



Impact of risk factor selection on assessing the risk of introduction of African swine fever to Swedish wild boar

African swine fever (ASF) in Sweden

- September 2023: First case of ASF confirmed in Sweden.
- Geographical isolation: No direct contact with infected wild boar populations. Human activities suspected.
- Municipal waste collection centre nearby: Lacks wild boar-proof fence and potential contribution to virus spread.

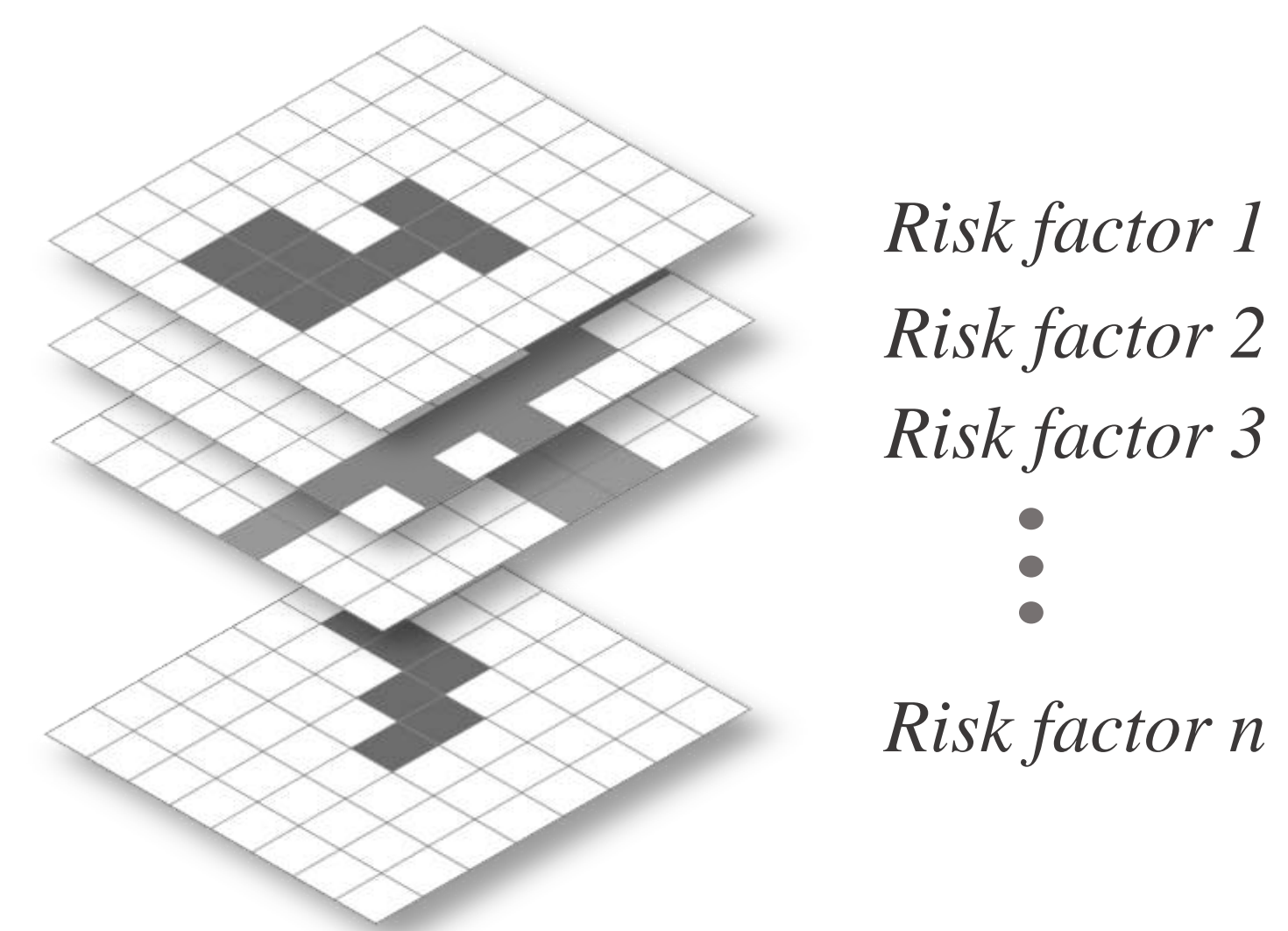
$$Risk_i = \begin{cases} \sum r_{WB} = 0: 0 \\ \sum r_{WB} > 0: \sum_{j=1}^m r_{human,j} w_{human,j} + \sum_{k=1}^n r_{WB,k} w_{WB,k} \end{cases}$$

r_{human} = human activity-related risks
 r_{WB} = wild boar-related risks
 w = weights between 0 and 1
 m = number of human-related factors

n = number of WB-related factors
 i = cell index
 j = from 1 to m
 k = from 1 to n

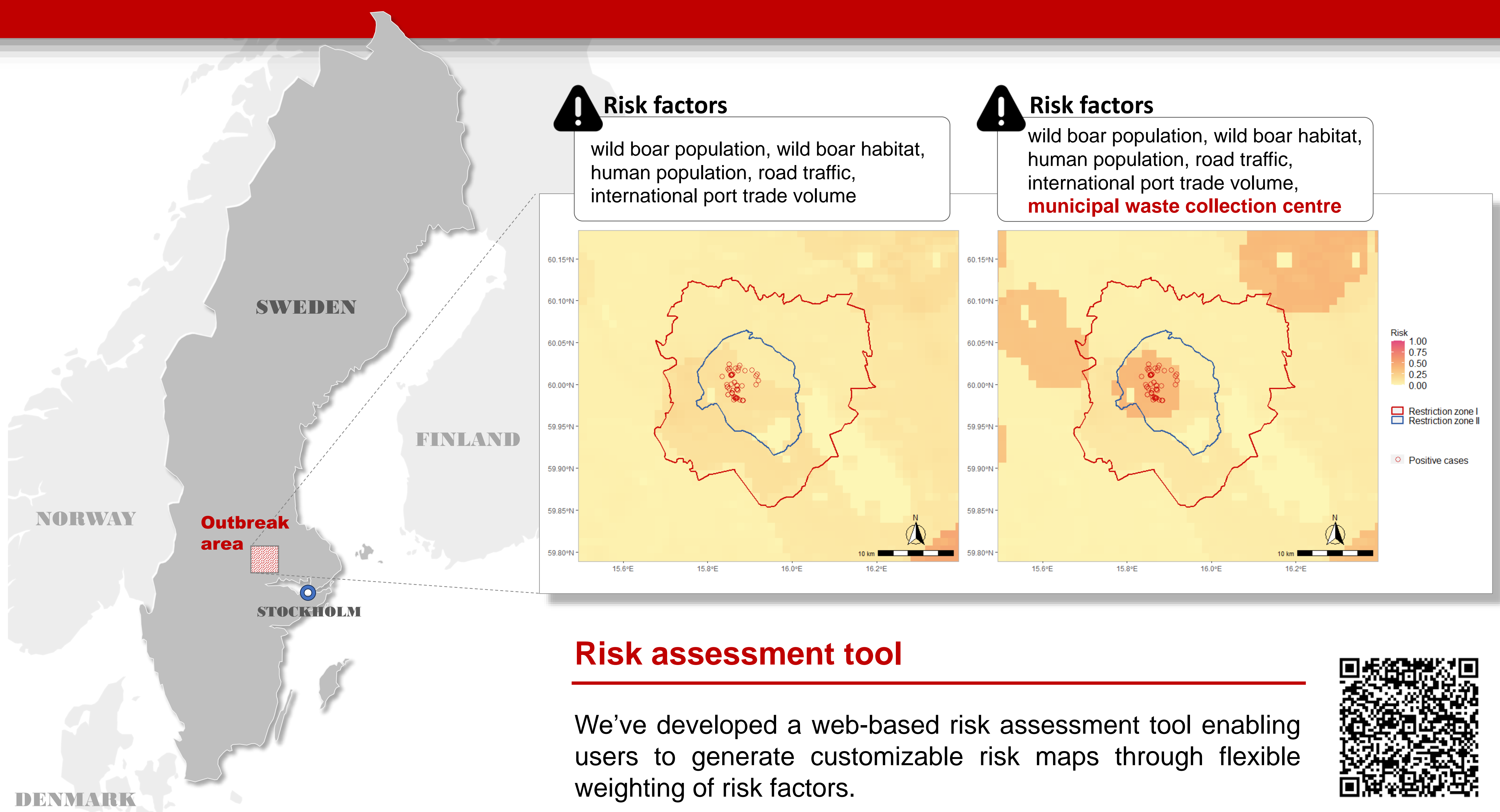
ASF introduction risk calculation

- Risk data were converted to rasters at 1 km^2 resolution and weighted based on expert opinion.
- Data includes: wild boar population, wild boar habitat, human population, road traffic, international port trade volume, and municipal waste collection centre.
- Risk values are not defined probabilistically but on a relative scale.



Impact of risk factor selection

- ✓ The hotspot area changes depending on the inclusion of municipal waste collection centres as a risk factor.
- ✓ All positive cases were detected in areas with higher risk when municipal waste collection centres were considered.
- ✓ Identification of influential risk factors is crucial for targeted prevention and mitigation strategies.



Risk assessment tool

We've developed a web-based risk assessment tool enabling users to generate customizable risk maps through flexible weighting of risk factors.

