Estimating the impact of low temperature on **African Swine Fever Virus** transmission through contaminated environment

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Objectives

- A stochastic environmental transmission model was used to estimate epidemic parameters based on experimental data
- Nonlinear modelling was employed to fit the **decay rate parameter** with temperature variations.



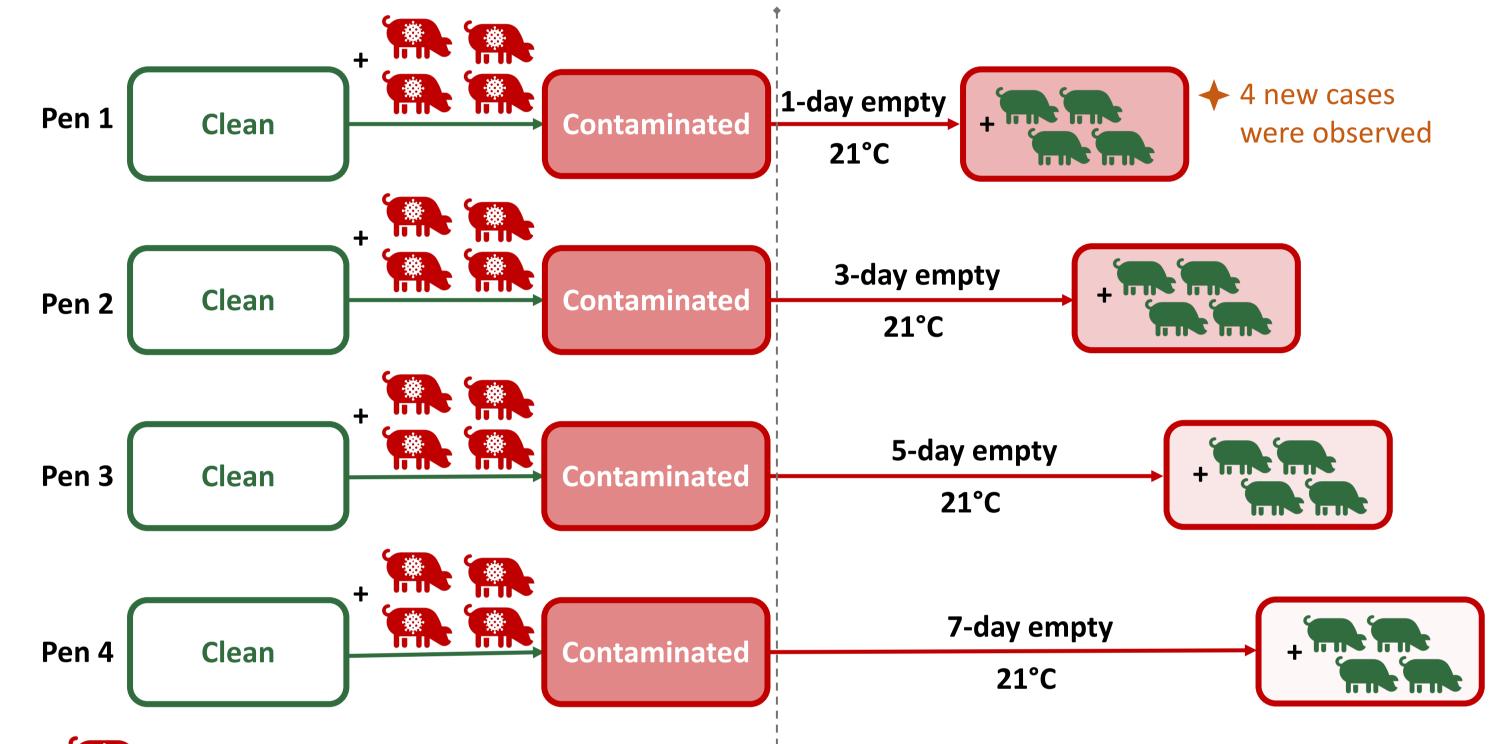
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We constructed 16 scenarios for different temperature (at 20 °C, 10 °C, 0°C, or -10°C) and duration of empty periods (1, 3, 5, or 7 days) after the environment had been contaminated.

Exposure data

Epidemic parameters were calculated from the environmental transmission experiments conducted by Olesen et al., (2018; 2017)



	on African swine fever virus transmission through contaminated environments				
	Yuqi Gao ^a ♀ ⊠, <u>Anette Ella Boklund ^b, Lisbeth Harm Nielsen ^c, Lis Alban ^{b c}, Mart C.M. de Jong ^a</u> Show more ✓				
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Result ii. Decay rate as a function of temperature

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Decay rate parameters calculated from published half-life values and the non-linear model fit. We were then able to extrapolate the decay rate parameters at 20 °C, 10 °C, 0 °C, -10 °C to be 1.11, 0.71, 0.40, 0.18 day⁻¹, respectively.

 $\mu(T)$

2.5

Non-linear fitting curve of 2.0 $\mu(T)$ values in relation to the temperature and it's 95% 1.5 confidence bound. 1.0

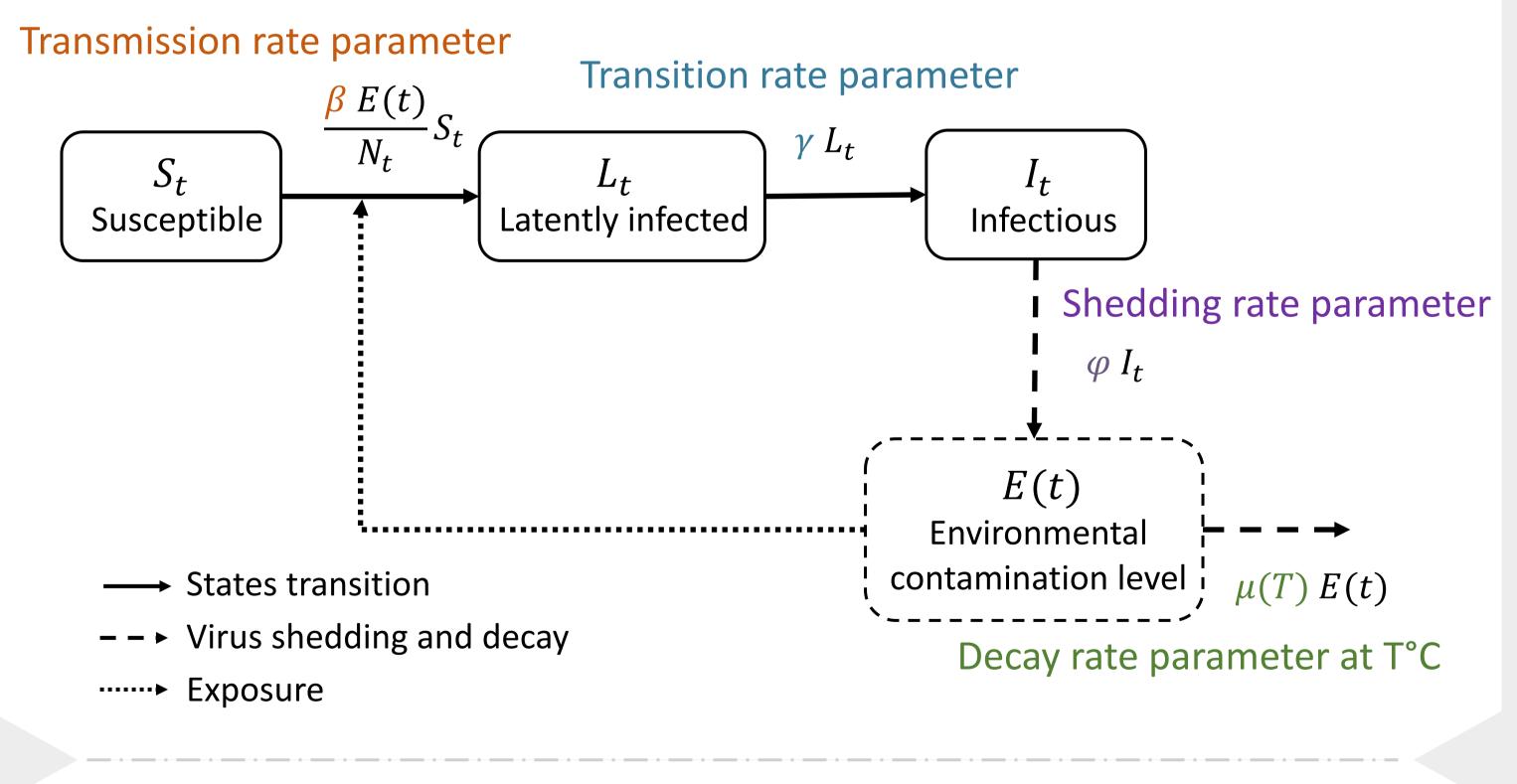
* Urine & Feaces (lit. review)

- ▲ Organs (lit. review)
- Environment (estimated)
- $--- \mu(T) = -0.59 + e^{0.027 T}$
- 95%CI



No extra washing and disinfection were performed, except for visible blood.

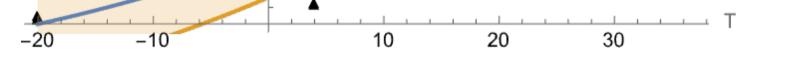
Model construction



Result i. Parameter estimation

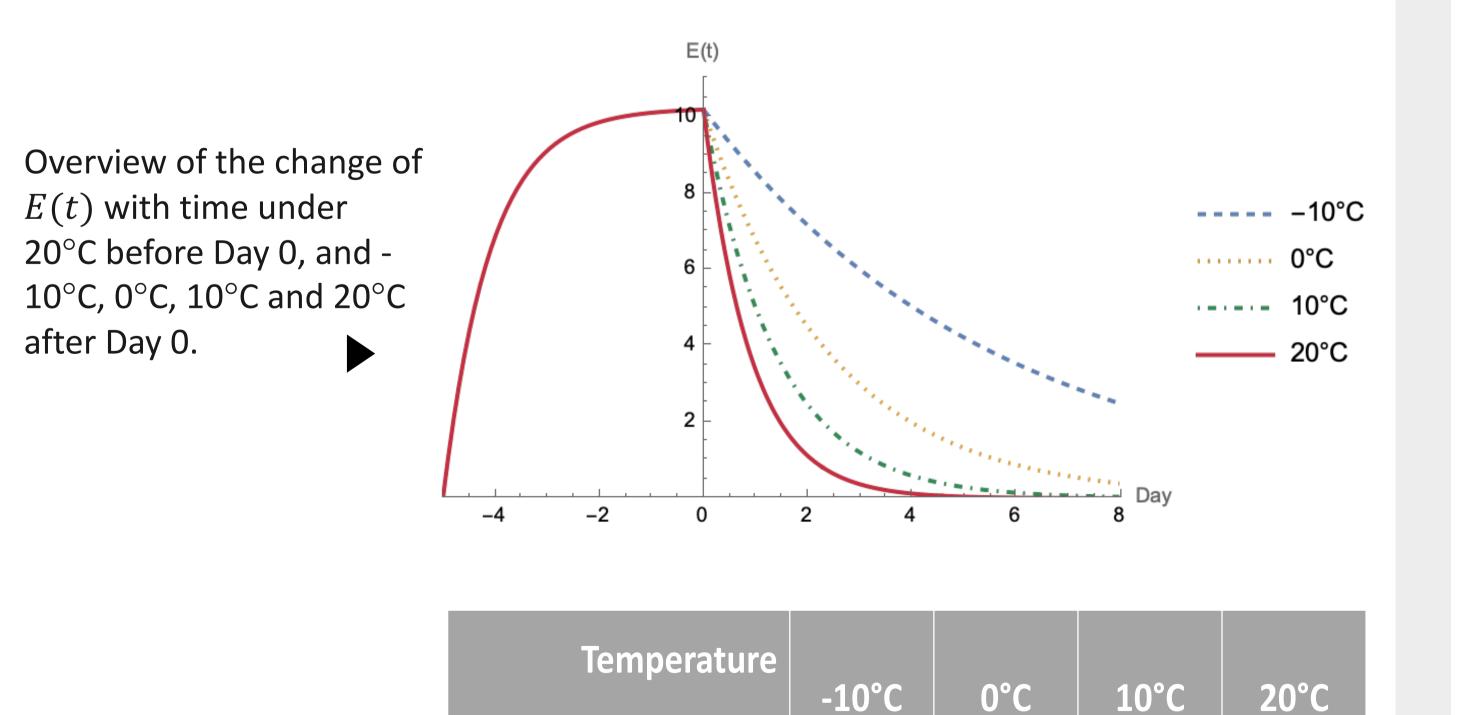
The transmission rate parameter (β) was estimated to be 1.53 (0.90, 2.45) day⁻¹, the decay rate parameter at room temperature (μ (21°C)) to be 1.02 (0.73, 1.47) day⁻¹, and the shedding rate parameter (φ) to be 2.70 (2.51, 3.02) day⁻¹.

Plot of the likelihood for each pair of $\mu(21^{\circ}C)$ and β

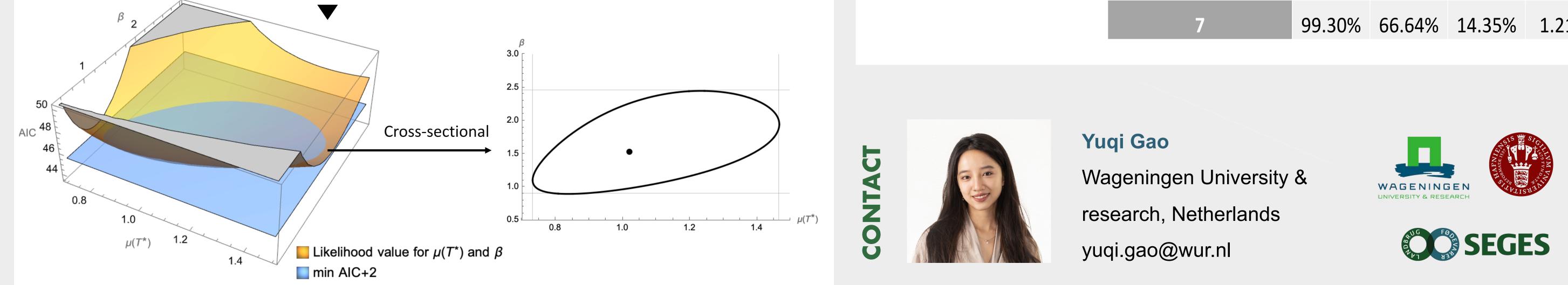


Result iii. Scenario study

Without washing and disinfecting, the environment required 9, 14, 24, 54 days to reach a low probability of causing at least one new case (<0.005) at 20 °C, 10 °C, 0 °C, -10 °C, respectively.



	Empty days				
The predicted probability of one new case under 16	1	100%	100%	100%	100%
sub-scenarios	3	100%	99.65%	93.16%	64.22%
	5	99.91%	91.71%	47.51%	10.59%
	7	99.30%	66.64%	14.35%	1.21%



Olesen, A. S., Lohse, L., Boklund, A., Halasa, T., Gallardo, C., Pejsak, Z., Belsham, G. J., Rasmussen, T. B., & Bøtner, A. (2017). Transmission of African swine fever virus from infected pigs by direct contact and aerosol routes. Veterinary microbiology, 211, 92-102. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2017.10.004 Olesen, A. S., Lohse, L., Boklund, A., Halasa, T., Belsham, G. J., Rasmussen, T. B., & Bøtner, A. (2018). Short time window for transboundary and emerging diseases, 65(4), 1024-1032. https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.12837