Annual Report

April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024

CanSpotASF

Enhanced surveillance activities to protect the commercial swine sector from the impacts of African swine fever

CanSpotASF | Surveillance of African Swine Fever in Canada

CONTENTS

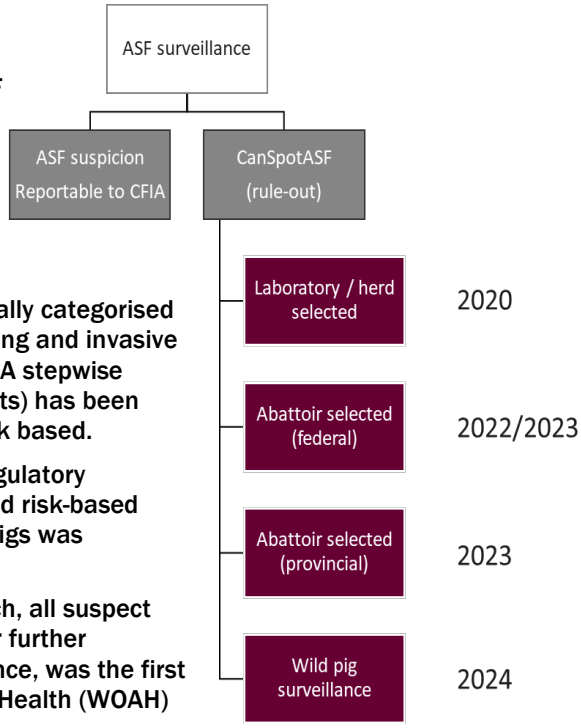
LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym (EN/FR)	Organization name	Nom de l'organisation
AAFC/AAC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada
AHC/SAC	Animal Health Canada	Santé animale Canada
ASF/PPA	African swine fever	Peste porcine africaine
ASF EMB/CEG-PPA	ASF Executive Management Board	Conseil exécutif de gestion de la PPA
CAHSN/ RCSZ	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network	Réseau canadien de surveillance zoosanitaire
CAHSS/SCSSA	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System	Système canadien de surveillance de la santé animale
CASV/ACVP	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians	Association canadienne des vétérinaires porcins
CAVP/ACPV	Canadian Association of Veterinary Pathologists	Association canadienne des pathologistes vétérinaires
CBSA/ASFC	Canadian Border Services Agency	Agence des services frontaliers du Canada
CFIA/ACIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
CSHIN/RCSSP	Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network	Réseau canadien de surveillance de la santé porcine
CPC/CCP	Canadian Pork Council	Conseil canadien du porc
CWSHIN	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network	
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Environnement et Changement climatique Canada
NCFAD/CNMAE	National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease	Centre national des maladies animales exotiques
OAHN	Ontario Animal Health Network	Réseau ontarien pour la santé animale
RAIZO		Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CanSpotASF is the national surveillance system for early detection of African swine fever (ASF) in swine in Canada. It is part of a complete ASF preparedness and planning system supported by the ASF Executive Management Board (EMB), a joint initiative of the swine sector and federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) governments.

The purpose of this report is to describe the fourth year of the CanSpotASF program. The intended audience is Canadian stakeholders in the swine sector and governments. The time period for the CanSpotASF Year 4 Annual Report was April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024. Previous work (CanSpotASF Years 1, 2, 3) are detailed within the AnimalHealthCanada.ca/CanSpotASF quarterly and annual reports page.



For surveillance purposes, the Canadian swine population can be functionally categorised into three distinct populations; domestic-commercial; domestic-smallholding and invasive wild pigs. Surveillance for ASF in these populations aims to be risk-based. A stepwise approach to the implementation of different surveillance tools (components) has been developed. However, implementation of components is not necessarily risk based.

As of March 2024, there were three ongoing surveillance tools: passive regulatory surveillance, risk-based testing at approved animal health laboratories, and risk-based sampling at abattoirs. The planning of risk-based testing of invasive wild pigs was underway as an additional surveillance tool.

ASF has been a federally reportable disease in Canada since 1991. As such, all suspect cases must be reported to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) for further investigation. This requirement, referred to as passive regulatory surveillance, was the first surveillance tool in place. It aligns with the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) international standards.

The second CanSpotASF tool, risk-based surveillance through early detection testing at approved laboratories started as a pilot project in August 2020 and is now routinely used. It centers on proactive testing of samples collected through routine diagnostic activities at animal health laboratories. Because the clinical signs of ASF can be mistaken for common diseases of swine, and because ASF can be slow-moving and insidious, ASF testing of certain cases, referred to as eligible cases, at approved laboratories offers an opportunity for rule-out testing for ASF.

The next tool, risk-based detection testing of condemned carcasses started in April 2022, with sampling occurring federally inspected abattoirs. Uptake in participation in provincial abattoirs has occurred at different times since. The tool focuses on utilizing abattoir inspection staff to collect samples for ASF rule-out testing on full carcass condemnations under specific condemnation codes.

This annual report includes 2023-2024 surveillance results for the regulatory passive surveillance, and results from risk-based surveillance, through approved laboratory testing and abattoir testing, along with an overview of CanSpotASF activities completed in 2023-2024.

KEY RESULTS

Between April 1, 2023, and March 31, 2024, 764 ASF cases were completed. All cases were negative. Of these, 2 were completed as part of CFIA investigations, 268 were completed as part of Approved Laboratory Surveillance Testing, and 494 were completed as part of Abattoir Testing.

Key achievements for 2023-2024 included:

- Completion of the fourth year of risk-based testing of eligible cases at approved laboratories.
- Completion of the second year of risk-based sampling of condemned carcasses at participating federal and provincial abattoirs.
- Continuation of surveillance results reporting through the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network (CSHIN) and regional swine surveillance networks.
- Creation of the invasive wild pig surveillance working group.
- Development of risk-based surveillance testing of invasive wild pigs.
- Updated and revised technical documents and resources and created documents for invasive wild pig testing.
- Plan for CanSpotASF epidemiological surveillance evaluation.
- Promoted and provided resources on CanSpotASF at events.
- Increased veterinary training to support veterinary service delivery to the smallholder swine sector, while providing veterinary personnel resources and updates on CanSpotASF.

BACKGROUND

African swine fever (ASF) is a serious disease in swine. Canada is an ASF-free country, however, spread of ASF in other regions of the world since 2018 created heightened risk of disease introduction. The detection of ASF in Canada would have significant and immediate impacts (i.e. border closure with immediate stoppage of trade activities). Early detection provides the greatest opportunity to limit the scale and economic impact of an outbreak should one occur in Canada.

In 2019, the CFIA, along with other government agencies and the swine sector, created the ASF Executive Management Board (EMB), a collaborative ASF preparedness planning group. The primary focus of the EMB was to bring together federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) governments and swine sector representatives to provide guidance on ASF preparedness, including surveillance for ASF in Canada (Appendix 1, Figure A1).

The EMB identified surveillance as a priority. In 2019, it created a working group consisting of federal and provincial governments, swine sector, academic, and animal health laboratory representatives to:

1) Describe existing surveillance initiatives in Canada;

2) Determine whether additional surveillance was required in domestic and/or wild populations; and

3) Provide recommendations regarding surveillance objectives and activities for both domestic and wild pig populations.

This working group produced a recommendation paper in October 2019 (*African Swine Fever: Surveillance Working Group Recommendations*). As a result, a collaborative working group made up of technical experts from federal and provincial governments, the swine sector and academia, which leveraged existing swine surveillance infrastructure, was formed in January 2020 to champion activities enhancing ASF surveillance. It was named the CanSpotASF Technical Committee (TC). The TC remained active in the fourth year of the CanSpotASF program.

SURVEILLANCE OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

CanSpotASF is the Canadian national ASF surveillance system. It includes passive surveillance and enhanced surveillance activities aimed at protecting the commercial swine sector from the impacts of ASF.

CanSpotASF is designed as a peacetime surveillance system, but it may support capacity building for increased surveillance should there be an ASF outbreak in Canada.

OBJECTIVES

The TC has established that ***the primary objective of CanSpotASF is to enhance early detection testing for ASF.*** A secondary objective is to support the claim that Canada's swine sector is free of ASF.

SURVEILLANCE PRIORITIES AND PLAN

To establish immediate priorities for CanSpotASF, the TC developed a list of ASF management and surveillance options that could be applied to Canada's domestic and wild pig populations; surveillance objectives and, an inventory of existing work being undertaken by various groups across Canada.

As such, the following priorities were identified:

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

1. Develop terms of reference for the TC.
2. Develop communications and a reporting structure for CanSpotASF.

SURVEILLANCE PRIORITIES

3. Continue the mandatory CFIA passive regulatory surveillance.
4. Establish risk-based ASF testing of eligible cases at approved laboratories.
5. Establish risk-based ASF testing of eligible abattoir condemnations.
6. Develop a process for risk-based ASF testing of eligible wild pig populations
7. Strengthen engagement with smallholdings and veterinarians in ASF prevention and preparedness.
8. Assess risk of ASF introduction and transmission to and between commercial, smallholdings and wild pig populations.

Priorities 1 through 4 were completed in Year 1 (2020-2021). Planning for priority 5 occurred in Year 2 (2021-2022) and was completed in Year 3 (2022-2023). Planning for Priority 6 occurred in Year 4 (2023-2024). Given the stepwise nature of the planned implementation for the CanSpotASF program, work continued with priority 7.

There have been some initiatives on priority 8. Canada-West Swine Health Intelligence Network (CWSHIN) is one of the regional networks that works closely with CSHIN and has resources to support CanSpotASF on priority 8. In March 2022 (Year 3), a risk analysis on introduction of ASF into the western provinces was completed and shared with CanSpotASF TC.

PROGRESS ON GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

GOVERNANCE

Terms of reference have been in place since 2020 and include a description of the communication and reporting structure. Since 2020, the Technical Committee has established a number of active working groups (Appendix 1, Figure A1, which includes the list of members). The governance structure remained in place throughout 2023-2024 without substantial changes.

COMMUNICATION

The Technical Committee identified communications as a critical part of any collaborative national surveillance initiative, including CanSpotASF. As such, the communications working group was tasked with developing communication processes and producing and distributing needed communication materials. Public communications documents were posted on the Animal Health Canada website AnimalHealthCanada.ca/CanSpotASF in both English and French. Several documents and resources have been updated throughout 2023-2024.

Table 1. **Selected CanSpotASF communications documents and activities**

Document	First Published	Last Updated
Risk-based early detection at abattoirs: Technical document	Feb 2022	In review
Risk-based early detection at abattoirs: Information for plant managers	Mar 2022	March 2022
CanSpotASF 3rd Annual Report (2022/2023)	Aug 2024	n/a
Risk-based early detection at approved laboratories: Technical document	Jun 2020	In review
Risk-based early detection at approved laboratories: Information for veterinarians	Jun 2020	In review
Risk-based early detection at approved laboratories: Information for producers	Jun 2020	In review
CanSpotASF Surveillance of African Swine Fever in Canada: One page overview	Jun 2020	In review

2023-2024 Communications activities	Provider	Dates
Quarterly surveillance updates (regional and national calls and reports)	CSHIN, CWSHIN, OAHN, RAIZO, Atlantic	Quarterly
Update to the ASF EMB	TC	Feb 2024
Smallholder swine course for veterinarians – English version	CAHSS	Jan to Feb 2024
Smallholder swine course for veterinarians – French version	CAHSS, University of Montreal	Dec 2023 to Dec 2024

REPORTING

Quarterly surveillance reports were compiled by the regional swine networks (Atlantic, OAHN, RAIZO, CWSHIN) and the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network (CSHIN) (Figure 1). Approved Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (CAHSN) laboratories across Canada supplied ASF test data to the regional swine networks which compiled the results. CSHIN brought these results together and produced a single national quarterly report. This information was shared at quarterly regional network and scheduled CSHIN calls.

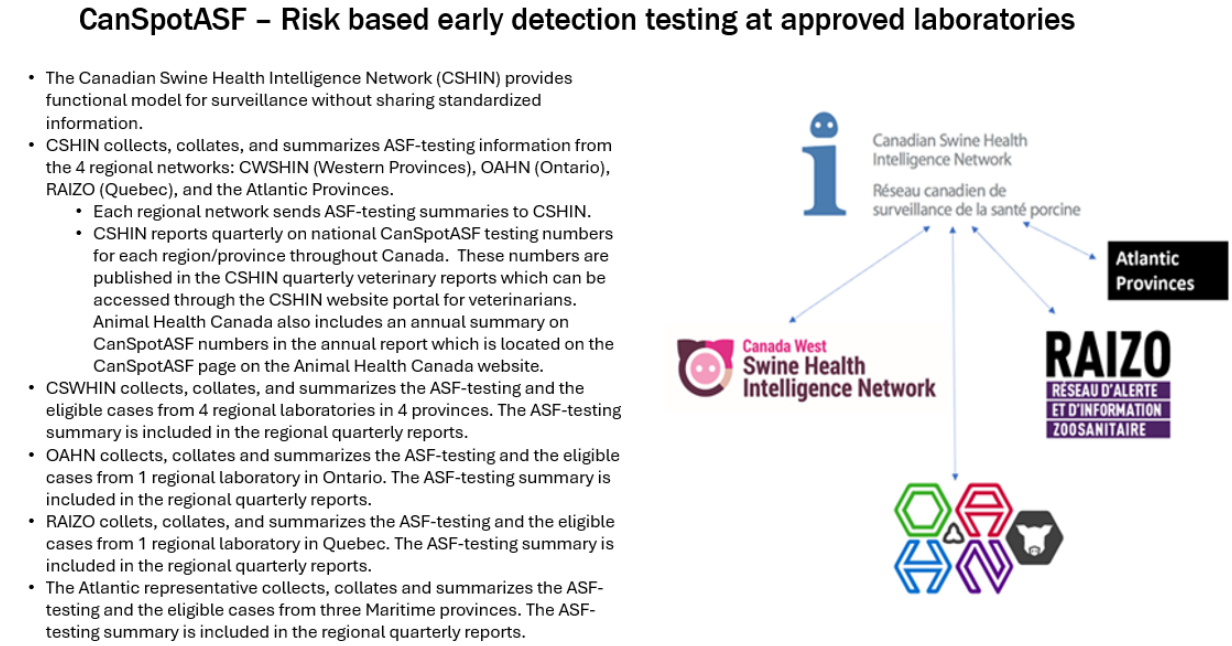


Figure 1. Surveillance results reporting structure for CanSpotASF Approved Laboratory Testing through CSHIN

This Annual Report was compiled by the TC and included separate sections focused on.

I. Management reporting including governance, planning, implementation, finances, and communications and;
II. Annual surveillance results reporting including regulatory passive surveillance, risk-based approved laboratory surveillance, and risk-based abattoir surveillance.

SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES

ONGOING SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES

CFIA INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT CASES

As part of Canada's passive regulatory surveillance program, any suspected cases of African swine fever (ASF) must be reported to the CFIA immediately for follow-up investigation.

In fiscal year 2023-2024, there were 2 situations involving follow-up as a result of an ASF suspicion, in the provinces of Ontario and Alberta. Triggers for investigation included: referral from a CAHSN laboratory and an international notification. In all situations, samples were referred to NCFAD for testing (PCR +/- ELISA); a total of 31 animals were tested. **All testing yielded negative results.**

Table 2. CFIA passive regulatory surveillance investigations for 2023-24.

Month	Province	Trigger	History / Clinical presentation	Population	Samples tested	Number of Animals Tested	Tests
April 2023	ON	Referral from provincial laboratory	History of sows off feed, respiratory signs	Domestic-commercial	Tissue	1	ASF-PCR
August 2023	AB	International notification	Load of pigs refused entry to the US; No clinical signs of ASF observed in the herd during inspection	Domestic-commercial	Blood	30	ASF-PCR ASF-ELISA

RISK-BASED EARLY DETECTION AT APPROVED LABORATORIES

Testing of eligible cases at approved laboratories, which started in August 2020, continued throughout the 2023-2024 reporting period. Between April 1, 2023, and March 31, 2024, 268 cases had been tested with 9 in the Maritimes, 87 in Quebec, 86 in Ontario and 86 in the west. **All results were negative.**

Table 3. Summary of risk-based approved laboratory testing for 2023-2024 (table provided by CSHIN)

REGION	NUMBER OF NEGATIVE CASES	NUMBER OF POSITIVE CASES
MARITIMES	9	0
RAIZO (QUEBEC)	87	0
OAHN (ONTARIO)	86	0
CSWHIN (WESTERN PROVINCES)	86	0
ALL REGIONS	268	0

RISK-BASED EARLY DETECTION AT ABATTOIRS

The abattoir working group, formed in December 2020, continued to work throughout the period for early detection surveillance at abattoirs using risk-based testing of certain full carcass condemnations. Abattoir inspection staff have been engaged and trained to collect non-suspect swine samples for ASF rule-out testing on condemnations under specific condemnation codes. The technical documents developed by the working group were under review to allow for more flexibility of language in relation to the eligibility criteria to increase sample submissions. A one pager information poster for abattoir inspectors was also under development to enhance the understanding and awareness of ASF risks.

Over the course of 2023-2024, federal plants made the commitment to continue to participate in abattoir surveillance. Federal inspection staff continued to receive training on eligibility criteria (Table 4) and on how to collect and submit samples to approved laboratories for testing. As of March 31, 2024, 375 cases had been tested from federal abattoirs and 119 cases from provincial abattoirs. A total of 494 cases had been tested (Table 5). **All results were negative.**

Participating provinces completed significant work on outreach to plant managers regarding the surveillance at provincial abattoirs. Training of provincial inspection staff also occurred throughout 2023-2024.

Table 4. Federal condemnation codes that are eligible for ASF testing

Code	Description
930c	Septicemia
435	Erysipelas
574, 575	Hemorrhage*
051	Bruising
571	Pericarditis
577	Pleuritis

As condemnation codes used at abattoirs vary across provincial jurisdictions, the federal codes listed in Table 3 were mapped to eligible provincial condemnation codes for each province in Appendix 1, Figure A2.

**(ecchymosis or petechial: condemnation codes: 574,575), where no underlying cause can be found (e.g. malfunctioning stunning device, this is common in poor electrical stunning)*

Table 5. Summary of risk-based abattoir surveillance for 2023-24 (table provided by CFIA AND CSHIN)

Province/ Region	Number tested in federal abattoirs	Number tested in provincial abattoirs	Number of negative cases	Number of positive cases
Maritimes	0	2	2	0
Quebec	61	15	76	0
Ontario	90	15	105	0
Western Provinces	224	87	311	0
All Provinces/Regions	375	119	494	0

CREATION OF INVASIVE WILD PIG SURVEILLANCE WORKING GROUP

Wild pigs are considered invasive species in Canada and there are two types of activities concerning invasive wild pigs:

- Invasive wild pig monitoring and control such as Squeal on Pigs (https://squealonpigsmb.org/) are activities lead by the provinces
- ASF surveillance (CanSpotASF)

In CanSpotASF, the invasive wild pig ASF surveillance working group (WG) was created (May 2023) to provide leadership and guidance on developing a process and plan to implement ASF surveillance in invasive wild pigs, designed for the Canadian context and within the context of the CanSpotASF program.

The objectives of the WG included the following:

- Defining the purpose and scope of the WG
- Describing the importance of demonstrating surveillance for ASF in both domestic and invasive wild populations in relation to trade
- Establishing risk-based surveillance criteria for invasive wild pigs in Canada
- Developing the required processes and communication flow for surveillance implementation

DEVELOPMENT OF RISK-BASED SURVEILLANCE TESTING OF INVASIVE WILD PIGS

The Invasive Wild Pig ASF Surveillance WG initiated the drafting of eligibility criteria for testing invasive wild pigs through a series of brainstorming interactive Jam board sessions, followed by the development of a technical document outlining the invasive wild pig monitoring activities (such as Squeal on Pigs) and protocols for ASF testing in invasive wild pigs. The options discussed by the WG while drafting the eligibility criteria included clearly defining “invasive wild pigs” in the context of CanSpotASF, consideration of risk-based surveillance based on location (e.g. near commercial farms, near airports/ports, near areas with dense smallholdings, etc.), and risk-based surveillance for illness (i.e. found dead/sick).

The risk-based ASF testing of invasive wild pigs began July 2024. Development of this program within CanSpotASF was done through collaboration between federal and provincial Wildlife organisations, provinces, approved laboratories, CSHIN regional networks and CanSpotASF.

For details related to ASF surveillance in invasive wild pig, please refer to AnimalHealthCanada.ca/CanSpotASF page or click this link.

PLANNING OF NEW SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES IN 2024-2025

Two activities were under development: Official launch of the risk-based ASF testing of invasive wild pigs and the CanSpotASF epidemiological surveillance evaluation to be conducted by an external third-party consultant.

The official launch of the risk-based ASF testing of invasive wild pigs will improve early detection efforts of ASF in these populations and serves as a crucial step in Canada's ongoing efforts to prevent and manage ASF outbreaks. The initiative will encourage wildlife officers, trappers, veterinarians, and others to submit invasive wild pig samples whenever possible.

The CanSpotASF epidemiological surveillance evaluation will serve to help evaluate and provide a better understanding of how well the CanSpotASF program has been functioning, which will inform future decisions about the program. The evaluation will assess whether the program goal to improve early detection of ASF to minimize detrimental effects on the commercial swine sector is being achieved.

STRENGTHEN ENGAGEMENT OF SMALLHOLDINGS IN ASF PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

The smallholder swine working group continued to meet through 2023-2024 to evaluate progress against priorities, share information about various initiatives in the sector and to collaborate on these initiatives wherever possible. Priorities and key initiatives from members of the working group are presented In Table 6.

Table 6. Priorities for the smallholder swine working group and related initiatives for 2023-24

Priority	Initiatives
Cataloguing and sharing information about surveillance and animal health and welfare initiatives targeted at smallholdings that are managed by various stakeholders across Canada.	Continue CAHSS smallholder working group meetings CAHSS resources library, Smallholder page, podcast page
Cataloguing available health management resources for smallholdings and supporting use of these.	CAHSS Smallholder page Prairie Swine Centre: Updated small-scale pig farming website with new resources and videos.
Create and promote education on ASF for smallholders.	CFIA completed Public Opinion Research with Canadians to support communications on African swine fever (ASF) 2022-23 CPC submitted S-CAP application to develop tools to better communicate with small scale swine producers.
Support increased availability of veterinary services for smallholdings and increase smallholder swine training for practicing veterinarians.	CAHSS Smallholder pig course for veterinarians with continuing education (CE) credit (EN/FR)

Promote and support registration of smallholdings in provincial identification (PID) systems and nationally through PigTrace.	n/a

COMBINED SURVEILLANCE RESULTS FROM 2020/2021-2023/2024

The combined CanSpotASF activities from 2020/2021—2023/2024 resulted in testing of animals through passive regulatory surveillance (20), risk-based approved laboratory testing (1,128), and risk-based abattoir testing (880). **All test results were negative.** These surveillance activities collectively served to enhance early detection if there were to be a disease incursion, while the negative results support Canada's continued claim that the swine sector remains free of ASF. The combined surveillance results are presented In Table 7 and graphical representation Figures 2,3,4,5.

The definition of a case differed by surveillance component. In the passive surveillance a case was a premises (herd); in the rule-out testing at laboratories a case was assigned by the laboratory as all samples from one premises submitted on the same date; and in the abattoir sampled component a case was a carcass.

Table 7: Combined Surveillance results from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024

Surveillance component (Tool)	Definition of a case	Region	Cases tested for ASF by fiscal year ALL tested negative for ASF				Cumulative
			2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	
Passive surveillance	Investigation	Maritimes	-	-	-	-	-
		Quebec	0	2	-	-	2
		Ontario	8	-	4	1	13
		West (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia)	1	3	-	1	5
Rule-out testing: herds, laboratories	Case ID assigned by laboratory based on date of submission and premises	Maritimes	1	15	6	9	31
		Quebec	51	112	96	87	346
		Ontario	17	60	123	86	286
		West (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia)	96	171	112	86	465
Rule-out testing: federal abattoirs	Carcass	Maritimes (no federal abattoirs for swine)					
		Quebec	na	na	57	61	118
		Ontario			39	90	129
		West (Manitoba,			239	224	463

		Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia)					
Rule-out testing: provincial abattoirs		Maritimes			1	2	3
		Quebec			15	15	30
		Ontario			0	15	15
		West (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia)			35	87	122
Subtotal			174	363	727	764	2028

Graphical representation of the combined surveillance results from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024.

Figure 2

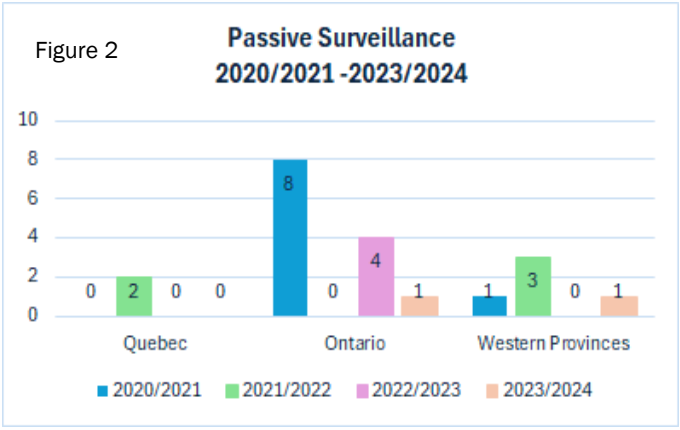


Figure 3

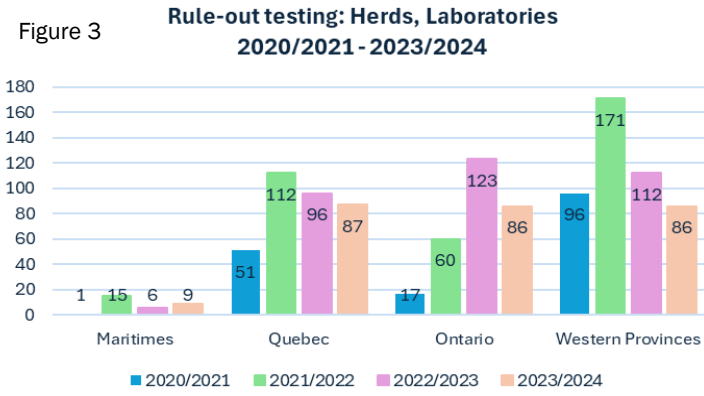


Figure 4

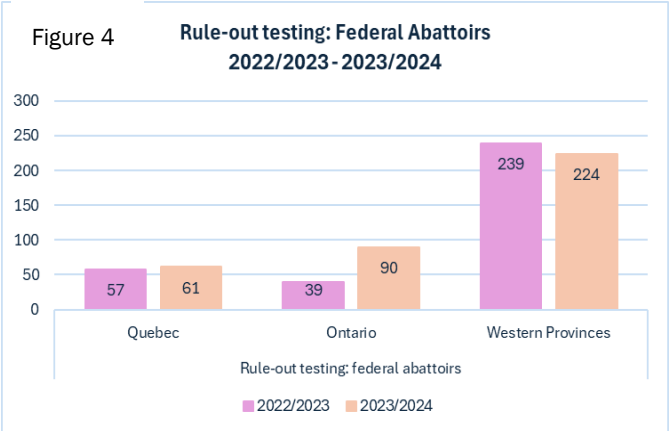
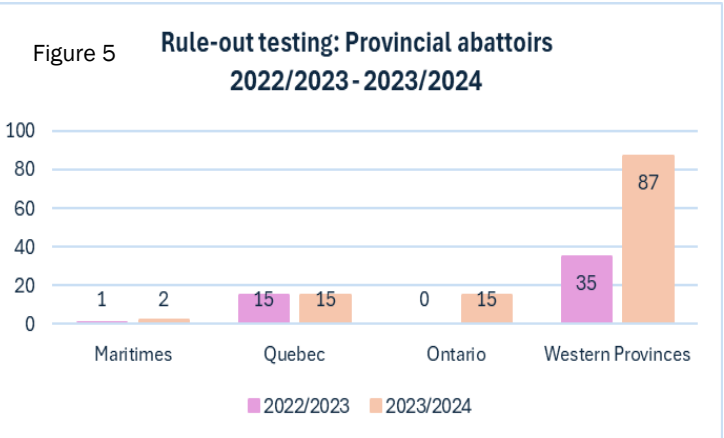


Figure 5



FINANCIAL UPDATE

CanSpotASF had no budget and funding but relied on in-kind contributions from stakeholders in a public-private partnership.

Governance, management, reporting and activity planning for CanSpotASF were funded through in-kind contributions of federal and provincial governments, the swine sector, swine health intelligence networks, and Animal Health Canada. Federal and provincial governments provided in-kind contributions to train federal and provincial inspection staff.

Federal and provincial governments provided the funding for approved laboratory sample testing.

We acknowledge that the actual cost for testing samples at laboratories was very limited compared to the in-kind contribution in form of time commitment (salary) from federal and provincial governments (including swine health experts, abattoir staff etc.), the swine sector, swine health intelligence networks, and Animal Health Canada.

FORWARD LOOKING 3-YEAR PLAN

In March 2023, the CanSpotASF TC developed a forward-looking 3-year plan (Figure 6).

The revision of the 3-year plan was deferred to 2024/2025 when the result of the third-party evaluation of the program has been reported to the Technical Committee.

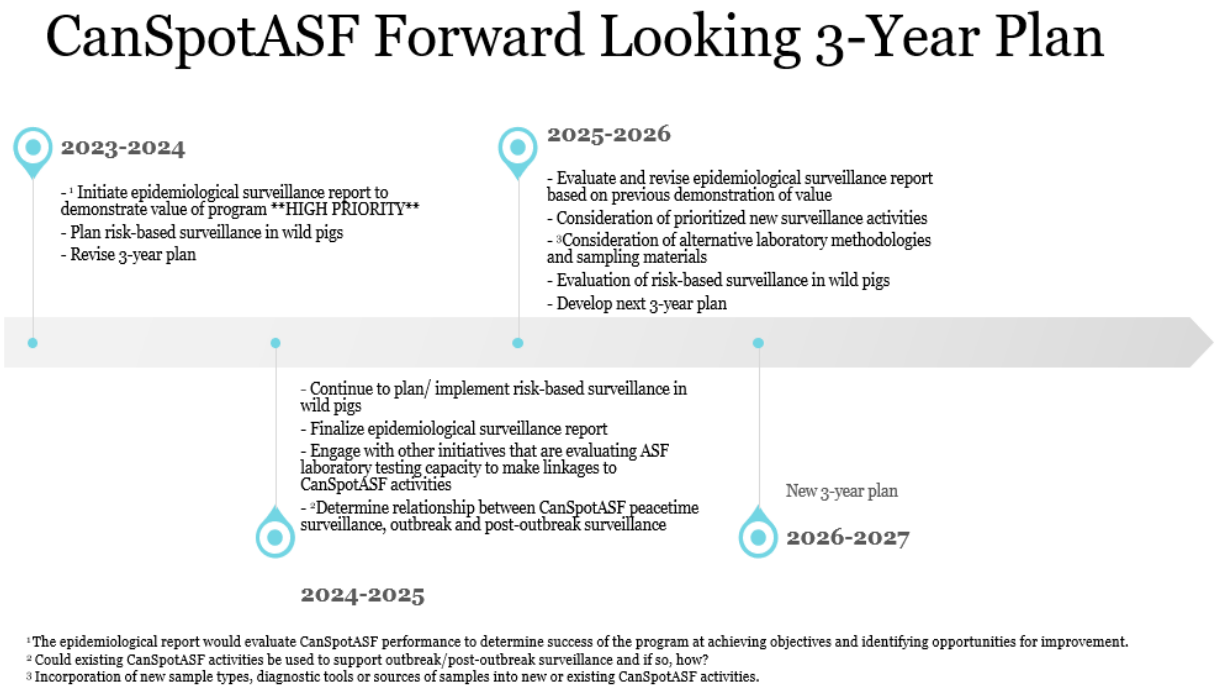


Figure 6. CanSpotASF forward looking 3-year plan

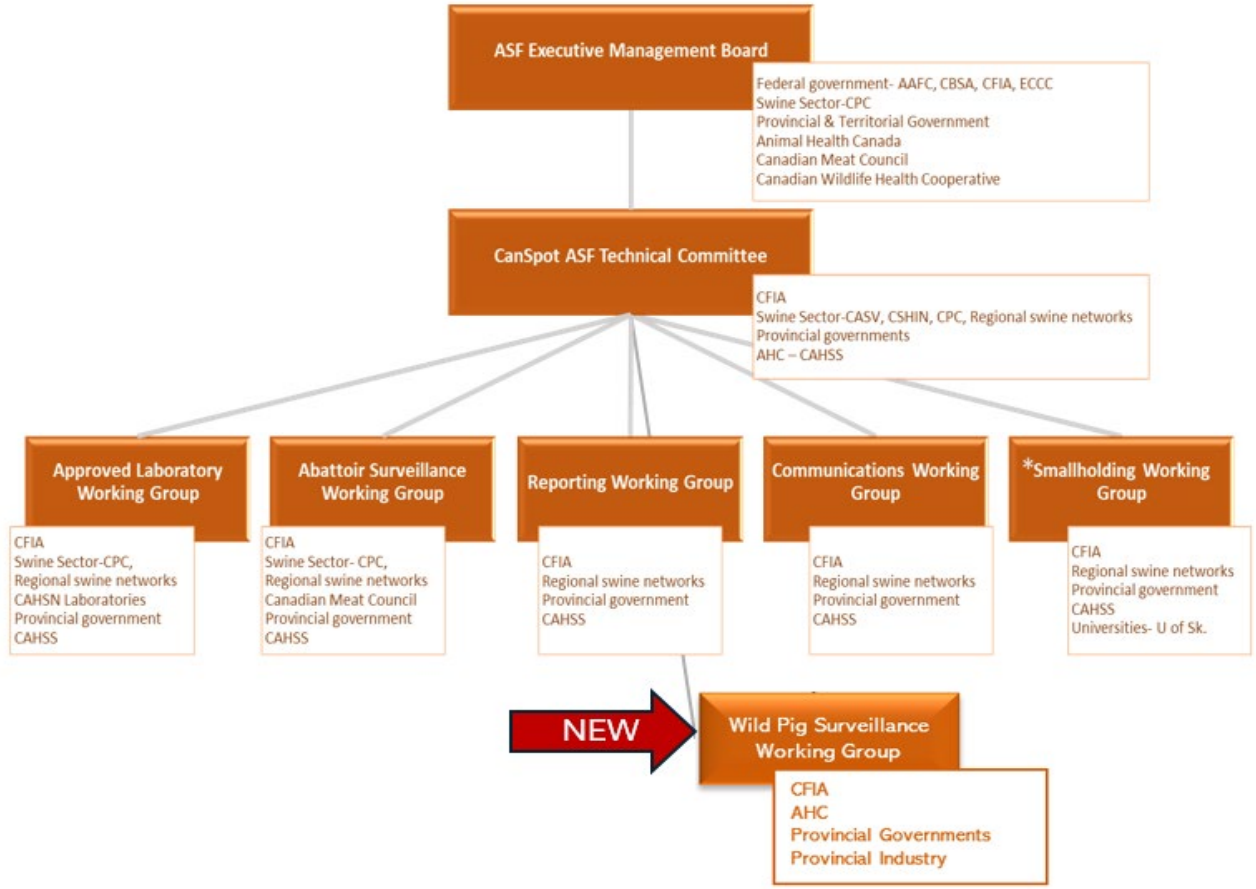
2024 – 2025 GOALS

Based on the CanSpotASF 3-year plan, the future deliverables for 2024-2025 are as follows:

1. Continue the passive regulatory surveillance.
2. Continue risk-based early detection testing at approved laboratories.
3. Continue the risk-based early detection sampling at abattoirs.
4. Continue surveillance results reporting through CSHIN and the regional swine networks.
5. Continue the work of the smallholding working group and the efforts to address priorities.
6. Continue to increase awareness and outreach of program to veterinarians and other relevant stakeholders.
7. Update wording on testing eligibility criteria of risk-based surveillance at approved laboratories.
8. Finalize the implementation plans and development of documentation regarding testing eligibility criteria for the additional tool of risk-based surveillance in invasive wild pigs.
9. Continue the work of the wild pig surveillance working group and provide updates to the TC and EMB as necessary.
10. Arrange for CanSpotASF epidemiological surveillance evaluation by a third-party contractor.
11. Evaluate options for incorporating new sample types into existing activities.
12. Evaluate opportunities for and feasibility of potential expansion of program to include other pathogens.
13. Evaluate and revise 3-year plan where appropriate.

APPENDIX 1

Figure A1. Organizational structure of CanSpotASF under the ASF Executive Management Board



AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
AHC	Animal Health Canada
CAHSN	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network
CAHSS	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
CASV	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
CBSA	Canadian Border Services Agency
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CSHIN	Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network
CPC	Canadian Pork Council
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Regional swine networks	Atlantic network, Ontario Animal Health Network (OAHN), Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire (RAIZO), Canada-West Swine Health Intelligence Network (CWSHIN)

*Smallholding working group works on ASF specific and broader priorities and links to CanSpotASF TC on specific matters relevant to ASF surveillance planning

Figure A2. Eligible condemnation codes for testing by Province

Eligible provincial condemnation code	Maps to eligible federal condemnation code
Alberta	
Bruising	Bruising
Congestion	Septicemia
Cyanosis	Septicemia
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Erythema	Septicemia
Hematoma	Bruising
Hemorrhage (Major)	Bruising
Hemorrhage (Petechial)	Septicemia
Hemorrhage / Splash (Ecchymotic)	Septicemia
Infarct	Septicemia
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia	Septicemia
Toxemia	Septicemia
British Columbia	
Bruising	Bruising
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia	Septicemia
Manitoba	
Bruising	Bruising
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia/Toxemia/Congestion	Septicemia

Eligible provincial condemnation code	Maps to eligible federal condemnation code
Nova Scotia	
Bruising	Bruising
Congestion	Septicemia
Diamond Skin Disease	Erysipelas
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Hemorrhagic Disease	Septicemia
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Pyrexia (Fever)	Septicemia
Septicaemia	Septicemia
Septicaemia /Toxemia /Congestion	Septicemia
Splenic Torsion	Septicemia
Toxemia	Septicemia
Ontario	
Bruising	Bruising
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia	Septicemia
Toxemia	Septicemia
Quebec	
Contusions 051	Bruising
Erysipèle 435	Erysipelas
Péricardite 571	Pericarditis
Pleurésie 577	Pleuritis
Purpura hémorragique 102	Septicemia
Pyrexie 113	Septicemia
Septicémie 930	Septicemia
Saskatchewan	
Cyanosis	Septicemia
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Septicemia/Toxemia/Congestive Syndrome	Septicemia
Splenic Torsion	Septicemia

CanSpotASF Technical Committee and Working Group members 2023-2024

CanSpotASF Technical Committee Membership

Amy Snow (co-chair)	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Doris Leung (co-chair)	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada
Chantal Proulx	Government of Quebec
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Christian Klopfenstein	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Quebec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Craig Price	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Colleen McElwain	Animal Health Canada
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Erica Charlton	Emergency Management/Animal Health Canada
Gabriela Guigou	Canadian Pork Council
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Heather Arbuckle	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Jette Christensen	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network
Kathleen Hooper-McGrevy	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Klaus Noegel	Government of British Columbia
Sylvain St-Hilaire	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Afolakemi Adeniji	Emergency Management/Animal Health Canada

CanSpotASF Approved Laboratory Working Group Membership

Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Aruna Ambagala	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Julie-Helene Fairbrother	Government of Québec / Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec Animal Health Laboratoire
Karine Talbot	Hylife
Maria Spinato	Ontario Animal Health Laboratory
Afolakemi Adeniji	Emergency Management/Animal Health Canada
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/Animal Health Canada
Yanyun Huang	Prairie Diagnostic Services

CanSpotASF Abattoir Working Group

Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Afolakemi Adeniji	Emergency Management/ Animal Health Canada
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Chantal Proulx	Government of Québec
Chris Smith	Government of Saskatchewan
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Klaus Noegel	Government of British Columbia
Kenneth Roblesky	Government of British Columbia
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Jorge Correa	Canadian Meat Council
Magalie Chenard	Government of Quebec
Maggie Jordan	Government of Alberta
Margeret McGeoghegan	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Nicola Jackson	Government of Ontario
Shawna Bast	Government of Alberta
Sonia Laurendeau	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Temidayo Adewole	Government of Nova Scotia
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada

CanSpotASF Communications Group

Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/Animal Health Canada
Jette Christensen	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Chantal Proulx	Government of Québec
Gabriela Guigou	Canadian Pork Council
Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency

CanSpotASF Reporting Group

Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Christian Klopfenstein	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
Dan Hurnik	University of Prince Edward Island
Jette Christensen	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network
Nicholas Bachand	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Noel Harrington	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Chantal Proulx	Government of Québec

CanSpotASF Invasive Wild Pig Surveillance Working Group

Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Aruna Ambagala	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Bianca Morel	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Bree Walpole	Government of Ontario
Erica Charlton	Emergency Management/ Animal health Canada
Chantal Proulx	Government of Quebec
Charlotte Shipp	Alberta Pork
Colleen McElwain	Animal Health Canada
Michelle Coombe	Government of British Columbia
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Devon Baete	Squeal on Pigs Manitoba
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Emily Lomas	Government of British Columbia
Frédérick Lelièvre	Government of Quebec
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Isabelle Laurion	Government of Quebec
Jorge Correa	Canadian Meat Council
Jonathan Cormier	Government of Nova Scotia
Hannah McKenzie	Government of Alberta
Mathieu Pruvot	University of Calgary
Mikki Shatosky	Animal Health Emergency Management
Mikayla Waller	Government of Saskatchewan
Michelle Follensbee	Emergency Management/Animal Health Canada
Nicholas Bachand	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Wayne Lees	Squeal on Pigs Manitoba
Rajiv Arora	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Theresa Burns	Government of British Columbia
Afolakemi Adeniji	Emergency Management/Animal Health Canada
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada
Talia Strang	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada

Smallholding Working Group

Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Andree Anne Girard	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Angela Rouillard	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Barbara Wilhelm	Western Canadian Animal Health Network
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Chunu Mainali	Government of Alberta
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire

Doris Leung (chair)	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
Gabriela Guigou	Canadian Pork Council
Jim Fairles	Ontario Animal Health Laboratory
Murray Pettitt	Prairie Swine Centre
Nicole Wanamaker	Government of New Brunswick
Shawna Doyle	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Clayton Botkin	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Deanne Wilkinson	Manitoba Government
Gigi Lin	Canadian Poultry Consultants
Judy Hodge	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
Lori Vickers	British Columbia Government
Mikki Shatosky	Animal Health Canada/Animal Health Emergency Management
Tanya Rossi	Government of Ontario
Theresa Burns	British Columbia Government
Tony Redford	British Columbia Government/Animal Health Canada
Victoria Bowes	British Columbia Government
Teryn Girard	Prairie Livestock Veterinarians
Hollyn Maloney	Prairie Swine Health Services
Rayna Gunvaldsen	Animal Health Canada
Ken Engele	Prairie Swine Centre
Heather Van Esch	Government of Alberta
Tim Plasma	Ontario Veterinary College Animal Health Laboratory