African Swine Fever (ASF)

• What is ASF?
  o It is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic and feral swine that is not currently found in the United States.
  o There is currently no cure or vaccine for animals infected with ASF.

• How can pigs become infected?
  o By eating uncooked/undercooked contaminated pork products.
  o By direct contact with an infected pig or its waste.
  o Via contact with contaminated clothing, farm equipment, or vehicles.
  o *Ornithodoros* species ticks may transmit the ASF virus by feeding on pigs.

• What are some signs of pigs infected with ASF?
  o High fever
  o Red, blotchy skin or skin lesions
  o Diarrhea and vomiting
  o Decreased appetite and weakness
  o Respiratory difficulty and coughing

• Can humans become infected with ASF?
  o No, ASF does not affect humans and is not a public health threat. ASF cannot be transmitted to humans through contact with pigs or pork products.

• Are there food safety concerns?
  o No, pork products from animals with ASF are safe for humans to consume.
  o The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) does not allow the importation of swine or pork products into the U.S. from countries/regions that have the ASF virus.
  o U.S. pork is safe to eat. U.S. pork is not affected by the ASF outbreaks in other countries.

• Tips for protecting pigs in the United States:
  o Do not bring any pork or pork products into the United States after international travel to ASF-affected countries.
  o Practice good biosecurity around pigs: wear clean clothes and shoes when entering a pig premises, and do not visit multiple pig farms in a single day without changing clothes between.
    ▪ If you own pigs, work with your veterinarian to assess your biosecurity plans.
    ▪ See USDA’s Protect Our Pigs website for biosecurity plan ideas.
  o If you notice a pig acting sick, especially with the signs noted above, contact a veterinarian, or state or federal animal health official.