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African swine fever

– THE FACTS



How to spot African swine fever



The signs of African swine fever are very similar to classical swine fever, both pig diseases are notifiable.



The main clinical signs are:



- ✓ fever
- ✓ loss of appetite
- ✓ lack of energy
- ✓ sudden death with few signs beforehand



Other signs can include:



- ✓ vomiting
- ✓ diarrhoea
- ✓ red or dark skin, particularly on the ears and snout
- ✓ swollen red eyes
- ✓ laboured breathing and coughing
- ✓ abortions, still-births and weak litters
- ✓ weakness



There are several different strains of African swine fever.



1. Pigs infected with mild strains may not become ill or show typical clinical signs.
2. Severe strains of the disease are generally fatal.



How African swine fever is spread

The disease is **highly contagious**. It can spread by:

→ pigs eating meat or meat products that contain the virus

It is illegal to feed kitchen and catering waste to pigs. Refrain from doing so to protect your pig unit.

→ contact with infected pigs or their faeces or body fluids

→ contact with anything contaminated with the virus including:

- people and their clothing

- vehicles and other equipment

Preventing and controlling African swine fever

→ You can help prevent the disease by enforcing strict biosecurity measures on your premises.

→ Ensure that there is no opportunity for your pig's to come into contact with the virus. *Refrain from feeding anything which could have been contaminated by meat products. Remember it is illegal to feed kitchen and catering waste to pigs.*

→ If you are suspicious of African swine fever you must report it to your local Animal Health office. If in doubt discuss with your vet.

→ If African swine fever is confirmed, it will be controlled in line with the contingency plan for exotic notifiable diseases and the African swine fever disease control strategy for Great Britain.



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Twymyn y moch Affrica

- Y FFEITHIAU

Sut i ddod o hyd i Dwymyn y moch Affrica

Mae arwyddion twymyn y moch Affrica yn debyg iawn i'r dwymyn y moch arferol, mae'r ddua afiechyd yn rhai y dylid rhoi hysbysiad amdanyst.

Y prif arwyddion clinigol yw:

- ✓ gwres
- ✓ colli awch bwyd
- ✓ diffyg egni
- ✓ marwolaeth sydyn gydag ychydig iawn o rybudd ymlaen llaw



Gall yr arwyddion eraill gynnwys:

- ✓ cyfog
- ✓ diarrhoea
- ✓ croen coch neu dywyll, ar y clustiau a'r trwyn yn arbennig
- ✓ llygaid coch chwyddedig
- ✓ anhawster wrth anadlu a pheswch
- ✓ erthyliadau, perchyll marw anedig a pherchyll gwan
- ✓ gwendid

Mae sawl hil wahanol o dwymyn y moch Affrica.

1. Efallai na fydd moch sy'n dioddef o'r hil ysgafn yn mynd yn wael nag yn dangos yr arwyddion clinigol nodweddiauol.
2. Mae'r hil ddifrifol o'r afiechyd yn anheuol fel arfer.

Sut y mae twymyn y moch Affrica yn cael ei wasgaru

Mae'r afiechyd yn un **heintus iawn**. Gall gael ei wasgaru gan:

- foch yn bwyta cig neu gynnyrch cig sy'n cynnwys y firws
Mae'n anghyfreithlon rhoi gwastraff cegin ac arlwo i foch. Peidiwch â gwneud hynny i ddiogelu eich uned foch.
- cyswllt gyda moch sydd wedi eu heintio neu eu hysgarthion neu hylifau corff
- cyswllt gydag unrhyw beth sydd wedi ei heintio â'r firws gan gynnwys:
 - pobl a'u dillad
 - cerbydau ac offer arall

Atal a rheoli twymyn y moch Affrica

- Gallwch helpu i atal yr afiechyd trwy orfodi camau bioddiogelwch caeth ar eich fferm.
- Gwnewch yn siŵr nad oes cyfle i'ch moch gael cyswllt â'r firws. Peidiwch â phorthi dim i'ch moch a allai fod wedi ei heintio gan gynnyrch cig. Cofiwch ei bod yn anghyfreithlon rhoi gwastraff cegin ac arlwo i foch.
- Os ydych yn amau twymyn y moch Affrica rhaid i chi roi adroddiad i'ch swyddfa lechyd Anifeiliaid leol. Os oes gennych unrhyw amheuaeth, trafodwch gyda'ch milfeddyg.
- Os cadarnheir twymyn y moch Affrica, bydd yn cael ei reoli yn unol â'r cynllun ar gyfer afiechydon hysbysadwy egsotig a'r Strategaeth Reoli twymyn y moch Affrica ar gyfer Prydain Fawr.