Member's update on ASF and other high-impact swine diseases Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China



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Background Information on Local Pig Farming in Hong Kong

- There are 43 licensed pig farms in Hong Kong
 - Maximum rearing capacity = 74 640 pigs
 - Mainly small to medium-scale farms (77%) holding <2000 pigs
 - Traditional pig farming practice (family-based) with basic biosecurity measures in place
- Currently, around 92% of daily live pigs consumed in Hong Kong are imported from Mainland China, with the remaining supplied by the 43 local pig farms
- All imported live pigs must originate from registered farms approved by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China
- In 2024, local pig production was valued at \$279 million HKD



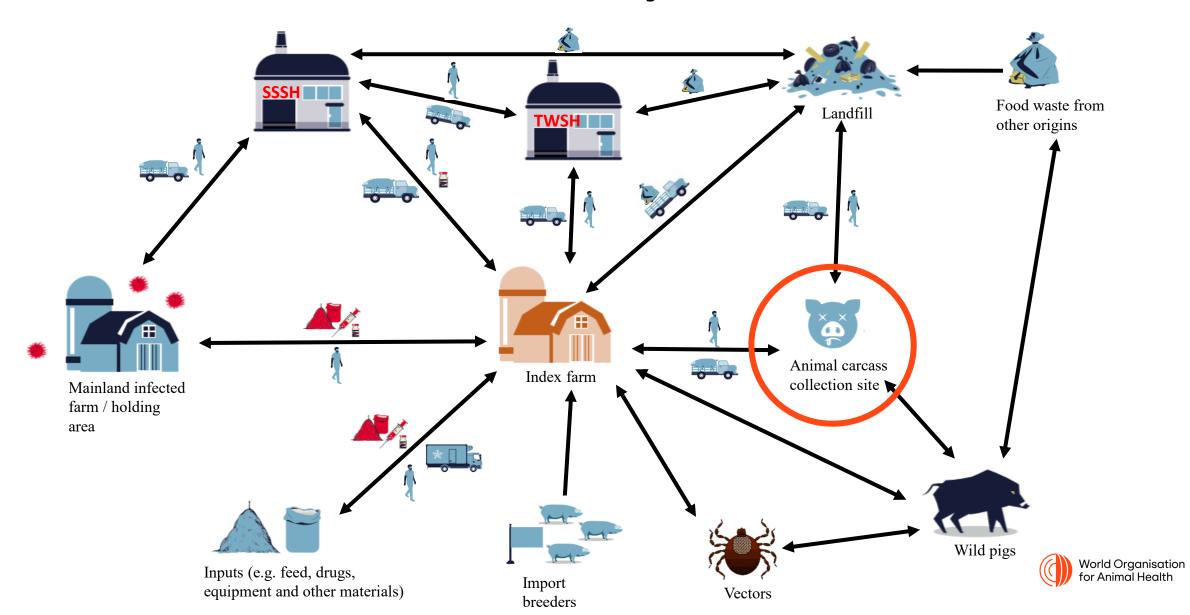
Disease Status of African Swine Fever

- ASF outbreaks at slaughterhouse level:
 - Three outbreaks reported in the slaughterhouse in 2019
- ASF outbreaks at farm level:
 - First local farm ASF outbreak in January 2021, 3,979 pigs culled
 - Second local farm ASF outbreak in February 2023, 107 pigs culled
 - 10 outbreaks in local pig farms from November 2023 to January 2024, 17 457 pigs culled
 - 7 out of the 10 outbreak index farms in 2023/24 had resumed normal operations as July 2025
 - 3 outbreaks in local pig farms within January 2025, 6 052 pigs culled
- ASF outbreaks in wild pigs
 - ASF is not frequently found in wild pigs
 - < 10 % of carcasses tested and <1% of blood samples collected</p>

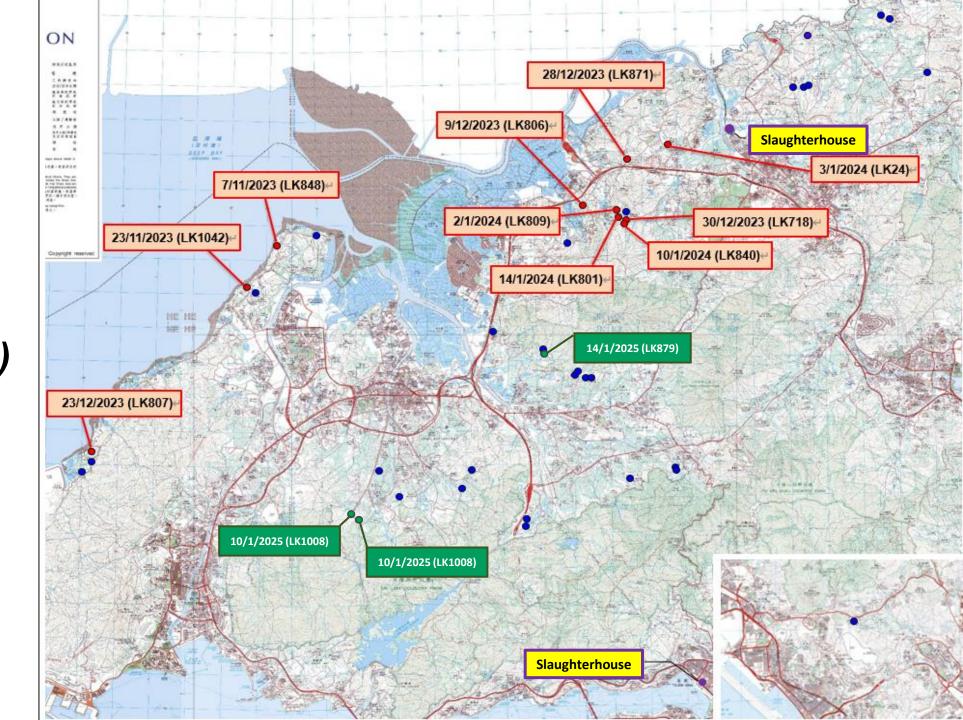




African Swine Fever – Risk Pathway



ASF Outbreak Map (2023-2025)



Other Pig Diseases

- Sporadic outbreaks of other diseases in pigs:
 - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
 - Porcine circovirus associated disease (PCV-2)
 - Glässer's disease (Glaesserella parasuis)
 - Porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED)
 - Etc....



- Causing certain economic loss on local pig production from time to time
- Generally controllable by biosecurity measures and/or vaccination in local pig farms
- Free veterinary services for all local pig farms provided by local institution funded by the government

 World Organison

Prevention and Control Measures at Local Pig Farms

- Implementing strict biosecurity measures, e.g.
 - Importation restrictions from ASF-infected places
 - Ban on swill feeding
 - Minimize visitor entry to pig farm
 - Avoid any potential direct/indirect contact between domestic pigs/wild pigs
 - Proper cleansing and disinfection of materials and equipment
- Enhanced ASF surveillance at local pig farms:
 - Mandatory Pig Carcasses ASF Testing
 - Pre-sale Pig ASF Testing
- Communication materials for awareness raising



Prevention and Control Measures at Slaughterhouses



Source Control 源頭控制





Enhanced cleansing and disinfection for pig transportation vehicles 運豬車輛加強清潔及消毒



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Prevention and Control Measures at the Wildlife Interface

- Wild pig is one of the possible transmission routes for ASF
- Since Nov 2019, the **ASF Surveillance Programme on Wild Pigs** has been launched
- As of 31 April 2025, AFCD had conducted ASF testing on 117 wild pig carcasses and 925 blood samples from wild pigs
 - Among these, **6 wild pig carcasses** and **1 blood sample** were tested positive for ASF
- ASF transmission risk of wild pig should be made aware to farmers









Laboratory Capacity

- Tai Lung Veterinary Laboratory of AFCD
 - NATA and HOKLAS accredited laboratory
- In-house PCR test, genetic sequencing and analysis
- Collaborate with The Pirbright Institute, UK (WOAH reference laboratory for ASF)
 - Virus isolation, hemadsorption, genetic sequencing and analysis, and serology
- Participation in Quality Assurance Programme with CSIRO, Australia







Challenges and Possible Solutions

- Clinical signs of ASF are usually **non-specific**
 - ASF is an exotic disease in Hong Kong that local pig farmers are generally not aware of the corresponding clinical signs
- Local pig farms are generally **limited in space, facilities and technologies** to implement strict biosecurity measures

New measures to enhance prevention and control ASF in 2024/25:

- Amended Licence Conditions for pig farmer to enhance biosecurity (in Jan 2024)
 - Stipulate separation of production and non-production areas on farm
 - Introduce compulsory dead pig ASF testing
- Strengthen ASF surveillance on pre-sale pigs
- Develop ASF case reporting guidelines for pig farmers
- Provide **rapid ASF test kit** for farmers to conduct on-farm testing on their own to **facilitate early detection**



African Swine Fever – Reporting Guidelines



何謂非洲豬瘟?

非洲豬瘟是豬隻的高度傳染性疾病,死亡率可高達100%,對世界各地的養豬業及相關產業造成嚴重經濟及生產損失。然而非洲豬瘟只會感染豬隻,非人畜共患病,不會傳染人類。近年來,亞洲及歐洲多國都相繼出現非洲豬瘟疫情,由於目前並無疫苗或治療方法,因此非洲豬瘟對養豬業構成嚴重威脅。

感染的豬隻會出現什麼病徵?如何看出豬隻已被傳染?

非洲豬瘟可在豬隻之間經直接或間接接觸傳播,潛伏期約4至19天。病毒可經口鼻分泌物、尿液及糞便等排出,並可長時間存活於排泄物、鮮肉、肉類製品及環境中,並可在病徵出現前兩天已開始傳播。





African Swine Fever – Reporting Guidelines (Scoring System)

Sign	病徵	評分
High fever (>40°C) - 4	高燒(>40℃)	4
Skin with purple-bluish spots / Erythema - 4/2	皮膚呈現紫藍斑點 / 皮膚充血泛紅	4/2
Completely off-feed / Decreased food intake - 4/2	完全不願進食 / 採食量下降	4/2
Repeated vomiting (especially with blood) / Occasional vomiting - 4/2	多次重複嘔吐(尤其是吐血)/偶爾嘔吐	4/2
Pregnant sows experiencing abortion or stillbirth – 4	懷孕母豬流產或死產	4
Neurological signs (e.g. hind limb paralysis or incoordination) - 3	神經症狀 (如後肢麻痹或行動不協調)	3
Depression, lethargy, unwillingness to move - 3	精神沉鬱、嗜睡、不願意移動	3
Emaciation - 3	消瘦	3
Bloody diarrhea / Diarrhea / Decreased defecation - 3/2/1	出血性下痢 / 下痢 / 排便量減少	3/2/1
Respiratory signs (e.g. coughing or dyspnea) -2	呼吸道症狀(如咳嗽或呼吸困難)	2
Bloody discharge / Increased secretions from nose and mouth - 2/1	口鼻出血 / 口鼻分泌增加	2/1

If the total score ≥ 10

Suspected ASF Case

Example:

Off-feed (4)

- + Abortion (4)
- + Diarrhea (2)

Total score = 10



African Swine Fever – Rapid Test Kit





Guiding Video & Result Interpretation



Proposal for Future Activities

- Information sharing on the potential development of valid ASF vaccine
 - Countries' experience on the evaluation of ASF vaccination and monitoring of vaccine efficacy
 - Differentiating infected from vaccinated animals
- Explore alternative ASF Outbreak Management Approach
 - Alternative measures to complete culling and depopulation in ASF outbreaks
 - Evaluate effectiveness of selective culling (tooth extraction approach)
- Information sharing on the emergence of low virulent ASF viruses



Thank you



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