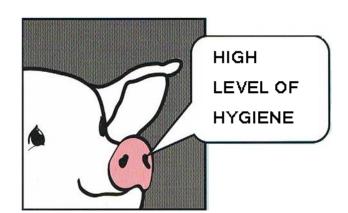
PROCEDURES IN CASE OF ASF



Biosecurity

- Program of protection of health of agricultural animals
- Basic biosecurity activities include the use of good manufacturing practices, and cleaning and disinfection of production facilities

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION are fundamental preventive measures that limit the number of pathogenic microorganisms to the level that ensures the safety of animal productivity and health.

These practices are especially important to ensure that the facilities are free from infectious diseases that are routinely combated, and diseases which have to be subject for registration, as in the case of <u>African swine fever (ASF)</u>.

African swine fever is a highly infectious disease caused by a DNA virus from the *Asfaviridae* family. According to the recommendations of the National Veterinary Research Institute (see ref.) effective disinfectants used in case of appearance of ASF, are based on, among others, sodium hypochlorite, oxidizing agents, glutaraldehyde and citric acid.

The implementation of a **biosecurity program**, which will reduce the risk of appearance of infectious diseases, on every farm is very important for preventive reasons.



Maintenance of high hygiene standards and prevention of the spread of ASF is possible only by following the cardinal cleaning and disinfection rule:

'entire room is empty, entire room is full'.

STAGE I INITIAL CLEANING

- move the animals and movable equipment outside the cleaned area
- clean the surfaces inside the room with a brush and rubber squeegee to remove all kinds of impurities
- rinse the floor, walls and the remaining equipment with water under pressure, clean the floor drains thoroughly
- remove the remains of water from the surfaces with a rubber squeegee

STAGE II CLEANING

- by cleaning you will remove all organic impurities
- use **CHLOROTAAB-D** (cleaning disinfectant with active chlorine)

Product	CHLOROTAAB-D	cleaning and disinfection
Concentration	3 %	
Time of contact with surface	15-20 min	
Temperature	20-40°C	

- <u>pressure cleaning -</u> start from the upper parts of the walls and move towards the floor
- <u>foam cleaning</u> apply the foam starting from the lower and then move to the upper sections of the room, rinse starting from the upper sections and move down
- after 20 minutes rinse the surfaces and equipment with water
- remove the water from the floor with rubber squeegees





STAGE III DISINFECTION

disinfect cleaned surfaces (floors, walls, equipment) with
FTALOXID (it contains an oxidizing agent) or Q-250 (it contains glutaraldehyde)

Product	FTALOXID	FTALOXID	Q-250
	disinfection	disinfection	disinfection
Concentration	0.5%	1.0 %	0.5- 1.0%
Time	30 min	30min*	15 min
Temperature	20-40°C	20-40°C	20-40°C

- for the focus of infection of virus diseases use FTALOXID in a concentration of 1.0% for 30 minutes
- disinfect by spraying the solution evenly on the surfaces
- after disinfection rinse the surfaces with water
- remove the water from the floors with rubber squeegee

STAGE IV AIR DISINFECTION

The air should be disinfected by fogging with **FTALOXID** or **Q-250**.

For the disinfection of air use 1.0 g of the product per 1 m^3 of air, leave the fog for at least 2 hours. To improve the distribution of the disinfectant and prolong its activity in the air, add MIST-60 to the solution – it should make up 10% of the used disinfectant.

MIST-60 is not a biocidal product and it cannot be used as a standalone product.

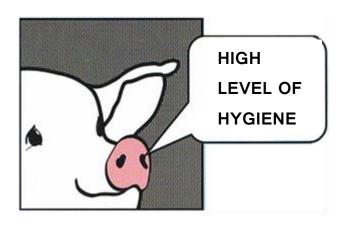
After air disinfection, air the room for at least 1 hour.



STAGE V EMPLOYEE HYGIENE

Hand hygiene

- wet your hands with warm running water
- apply 1 2 cm³ of **DISO** disinfectant soap on your hands and lather and scrub
- after washing, rinse your hands with warm running water and dry with a paper towel
- apply DR-20 disinfectant from the elbow dispenser on your clean and dry hands and rub it in until dry
- do not wash the disinfectant off!



Ref.

Iwona Markowska - Daniel, Zygmunt Pejsak, "Afrykański pomór świń, materiały szkoleniowe dla lekarzy weterynarii", Krajowe Laboratorium Referencyjne ds. ASF (ASF National Reference Laboratory), PIWet – PIB (National Veterinary Research Institute) in Puławy, February 2014

