



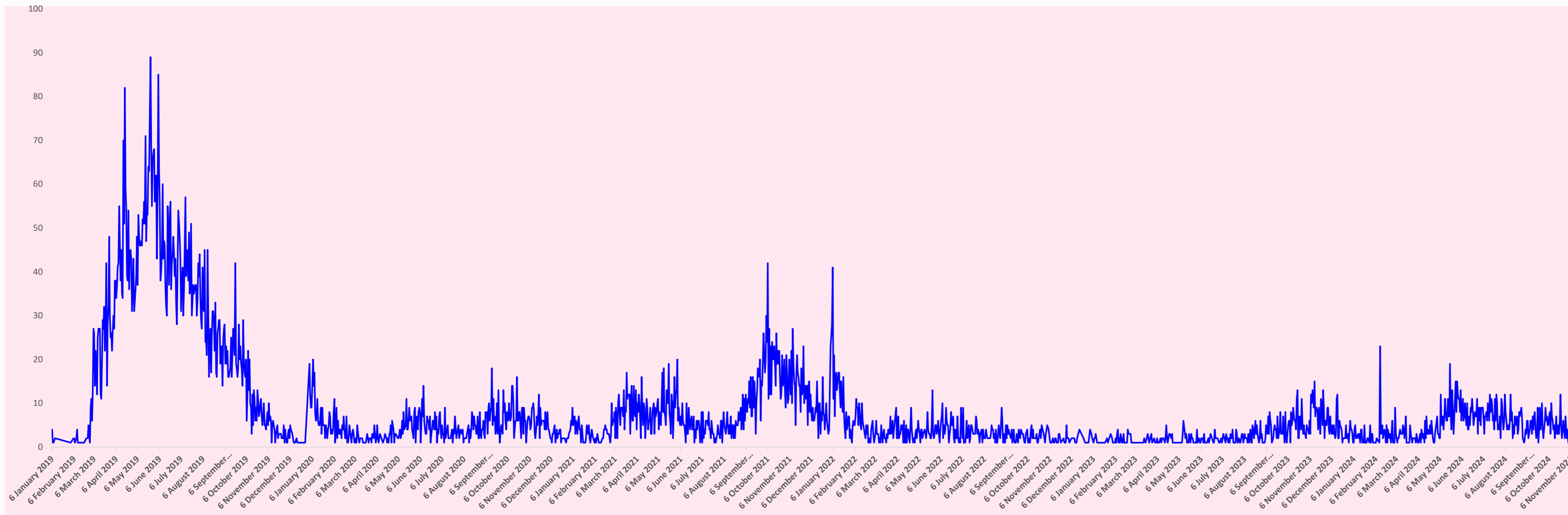
African Swine Fever situation & control in Viet Nam

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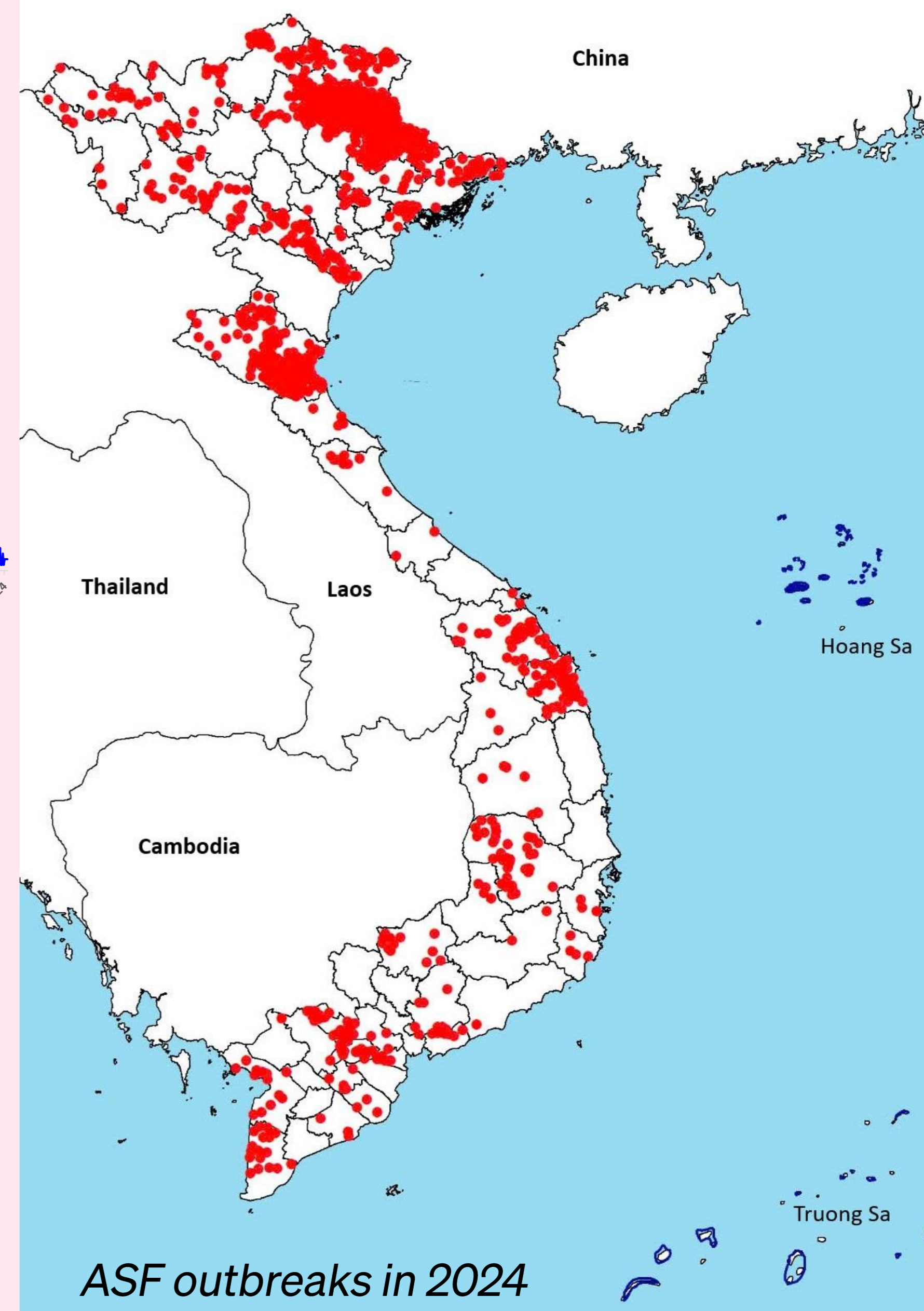


ASF SITUATION



Most outbreaks were caused by ASFV type II

- First detection of ASF on 01 Feb 2019
- In 2019: > 8,500 infected communes in 63/63 provinces; 6 mil pigs culled
- In 2020: 1,596 outbreaks in 50 provinces; 86,462 pigs culled
- In 2021: 3,029 outbreaks in 59 provinces, 279,910 pigs culled
- In 2022: 1,229 outbreaks in 53 provinces, ~ 59,000 pigs culled.
- In 2023: 714 outbreaks in 45 provinces with 34,551 pigs culled
- In 2024: As of 10 November, 1,486 outbreaks in 48 provinces, 83,058 pigs culled



ASF outbreaks in 2024

1. Enhancing biosecurity in pig production
2. Precautions when restocking
3. Disease surveillance
4. Disposal of ASF infected or suspected pigs
5. Control of pig movement, trade of pigs and pig products
6. Management of pig slaughter and consumption of pig products
7. Cleaning and disinfection
8. Development of zones, farms and production chains free from ASF
9. Strengthening capacity for diagnosis and testing
10. Study of ASF epidemiology & ASF vaccines
11. Communication for awareness raising and behavioral change
12. International cooperation
13. Support policies

ASF PREVENTION & CONTROL MEASURES

CONSTRAINTS & SOLUTIONS

Gaps identified

- ASF is wide spreading in the country
- ASFV can survive long time in environment and can resist to some common disinfectants
- Small households for pigs -> Biosecurity issue
- No movement of live pigs and pig products is inspected unless they export to other provinces
- Re-structuring for veterinary system in Viet Nam



Vaccination against ASFV is practical in Viet Nam