

Newsletter #2

CWSHIN

About us

CWSHIN serves western swine producers, swine herd practitioners and governments to improve swine health, production, and the economic prosperity of the sector (www.cwshin.ca)

Foot and Mouth Disease

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Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is active

Since African swine fever (ASF) was detected in China in 2018 we have paid that disease and the risk of introduction of ASF a substantial attention. Preparedness and surveillance (CanSpotASF) have been improved through collaboration in a public-private partnership involving the CFIA, provincial Chief Veterinary Officers (CVO) and the swine sector.

Are we now facing a more complex threat with Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)?

North American sources such as CEZD (Community for emerging zoonotic diseases, Canada) and SHIC (Swine Health Information Center, USA) report FMD activity in Hungary and Slovakia (Europe) following an outbreak in Germany.

What sets FMD apart from ASF is that FMD affects all cloven-hoofed animals Therefore preparedness and surveillance in a public-private partnership would have to include would the same stakeholders as the partnership for ASF but in addition other livestock sectors such as dairy, beef, sheep, bison etc.

FMD is not a new threat and there are measures in place to protect from importing live animals and animal products infected or contaminated with FMD. CFIA is following the spread of FMD closely to update import regulations.

Has the risk of introduction of FMD into Canada changed – maybe?

Here we look at the reporting of FMD and provide some links to further information.

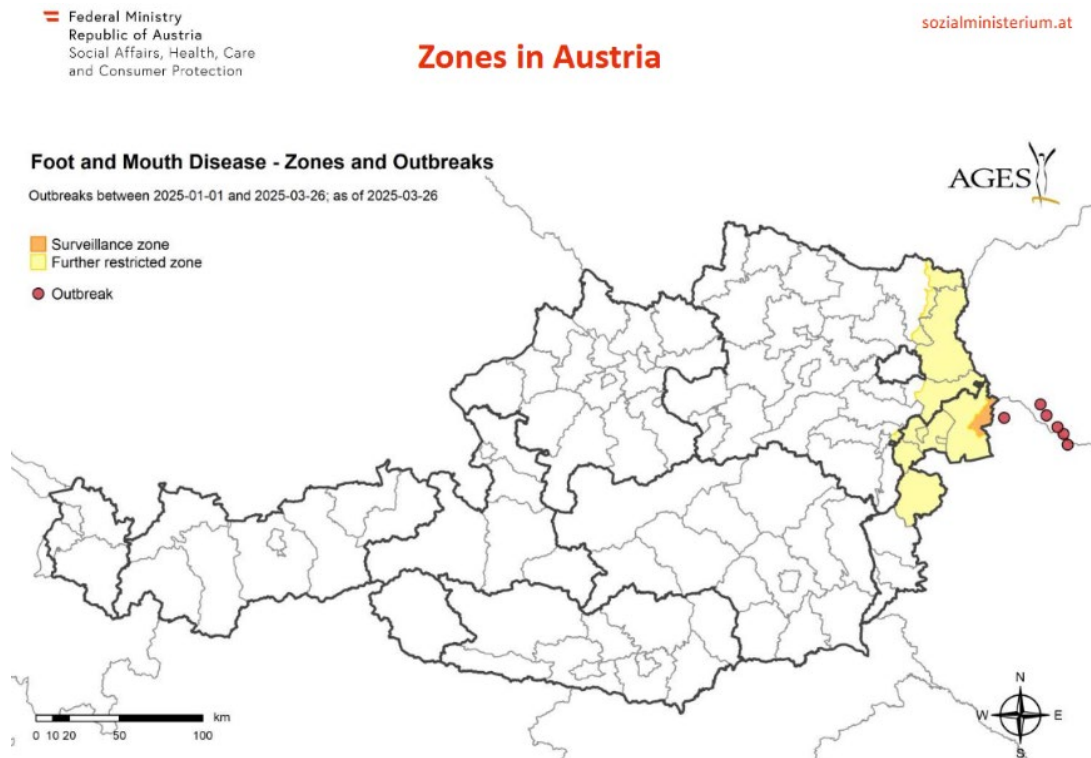
FMD in Europe

(From SHIC Global report): Hungary and Slovakia have each reported their first FMD outbreaks in over 50 years, affecting large commercial cattle operations in both countries. Although these outbreaks occurred within a month following a separate FMD case in Germany, authorities confirmed there is no epidemiological link, as virus serotypes identified in Hungary differ from the German strain. Meanwhile, the EU Reference Laboratory for FMD confirmed that the FMD virus detected in Slovakia fully matches the strain identified in Hungary.



Trade disruptions have already begun impacting both countries. Thus, under the European Union zoning regulation, other member states have to accept imports from Hungary that originate outside the surveillance zone. So far, 15 non-EU countries have temporarily banned meat imports from Hungary, including the UK, USA, and Canada.

The surveillance zones (as per EU) cross over into Austria.



(From SHIC Global report): Austria established a surveillance zone in four border municipalities and a further restricted zone in parts of Lower Austria and Burgenland, covering over 82,000 susceptible animals. Trade restrictions, active surveillance, and daily public updates were implemented. As of late March, no FMD virus or antibodies have been detected in 788 tested samples – 498 samples tested for FMD virus, and 290 samples tested for FMDV antibodies.

While the source of the outbreak in Germany and Hungary is unknown there may be a link between the outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia? Investigations into the precise source and transmission routes are still ongoing.

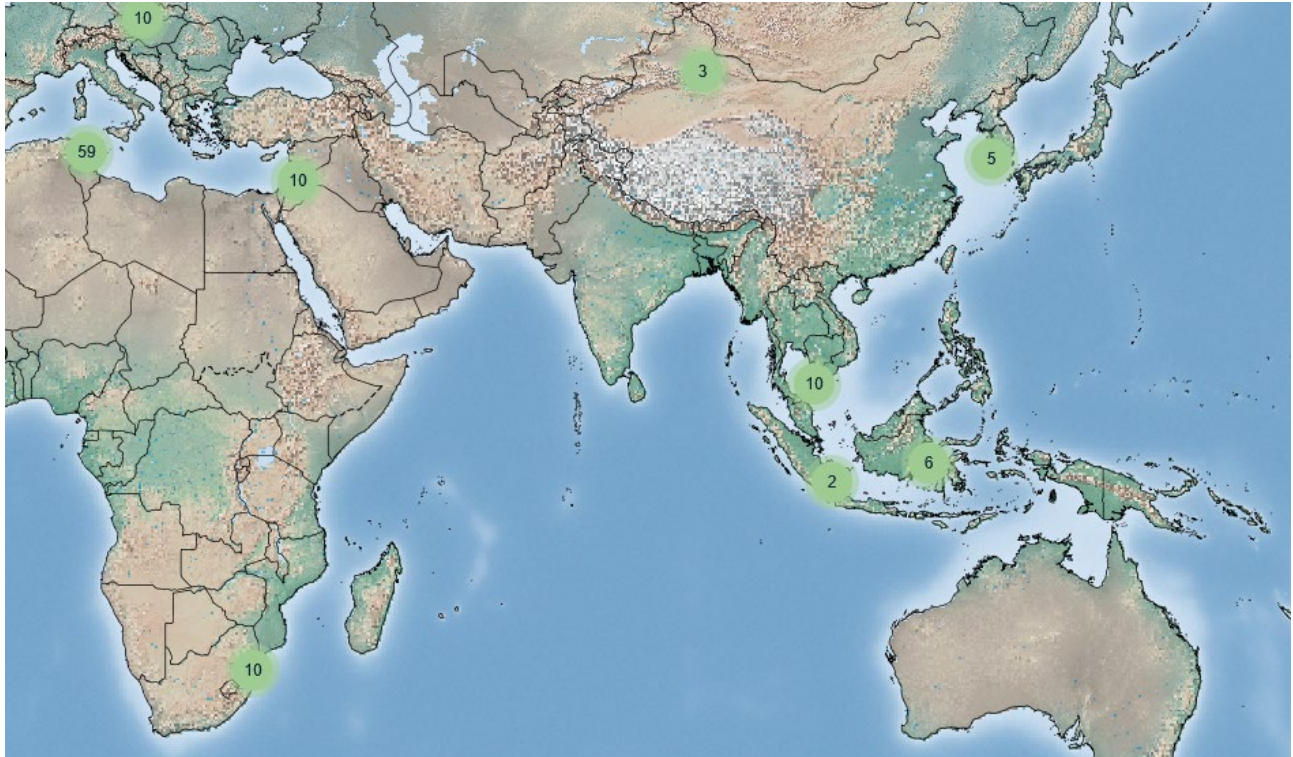
FMD close to Europe

There has been less attention given to the FMD activities in North Africa and the Middle East where Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Israel, and Jordan have reported FMD outbreaks in the last 6 months. The reason may be that these countries generally vaccinate for FMD and FMD is therefore considered endemic / present. Still, they have been reporting clinical problems and mortality.

The significance of the FMD activity just south of Europe is unknown at this point in time.



FMD in Asia



FMD has been reported from several countries in Asia and in South Africa over the last 6 months.

Sources:

<file:///C:/Users/EpiSA/Downloads/CEZD%20Weekly%20Intelligence%20Report%2024%20E2%80%93%2030%20March%202025.pdf>

<https://www.swinehealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/April-Report-2025.pdf>

https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/0d4975df-dbc8-4922-b0da-0c06d31e33b0_en?filename=ad_control-measures_fmd_chron_hu-sk-20250307_map.pdf

https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/d99fd903-2793-4f5f-bf7b-0476c19cfa6f_en?filename=reg-com_ahw_20250327_pres-01.pdf