African swine fever (ASF) is a hemorrhagic viral disease that has been introduced and spread into European Union (EU) Member States, through two distinct spread processes. The first process involves continuous wild boar-mediated spread through wild boar populations and meta-populations, for which the speed of propagation is notably considerably slower than that of some other infectious wild boar diseases in wild boar. The second process involves human-mediated translocations leading to the establishment of new ASF clusters distant from areas of previous ASF occurrence via human-mediated translocations. In affected areas within the established ASF range, there has been continued sporadic detection of cases in affected areas within the established ASF range, despite very low wild boar densities of wild boars. The focal introduction of ASF into wild boars in the Czech Republic was the only occasion in which ASF spread in wild boar was apparently controlled. Elsewhere, ASF continues to expand into new areas in other regions. In most affected countries, the number of outbreaks has been many cases high in wild boars and relatively few low outbreaks in domestic pigs. However, in Romania, the opposite has been observed. This pattern in Romania should be interpreted with caution until the potential for under-detection of ASF in wild boar populations can be excluded as a possibility. This will require systematic surveillance activities in wild boar populations. Under-detection of ASF in wild boars could also occur even in other regions, and should be avoided through intense passive surveillance of wild boars. The temporal patterns in the proportions of positive-tested samples that are positive are consistent with reflect the different epidemiological situations in the countries. For example, in Lithuania, there is both spatial expansion of the ASF-affected area and an increase in the proportion of polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-positive wild boars among those wild boar found dead are noted. In contrast, in Estonia, there is a reduction in the proportion of PCR-positive wild boars results in the last reporting.
Among those wild boar found dead in the last reporting period has been noted, given that ASF, given that infection has been present throughout the whole country for several years.