

Evaluation of the pathogenicity of African swine fever virus in Vietnam

Main objective

- Evaluation of potential environmental risk factors at infected farms
- Evaluation of virus titer by sample



DNA extraction and qPCR from vectors

Infected farm sampling	
Cohabiting pig samples	Blood
	Pooled fecal
	Rope
	Oral swab
	Nasal swab
Environmental samples	Vectors (e.g. mosquitoes and fly)
	Rats
	Feed
	Water
	Soil
	Aerosol

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Partners: National Institute of Veterinary Research and sub-Department of animal health

Study period: 2020-2021

Funding: RDA-NIAS, South Korea

Highlight of 2020 achievements

- A total of 145 samples were collected and analyzed using qPCR from 4 infected farms
- No virus was detected in vectors, soil, feed and air
- Pooled fecal samples were positive 2 out of 4 farms
- Oral swab was positive 1 out of 4 farm