

**Administration des
Services Vétérinaires**

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Dear Mrs Goodman,

Hereby I send you, on your request, some informations about the C.S.F.
outbreaks in Luxembourg in 2002.

I hope that these informations shall be usefull to you.

With kind regards

The Director of the Luxembourg
Veterinary Services,

Dr. Arthur BESCH

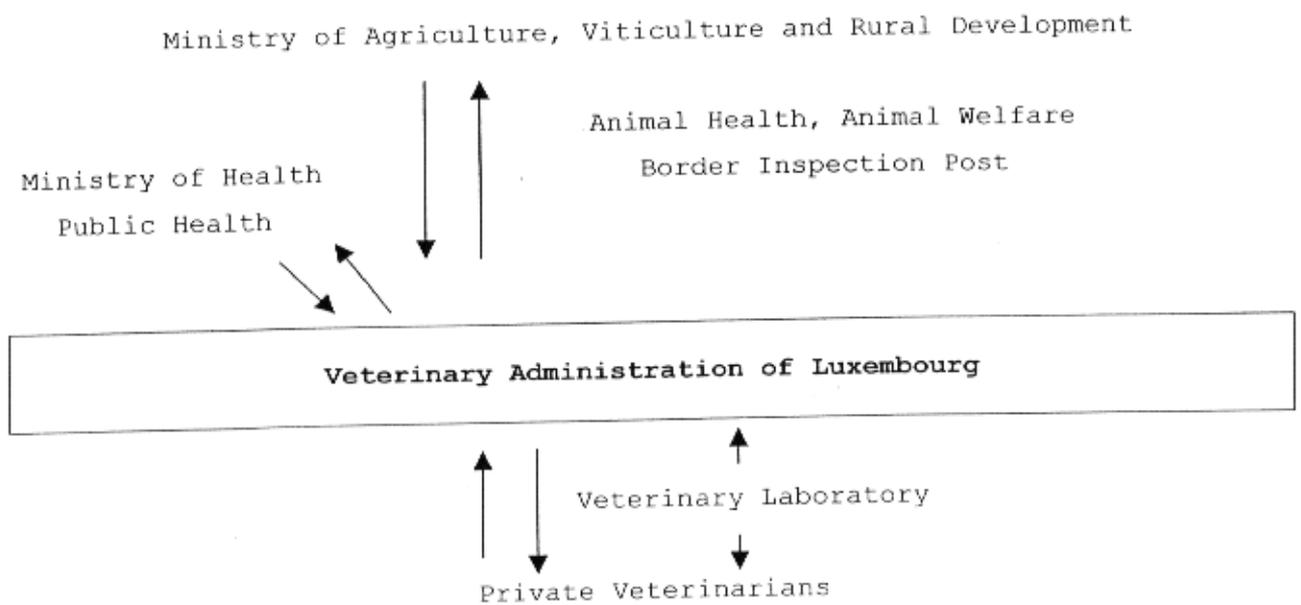


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I. Veterinary Service in Luxembourg :

Veterinary Service	Number of Veterinarians
Veterinary Administration	16
Veterinary Laboratory	2
Private Veterinarians	88
Authorised frontier veterinarians	50
Total :	156

Organigram of the Veterinary Services :



4. Epidemiology of C.S.F. in feral pigs

This overview is given for reasons of direct link with the outbreaks of C.S.F. in domestic pigs.

C.S.F. was notified for the first time in Luxembourg feral pigs on the 30th of October 2001.

It was the first time that C.S.F. has ever been detected in feral pigs in Luxembourg.

Up to the 31th of December 2001 we notified 7 cases of C.S.F. in feral pigs in the East of the country at some 10 km from the Germany border where this disease was enzootic since January 1999.

The virus genetic type was identical to the virus isolated in « Rheinland-Palatinate », that is to say the virus Rostock type II.3.

Up to the 31th of December 2002 a total of 72 virus positive feral pigs were detected in Luxembourg. The most of them come from the East of the country, but also some of the Center and the North-East.

At the beginning of the epizooty, the sanitary measures were regionalised, but up from the 15th of June 2002, with the spreading on of the disease, the whole country was declared as « infected area ».

Sanitary measures put in place :

The first sanitary measures were implemented in 1999 in the « surveillance zone » put in place with the detection of C.S.F. in wild boars in the « Rheinland-Palatinate ».

Measures adopted for feral pigs :

- Intensified shooting of feral pigs, especially the younger and feeble wild boars
- Introduction of a shooting premium for wild boars
- Consistent surveillance of the wild boars movements by experts of the Ministry of Environment
- Systematic collection and laboratory analysis of the dead wild boars
- Each feral pig found dead has to be notified to the Veterinary Services

- Identification and registration from each feral pig shot
- Setting up of refrigerated collecting containers where all feral pigs shot were eviscerated and sampled
- Sequestration of the carcasses up to the laboratory result
- Exclusively local use of the wild boar meat fit for human consumption
- Destruction of the C.S.F infected carcasses, the suspicious carcasses and the carcasses not foreseen for human consumption

Measures for hunters :

- Strict prohibition of feeding feral pigs with animal products
- Incitement to an intensive wild boars hunting, especially young piglets and feeble feral pigs by a special shooting premium. This requirement has to be complied without a spreading risk of the disease
- Preventing hygienic measures by cleaning and disinfecting hunting clothes and materials
- Limited use of hunting dogs
- Strict prohibition of all hunters contact with domestic pigs.

Measures for domestic pigs :

- Official census of all categories of pigs on all holdings in the infected area (radius of 10 km)
- All pigs on the holding have to be kept in their living quarters
- The pig entrance and leaving of the holdings is under veterinarian surveillance (sampling, clinical check, health certificate)
- No intra-community trade, no exportation to other countries, of pigs, semen, ova, embryos, a.s.o.

- Appropriate measures of cleaning and disinfection
 - * at the entrance and exit of buildings housing pigs
 - * of transport vehicles

- No part of any feral pig, shot or found dead, shall be come in contact with domestic pigs

- Destruction of rodents and insects on the pig holdings

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**Tableau synoptique des cas de peste porcine chez les
sangliers**

Wild Swine

Mois	Nombre de sangliers analysés	Nombre de cas virologique	Localisation géographique	% séro-positifs
01/02	192	7	Born-sur-Sûre Herborn Mertert (2) Bech Manternach Osweiler	
02/02	29	11	Mertert Herborn (3) Manternach Junglinster Boursdorf Trintange (2) Contern Beaufort	22 %
03/02	82	5	Fischbach Consdorf Lintgen Stegen Colbette	24 %
04/02	83	6	Schieren Waldbillig Cruchten Colbette Dalheim Consdorf	34 %
05/02	136	3	Medingen Weiler Sandweiler	24 %
06/02	106	5	Dudelange Bourglinster Nachtmanderscheid Septfontaines Goebange	30 %

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Mois	Nombre de sangliers analysés	Nombre de cas virologique	Localisation géographique	% séro-positifs
07/02	94	4	Goeblange Nachtmanderscheid (2) Ernster	48 %
08/02	60	7	Landscheid Bastendorf Brandenbourg Merscheid (2) Colmar-Berg Contern	46 %
09/02	66	3	Bastendorf (2) Brandenbourg	23 %
10/02	339	6	Hosingen (2) Eisenbach Wahlhausen Sandweiler Hespérange	36 %
11/02	817	5	Bastendorf Bissen Vianden (3)	36 %
12/02	300	3	Hosingen (2) Consthum	31,03 %

Nombre de sangliers analysés au Laboratoire de Médecine Vétérinaire:

01/01/2002 - 31/12/2002 : 2.304

5. Epidemiology of C.S.F. in domestic pigs

The last outbreak notified before in Luxembourg was in 1987 in one sole holding. Up from this moment swill feeding was prohibited in Luxembourg.

The first outbreak of the recent C.S.F. epidemiology was notified the 16th of February 2002 in a pig holding with 147 pigs, situated in the East of the country. All the pigs were killed the 17th of February 2002 in the same way as the pigs of 2 holdings situated within a surrounding of 1.000 m.

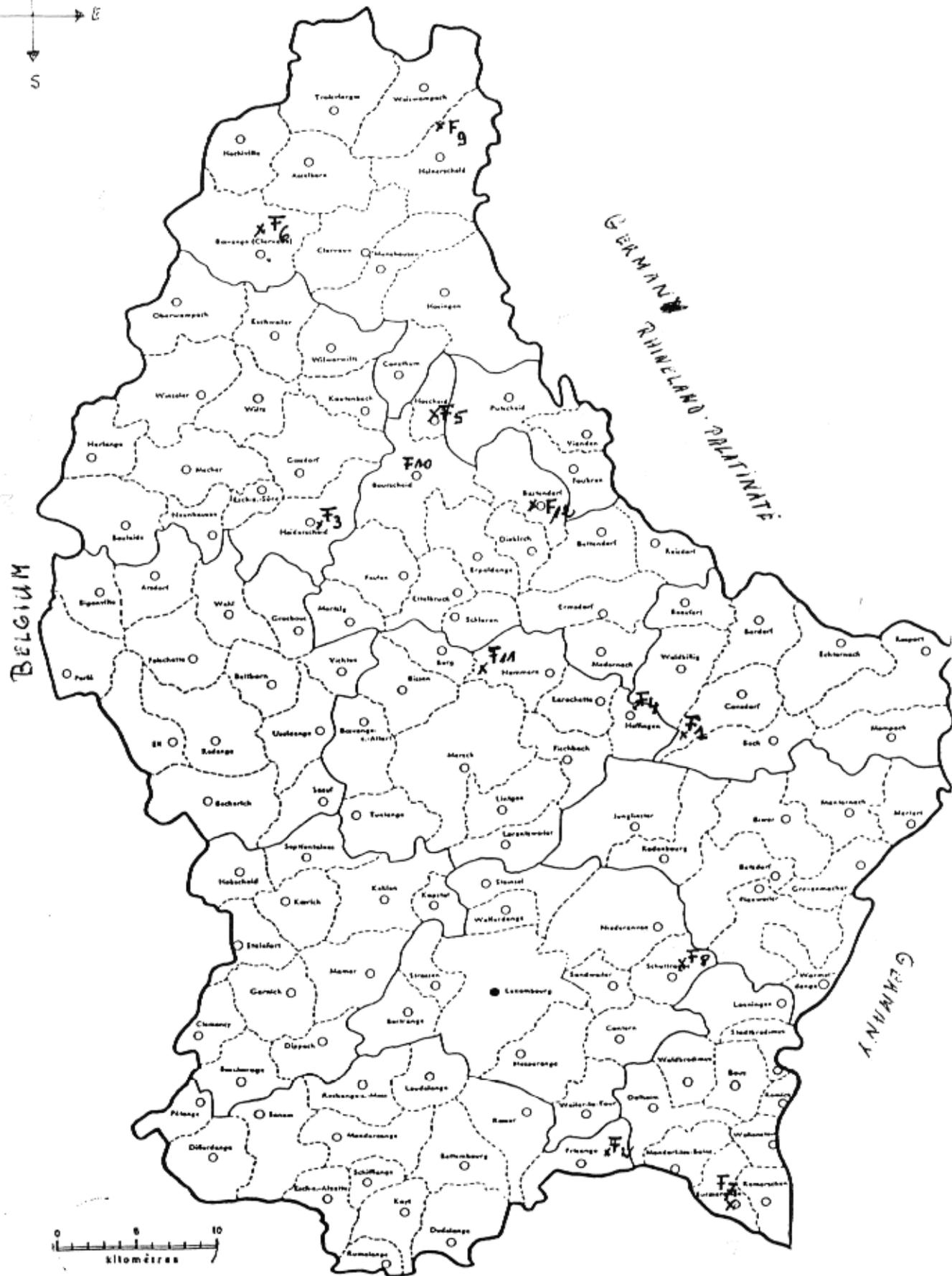
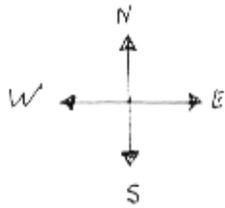
Up to the 31th of December 2002 we have notified 12 outbreaks of C.S.F. in domestic pig holdings. The last one was detected the 22th of October 2002.

Overview of the 12 outbreaks - see figure

Overview of C.S.F. outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2002

LOCALISATION	FOYER 1	FOYER 2	FOYER 3	FOYER 4	FOYER 5	FOYER 6	FOYER 7	FOYER 8	FOYER 9	FOYER 10	FOYER 11	FOYER 12
LOCALISATION	COLBETTE	ASPELT	HEIDERSCHEID	HEFFINGEN	HOSCHEID	LULLANGE	BURMERANGE	MUNSBACH	LIELER	BOURSCHEID	CRUCHTEN	BASTENDORF
DATE DE SUSPICION	05/02/2002	16/02/2002	16/02/2002	27/03/2002	24/05/2002	03/06/2002	07/06/2002	11/06/2002	20/06/2002	04/07/2002	07/08/2002	21/10/2002
DATE DE CONFIRMATION	15/02/2002	19/02/2002	22/02/2002	28/03/2002	29/05/2002	07/06/2002	13/06/2002	12/06/2002	01/07/2002	08/07/2002	12/08/2002	22/10/2002
DATE D'ABATTAGE	17/02/2002	17/02/2002	20/02/2002	30/03/2002	01/06/2002	03/06/2002	17/06/2002	14/06/2002	02/07/2002	09/07/2002	13/08/2002	23/10/2002
NBRE DE PORCS EUTHANASIES (EXPLOIT.)	147	265	2645	878	244	1067	170	650	660	555	164	333
NBRE DE PORCS EUTHANASIES (ZONE I km) <i>à conf. 1000m</i>	218	247	1514(+1580)	1077	0	1861	3	1779(Beyren)	0	157	0	6
MISE EN PLACE ZONE DE PROTECTION	17/02/2002	19/02/2002	19/02/2002	29/03/2002	31/05/2002	03/06/2002	13/06/2002	13/06/2002	02/07/2002	08/07/2002	12/08/2002	22/10/2002
LEVEE ZONE DE PROTECTION	06/04/2002	08/04/2002	08/04/2002	07/05/2002	08/07/2002	16/07/2002	18/07/2002	18/07/2002	05/08/2002	10/08/2002	11/09/2002	22/11/2002
MISE EN PLACE ZONE DE SURVEILLANCE	17/02/2002	19/02/2002	19/02/2002	29/03/2002	31/05/2002	03/06/2002	13/06/2002	13/06/2002	02/07/2002	06/07/2002	12/08/2002	22/10/2002
LEVEE ZONE DE SURVEILLANCE	26/03/2002	03/04/2002	03/04/2002	30/04/2002	cf. foyer 10	05/07/2002	16/07/2002	16/07/2002	30/07/2002	05/08/2002	11/09/2002	22/11/2002
EPIDEMIOLOGIE ORIGINE	contact indirect sanglier	contact direct foyer1	contact direct foyer 2	contact indirect sangliers	contact indirect sangliers	contact direct foyer 5	contact indirect foyer 5	contact indirect sangliers	contact indirect sangliers	contact indirect sangliers	contact direct foyer 7	contact indirect sangliers

Handwritten notes:
 1000m
 1000m



6. Measures in application

a) Notification :

Notification was given and information provided to the European Commission, the Member States and to the O.I.E.

b) Measures in case of suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever in pigs on a holding :

- investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of C.S.F.
- control of the number of pigs present on the holding
- confinement of the pigs in their living quarters
- ban for animals to enter or leave the holding
- ban on exit from the holding of meat, pig products, semen, ova, embryos of pigs, animal feed, a.s.o.
- restriction of persons movements to or from the holding
- appropriate measures of disinfection at the entrances and exits of buildings, housing pigs and the holding itself
- cleaning and disinfection after use of transport vehicles
- epidemiological enquiry

These measures are not lifted until the official ruling out of the suspicion.

c) Measures by the confirmation of the C.S.F. on the holding :

- killing of all the pigs of the holding under official supervision
- preventive killing of all the pigs in a surrounding of 1.000 m
- destruction of feedingstuff and treatment or destruction of other contaminated materials
- destruction of semen, ova, embryos on the holding
- epidemiological enquiry
- establishment of a protection zone with a radius of at least 3 km for a period of 30 days after cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding
 - * census of the holdings in the protection zone with sanitary checks of the pigs
 - * prohibition of any pig movements, of pig semen, ova, embryos
 - * special prescriptions of disinfecting materials, vehicles, a.s.o.
 - * limited movements of other animal species under veterinary surveillance

- establishment of a surveillance zone with a minimal radius of 10 km

- * census of all pig holdings
- * prohibition of any pig movements for a period of 20 days after the cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding
- * limited movement, under veterinary surveillance, of other animal species
- * cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles a.s.o.

when the movement prohibition was maintained, for further outbreaks of the disease in the same zone, beyond 30 days, the possibility of pig killing for animal welfare reasons was given

- * the cleaning and disinfection operations of the infected holdings are done under the official veterinarian control
- * the repopulation of pig holdings following disease outbreaks has to take place at least 30 days after the cleaning and disinfection of the concerned locals. This repopulation has to be done in limited number and a sampling is foreseen 40 days after the restocking.

d) Diagnosis :

The diagnosis was based on clinical signs, but in the most outbreaks routine serological samples are taken systematically in the pig holdings and the slaughterhouses.

The tests are carried out by the « Laboratoire de Médecine Vétérinaire » in Luxembourg, in collaboration with the national C.S.F. reference laboratory, the « CERVA » laboratory in B - 1180 Brussels. The analyses methods used, according to the standards and diagnostic methods, are :

ELISA Ac.

ELISA Ag.

I.F.

R.T.-P.C.R.

Sero-neutralisation

Cell-cultures

7. Import policies for high risk products

The Airport of Luxembourg with his Border Inspection Post, under the permanent control of an official veterinarian, is the only entrance point to Luxembourg from third countries.

Here is a systematic check of the imported live animals and the animal products and additionally a strict surveillance of eventually animal products imported by private persons.

Handwritten note: these numbers are, for, 1000 *Change 1000 to 10000*

8. Lessons learned from the outbreak

The experiences gathered during these C.S.F. outbreaks in feral pigs and domestic pigs were integrated in the reviewed contingency plan. This epizootic has given also the opportunity to strengthen the Veterinary Services.