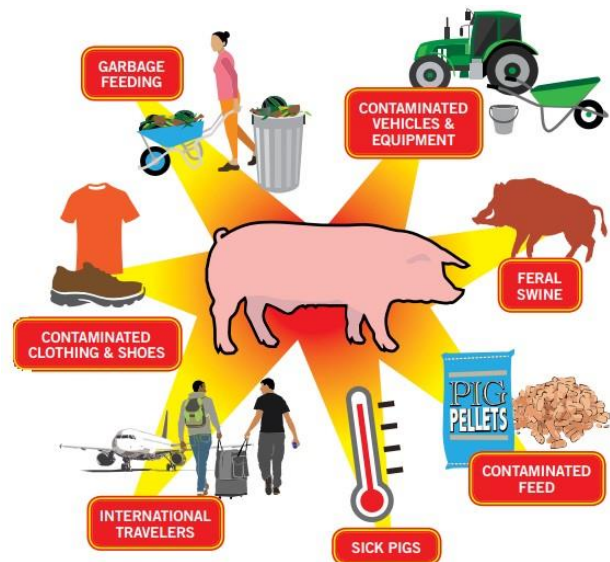


African Swine Fever (ASF)

- What is ASF?
 - It is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic and feral swine that is not currently found in the United States.
 - There is currently no cure or vaccine for animals infected with ASF.
- How can pigs become infected?
 - By eating uncooked/undercooked contaminated pork products.
 - By direct contact with an infected pig or its waste.
 - Via contact with contaminated clothing, farm equipment, or vehicles.
 - *Ornithodoros* species ticks may transmit the ASF virus by feeding on pigs.



- What are some signs of pigs infected with ASF?
 - High fever
 - Red, blotchy skin or skin lesions
 - Diarrhea and vomiting
 - Decreased appetite and weakness
 - Respiratory difficulty and coughing
- Can humans become infected with ASF?
 - No, ASF does not affect humans and is not a public health threat. ASF cannot be transmitted to humans through contact with pigs or pork products.



- Are there food safety concerns?
 - No, pork products from animals with ASF are safe for humans to consume.
 - The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) does not allow the importation of swine or pork products into the U.S. from countries/regions that have the ASF virus.
 - U.S. pork is safe to eat. U.S. pork is not affected by the ASF outbreaks in other countries.
- Tips for protecting pigs in the United States:
 - Do not bring any pork or pork products into the United States after international travel to ASF-affected countries.
 - Practice good biosecurity around pigs: wear clean clothes and shoes when entering a pig premises, and do not visit multiple pig farms in a single day without changing clothes between.
 - If you own pigs, work with your veterinarian to assess your biosecurity plans.
 - See USDA's [Protect Our Pigs website](#) for biosecurity plan ideas.
 - If you notice a pig acting sick, especially with the signs noted above, contact a veterinarian, or state or federal animal health official.