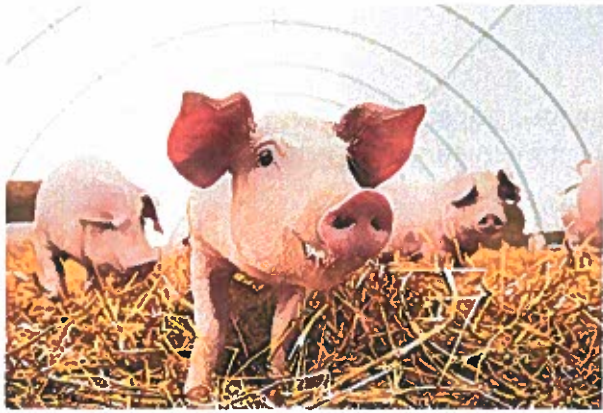


African Swine Fever (ASF)



African swine fever is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease affecting both domestic and wild pigs of all ages. ASF is not a threat to human health and cannot be transmitted from pigs to humans. It is not a food safety issue.

ASF is found in countries around the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. More recently, it has spread through China, Mongolia and Vietnam, as well as within parts of the European Union. It has never been found in the United States – and we want to keep it that way.

Why is African Swine Fever a Concern?

ASF is a devastating, deadly disease that would have a significant impact on U.S. livestock producers, their communities and the economy if it were found here. There is no treatment or vaccine available for this disease. The only way to stop this disease is to depopulate all affected or exposed swine herds.

USDA is working closely with other federal and state agencies, the swine industry, and producers to take the necessary actions to protect our nation's pigs and keep this disease out. This group is also actively preparing to respond if ASF were ever detected in the U.S.

What Producers and Veterinarians Need to Know

Anyone who works with pigs should be familiar with the signs of ASF:

- High fever
- Decreased appetite and weakness
- Red, blotchy skin or skin lesions
- Diarrhea and vomiting
- Coughing and difficulty breathing

Immediately report animals with any of these signs to state or federal animal health officials or call USDA's toll-free number at **1-866-536-7593** for appropriate testing and investigation. Timeliness is essential to preventing the spread of ASF.

On-farm biosecurity is crucial to preventing any animal disease from developing and spreading. All pig owners and anyone involved with pig operations should know and follow strict biosecurity practices to help protect U.S. pigs from ASF. Work with your veterinarian to assess your biosecurity plans and make improvements as needed.

What Travelers Need to Know

International travelers could unknowingly bring back this disease from an ASF-affected country, especially if they visit farms. Visit the APHIS traveler page to know which items you can bring back into the United States. Some food items may carry disease and threaten domestic agriculture and livestock. If you go to an ASF-affected country, do not bring back pork or pork products.

Declare any international farm visits to U.S. Customs and Border Protection when you return. Make sure you thoroughly clean and disinfect, or dispose of, any clothing or shoes that you wore around pigs, before returning to the U.S. Do not visit a farm, premises with pigs, livestock market, sale barn, zoo, circus, pet store with pot-bellied pigs, or any other animal facility with pigs for at least 5 days after you return.

Resources

We have many resources available to help spread the word about how to prevent ASF.

ASF Videos

- [Agriculture Secretary Perdue on African swine fever basics and economic impact](#)
- [Under Secretary of Marketing and Regulatory Programs Ibach on what international travelers can do](#)

ASF Infographics

- [Learn the ways the disease could get here - ASF Risk Pathways](#)
- [Know what to do if you travel to an ASF-affected country – ASF and International Travelers](#)
- [Know what to look for and how to report sick pigs - ASF Signs and Reporting Sick Pigs](#)
- [Learn how to protect your farm through biosecurity - ASF and On-Farm Biosecurity](#)

ASF Materials

- [View USDA's factsheet about ASF.](#)

Photo Gallery

- [View Photos of healthy pigs.](#)

Technical Documents

- [ASF Emerging Risk to Animal Health - Notice, August 2018](#)
- [Chinese Provinces Reporting ASF – Map, February 26, 2019](#)
- [USDA-Industry ASF Surveillance and Response Points, September 2018](#)
- [USDA-Industry ASF Prevention Points, September 2018](#)

Partner Resources

- [The National Pork Board](#)
- [National Pig Producers Council](#)
- [Swine Health Information Council](#)
- [U.S. Customs and Border Protection](#)
- [Agricultural Research Service](#)
- [The World Organization for Animal Health](#)
- [Canadian Food and Inspection Agency](#)