

STRUCTURE OF THE ENDEMIC TERRITORIES WITH AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

*V. A. Pryskoka, A. A. Mezhensky, M. S. Karpulenko, A. A. Moroz, Y. N. Dzyuba,
R. A. Datsenko, S. V. Skorokhod.*

State Scientific Research Institute of Laboratory Diagnostics
and Veterinary and Sanitary expertise
30, Donetska str., Kyiv-151, 03151, Ukraine

The publication contains detection data of endemic with African Swine Fever (ASF) territories in Ukraine and the study of their structure. This approach became possible through the analysis of epizootic process development during 2012 - 2017.

It is shown that 8 regions of Ukraine (Chernihiv, Sumy, Rivne, Poltava, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Cherkasy, Kyiv regions) overcame the endemic line (diagnosis of virus outbreaks for three consecutive years). According to this indicator, some disadvantaged regions of the ASF formed two endemic zones. The first zone included Chernihiv, Sumy, Poltava, Cherkassy and Kiev regions, the second - Odessa and Mykolaiv regions. It is known that endemic zones, which include several territories with the same status, represent the highest link of epizootic increasing.

Studies and analysis of different regions, districts, hunting areas, and settlements with the purpose of choosing the most optimal for determination of endemicity level. It is shown that the endemicity level overcame the territories of one and 8 regions. During the estimation of these results, as well as taking into account the virus spread speed and the organization of anti-epizootic measures, the authors believe that the administrative territory of the region is the most suitable for determination of endemicity level.

It was found that the number of disadvantaged areas with the ASF in endemic areas ranged from 40% to 64%.

The authors are sure that the necessary permanent sources of infection are needed in order to achieve a stable endemic state of the territories. This function in the epizootic process was ensured by: the presence of the virus in the environment and its permanent transmission the burial of pigs in pits with violation of veterinary and sanitary requirements the slaughter of pigs during the incubation period, contamination of soil and air with virus the distribution of food contaminated by meat-eaters or birds and so on. The data confirming the role of wild boars as well as methods of burial of pigs in the creation of endemic territories.

Key words: AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, ENDEMIC TERRITORIES, WILD BOARS, PIGS, ASF OUTBREAKS, DISTRICT, REGION, AREA, HUMAN SETTLEMENT, HUNTING.