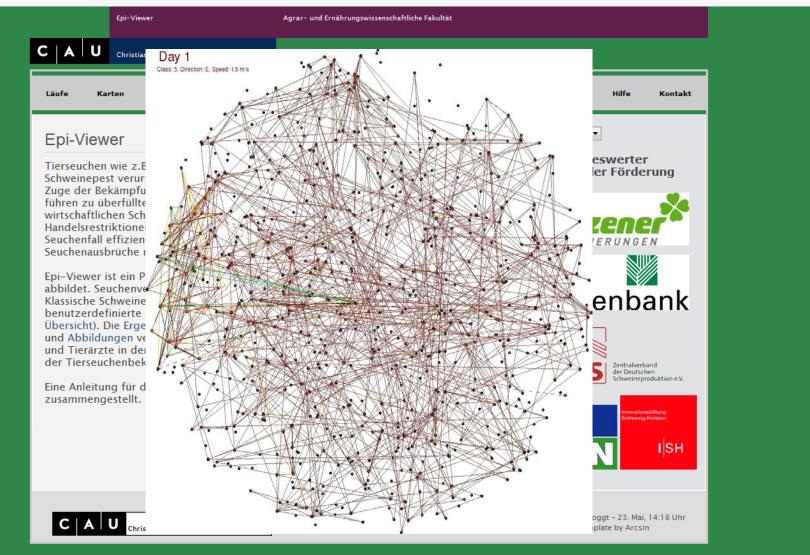
C A U Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel Institut für Tierzucht und Tierhaltung	
Läufe Karten Vergleich Registrieren Anmelden	Übersicht Hilfe Kontakt
Epi-Viewer Tierseuchen wie z.B. die Maul- und Klauenseuche und die Klassische Schweinepest verursachen immer wieder erhebliche Ausfälle. Im Zuge der Bekämpfung werden viele Tiere gekeult, Sperrmaßnahmen führen zu überfüllten Ställen und zur Keulung gesunder Tiere. Die wirtschaftlichen Schäden können durch weitergehende Handelsrestriktionen beträchtlich sein. Daher sind für den Seuchenfall effiziente Bekämpfungsstrategien notwendig, um die Seuchenausbrüche möglichst schnell zu stoppen. Epi-Viewer ist ein Programm, das die Ausbreitung von Tierseuchen abbildet. Seuchenverläufe für die Maul- und Klauenseuche oder Klassische Schweinepest können simuliert und durch benutzerdefinierte Maßnahmen eingedämmt werden (Lauf- Übersicht). Die Ergebnisse sind als Karten oder in Form von Tabellen und Abbildungen verfügbar. Epi-Viewer richtet sich an Studierende und Tierärzte in der Aus- und Weiterbildung sowie für den Einsatz in der Tierseuchenbekämpfung. Eine Anleitung für das Programm Epi-Viewer ist in der Hilfe-Rubrik zusammengestellt.	<image/> <text><text><image/><image/><image/></text></text>
	nicht eingeloggt – 23. Mai, 14:18 Uhr

#### Epi Viewer: www.fmd.tierzucht.uni-kiel.de

Website template by Arcsin



#### **Example of CSF simulation**



#### Epi Viewer: www.fmd.tierzucht.uni-kiel.de



### **Control strategies**

• **Trad**: Traditional control (culling of infected herds, protection (3 km) and surveillance (10 km) zone, preventive culling (1km) zone)



- **Trad + Vacc**: emergency vaccination of finishing and farrow-to-finishing farms (3/10 km, live vaccine with Ø 4 days until immunity, 98 % vaccination success)
- **Trad + TTC**: rRT-PCR as test-to-control with efficacy of 99% of finishing pigs at establishment and after 7 days in testing zone (3/10 km)
- Trad + TTS: rRT-PCR as test-to-slaughter with efficacy of 99% of finishing pigs before slaughter in testing zone (3/10 km)
- **Trad + Vacc + TTS**: combination emergency vaccination and test-to-slaughter



#### Additional effects

Farm density in an area of 908 km<sup>2</sup>
 Area 1: 0.8 farms /km<sup>2</sup> (729 farms)
 Area 2: 3.2 farms /km<sup>2</sup> (2950 farms)

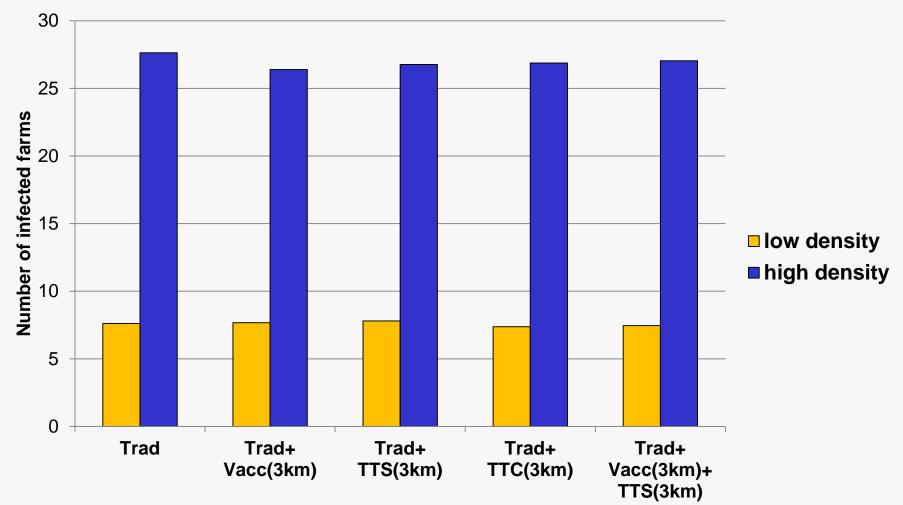


- Compliance with movement restrictions in protection and surveillance zone
  - 80/ 90 / 100 %
- Delay until vaccination starts
  - 3 days (first outbreak)/ 2 days (secondary outbreaks)
  - 15 days (first outbreak)/ 6 days (secondary outbreaks)



#### Farm density

Influence of farm density and control strategy on the number of infected farms (Trad: culling infected farms, protection zone (<3 km), surveillance zone (3-10 km), contact tracing)

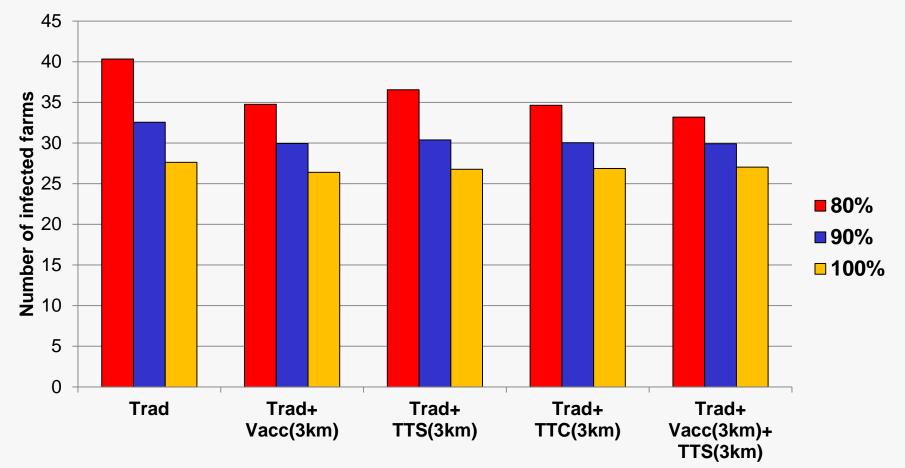




### **Compliance with Stand-Still**

Influence of compliance with Stand-Still in protection and surveillance zone on the number of infected farms

(Trad: culling infected farms, protection zone (<3 km), surveillance zone (3-10 km), contact tracing)





#### **Evaluation of strategies**

- Epidemiological evaluation only one aspect
- Holistic/complex view needs to account for
  - Epidemiology
  - Economy
  - Ethical and social aspects
- → Multi criteria decision analysis (MCDA)



Results of MCDA

	Epidemiology> Economy> Ethical/ Social Aspects		Epidemiology~ Economy> Ethical/ Social Aspects	
	Low density	High density	Low density	High density
Trad	74.3	62.2	75.1	57.1
Trad+Vacc	74.1	80.4	74.9	78.7
Trad+TTS	86.2	80.9	79.1	72.1
Trad+TTC	83.5	84.0	74.7	70.7
Trad+Vacc+ TTS	85.1	85.5	78.8	76.9



- Success of eradication strongly depends on compliance with Stand-Still, particularly in areas with a high farm density.
- Traditional and alternative control measures resulted in same number of infected farms with strict compliance with Stand-Still or in sparsely populated areas.
- Including economical and ethical/ social aspects in evaluation shows higher rankings of alternative measures than traditional control.

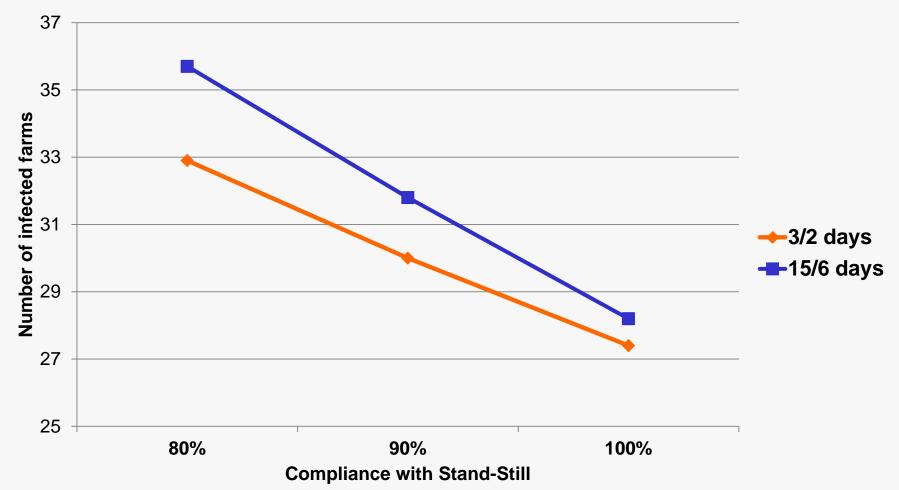
### Thank you for your attention!





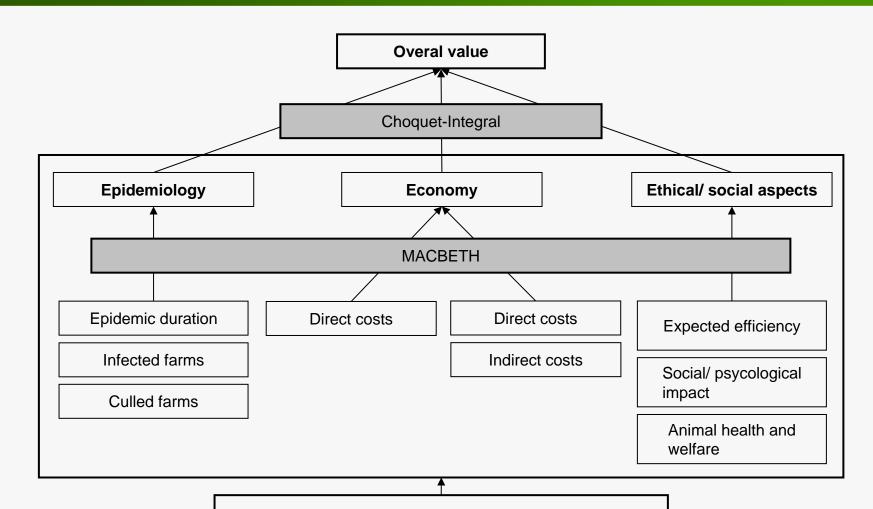
## Delay in emergeny vaccination

Interaction between compliance of movement restrictions and delay in establishment of emergency vaccination on the number of infected farms



# A COLUMN TO STATE

#### MCDA of control strategies



Comparison of 5 defined control strategies

Trad, Trad+Vacc, Trad+TTS, Trad+TTC, Trad+Vacc+TTS