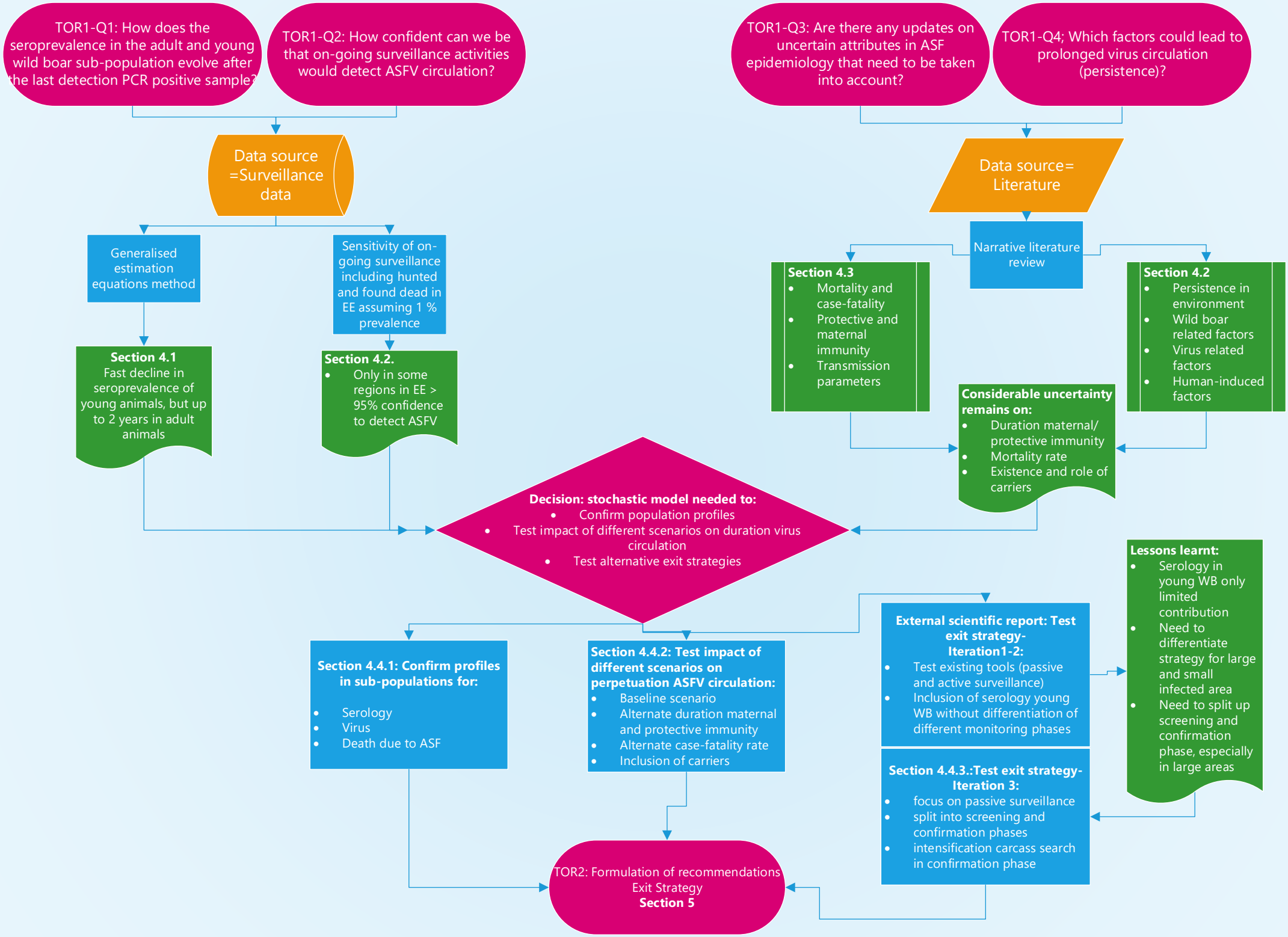
TOR1-Q1: How does the seroprevalence in the adult and young wild boar sub-population evolve after the last detection PCR positive sample?
TOR1-Q2: How confident can we be that on-going surveillance activities would detect ASFV circulation?
TOR1-Q3: Are there any updates on uncertain attributes in ASF epidemiology that need to be taken into account?
TOR1-Q4; Which factors could lead to prolonged virus circulation (persistence)?
Data source =Surveillance data
Data source= Literature
Generalised estimation equations method
Sensitivity of on-going surveillance including hunted and found dead in EE assuming 1 % prevalence
Narrative literature review
Section 4.1
Fast decline in seroprevalence of young animals, but up to 2 years in adult animals
Section 4.2.
Only in some regions in EE > 95% confidence to detect ASFV
Section 4.3
Mortality and case-fatality
Protective and maternal immunity
Transmission parameters
Section 4.2
Persistence in environment
Wild boar related factors
Virus related factors
Human-induced factors
Considerable uncertainty remains on:
Duration maternal/ protective immunity
Mortality rate
Existence and role of carriers
Decision: stochastic model needed to:
Confirm population profiles
Test impact of different scenarios on duration virus circulation
Test alternative exit strategies
Section 4.4.1: Confirm profiles in sub-populations for:
Serology
Virus
Death due to ASF
Section 4.4.2: Test impact of different scenarios on perpetuation ASFV circulation:
Baseline scenario
Alternate duration maternal and protective immunity
Alternate case-fatality rate
Inclusion of carriers
External scientific report: Test exit strategy- Iteration1-2:
Test existing tools (passive and active surveillance)
Inclusion of serology young WB without differentiation of different monitoring phases
Lessons learnt:
Serology in young WB only limited contribution
Need to differentiate strategy for large and small infected area
Need to split up screening and confirmation phase, especially in large areas
Section 4.4.3.:Test exit strategy- Iteration 3:
focus on passive surveillance
split into screening and confirmation phases
intensification carcass search in confirmation phase
TOR2: Formulation of recommendations Exit Strategy
Section 5