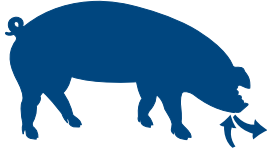


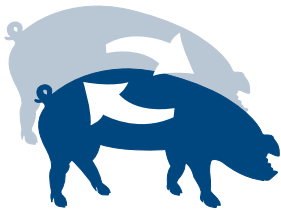
Classical Swine Fever

DISEASE TRANSMISSION ROUTES

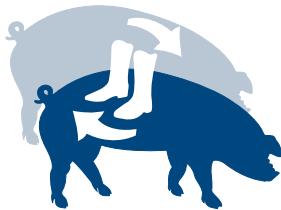
Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is a highly contagious disease of swine. The various routes of transmission for the virus are listed below. CSF is not zoonotic - it does not affect humans.



Oral — Pigs may ingest the CSF virus in contaminated feed (such as uncooked garbage or meat products) or by licking or chewing on contaminated environmental objects.



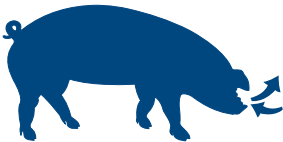
Direct Contact — Pigs can be exposed by contact with infected pigs. The virus can enter through open wounds or mucous membranes (e.g., eyes, nose, mouth) following nose-to-nose contact, rubbing or biting.



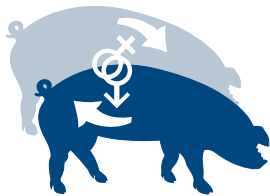
Environmental Contamination — The virus is shed in nasal secretions, blood, saliva, urine, feces or can be found in the tissues of infected pigs.

Fomites — Objects contaminated by infected pigs can transfer the virus from one susceptible animal to another.

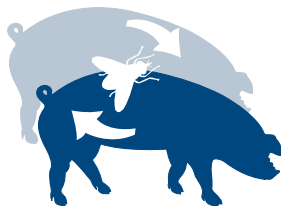
Traffic — Vehicles, trailers or humans (by clothing, boots, or hands) can transfer the virus to another location.



Aerosol — The virus can be carried short distances in droplets passed through the air from one animal to another.



Reproductive — The CSF virus can be transmitted through semen during mating or to the fetus during pregnancy.



Vector-borne — Insects, such as flies, may carry the virus from one animal to another.