

DIFFERENTIATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF) FROM CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF) AND PRIMARY PREVENTION

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Summary

Epidemiological features, clinical signs, lesions and mortality rates of African Swine Fever (ASF) are similar to those of Classical Swine Fever (CSF). However, they totally differ in terms of causes and characteristics (disease progression, ailment and mortality rates in wild pigs – domestic pigs). African Swine Fever always occurs in peracute, acute forms in wild pigs caused by AND of Asfviridae virus with typical signs of sepsis, high fever (42-43⁰C) and mortality rate of 100% in a really short time. Skin hemorrhages quickly spread into blue or purplish, necrotic patches, as in Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome. Infected pigs are painful when standing up, laying down, urinating and defecating. Rheum is normally cream-white like pus, mucous/pus from nose is often mingled with blood, sometimes epistaxis is found. The carcass shortly hardens. Meanwhile, Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is caused by the Pestivirus ARN with 5 forms in domestic pigs. Signs of sepsis are milder. Degrees of fever vary from 40.5-41.5⁰C. Rheum is mostly brown. Skin hemorrhages in soft spots seldom spread. The disease can last for weeks. Reduced feed intake is followed by loss of appetite, lethargy, staggering, constipated feces with mucus or diarrhoea with feces of different colors (gray, yellow, black-gray, yellow-brown, etc.) and sometimes with blood. The mortality rate varies largely depending on ailment, from 15 to 80%. Typical lesions: Skin, renal cortical hemorrhage, splenic infarction, intestinal necrotic hemorrhage. The carcass takes a long time to harden.

Keywords: *African Swine Fever, Classical Swine Fever, primary prevention.*