ASFARVIRIDAE: African Swine fever

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Asfarviridae

- Large viruses
- Highly complex genomes
- Obs DNA
- Distantly related to one another, as well as to other large DNA viruses in the family poxviridae and the order Herpesvirales
- African swine fever virus in the family Asfarviridae is the cause of African swine fever

- Severe haemorrhage
- Increased mortality
- Acute Hyperacute
- 5-15 days IP
- 40.5-42 degree c
- 1-2 days of onset, inappetance, diarrhea, incoordination and prostration
- Death

- Oyspnea
- Vomition
- Nasal and conjuctival discharge
- Reddening and cynosis of ear and snout
- Haemorrhages from the nose and anus
- Abortion
- 100% mortality 1-3 days after fever

• Infected adult Warthogs DO NOT DEVELOP CLINICAL SIGNS







Subcutaneous haemorrhage

Spleenomegaly



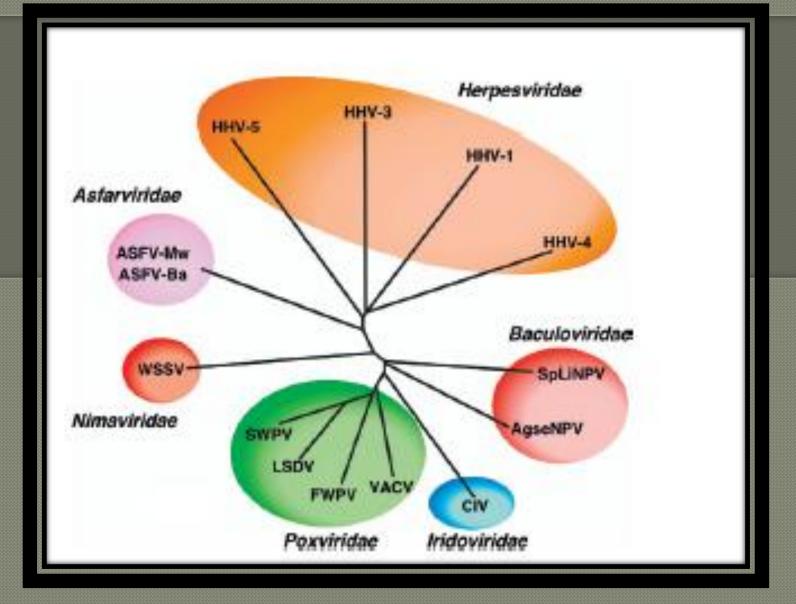


Subcutaneous haemorrhage Sple

Spleenomegaly

Chronic cases

- Cutaneous ulcers
- Pneumonia
- Pericarditis
- Pleuritis
- Arthritis



Phylogenetic tree comparing the dUTPase proteins encoded by ASFV with those of other DNA viruses. Sequences were aligned using ClustalW and the tree displayed using Treeview.

VIRION PROPERTIES

*****ENVELOPED



- ❖200 NM IN DIAMETER
- **❖NUCLEOCAPSID CORE**
- **❖INTERNAL LIPID LAYERS AND A COMPLEX ICOSAHEDRAL CAPSID**

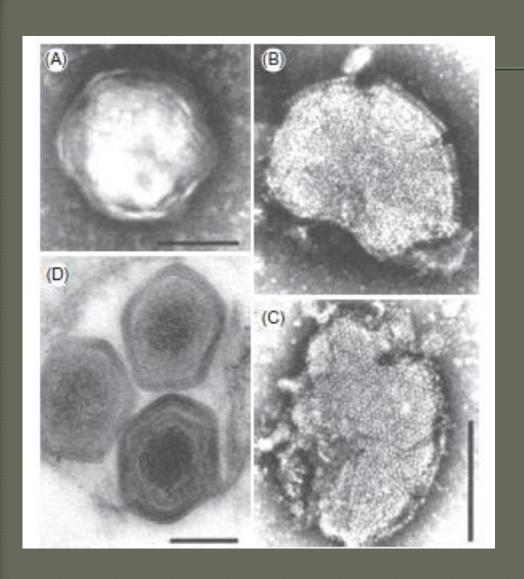
*CAPSID :HEXAGONAL ARRANGEMENT OF STRUCTURAL UNITS EACH OF WHICH APPEARS AS A HEXAGONAL PRISM WITH A CENTRAL HOLE

❖GENOME: SINGLE MOLECULE OF LINEAR ds DNA, 170–190 KBP IN SIZE

❖DNA: CCE-ITR-HAIRPIN LOOPS- 150 ORF-CLOSELY SPACED AND READ FROM BOTH DNA STRANDS

♦ ↑ 50 PROTEINS IN VIRIONS (ENZYMES AND FACTORS
;EARLY MESSENGER RNA (mRNA) TRANSCRIPTION AND
PROCESSING)

- * THERMOLABILE
- **SENSITIVE TO LIPID SOLVENTS**
- VERY RESISTANT TO A WIDE RANGE OF PH (SEVERAL HOURS AT PH 4 OR PH 13)
- HEAT, PUTREFACTION
- SURVIVES IN REFRIGERATED/CHILLED MEAT, 6 MONTHS



- Hexagonal capsid
- Enveloped
- 1892-2172structural units
- Multiple layers surrounding core

How ASFV affect

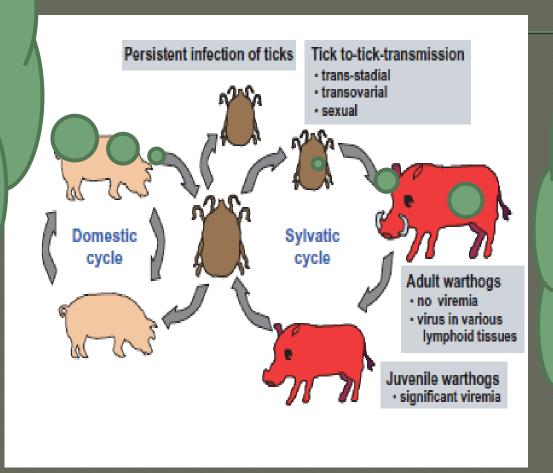
- Morbidity rate 100%
- Case fatality rate 70%
- ↓virulence
- Enzootic : case fatality 2-3%

What are the Four markers determining outcome of infection

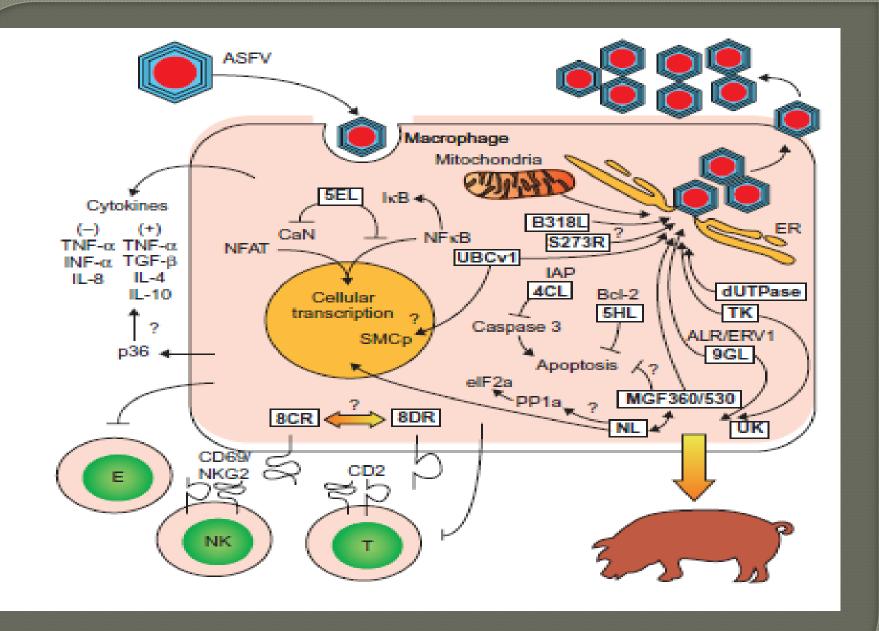
- Heamabsorption
- Virulence
- Plaque size
- Antigenicity
- Highly virulent to some mortality
- S/c or chronic

Infected tick
bite, meal on
warthogs,
infected
animal source
of infection,
nasopharynge
al excretions,
clinical signs
faeces during
acute stage

How ASFV transmit



SE Africa
Biological
vector,
Replicates
in gut-affect
repro.
system
Excreted in
saliva,
coxal fluid,
Malpighian
excrement



Ticks involved for maintaining and transmission of ASFV

- Ornithodorous moubata
- Ornithodorous savignyi
- Ornithodorous erraticus
- Ornithodorous coriaceus
- Ornithodorous puertoricensis

Maintain and transmit the virus for 300-440 days



- 1978:
- Malta
- Sardinia
- Brazil
- Dominican Republic
- Haiti

Dignosis

- VI
- PCR
- IFT
- EIA
- ID

Elimination by killing entire population of species in the country

- 1978: Malta
- Death and Slaughter
- 80000 pigs
- Within 12 months of diagnosis

Immunity

- HI & CMI
- Antibodies: May protect against lethal challenge
- NA against p30, p54, p72 insufficient

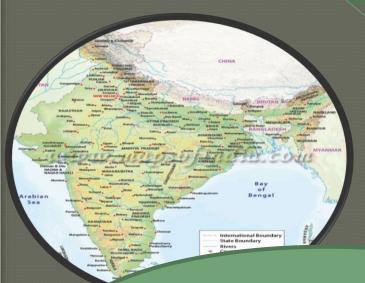
Prevention and control

- Lack of effective vaccine
- Virus in fresh meats and cured products
- Persistent infection
- Diagnostic difficulty
- Soft tick transmit the agent

- Feeding uncooked waste food scraps
- Access to ticks
- Contact with warthogs
- Double fencing with wire mesh perimeter fence extending beneath the ground

ASFV free countries

Live swine and products





Non-Infected countries?
Status of non infected for India abandoned as ASFV is reported currently.

Reference

- Pictures/Diagrams/Photos are used purely for educational purposes from world wide web and books
- Textbooks related to virology by
 - Quinn et al.
 - Murphy, F.
 - Maclachlan, N.