Kersia puts this set of solutions covering all of the biosecurity needs for pig breeding at the farmer’s disposal.

Our teams are ready for action and are at your side to guide you through the implementation of these measures in line with good biosecurity practices any time there is a health risk.

Kersia is your trusted partner to help you produce with peace of mind.

To counteract the spread of the virus,
Kersia offers a set of robust and proven solutions that allow livestock breeders to guarantee the quality of their production. They adapt to each condition of production and each stage of biosecurity.

- A disinfection program that combats the risk of African swine fever whatever the conditions may be, including:
  - low temperatures (Agavox-N, Virex and Agacid 5+)
  - dirty surfaces (Effisafe)
  - short contact time requirements for vehicles (Agavox-N and Effisafe) or footbaths/decontamination areas (Effisafe)
  - building surfaces in a normal condition (Hypred Force7, Viroshield)
  - disinfection of surfaces only accessible by ultradiffusion (Fumagri OPP)
  - disinfection of drinking water (Aquatept or HPPA)
  - and also disinfection of food silos (Fumagri OPP)

- Detergents that are specially adapted to the stains encountered in pig farming (Ecofoam advanced and Hyprelva net)

- Disinfectants for laundry and for clothes (Hypra’zur)

- Soaps and hand sanitisers (Softy Touch and Duo Touch)

- Ultradiffusible insecticides that are applied safely (Fumicide DM)

The World Organisation for Animal Health currently lists a dozen countries on the European continent affected by the African swine fever epidemic.

The virus has been spreading rapidly since boars were diagnosed as carriers in Belgium. Having appeared 5 years ago in the eastern part of Europe, this virus affects only suidae, pigs and wild boars, with a mortality rate of up to 100%. The disease and its consequences are the cause of serious socio-economic problems in livestock breeding.

African swine fever virus is a double-stranded DNA virus belonging to the unique species African Swine Fever Virus (ASFv), the genus Asfivirus and the family Asfarviridae. However, there are several different genotypes and virulences which are more or less severe depending on the strains. This virus is relatively large compared to others and has a more complex structure with the presence of an outer lipid envelope. In the fight against this disease, this is an advantage as it is therefore much more sensitive to disinfectants that inactivate it more easily than viruses without an envelope (known as naked), which is especially true if they are small.

To protect farms, it is essential to follow a strict biosecurity plan:
- **The use of disinfectants duly approved and tested on the ECBO reference virus,**
- **Isolation, cleaning and disinfection,**
- **Stopping all possible transmission routes for the virus.**

This involves 3 principles:

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- Isolation, cleaning and disinfection,
- Stopping all possible transmission routes for the virus.

Standard test method EN 14675 was established in this way. The proven virucidal action of our disinfectants on the reference virus ECBO (small naked virus with a verified high resistance to biocides) in the EN 14 675 standard is an assurance of the effectiveness of our disinfectants on all strains of the ASFv virus.

The highly contagious virus is transmitted by contact, by ingestion of contaminated water or food, by air over short distances or by insect bites. The virus is relatively resistant in the environment and therefore its can spread very quickly.

Protection of farms relies solely on the correct application of biosecurity procedures in and around farms.

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