

African Swine Fever Surveillance and Diagnosis

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious, deadly disease of both domestic and wild pigs. There is no treatment or vaccine. ASF has never been found in the United States. If it is detected here, approximately 76 million domestic pigs will be susceptible to this disease.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is actively surveying for ASF. Swine producers and veterinarians are the first line of defense protecting our Nation's pigs from disease.

Be vigilant for ASF:

1. **Practice good biosecurity.**
2. **Look for signs of ASF.**
3. **Test sick pigs right away.**

When To Test

Test your herd for ASF if they have skin lesions or any history of the following:

- Hyperacute septicemias
- Skin discoloration (reddening of the skin)
- Discharge from eyes
- Hemorrhagic or swollen lymph nodes
- Enlarged spleen
- Kidney petechia
- Nasal bleeding (epistaxis)
- Abortions, particularly with congenital deformities
- Button ulcers in the colon (increased diarrhea cases)
- Tonsil pathology (tonsillitis, hemorrhagic, necrotic foci, etc.)
- Undiagnosed central nervous system cases, especially congenital tremors and nonsuppurative encephalitis (incoordination, paddling, circling, head tilt, abnormal mentation)
- Herd mortality (death loss) greater than established baseline herd mortality



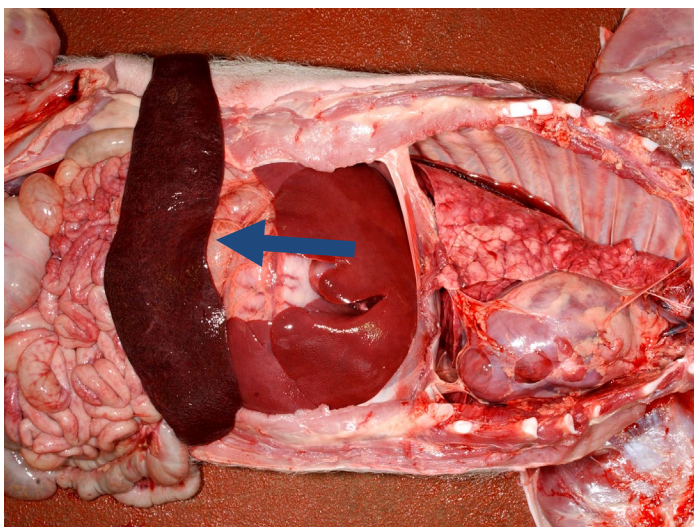
Submitting Samples for ASF Testing

The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) has 10 labs approved (see list on next page) to conduct diagnostic testing for ASF. You can submit samples to any of these labs. Lab staff will review your submission and determine whether the clinical signs are compatible with ASF and classical swine fever (CSF), both of which share similar disease characteristics. If the signs are compatible, the lab may test your samples for both diseases via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). There is no charge to the producer or veterinarian for ASF/CSF PCR testing.

To be considered for sampling, please include the following in your submission:

1. Clinical signs/history (note on the laboratory submission form)
2. Fresh spleen tissue, tonsil tissue, or whole blood, along with other diagnostic samples
3. Premises identification number for where the pigs were housed (*recommended*)





Swine carcass affected by ASF. Notice the enlarged spleen laying across the abdomen. This is one tissue that can be tested for ASF.



Tonsils are another tissue that can be tested for ASF. Spleen is the preferred specimen when possible.

Approved Labs

California Animal Health & Food Safety Laboratory
Davis, CA; cahfs.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/locations/davis-lab

University of Georgia Tifton Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
Tifton, GA; vet.uga.edu/diagnostic-service-labs/veterinary-diagnostic-laboratory

University of Illinois Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
Urbana, IL; vetmed.illinois.edu/diagnostic-laboratory

Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
Ames, IA; www.vetmed.iastate.edu/vdl

Kansas State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
Manhattan, KS; www.ksvdl.org

University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
St. Paul, MN; www.vdl.umn.edu

University of Missouri Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory
Columbia, MO; vmdl.missouri.edu

Nebraska Veterinary Diagnostic Center
Lincoln, NE; vbms.unl.edu/nvdc

Rollins Laboratory, North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture
Raleigh, NC; www.ncagr.gov/vet/ncvdl

Animal Disease Research & Diagnostic Laboratory, South Dakota State University
Brookings, SD; www.sdstate.edu/veterinary-biomedical-sciences/animal-disease-research-and-diagnostic-laboratory

For More Information

If you or your veterinarian suspect your farm has ASF or CSF, contact your State Veterinarian or Area Veterinarian in Charge.

State: _____

Contact: _____

Phone: _____