



ASF is a highly contagious economically devastating hemorrhagic viral disease of pigs, warthogs and wild boar. Recent emergence of the disease was reported on 3rd August, 2018 in the People's Republic of China and since then it has spread to other parts of China and Myanmar. Bearing in mind how close Myanmar is to the North East States like Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and the recent outbreak of this disease in Assam, knowledge about the disease during this period is very important to prevent its spread.

Important Facts



All age groups of pigs are susceptible

Affected pig may die within 2-13 days

Disease spread through direct contact among pigs and through soft tick (*Ornithodoros* species)

ASF does not infect humans & other livestock species

Incubation period of virus varies from 4-19 days

Symptoms

- In acute case, pigs may be found dead without symptoms;
- Fever, huddling of sick animals, loss of appetite, dullness, weakness, conjunctivitis, constipation followed by diarrhea (sometimes with blood), and incoordination.
- Purple discoloration of the ears, abdomen and inner thighs.
- Abortion in pregnant sows.
- In less severe case, respiratory signs, necrosis in areas of skin, chronic skin ulcers, arthritis, swelling of joints.

Prevention and Control

- Designation and disinfection of infected zone and strict compliance of biosecurity measures
- Treatment is not attempted on affected pigs rather they must be **slaughtered** and carcass buried or burned
- Avoid contact between pigs, prevent pigs from wandering.



Biosecurity Measures to Follow

- Discourage entry of new pigs from unknown sources
- Stop unauthorized vehicle entry into the pig farms.
- Foot dip with disinfectant should be made mandatory at the entry point of each pig shed.
- Pig shed should be disinfected daily with 1% formaldehyde or 2% NaOH or paraphenylphenolic disinfectants or 2% hypochlorite solution
- House newly purchased pigs separately in quarantine shed for about 4 weeks to observe any signs of disease.
- Provide only boiled feed and avoid feeding offal particularly pig origin
- Regular deworming and supplemented feed with minerals and vitamins.
- Proper disposal measures of farm waste should be followed.
- Farm workers should wear proper dress before entry to the farm till the completion, all clothes should be properly disinfected before and after use
- No diseased pigs should be sold to traders/ butchers.
- Separate sick animals from the healthy stock and rear in isolation shed till it is fully recovered.
- Farm utensils used for feeding of diseased pigs should not be used for feeding of healthy pigs.
- Pigs should be kept indoors all the time, not allowing them to mingle with other pigs
- Any suspected cases of ASF should immediately be reported to the local veterinary doctor

"NO VACCINE is available hence, it is important that all BIOSECURITY measures are strictly followed"

For further information:

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'अफ्रीकन स्वाइन फीवर'

शूकरों में तेजी से फैलने वाला एक विषाणु-जनित और आर्थिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण रोग है। हाल ही में, असम राज्य में इस गंभीर और संक्रामक रोग का प्रकोप देखा गया। इसलिए 'अफ्रीकन स्वाइन फीवर' की रोकथाम हेतु शूकर-पालकों के लिए परामर्शी जारी की जा रही है।

लक्षण

- तीव्र रोग की स्थिति में बिना लक्षण मृत्यु।
- ज्वर, संक्रमित शूकरों का झुंड में रहना, भूख न लगना, कमजोरी, नेत्र-शोथ, कब्ज, दस्त और असमन्वय।
- कान, पेट और जांघों के अंदरूनी हिस्सों में 'बैंगनी रंग' के धब्बे।
- गर्भवति शूकरी में गर्भपात।
- कम तीव्रता की स्थिति में, श्वसन लक्षण, त्वचा का परिगलन और नासूर, गठिया।

रोकथाम

- संक्रमित क्षेत्रों में विसंक्रमण और जैव-सुरक्षा नियमों का सख्ती से पालन।
- संक्रमित शूकरों का उपचार करना लाभदायक नहीं होता है इसलिए पशुवध करके शव को जमीन में दफन करें या जलायें।
- शूकरों के बीच संपर्क कम हो, ऐसा प्रयत्न करें।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



शूकरों में हर आयु वर्ग संक्रमित हो सकता है।

संक्रमित शूकरों की 2-13 दिनों में मृत्यु हो सकती है।

संक्रमित शूकरों के सीधे संपर्क में आने से रोग फैलता है।

'अफ्रीकन स्वाइन फीवर' मनुष्यों और अन्य पशुओं में नहीं फैलता है।

इन्क्यूबेशन काल 4-17 दिनों का होता है।

जैव-सुरक्षा के उपाय

- फार्म में अपरिचित स्रोत से लाए गए शूकरों का प्रवेश वर्जित हो।
- अनाधिकृत वाहन को फार्म में प्रवेश न करने दें।
- प्रत्येक शूकर बाड़े के प्रवेश-द्वार पर 'फुट-डिप' की व्यवस्था हो।
- प्रतिदिन 1% फार्मैल्डिहाइड या 2% सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड या 2% हाइपोक्लोराइड से शूकर बाड़ों की सफाई व विसंक्रमण करें।
- नये खरीदे शूकरों को 4 हफ्तों के लिए क्वारंटीन में रखें।
- केवल उबला हुआ भोजन दें और शूकर जूठन न खिलायें।
- नियमित रूप से शूकरों को कृमिनाशक दवा, खनिज व विटामिन खिलायें।
- फार्म अवशिष्टों का सही तरीके से निष्कासन करें।
- फार्म-कर्मचारियों को प्रवेश से पहले उचित कपड़े पहनने चाहिए और फार्म से निकलते समय उन कपड़ों का विसंक्रमण करें।
- बीमार शूकर कसाई अथवा किसी व्यापारी को न बेचें।
- जब तक शूकर स्वस्थ न हो जाए, बीमार शूकर को झुण्ड से अलग करके अन्य बाड़े में रखें।
- बीमार शूकरों के बर्तनों में स्वस्थ शूकरों को भोजन न दें।
- सदैव शूकरों को बाड़े में रखें और बाहर विचरण के लिए न छोड़ें।
- 'अफ्रीकन स्वाइन फीवर' के लिए संदिग्ध शूकर के बारे में तुरंत नजदीकी पशुचिकित्सक को जानकारी दें।

वर्तमान समय में, 'अफ्रीकन स्वाइन फीवर' की कोई वैक्सीन उपलब्ध नहीं है इसलिए जैव-सुरक्षा के नियमों का पालन करना अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण और लाभकारी साबित हो सकता है।

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Gahuri laga bukhari (African Swine Fever) toh joldi alak gahuri ke lagijai aru bisi nuksan punca bimari ekta ase. Sopse poila 3rd August, 2018 te China te ahishe aru lahey lahey Myanmar aru assam te bi ahijaishe. Nagaland toh assam aru Myanmar usorte hua karone itu bimar laga jankari aru kineka hoile itu bimar para gahuri khan nalagibo itu janibo lagey.

Janibole laga



Bukhar toh gahuri choto dangor sop ke lagev

Bimar gahuri 2-13 din bitorte muribo parey

Bimar gahuri para alak gahuri aru poka (*Ornithodoros* spp.) para itu bimar lagijai

Manu aru alaak janwar ke itu bimar nalagey

Gahuri toh bimar lagile bi 4-19 din pichey te hi janibo parey

Bimar lagishe koikene kineka janibo

- Bimar tu jhor para lagiley, gahuri toh eku bimar nathaka nisna ene murijai;
- Bukhar ahijai, bimar gahuri khan eki logot nijor jama kuriloi, dhana khabo mon nahua, kaniya, komjur, suku lal, paikhena taan thakikene pet ja shuru (kitaba khun bi ja shuru hoijai) aru gahuri toh pakla nisna hoijabo.
- Kaan, pet aru theng laga bitor te purple colour hoijai.
- Baccha bukhithaka gahuri ama laga baccha girija.
- Aru bimar iman nahoile, saas lobe dikdar, chamra murikenene colour ja nisna, chamra te ghau aru joints khan phulijai.

Bimar ke kineka rukhabo

- Bimar thaka jaga tu bhal kuri sapha kuribo lagey
- Bimar lagija gahuri khan ke murai dibo lagey. Mura pasot matite rupai dibi nahoile julai dibi
- Bimar gahuri aru bimar nathaka gahuri usorte ekilogot thakibo nadibi, aru gahuri ke berabo nadibi.

Gahuri palia manukhan ki kuribo lagey

- Najana jaga para gahuri nanibo lagey
- Gahuri pala jaga te najana khushi khushi gari ke ahibo nadibi
- Gahuri ghor te nagusa agey theng nahoilebi juta bhalpara sapha kuribo lagey.
- Gahuri ghor tu hudai 1% formaldehyde nahoile 2% NaOH nahoile paraphenylphenolic disinfectant nahoile 2% hypochlorite solution para sapha kuribo lagey
- Jodi notun gahuri anishe koile 4 hafta karne alaak jagate rakhibo lagey; gahuri tu bimar ase na nai janibo karone
- Dhana tu bhal para pakai ne khelabo lageyaru janwar laga pet nari nadibo lagey dhana te
- Kecu dawai aru vitamins khelabo lagey
- Gahuri ghor laga jabra, paikhena, pesap bhal para phelabo lagey
- Gahuri ghor te kaam kura manu kapra thik thak lagabo lagey aru kapra toh bhal para sapha kuribo lagey, chola agey aru chola pasote
- Bimar gahuri manu ke bikri nakuribo lagey
- Bimar aru bimar nathaka gahuri eki logote narakhibi
- Dhana laga dekchi borton bimar aru bimar nathaka gahuri laga alaak kurine cholabo lagey
- Bimar gahuri ke bahar te ulabo nadibi aru bimar nathaka gahuri logot berabo nadibi
- Gahuri kaunba bimar thakibo nisna hoishe koile veterinary doctor ke joldi khobor dibo lagey



"Gahuri bukhari karone dawai nai, ekarne hushiari para uporte te thaka toh manibo lagey"

Aru kiba janibo mon hoile

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ASF hi vawk natna chikhat virus kan tih ten an thlen ani a, vawk bakah sanghal te hian an vei thei bawk a, natna hi an inkai chhawng awlsam em em ani. August ni 3 kum 2018 ah khan he natna hi China ramah hmuh ani a, hemi hma hi chuan Africa lamah chauh a awm thin a hriat ani. He mi hnu hian Myanram ram bung thenkhat ah pawh a darh ta niin hriat a ni a, North east state te hi heng ram thenawm te nen a inhnaih tak anih avangin he natna laka inven leh hmalakna neih a, he natna nihphung lo hriat chian hi a tul em em ani.

Hriat tur pawimawh



Vawk eng rual pawhin he natna hi an vei thei

A natna lan chhuah atanga ni 2-13 ah an thi tlangpui

A natna hi vawk leh vawk an inkaichhawn bakah saphihrik seh atangin an kai thei bawk

He natna hi mihring leh ran dang tan a hlauhawm loh

Vawkin natna hrik a kai atanga ni 4-19 chhung in natna hi a lang chhuak thin.

A Natna lan chhuah dan-

- A rang chi ah chuan vawk te hi natna an nei tih pawh hriat lem loh in an lo thi mai thin.
- A tlangpuiin khawsik, chaw ei duhlo leh tho chhuak peihloin an awm a, ding ngil theilo leh khur deuh der der te, mit tui deuh pir per, kawthalo te awm in, vawk rual chu an inngheng khawm dul thin.
- An beng kawm, dul vun nem lai leh kap bawr te a duk.
- Vawk rai laiah chuan no chhiat a awm duh hle.



Ven leh enkawl dan

- Natna thlenna hmunhna hriat chhuah chuan tlawhpawh leh enkawl na kawngah finkhur taka mithiam te rawn tur.
- A enkawl nan hian damdawi a awmlo a, vawk hrisel ten an kaichhawn loh nan a damlo te chu talh a, a ruang phum emaw halral a tha.
- Vawk damlo chu dah hran a, vawk hrisel te pawh huang ah tha taka khung

Fimkhur na tur leh zawmtur te-

- Vawk chin hriatloh leh ram pawn atang lei loh tur.
- Vawk in leh a velah motor leh mihring phalna loh a kal tir loh tur.
- Vawkin luh dawnah ke chiahna tuisen dah a, mihring lut leh chhuak ten pheikhawk chhuat chiah huh zel tur.
- Vawkin thianghlim taka enkawl a, bleaching leh thildang hmang emaw a tihfai thin tur.
- Vawk lei thar hlim te chu kar 4 vel tal dah hran a, vawk dang nen dah pawlh loh tur.
- Vawk chaw tha taka chum hmin chauh pek tur, vawksa thing vel pek loh tur.
- Rulhut hlo leh vitamin vel tha taka pek thin tur.
- Vawk ek leh bawlhhlawh te mumal taka paih tur.
- Vawk enkawltu in thawmhnaw fai leh thianghlim inbel hram hram tur.
- Vawk damlo leh thi te hralh/ser loh tur.
- Vawk damlo te chu dah hran tur.
- Vawk damlo enkawl nan hmanraw hran hman tur, thawmhnaw hak pawh thlak zel a, kut leh ke te fai taka sil tur.
- Vawk chhuah loh tur, huang ah tha taka dah tur.
- Vawkin ASF a vei ni a hriat anih chuan Vety department lam hriattir vat tur.

"He natna ven nan hian VACCINE a awmlo a, heng a chung mi te hi fimkhur tak a zawm hram hram tur"

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ASF asi ouksing, warthogs singda amasung lam ouk ta thokhanba, sel thumgi phibam yamna sokhanba yaamna lounaganba laina amani. Hairiba laina asi 3rd August 2018 da People Republic of China da sandokkhi. Madudagi China amasung Myanmar da sandokkhi. Munna khallabada Myanmar asi North East state haibadi Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram amadi Manipur singa kayada naknakhriba. Aduga amukasu laina asi Assam dasu sandokkhi. Laina asibu santoktanaba masigi maramda khangba haibasi houjikki matamda yamna maru oi.

Maru oiba achumba



Chahi khudingmakki ouk makhal singda nahanba ngammi

Naaraba ouk sing ado numit nini dagina numit tarahumdoi faobagi manungda siba yai

Laina asi ouk amadagi amada thengnaba matamda amasung soft tick (*Ornithodoros species*) tagi santokhalli

ASF asi mi amasung atoppa saa ucek singda nahande

Virus asigi incubation matam numit mari dagi numit taramapan faoba

Laiong

- Acute oiba casetadi ouk adu laiyong uttana sina fangngani
- Arum laiyou, anaba mayam pulapna taasallaga leiba, chaning thakningdaba, masa sonthaba, mamit ngangbagi leina (conjunctivitis), khong hamba yadaba adugi matung da khong hamthaba (karigumba matamda ee yaona) aduga masa haiduna chatpa
- Nakong, puk amasung feigan manunggi mafamsingda sitharakpa mangra machugi saktam uba fangngi
- Mironbi oksing da angang yeithaba.
- Aduga khara hanthaba casetadi sorgi laiyong utpa, unjha maphamkharada sijilakpa, chronic oiba unjha gi ulcer, arthritis, amadi taang singda pomthokpa

Ngakthoknaba amasung Thokhandanaba

- Anaba maphamsingda hidak kaphokpiba amasung biosecurity gi thourangsing paikhatpa.
- Anaba Oksingda layengba gi thabak touroidabani adugi mahutta oksing adubu hattokaga phumjinba natraga mei thadokpa darkar oi.
- Ouk masen amaga amaga thengna halloidabani amadi ouk singbu chatpadagi phajinbigadabani



Biosecurity gi matung inna ingadaba thourangsing

- Khangdaba mafamdagi lakpa ouk sing eesagi farm da changhanloidabani
- Mapangi garising farmda changbada athingba thamba.
- Hidak yaoraba khong lupham ouk loibpham gi changphamda soidana thambigadabani
- Ouk ki mayumbu hairiba hidak singna (1% formaldehyde natraga 2% NaOH natraga paraphenylphenolic natraga or 2% hypochlorite ki solution) chaithokpigadabani
- Anouba thunglaba ouk singbu tongnganna quarantine touphamda hapta mari thambigadabani amadi laiyong utlakpa yengbigadabani
- Aphutpa machingjak khaktamak pijagadabani aduga Ouk ki manungsadagi semba pothoksing pijaroidabani.
- Matam channa tingi hidak thadokpa amadi machinjak thaakpada vitamin amasung mineral haapiba
- Farmgi pot chei langthokpa matamda chaanaba pambei sijinagadabani.
- Anaba ouk singbu dukanda amadi saa kakpa singda yonbiroidabani
- Anaba ouk singbu nadaba ouk singdagi laaphokna quarantine gi oiba yum singda naba fadrifaoba thambiba
- Anaba ouk ki machinjak thakpada sijinnaba farm gi konlik sing nadaba ouk singgi machinjak thakpada sijinnabiroidabani
- Ouk singbu ouk kolda adum leihanbiba amadi atoppa ouk singga pulhanbiroidabani
- ASF ne haina chingnaba leiradi khudakta manakki veterinary doctors singda pao pibigadabani

"Houjikfaoda masigi Vaccine leitari aduna maruoiba BIOSECURITY gi thourangsing ngakna chatkadabani"

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