|  |
| --- |
| Logo AGES |
| Classical Swine Fever |
|  |  |
| 09.05.2025 14:40 Uhr |

**Classical
Swine
Fever**

**Classical
Swine
Fever**

Last
change:
06.05.2024

**Profile**

Classical
swine
fever
is
a
highly
contagious
general
disease
that
only
occurs
in
pigs.
It
is
not
dangerous
for
humans.

**Occurrence**

Worldwide,
except
Australia
and
New
Zealand

**Host
animals**

All
pigs,
domestic
pigs
and
wild
boars

**Infection
route**

Directly
from
animal
to
animal
and
indirectly
via
contaminated
objects,
e.g.
shoes,
clothing,
work
equipment,
transport
vehicles

**Incubation
time**

3-8
days,
in
case
of
chronic
and
atypical
classical
swine
fever
3-4
weeks

**Symptoms**

High
fever
(40-41
°C),
disturbance
of
general
condition,
faintness,
trembling
("shivering
piglet"),
bruising,
purulent
nasal/eye
discharge,
initially
constipation,
then
diarrhoea,
convulsions.
The
mortality
rate
varies
between
30
%
and
100
%.

**Therapy**

There
is
no
therapy

**Prevention**

Prophylactic
vaccinations
are
not
allowed
in
the
EU
(in
case
of
need
only
with
an
exemption
from
the
EU).

**Situation
in
Austria**

Austria
has
been
free
of
classical
swine
fever
in
domestic
pigs
since
1997
and
free
of
classical
swine
fever
in
feral
pigs
since
April
2003.
There
is
an
official,
risk-based
monitoring
programme
in
which
several
thousand
samples
are
tested
for
the
classical
swine
fever
virus
and
antibodies
every
year.

**Überwachung
Klassische
Schweinepest**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **tested
samples
for
antibodies** | **positive** | **tested
samples
for
CSF
virus** | **positive** |
| **2017** |
7.241 |
0 |
1.519 |
0 |
| **2018** |
5.471 |
0 |
2.264 |
0 |
| **2019** |
5.507 |
0 |
2.096 |
0 |
| **2020** |
7.209 |
0 |
1.498 |
0 |
| **2021** |
5.556 |
0 |
1.517 |
0 |
| **2022** |
5.747 |
0 |
1.448 |
0 |
| **2023** |
5.231 |
0 |
1.448 |
0 |

**Überwachung
Klassische
Schweinepest
bei
Wildschweinen**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **tested
samples
for
antibodies** | **positive** | **tested
samples
for
CSF
virus** | **positive** |
| **2017** |
0 |
0 |
68 |
0 |
| **2018** |
0 |
0 |
152 |
0 |
| **2019** |
0 |
0 |
177 |
0 |
| **2020** |
0 |
0 |
344 |
0 |
| **2021** |
0 |
0 |
1.813 |
0 |
| **2022** |
0 |
0 |
1.809 |
0 |
| **2023** |
0 |
0 |
1.379 |
0 |

**Specialized
information**

Classical
swine
fever
is
a
highly
infectious
general
disease
that
occurs
only
in
pigs.
The
disease
is
caused
by
a
virus
(CSFV,
CSFV)
from
the
genus
*Pestivirus*,
family
Flaviviridae.
CSF
has
been
known
as
an
infectious
disease
since
1933
(Ohio,
USA)
and
occurs
worldwide
with
the
exception
of
Australia
and
New
Zealand.
Swine
fever
only
affects
animals
of
the
family
*Suidae*
(true
pigs
or
Old
World
pigs).
Human
infection
is
not
known
to
occur.
CSF
virus
is
transmitted
by
direct
(animal
to
animal)
and
indirect
contact
(e.g.,
shoes,
clothing,
work
equipment,
transport
vehicles).
Virus
excretors
and
slaughter
and
meat
products
containing
virus
are
the
most
important
factors
for
the
outbreak
of
CSF.
Virus
excretion
can
begin
as
early
as
one
day
after
infection
in
saliva,
nasal,
ocular,
and
pharyngeal
secretions.
Excretion
via
urine
and
feces
begins
later.
Severely
ill
animals
excrete
CSF
virus
until
death
or
until
approximately
1
month
after
recovery.
Chronically
ill
pigs
and
caretakers
excrete
the
virus
for
more
than
half
a
year.
The
virus
is
absorbed
through
the
digestive
tract,
less
commonly
through
the
conjunctiva
or
nasal
mucosa.
When
epidemic,
classical
swine
fever
virus
is
also
transmitted
by
contact.
The
incubation
period
of
acute
CSF
is
3-8
(12)
days
after
natural
infection,
and
3-4
weeks
for
chronic
and
atypical
CSF.

**Symptomatology**

The
CSF
course
depends
on
some
factors
(age,
direction
of
use,
viral
virulence,
infectious
dose).
Congenital
infections
with
classical
swine
fever
virus
are
manifested
by
weakness,
"trembling
piglet",
groveling
with
dermatitis,
leucopenia
and
incoordination.
Three
clinical
pictures
are
distinguished:

* acute
form
of
progression
(classical
form
of
progression)
* chronic
form
* atypical
form

The
**acute
form**
manifests
itself
by
high
fever
(40-41
°C),
disturbance
of
general
condition,
lassitude,
anorexia,
hind
hand
weakness,
trembling
("shivering
piglet"),
edema
(eye),
purulent
nasal/ocular
discharge,
diphteroid
coatings
in
the
mouth/tongue,
erythema,
first
constipation,
then
diarrhea,
convulsions.
The
mortality
rate
varies
from
30%
to
100%.
The
**chronic
form**
is
manifested
by
loss
of
appetite,
emaciation,
frequent
alternation
of
diarrhea
and
constipation.
The
mortality
rate
is
greatly
reduced
compared
to
the
acute
form.
The
**atypical
form**
runs
a
mild
and
protracted
course;
insatiable
diarrhea,
fever,
CNS
disturbances
are
typical
symptoms.
CSF
is
a
notifiable
animal
disease.
Control
of
CSF
is
based
on
a)
prevention
of
introduction
and
spread
of
the
pathogen
and
b)
the
"stamping
out"
method
(=
culling
of
infected
and
suspected
animals).
Prophylactic
vaccination
is
prohibited
in
all
EU
countries
except
Romania.

**Diagnostic**

Suitable
sample
materials
are:

* Whole
blood
or
blood
serum
* Organs
(especially
spleen,
liver,
kidney,
lymph
nodes,
tonsils)

The
detection
of
classical
swine
fever
virus
from
the
above
materials
is
possible
with
the
following
methods:

* PCR
(serum,
organs)
* Virus
isolation
(serum,
organs)
* ELISA
(serum)
* Serum
neutralization
test
(serum)

In
all
cases,
the
shipment
of
samples
to
the
laboratory
should
ideally
be
carried
out
by
an
authorized
logistics
company
with
the
addition
of
refrigerants
and
in
compliance
with
the
relevant
transport
regulations
(UN3373).

**Contact**

**National
reference
laboratory
for
classical
swine
fever**

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