
Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to 2002/106/EC: Commission Decision. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

ANNEX

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER DIAGNOSTIC MANUAL

CHAPTER II

Description of classical swine fever with emphasis on differential diagnosis

- A. Introduction
1. Classical swine fever is caused by an enveloped RNA virus which belongs to the genus pestivirus of the flaviviridae family. This virus is related to the ruminant pestiviruses causing bovine viral diarrhoea (BVDV) and border disease (BDV). This relationship has serious diagnostic consequences as cross reactions occur and may lead to false positive results of the laboratory tests.
 2. Classical swine fever virus is relatively stable in moist excretions of infected pigs, pig carcasses and fresh pig meat and some pig meat products. It is readily inactivated by detergents, lipid solvents, proteases and common disinfectants.
 3. The main natural route of infection is oro-nasal by direct or indirect contact with infected pigs or by feeding of virus contaminated feed. In areas with a high density of pigs, spread of virus easily occurs between neighbouring pig holdings. Disease transmission via semen of infected boars may also occur.
 4. The incubation period in individual animals is about one week to ten days, but under field conditions clinical symptoms may only become evident in a holding two to four weeks after virus introduction or even more if only adult breeding pigs or mild strains of virus are concerned.
 5. The clinical signs of classical swine fever are extremely variable and it may be confused with many other diseases. Severity of symptoms depends mainly on the age of the animal and virus virulence. Usually young animals are affected more severely than older animals. In older breeding pigs the course of the infection is often mild or even sub-clinical.
 6. Acute, chronic and prenatal forms of classical swine fever can be distinguished.

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole legislation item and associated provisions

- Annex Ch. 6 s. E omitted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(7\)\(b\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 6 s. E word substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(7\)\(b\)\(ii\)\(bb\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 7 s. B word substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(8\)\(a\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 7 s. B word substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(8\)\(b\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 7 s. B word substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(8\)\(c\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 6 s. E words inserted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(7\)\(b\)\(ii\)\(aa\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 5 s. C words omitted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(6\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 6 s. E words omitted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(7\)\(b\)\(iii\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 7 s. B words omitted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(8\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 7 s. B words omitted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(8\)\(c\)\(iii\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 4 s. A words substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(5\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 6 s. B words substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(7\)\(a\)](#)
- Annex Ch. 7 s. B words substituted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(8\)\(c\)\(ii\)](#)
- Art. 1(3) inserted by [S.I. 2018/1410 reg. 7\(2\)\(c\)](#)
- Art. 1(3)(a)(ii)(iii) Art. 1(3)(a)(iii)(iv) renumbered as Art. 1(3)(a)(ii)(iii) in earlier amending provision [S.I. 2018/1410, reg. 7\(2\)\(c\)](#) by [S.I. 2020/1388 reg. 25\(4\)\(a\)](#)
- Art. 1(3)(a)(ii) omitted in earlier amending provision [S.I. 2018/1410, reg. 7\(2\)\(c\)](#) by [S.I. 2020/1388 reg. 25\(4\)\(a\)](#)
- Art. 1(3)(b) words substituted in earlier amending provision [S.I. 2018/1410, reg. 7\(2\)\(c\)](#) by [S.I. 2020/1388 reg. 25\(4\)\(b\)](#)