



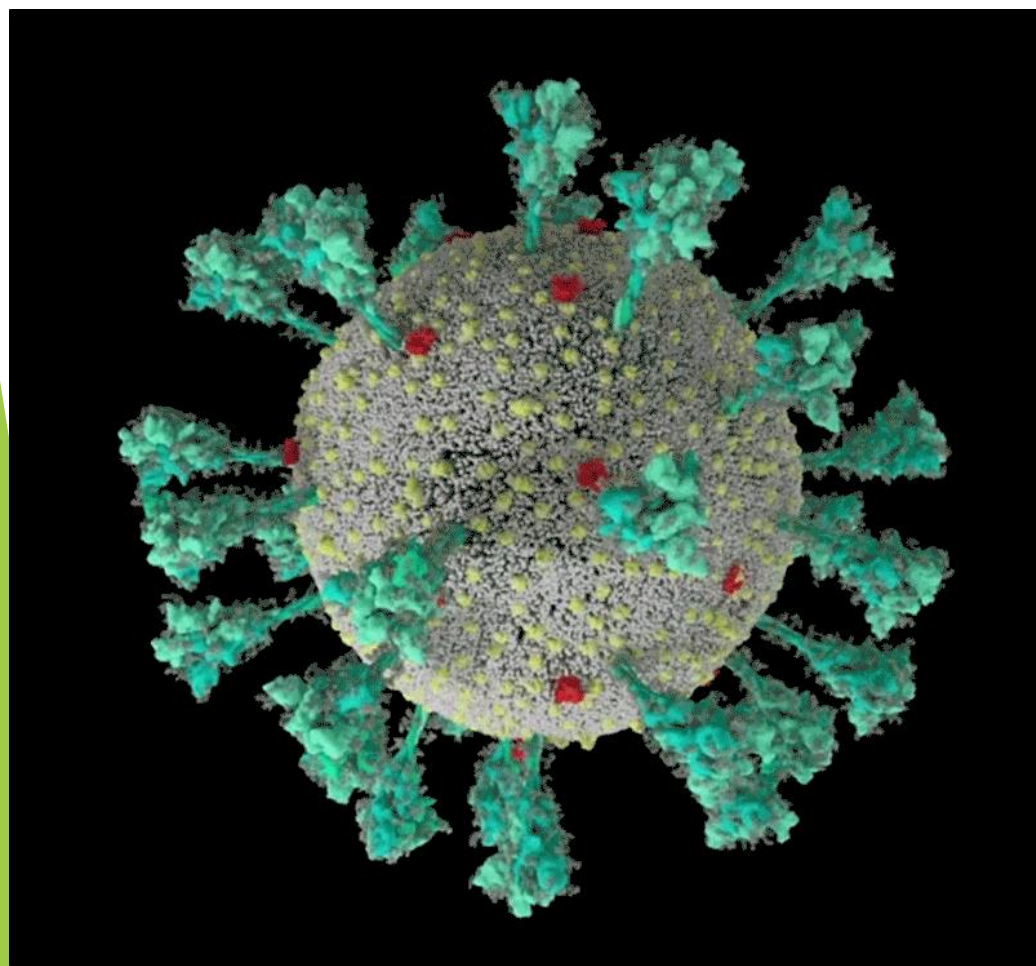
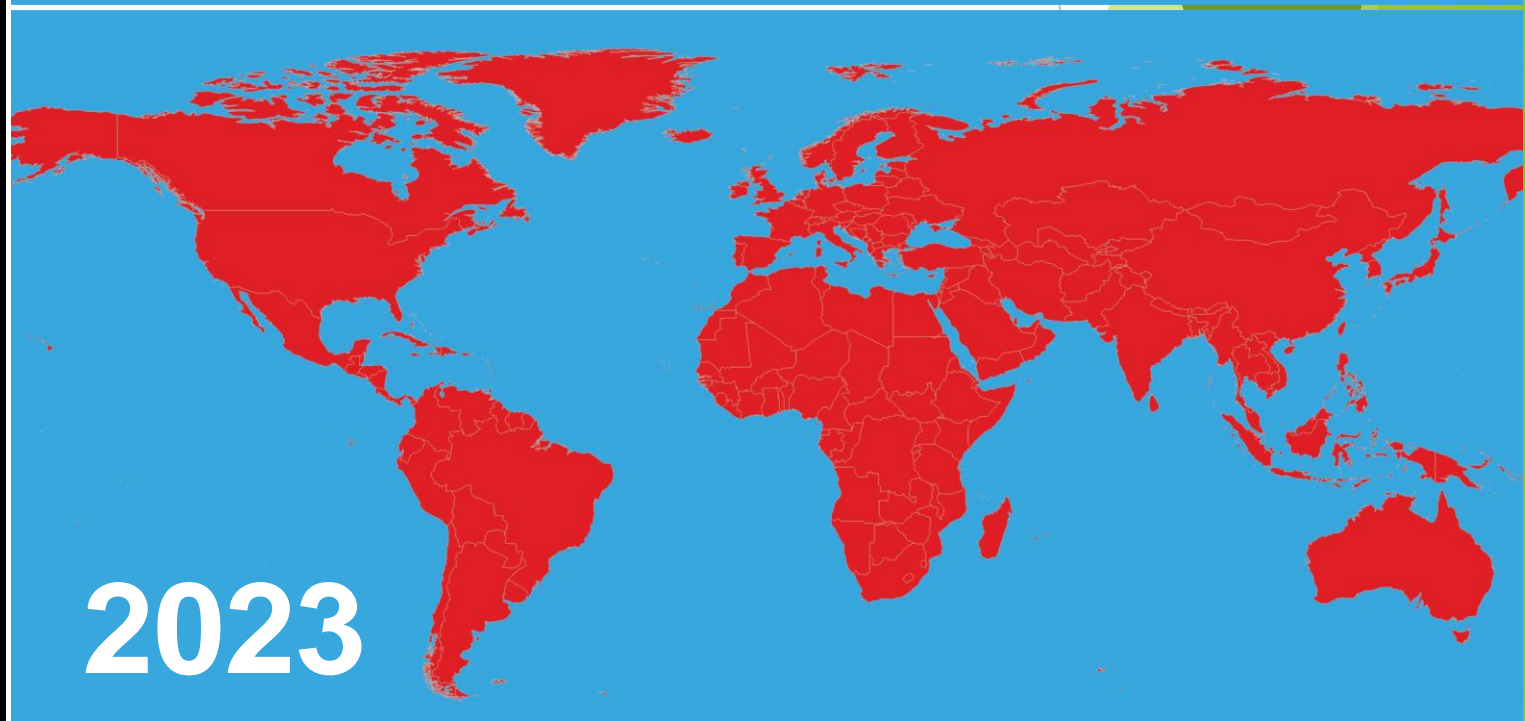
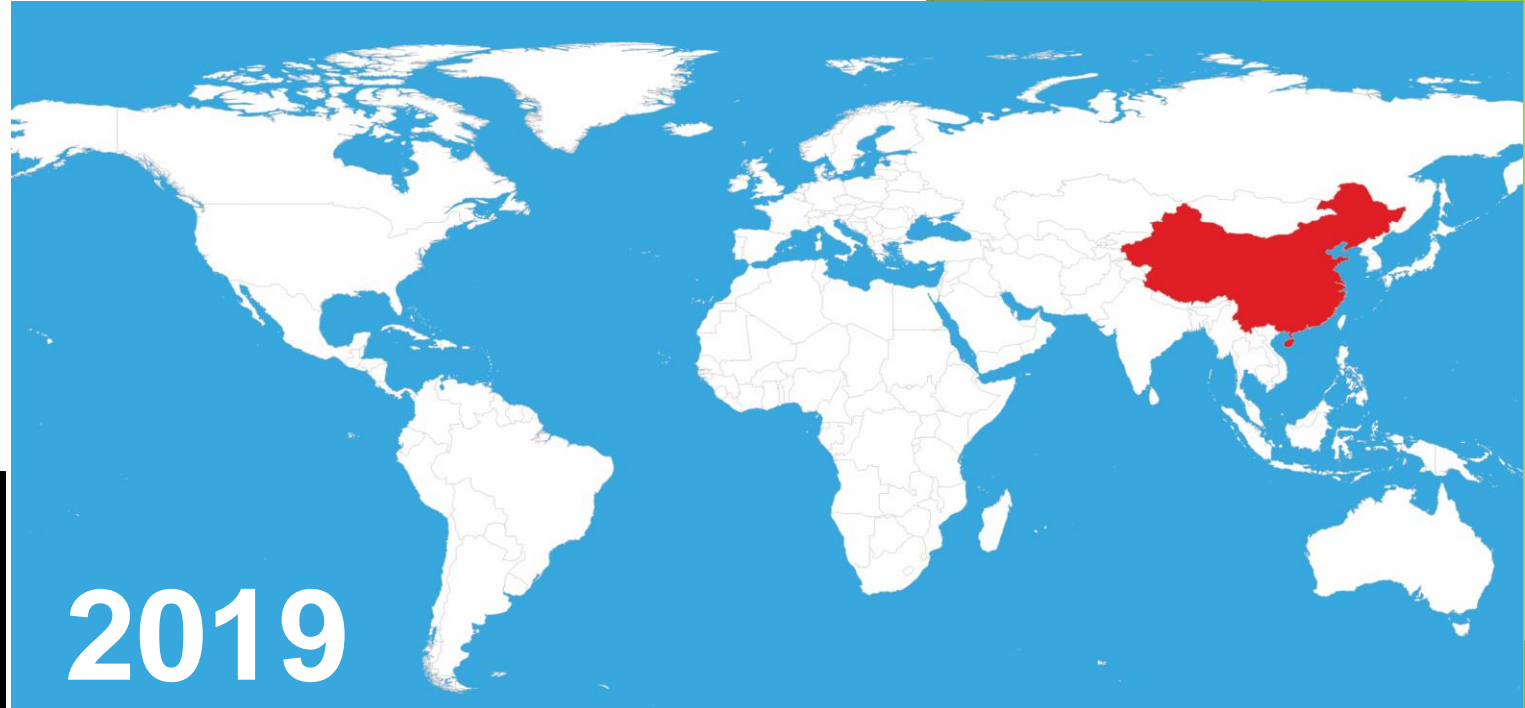
Understanding cross-border movements and spatial and temporal transmission of ASFV through molecular techniques



Gerald Misinzo



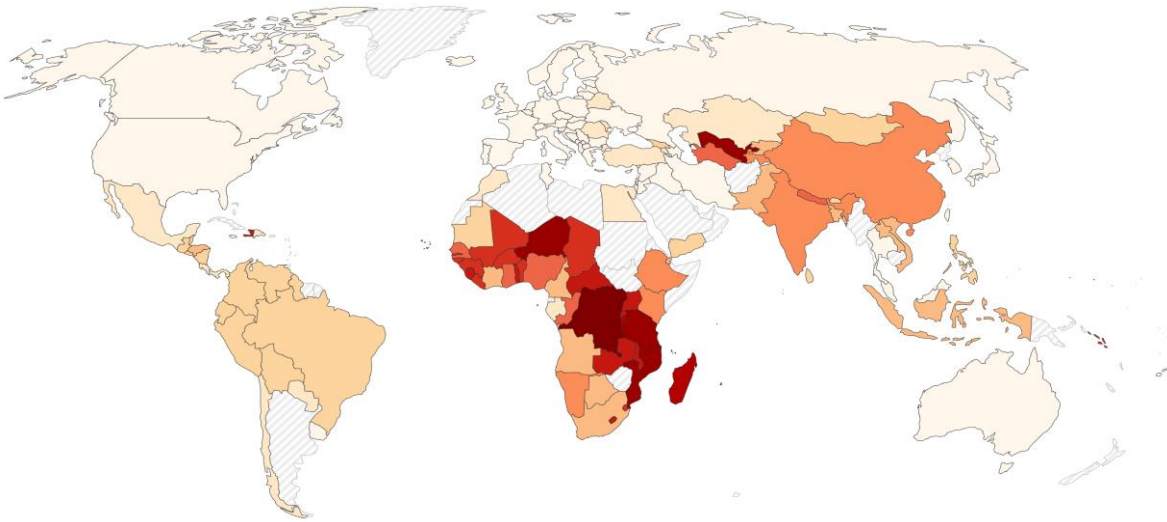
COVID-19



Peste des petits ruminants



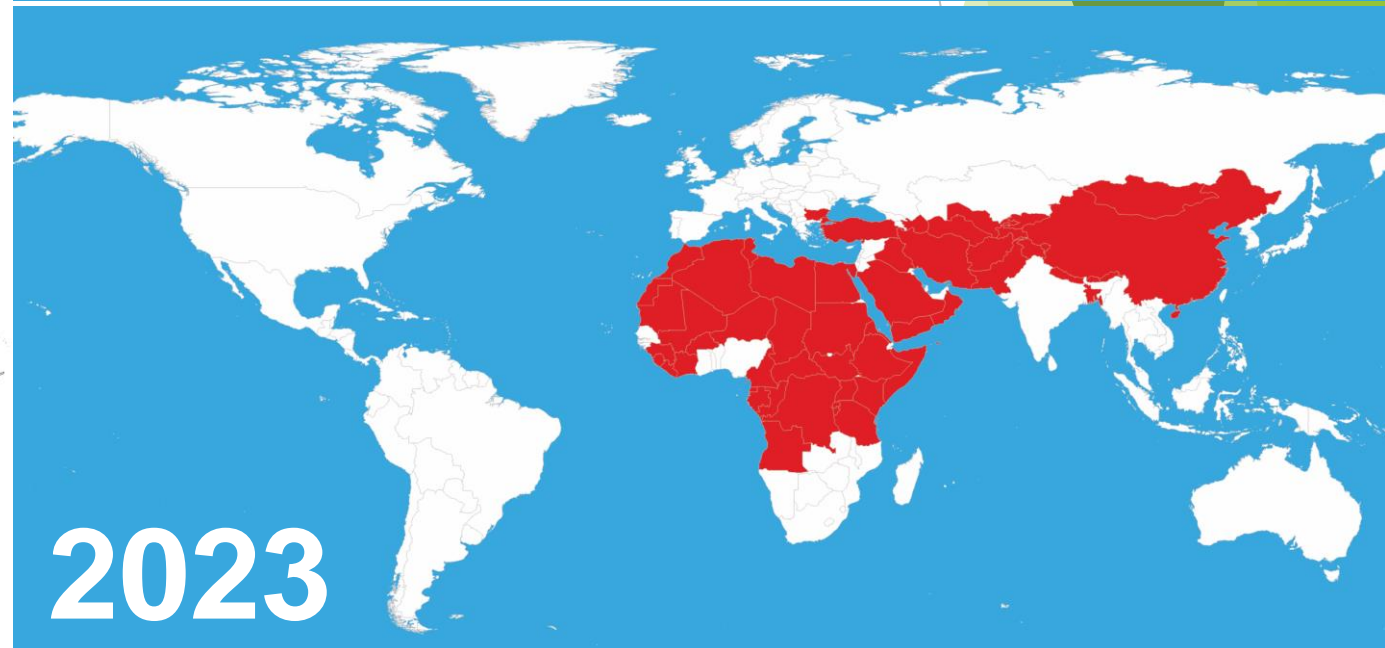
PPR eradication target: 2030



World poverty map



1942

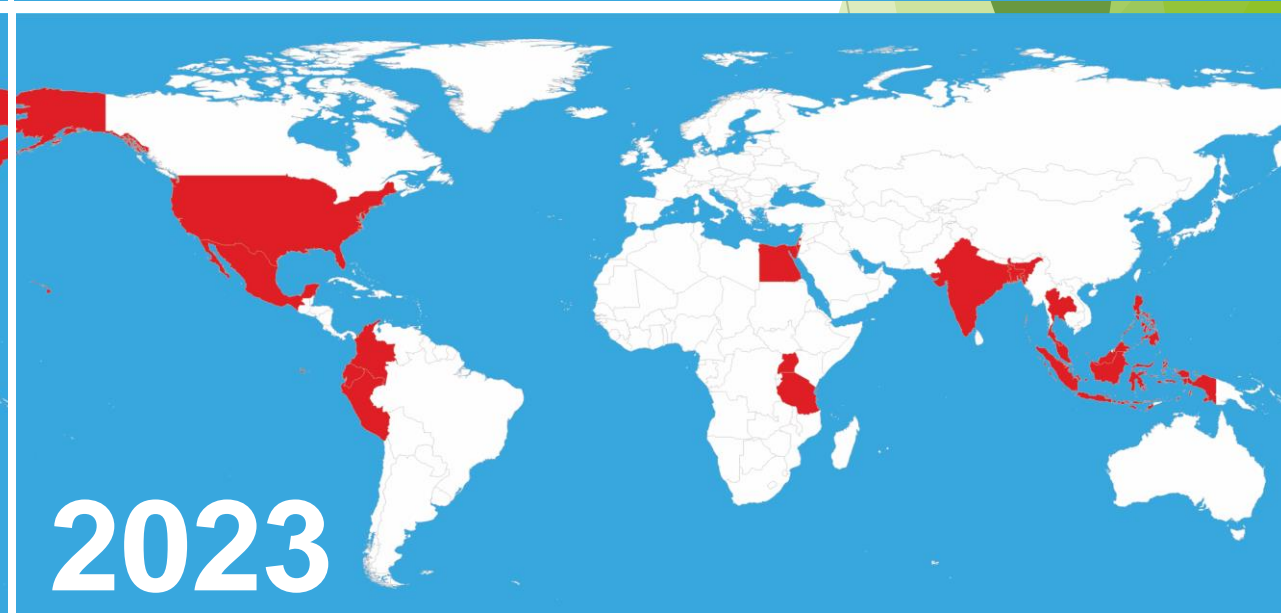
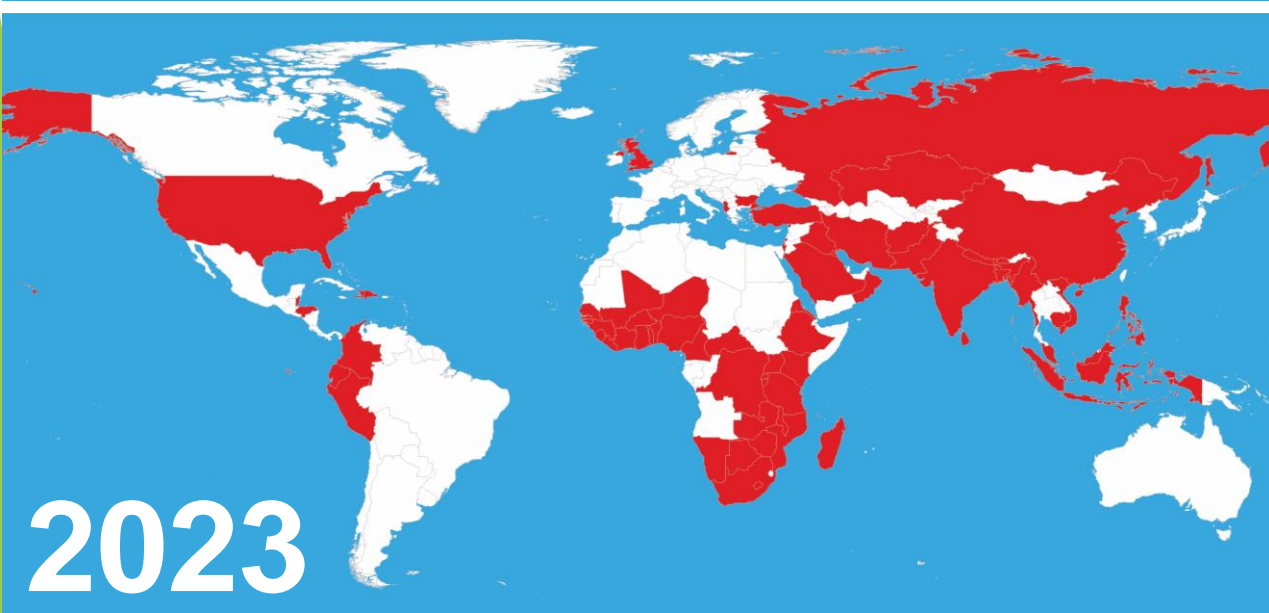


2023

Newcastle disease



Tilapia lake virus disease



African swine fever



Denmark

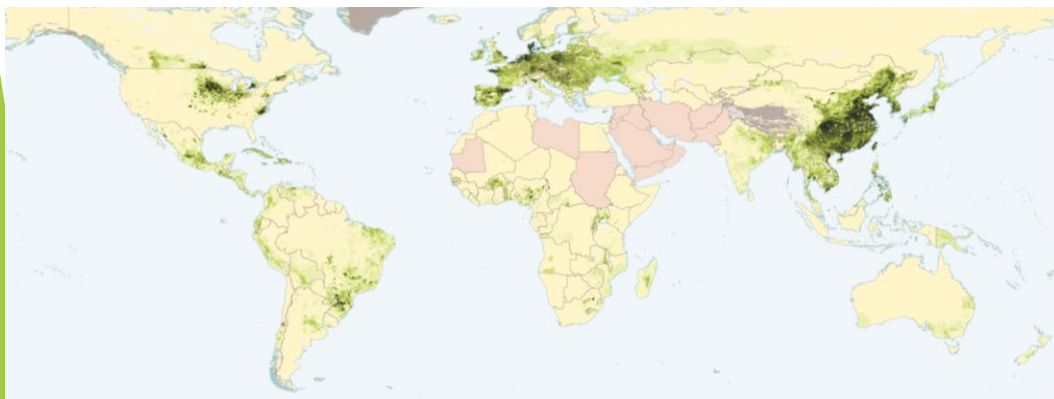
5,847,423



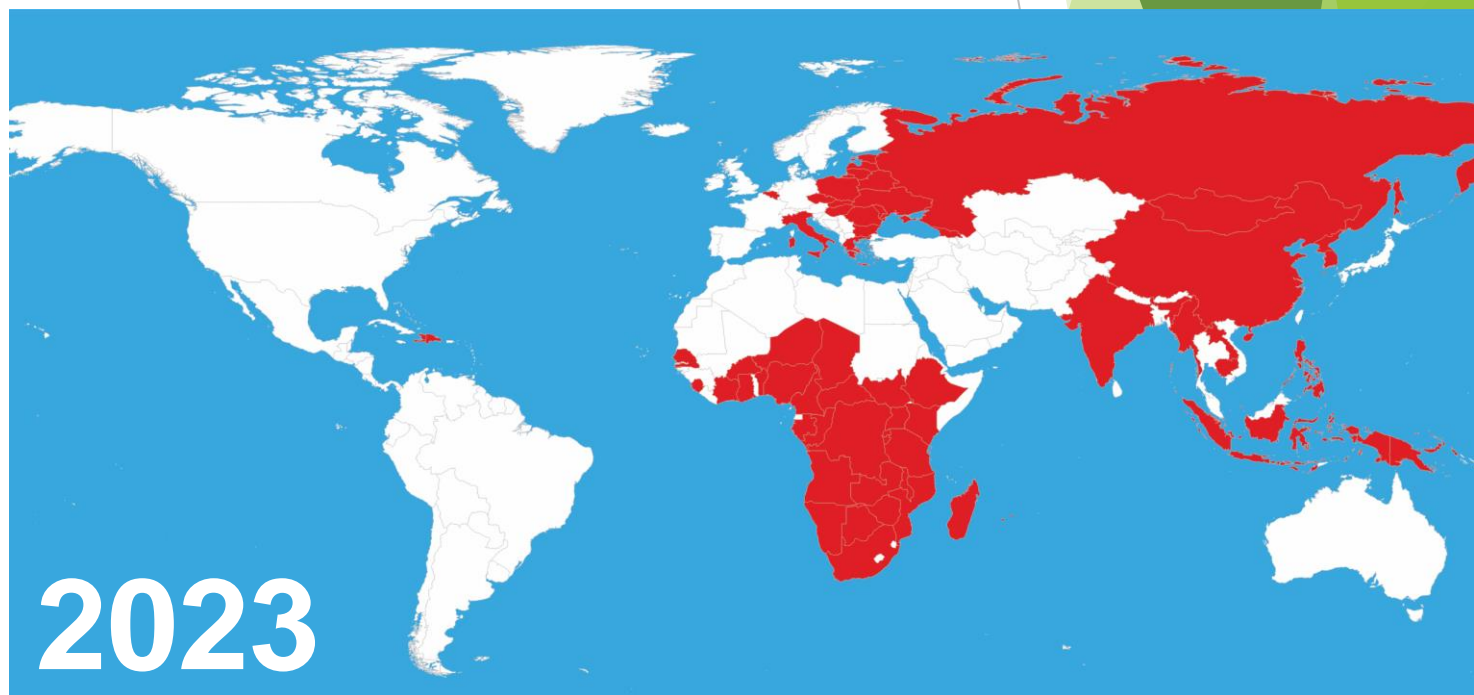
13,400,000



1:2.3



Domestic pig population





Affordable Genomics



MinION_{mk1c}



Early Detection and Identification



Syndromic surveillance



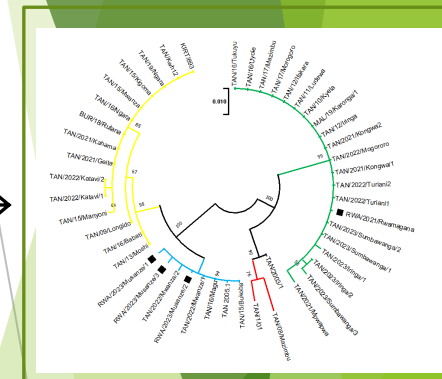
Mobile genomics laboratory



Sampling



On-site and laboratory next-generation sequencing



Diagnosis, pathogen identification and genotyping

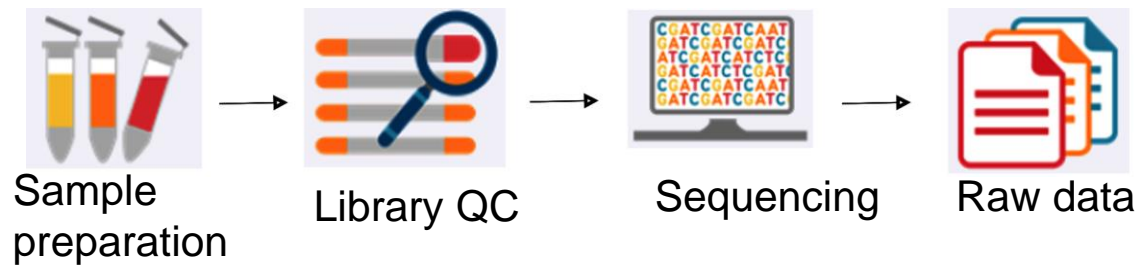
Detection at source



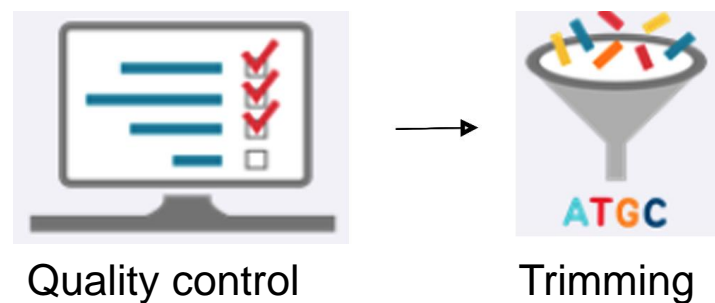


ASFV Complete genome sequencing and bioinformatics analysis: Illumina

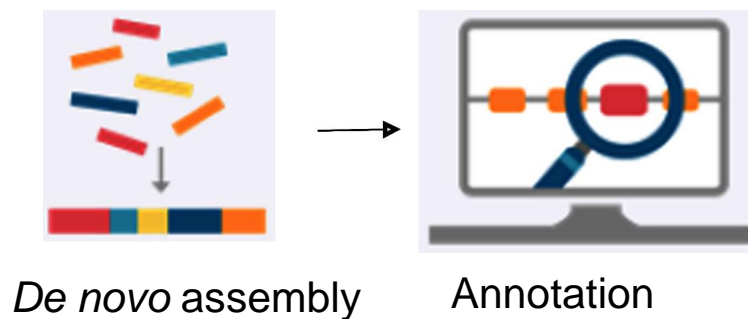
Sequencing



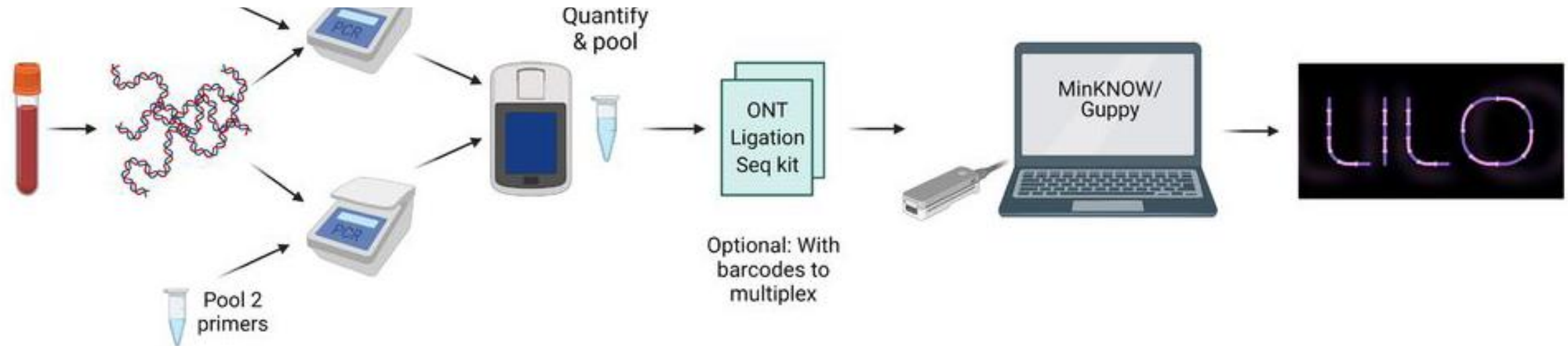
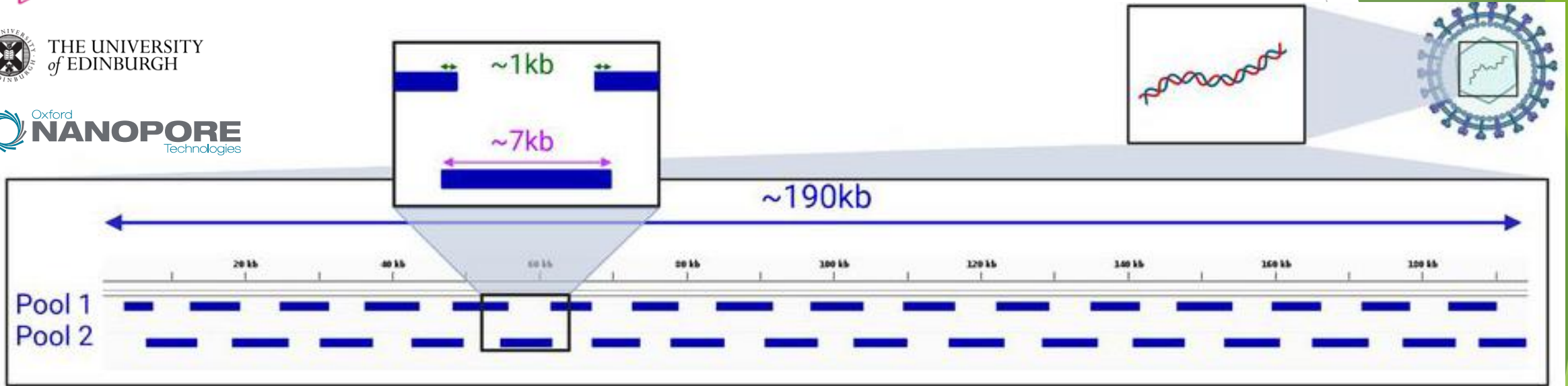
Preprocessing



Analysis



Tiled nanopore sequencing of whole ASFV genomes stitched together using LILO

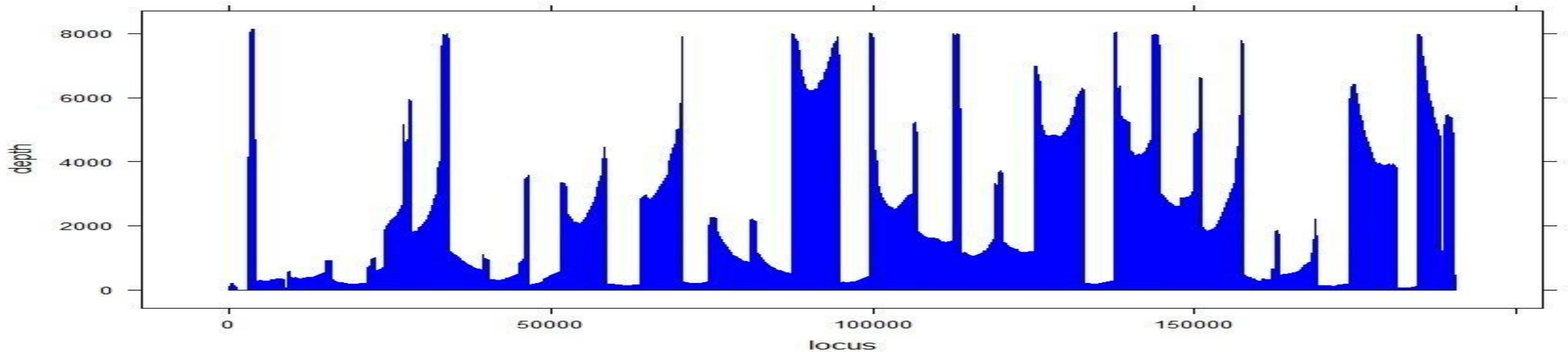




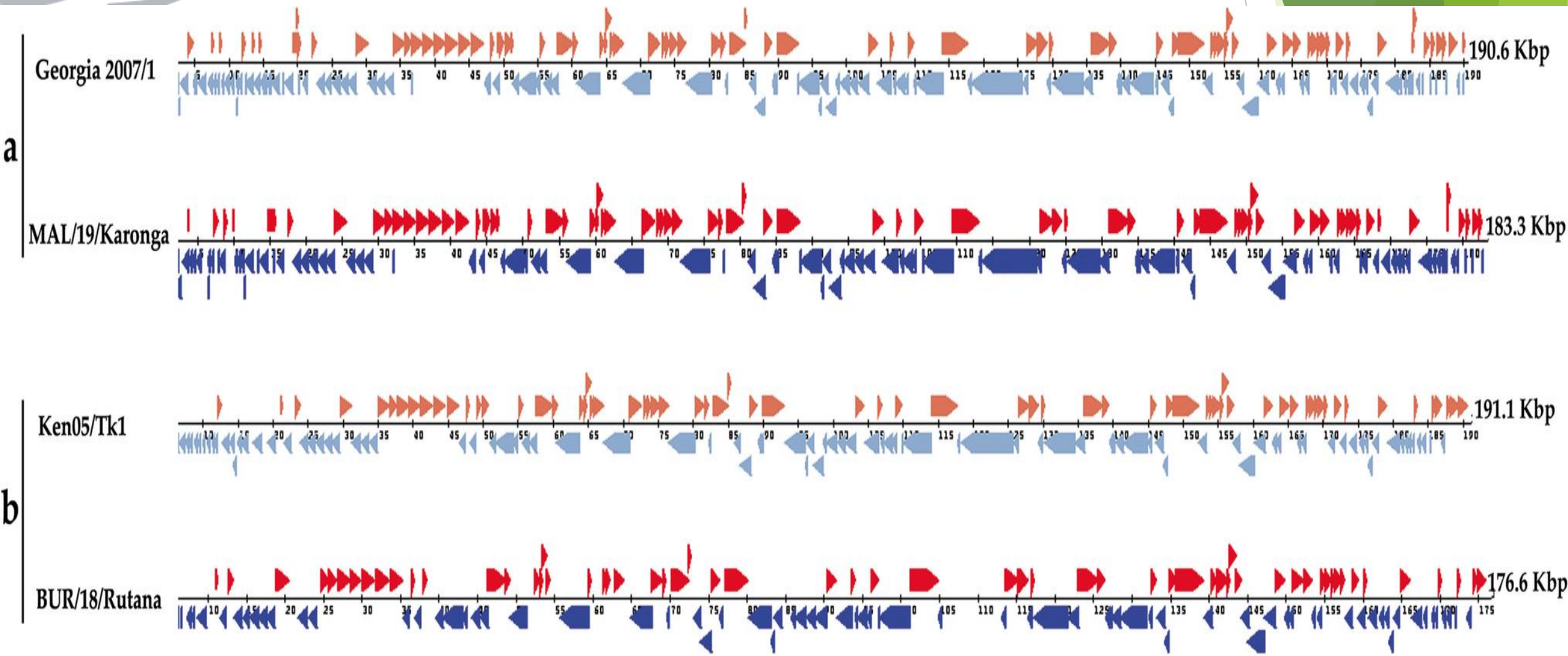
Tiled nanopore sequencing of whole ASFV genomes stitched together using LILO

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11A/B | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|--|
| | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | F | R | |
| Genotype I (MW723491.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype II (FR682468.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype IV (AY261366.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype V (AY261364.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype VIII (MN394630.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype IX (MH025917.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype X (MT956648.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype XX (MN630494.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genotype XXII (MN336500.3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

depth by locus - Tiled (barcode01ASFV)

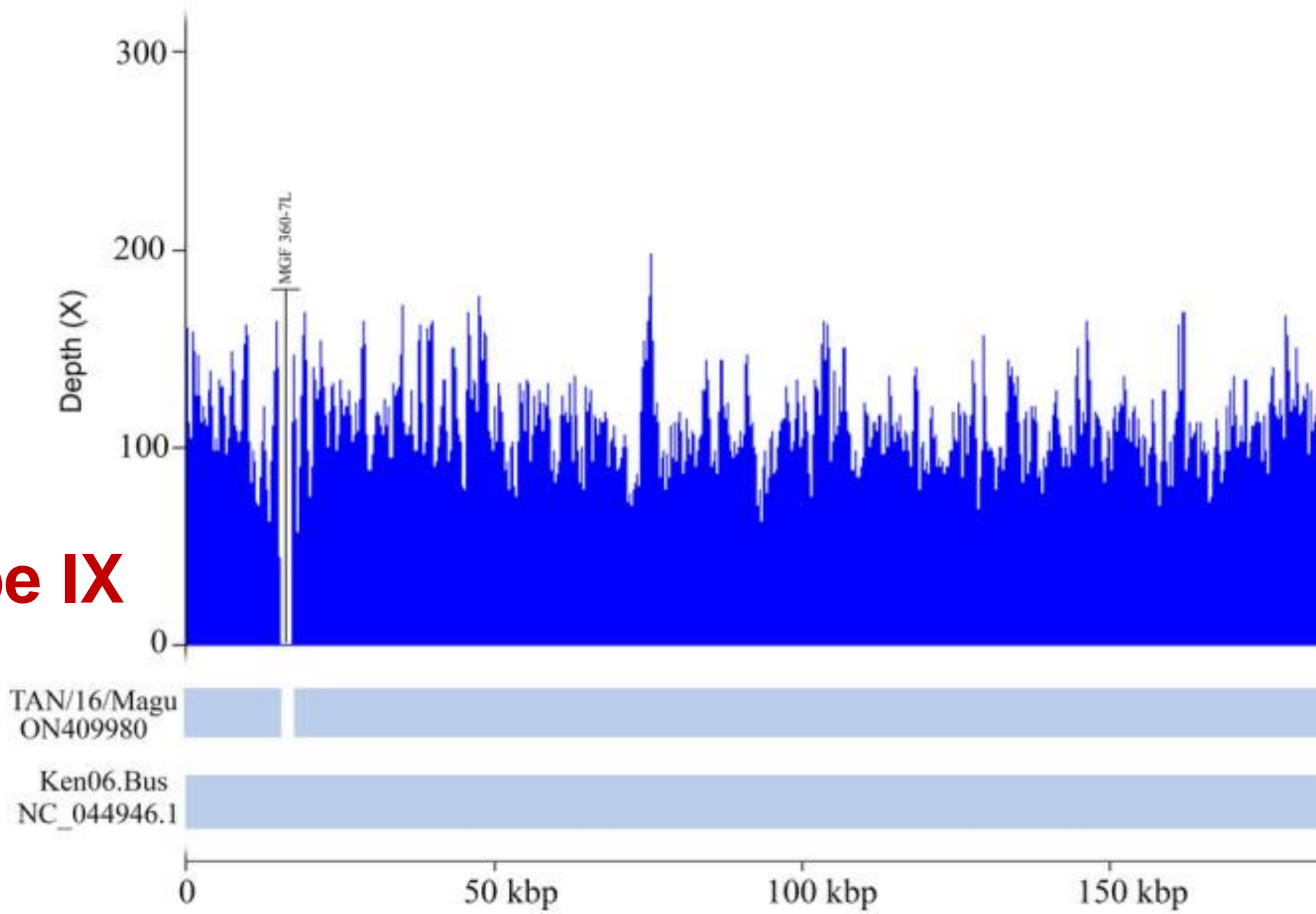


ASFV: Malawi (II) and Burundi (X)



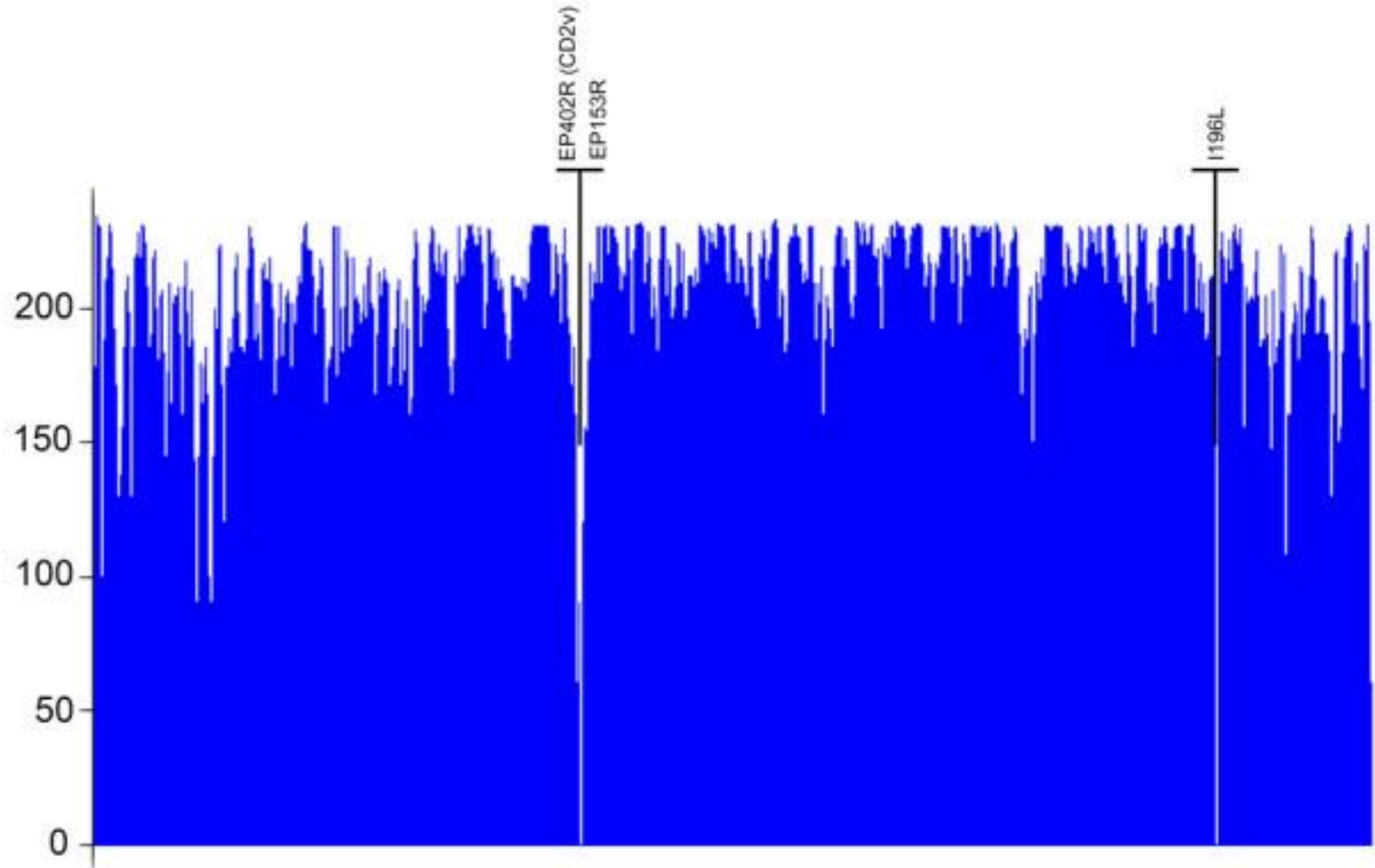


Genotype IX





Genotype XV



TAN/08/Mazimbu
ON409981

MalawiLil-20/1
AY261361

Genotype VIII

0

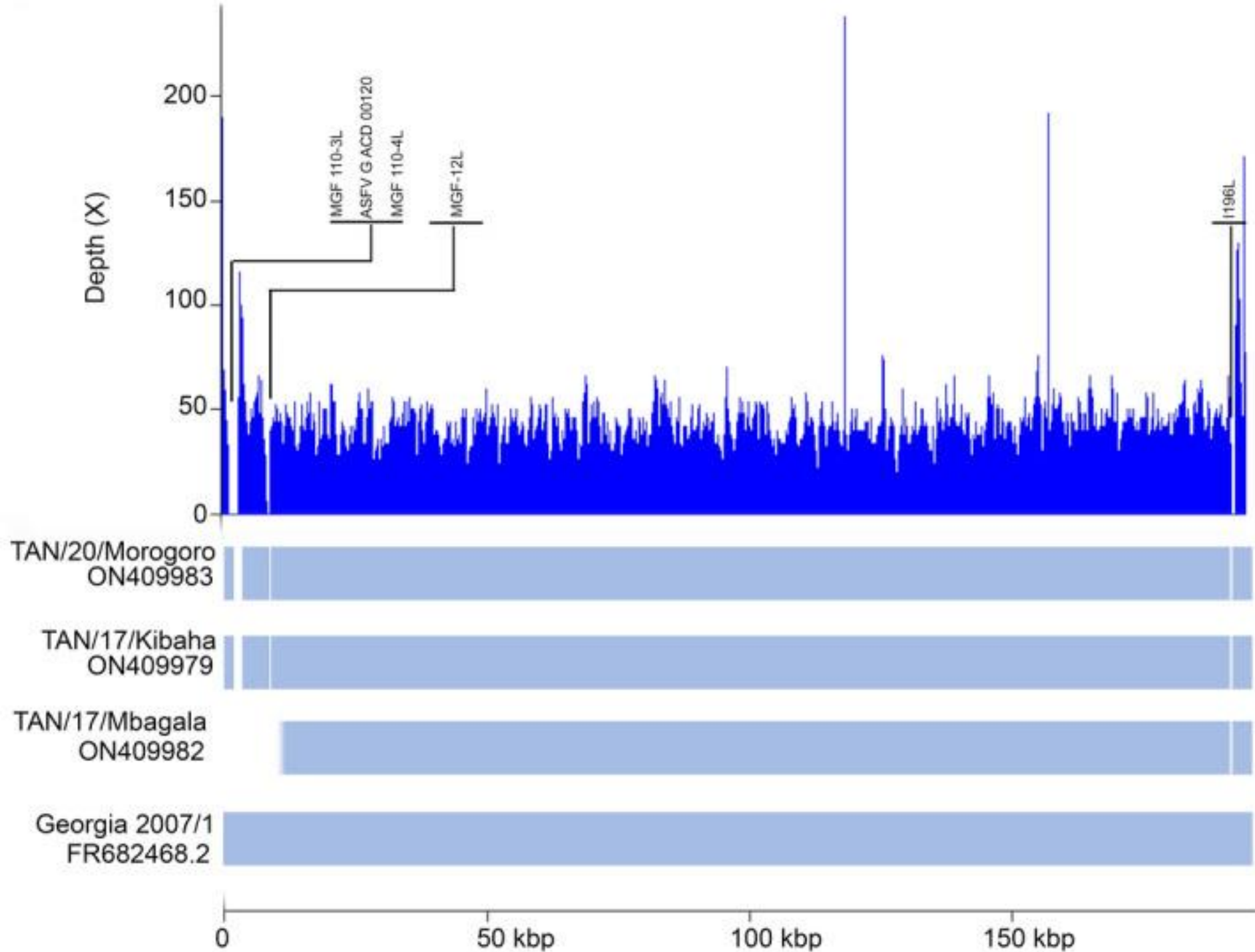
50 kbp

100 kbp

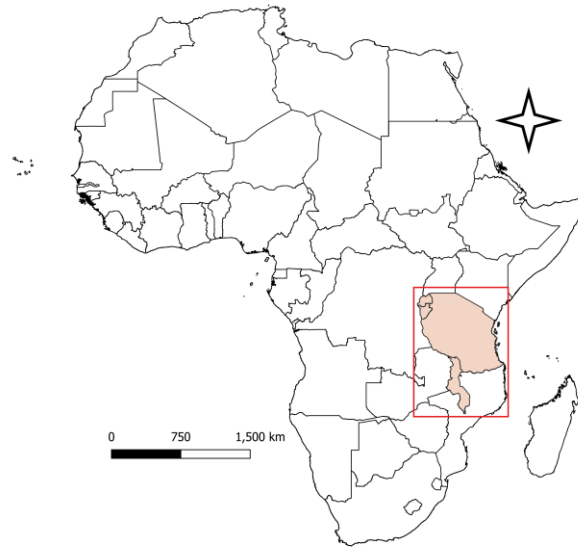
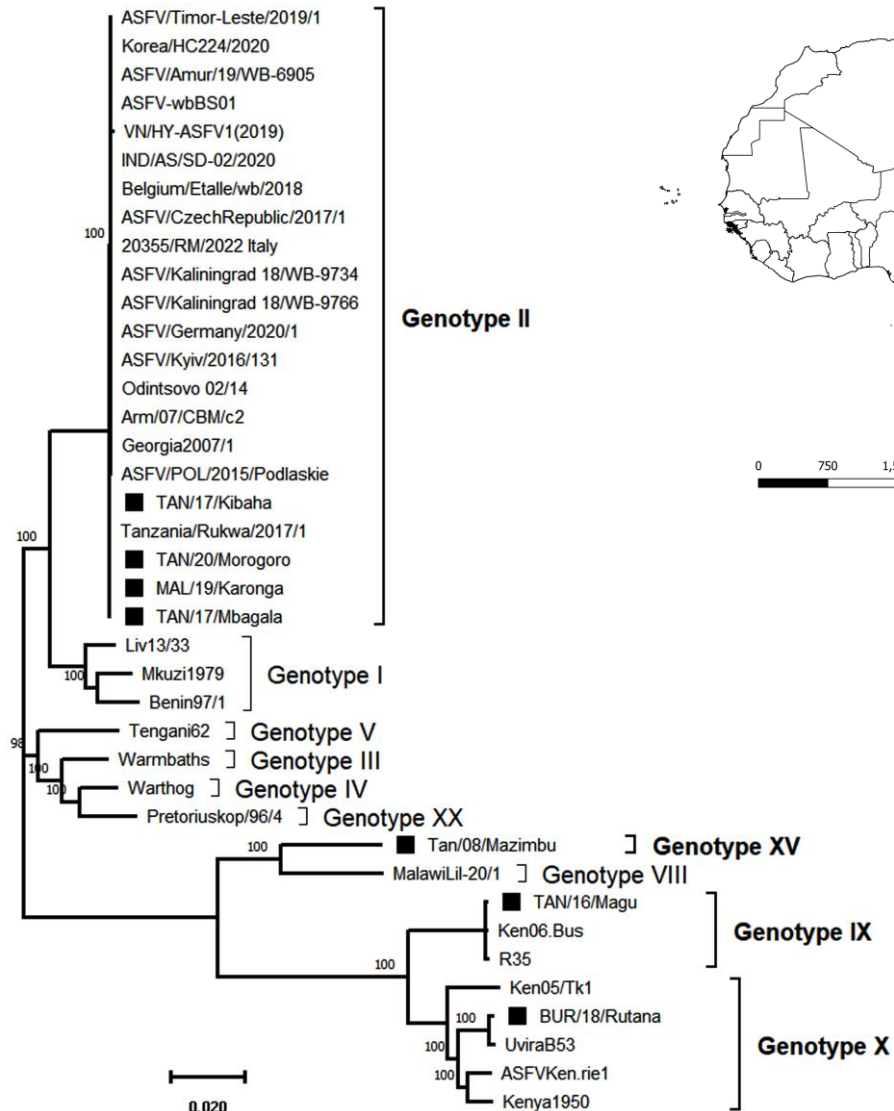
150 kbp



Genotype II



Complete genome analysis of the ASFV genotypes II, IX, X and XV from Burundi, Malawi and Tanzania



First complete genome sequence of ASFV genotype XV

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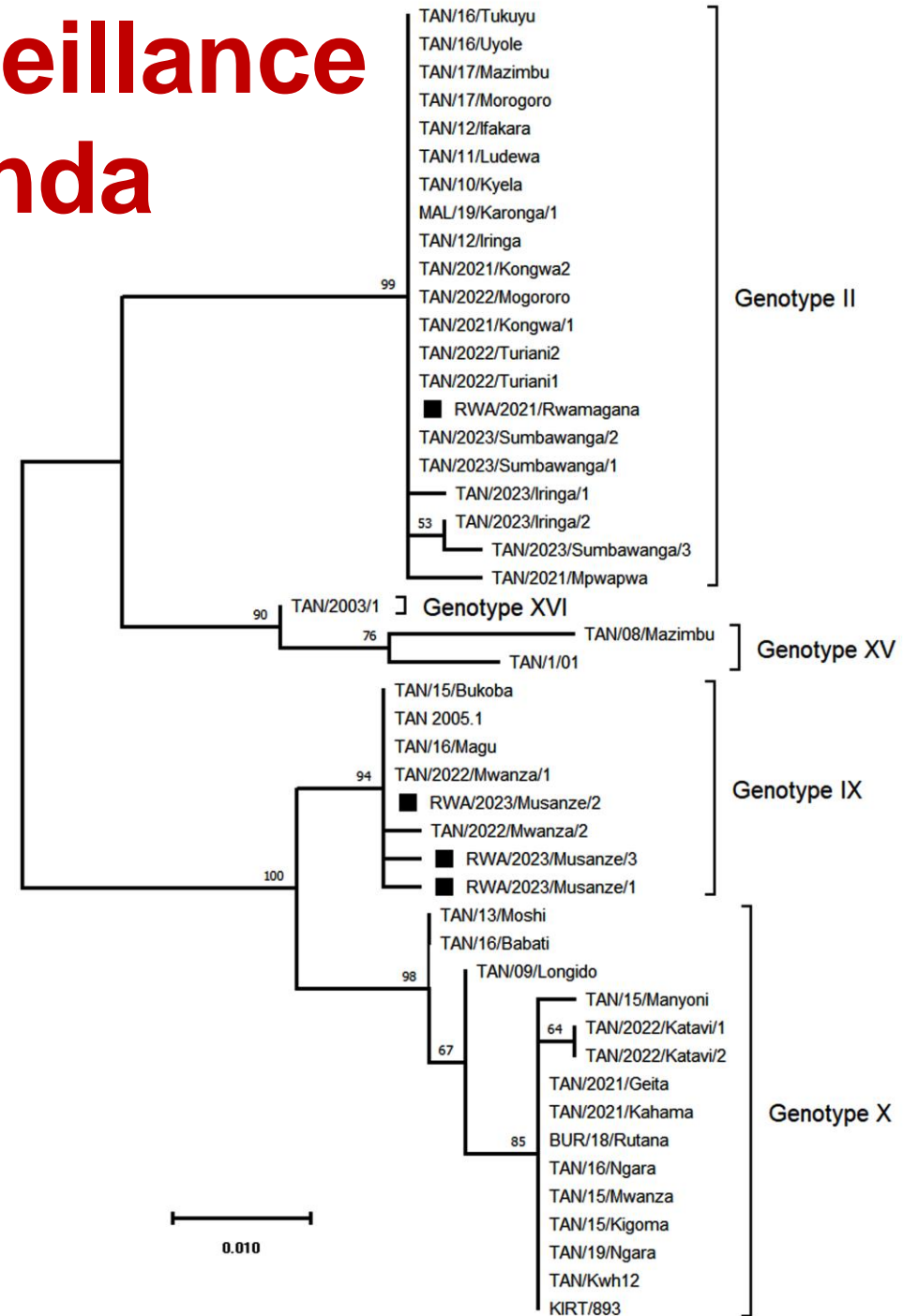
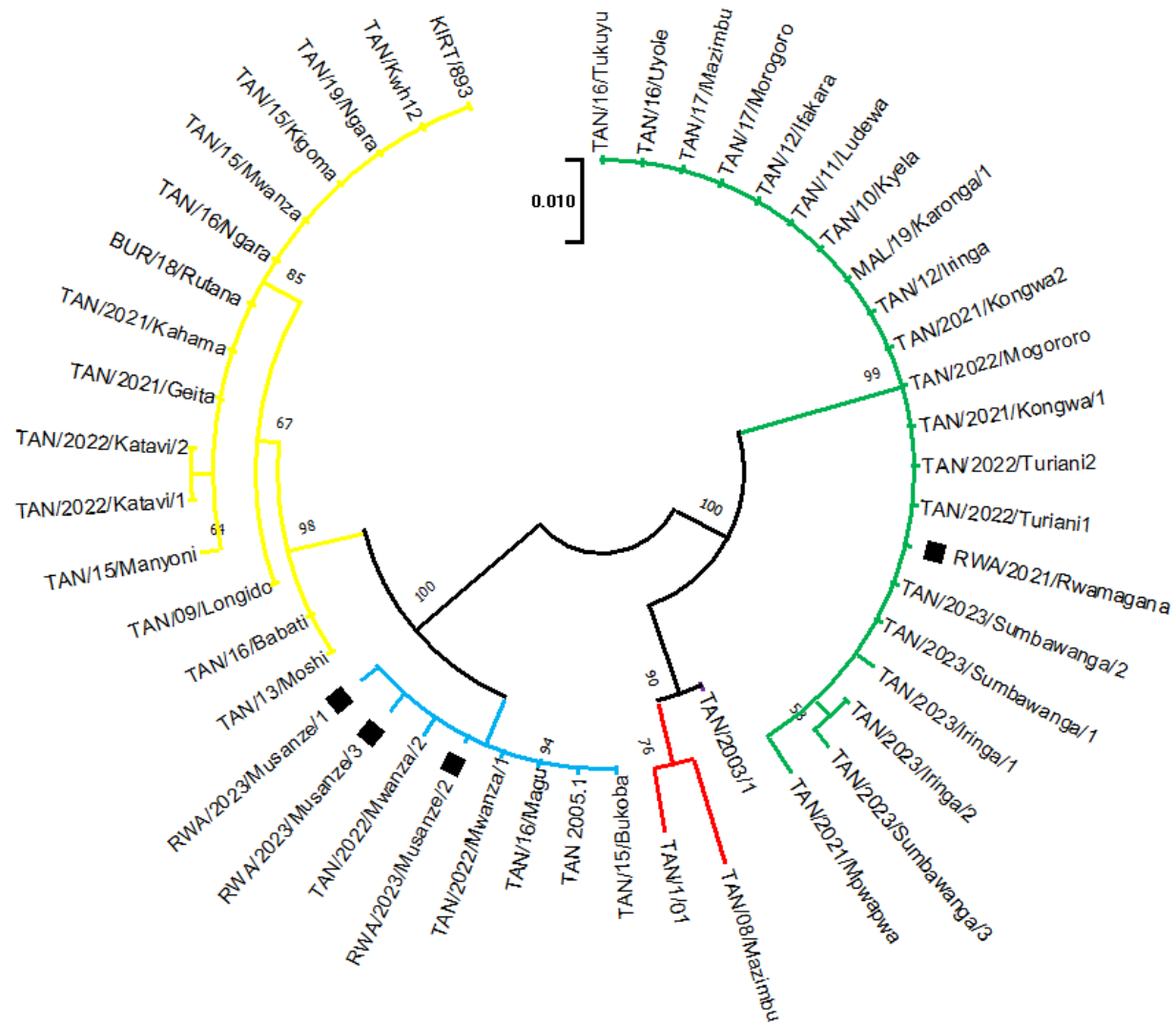
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Complete genome analysis of African swine fever virus genotypes II, IX and XV from domestic pigs in Tanzania

[Jean N. Hakizimana](#), [Clara Yona](#), [Mariam R. Makange](#), [Ester A. Kasisi](#), [Christopher L. Netherton](#), [Hans Nauwynck](#) & [Gerald Misinzo](#)

ASFV genomics surveillance in Tanzania and Rwanda

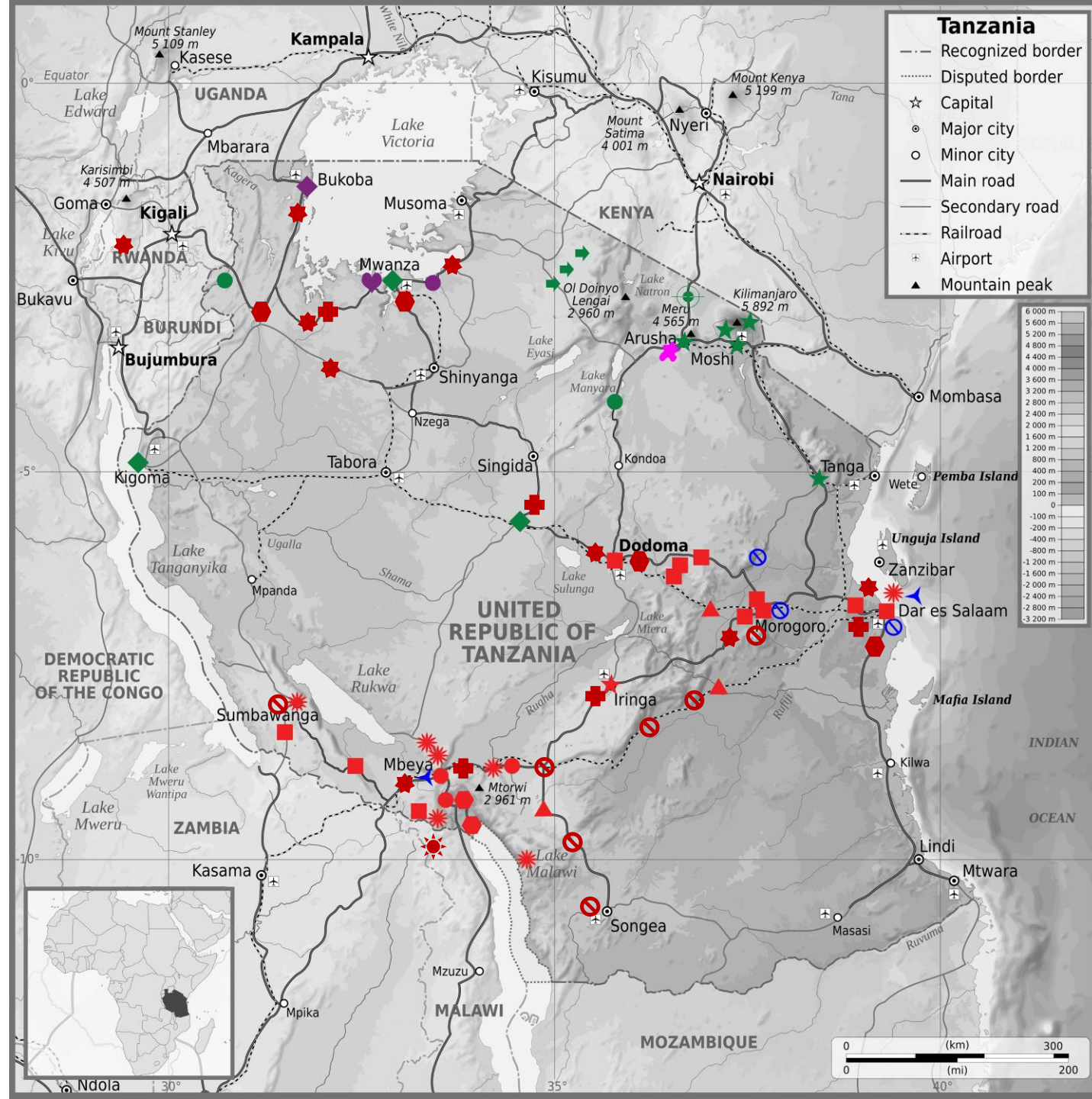




Genotype II

- Genotype II has gradually spread northwards and reached Rwanda in 2021.
- Chances are, it will be introduced to DRC, Uganda, Burundi and Kenya



- ☀ 2011
- ▲ 2012
- ★ 2013
- ◆ 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- ⊕ 2020
- ★ 2021
- ◆ 2022
- ⊖ 2023

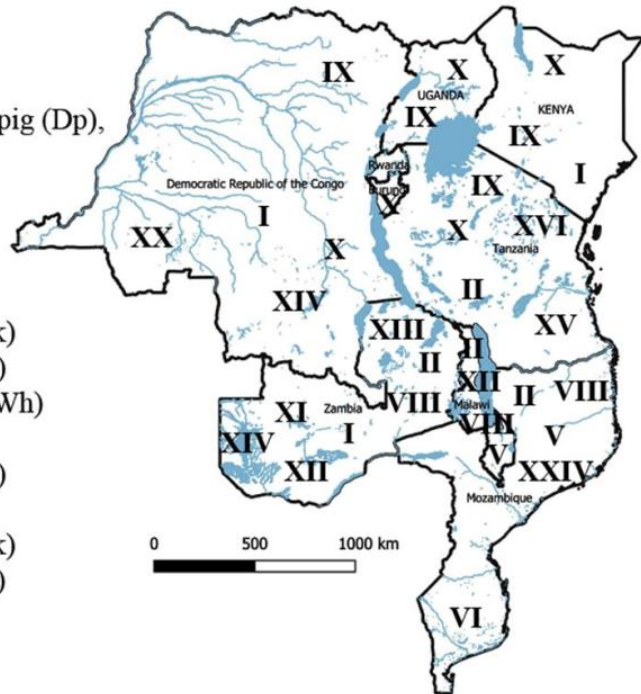




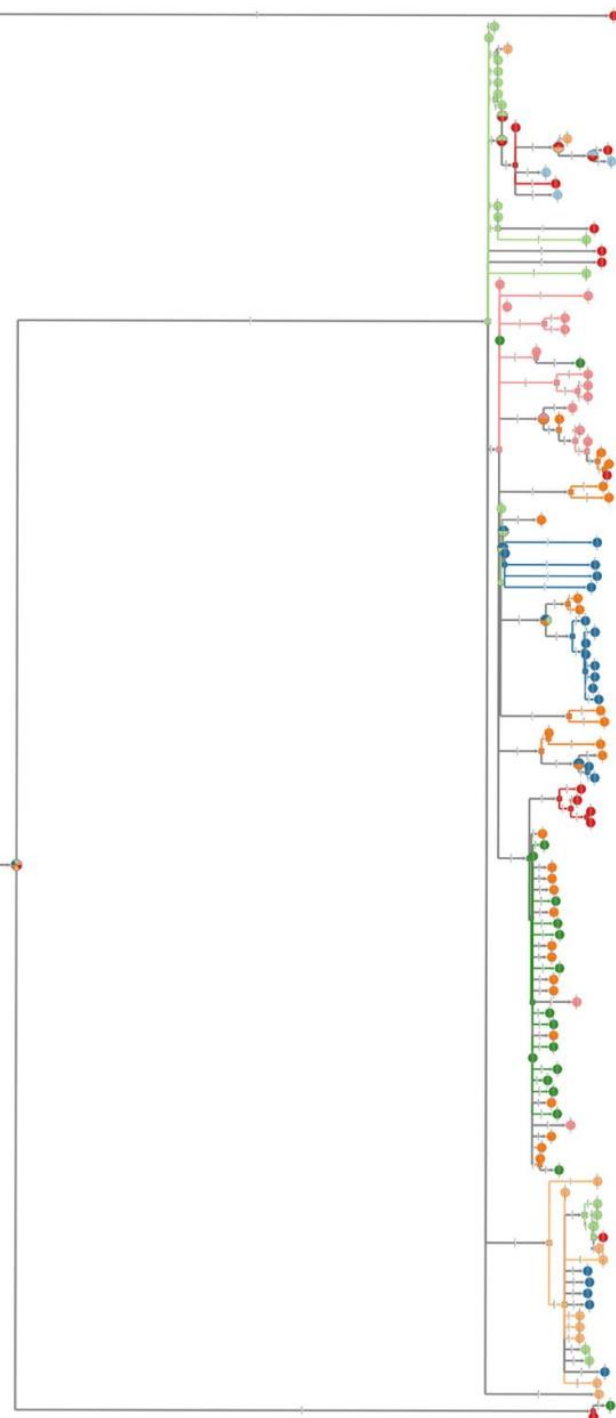
ASFV genotypes transmission dynamics

Legend

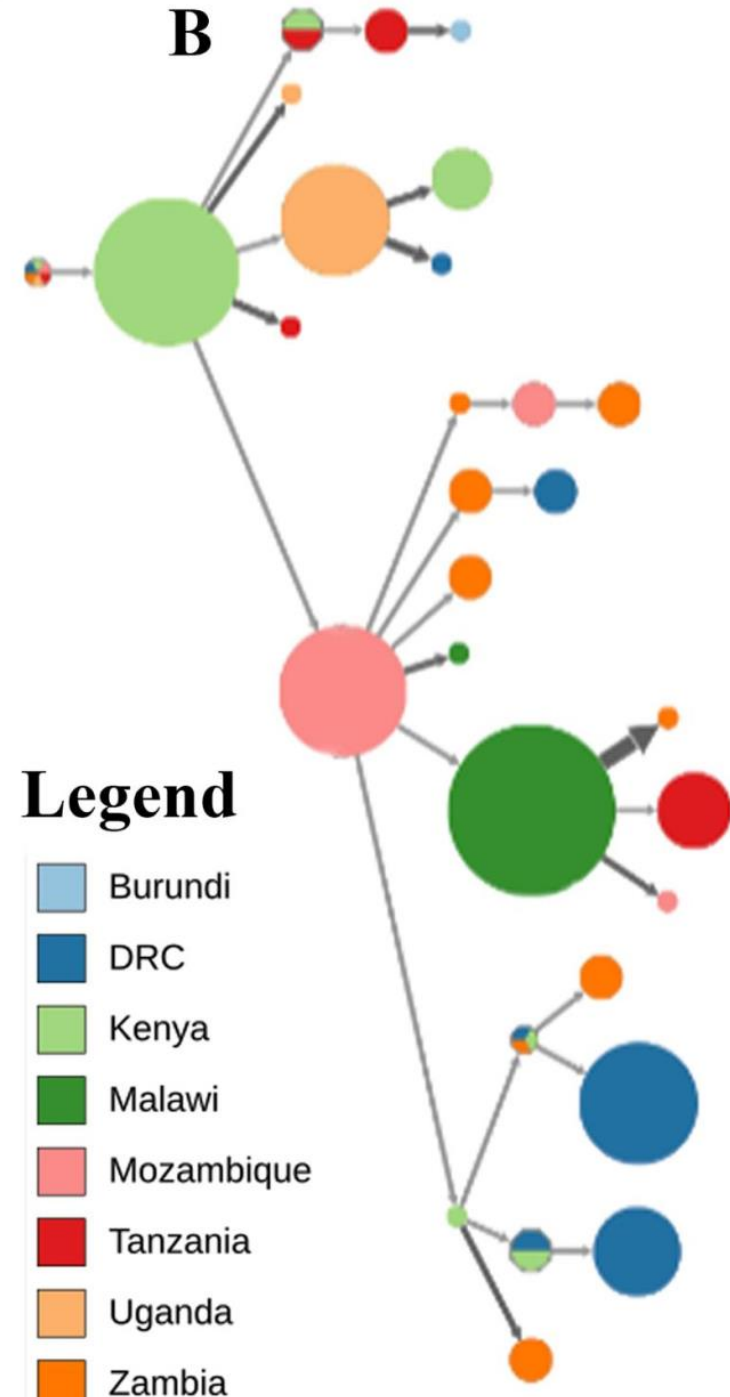
-  Water areas
-  Country boundaries
- Genotype I: 1961–2019 (domestic pig (Dp), tick (Tk), bushpig)
- Genotype II: 1991–2019 (Dp, Tk)
- Genotype V: 1960–2002 (Dp, Tk, warthog (Wh))
- Genotype VI: 1994 (Dp)
- Genotype VIII: 1978–2001 (Dp, Tk)
- Genotype IX: 1995–2016 (Dp, Wh)
- Genotype X: 1954–2018 (Dp, Tk, Wh)
- Genotype XI: 1983 (Tk)
- Genotype XII: 1982–1992 (Dp, Tk)
- Genotype XIII: 1983 (Tk)
- Genotype XIV: 1986–2014 (Dp, Tk)
- Genotype XV: 2001–2019 (Dp, Tk)
- Genotype XVI: 2003 (Dp)
- Genotype XX: 1977 (Dp)
- Genotype XXIV: 2006 (Tk)







A



B



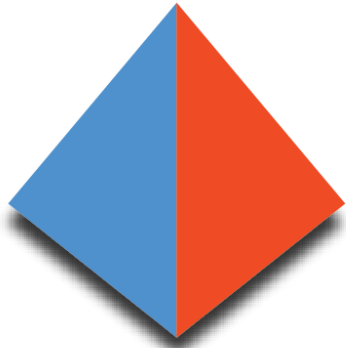
Legend

-  Burundi
-  DRC
-  Kenya
-  Malawi
-  Mozambique
-  Tanzania
-  Uganda
-  Zambia



Key points

- Tracking and stopping genotype II incursion and dominance
- Understanding whether genotype II will enter the sylvatic cycle – ticks and wildlife
- Affordable genomics is possible in the African context
- Syndromic surveillance has to be coupled with genomic surveillance
- Continue with genomic surveillance to infer on the genomic changes (deletions and SNPs)



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African Union 