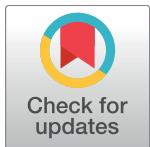


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Quantitative approach for the risk assessment of African swine fever and Classical swine fever introduction into the United States through legal imports of pigs and swine products



Diana María Herrera-Ibatá¹, Beatriz Martínez-López², Darla Quijada³, Kenneth Burton³, Lina Mur^{1*}

1 Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, United States of America, **2** Center for Animal Disease Modelling and Surveillance (CADMS), University of California Davis, Davis, CA, United States of America, **3** National Agricultural Biosecurity Center, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, United States of America

* lmur@vet.k-state.edu

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Herrera-Ibatá DM, Martínez-López B, Quijada D, Burton K, Mur L (2017) Quantitative approach for the risk assessment of African swine fever and Classical swine fever introduction into the United States through legal imports of pigs and swine products. PLoS ONE 12(8): e0182850. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850>

Editor: Shuo Su, Nanjing Agricultural University, CHINA

Received: April 11, 2017

Accepted: July 25, 2017

Published: August 10, 2017

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper.

Funding: This material is based upon work supported by Kansas Bioscience Authority under the Federal Matching Program Grant Agreement through the Center of Excellence for Emerging and Zoonotic Animal Diseases (CEEZAD) and by the State of Kansas, National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) Transition Fund. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and

Abstract

The US livestock safety strongly depends on its capacity to prevent the introduction of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs). Therefore, accurate and updated information on the location and origin of those potential TADs risks is essential, so preventive measures as market restrictions can be put on place. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the current risk of African swine fever (ASF) and Classical swine fever (CSF) introduction into the US through the legal importations of live pigs and swine products using a quantitative approach that could be later applied to other risks. Four quantitative stochastic risk assessment models were developed to estimate the monthly probabilities of ASF and CSF release into the US, and the exposure of susceptible populations (domestic and feral swine) to these introductions at state level. The results suggest a low annual probability of either ASF or CSF introduction into the US, by any of the analyzed pathways (5.5×10^{-3}). Being the probability of introduction through legal imports of live pigs (1.8×10^{-3} for ASF, and 2.5×10^{-3} for CSF) higher than the risk of legally imported swine products (8.90×10^{-4} for ASF, and 1.56×10^{-3} for CSF). This could be caused due to the low probability of exposure associated with this type of commodity (products). The risk of feral pigs accessing to swine products discarded in landfills was slightly higher than the potential exposure of domestic pigs through swill feeding. The identification of the months at highest risk, the origin of the higher risk imports, and the location of the US states most vulnerable to those introductions (Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin for live swine and California, Florida and Texas for swine products), is valuable information that would help to design prevention, risk-mitigation and early-detection strategies that would help to minimize the catastrophic consequences of potential ASF/CSF introductions into the US.

analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

African swine fever (ASF) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) are animal diseases notifiable to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [1] that have devastating impact in the affected countries. Both diseases cause hemorrhagic fever syndromes in swine, with similar clinical presentation and high mortality rates. Nevertheless, they are caused by viruses classified in different families: ASF virus (ASFV) is a complex DNA virus unique member of the *Asfarviridae* family [2], whereas CSF is caused by a RNA virus of the genus *Pestivirus*, family *Flaviviridae* [3]. ASF and CSF exclusively affect swine, domestic and wild, and can be transmitted by either direct contact between pigs or indirect transmission, primarily through the ingestion of infected products and contact with other contaminated fomites [2, 3]. ASFV is also transmitted by soft ticks (*Ornithodoros spp.*) [4], being *O. moubata* the main vector in Africa and *O. erraticus* in the Mediterranean [5].

ASF was first described in Africa in 1921, which remains endemic in most of Sub-Saharan countries [6]. However, the disease has not been uniquely restricted to the African continent. Between the 1960s and the 1990s ASF was present in the Iberian Peninsula causing sporadic outbreaks in other countries of Europe, the Caribbean and South America (Brazil). In 1995, the disease was successfully eradicated from all those territories except from the Italian island of Sardinia where it is still endemic. The global epidemiological situation of ASF drastically changed after the introduction of ASFV for the first time in Georgia in 2007 [7]. From there, ASFV efficiently spread to extensive areas of the Caucasus region, affecting southern and western Russia [8], Belarus and Ukraine, until it finally reached the European Union (EU) in 2014. By 2017, ASF is known to be present in the Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Poland and Moldova [9]. The continuous spread of the disease towards western regions with continuous cases of ASF in wild boar and domestic pigs, reflect the lack of success of control programs in the area and the potential threat for the worldwide swine industry due to the absence of vaccine [10].

While ASF had been traditionally associated with the African continent (and Sardinia) until its re-introduction in Europe, CSF has been much wider distributed causing important problems around the world for decades [11]. Notable are the losses originated in many European countries during the 1990s after the vaccination banning policy [12] and the widespread of genotypes 2 and 3 in China [13]. Despite the availability of vaccines, by 2017 CSF is still endemic in many parts of Asia, South America, and some Caribbean islands close to the United States (US) such as Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic [14].

The United States of America (US) is the world's third-largest producer and consumer of pork, and the world's largest pork exporter, with an average of 20% of pork annually produced in the US being exported [15]. Therefore, it is essential to develop prevention strategies and early-warning systems based on risk analysis to reduce the likelihood of introduction of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs). ASF has never occurred in the US and no antiviral treatment nor vaccine is available, nor is expected to be available in the short term, so disease prevention is essential as control measures are exclusively based on stamping out policies. In contrast, for CSF virus (CSFV) there are several effective vaccines available in the market [16], even in oral bait format, which have been successfully used in wildlife through mass vaccination campaigns [17]. However, as the US already experienced in the past, the control and eradication of CSF poses important control challenges and devastating economic impacts for the swine industry (i.e. the approximate cost of controlling CSF in the US in 1978 was \$140 million).

ASF and CSF represent a risk for the global swine industry, and important economic consequences are expected if they were introduced in swine production countries as the US [18, 19].

Therefore, the objective of the present study was to evaluate the risk of both, ASF and CSF introduction into the US at state level by legal imports of live pigs and swine products in a monthly basis. The results of these assessments will help to identify the potential routes, locations and times when the country livestock population is at higher risks and when preventive measures should be implemented to avoid the introduction of ASF and CSF into the US. The results obtained will be incorporated in an online platform (Disease BioPortal™ accessible at <http://bioportal.ucdavis.edu/>) to facilitate their visualization and analysis, and the quantitative approach developed here will serve to develop a template for the assessment of the potential introduction of other TADs.

Materials and methods

Four quantitative stochastic risk assessment models were developed to estimate the monthly probabilities of ASF and CSF introduction into the US by legal imports of live pigs and products during the high risk period (i.e., period of time from the infection in the country of origin to the detection and notification). Specifically, the four models addressed the following event pathways: i) risk of ASF being introduced by legal imports of live pigs, ii) risk of ASF introduction by legal imports of swine products, iii) risk of CSF introduction by legal imports of live pigs and, iv) risk of CSF being introduced by legal imports of swine products.

Finally, those four models were combined to estimate i) the probabilities of ASF introduction and ii) the probability of CSF introduction by any of the analyzed pathways. These two probabilities were finally combined to estimate the probability of either, ASF or CSF, introduction into the US by legal importations of pigs or products. All models were developed in @RISK 7.5 (Palisade Corporation, Newfield, NY, USA) on Microsoft Excel 2007® and run 1,000 iterations using the Monte-Carlo sampling method.

* Note: In order to simplify the text and avoid redundancies, the sentences, parameters and probabilities that apply for both diseases' models (the model developed for ASF and the model for CSF), were referred as "ASF/CSF". For example "the probability of ASF/ CSF introduction into the US by the legal imports of live pigs" is read as "the probability of ASF introduction into the US and the probability of CSF introduction into the US". It is important to differentiate this notation with the probability of both events (ASF and CSF) occurring at the same time ($P_{ASF} \cap P_{CSF}$).

Models specifications

Based on OIE guidelines [20], the risk analysis for the introduction of pathogens through imports is divided in three steps: entry (formerly and in the present study called release [21]), exposure and consequence assessments. The risk assessment models developed in this study assessed the probability of ASFV and the probability of CSFV being released into the US and the subsequent exposure of the US susceptible populations (domestic pigs and feral pigs). The final probability for each pathway was calculated as follows:

$$P_F = P_R * P_E$$

where P_F is the final probability, P_R is the probability of ASF/CSF being released into the US, and P_E is the probability of exposure. The event trees depicted in Figs 1 and 2 summarize the structure and chain of events of the risk pathways of the legal imports of live pigs and swine products, respectively. Table 1 includes detail information of the countries of origin and the imports to the US, while Tables 2, 3 and 4 include detail information about the parameters used to feed the four models. Specifically, Table 2 includes the parameters used in the release and exposure assessment of the risk associated with live pigs imports, while the information for the risk of swine products imports was split into release (Table 3) and exposure (Table 4).

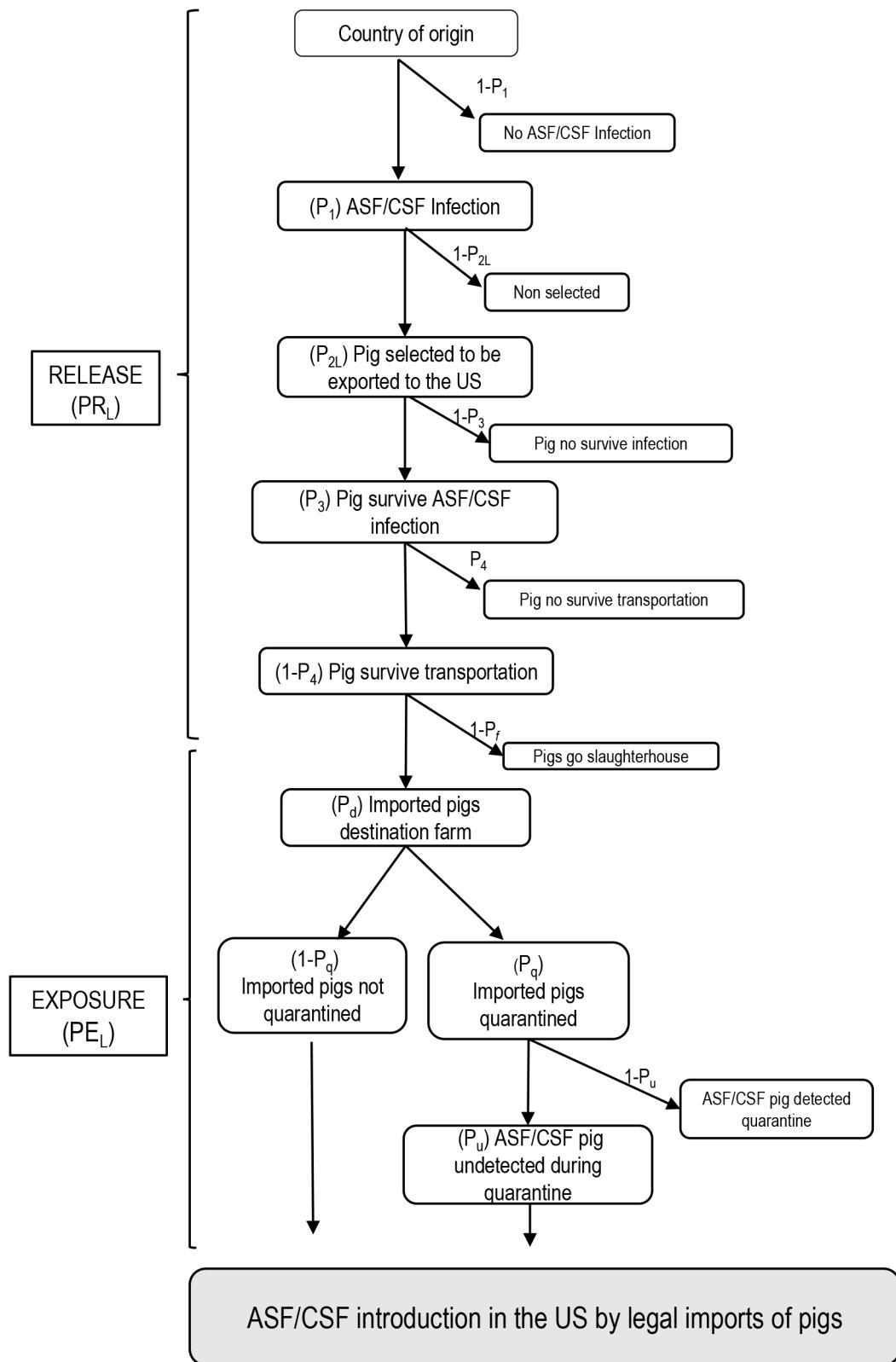


Fig 1. Event tree of ASF /CSF introduction into the US by the legal imports of live pigs.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g001>

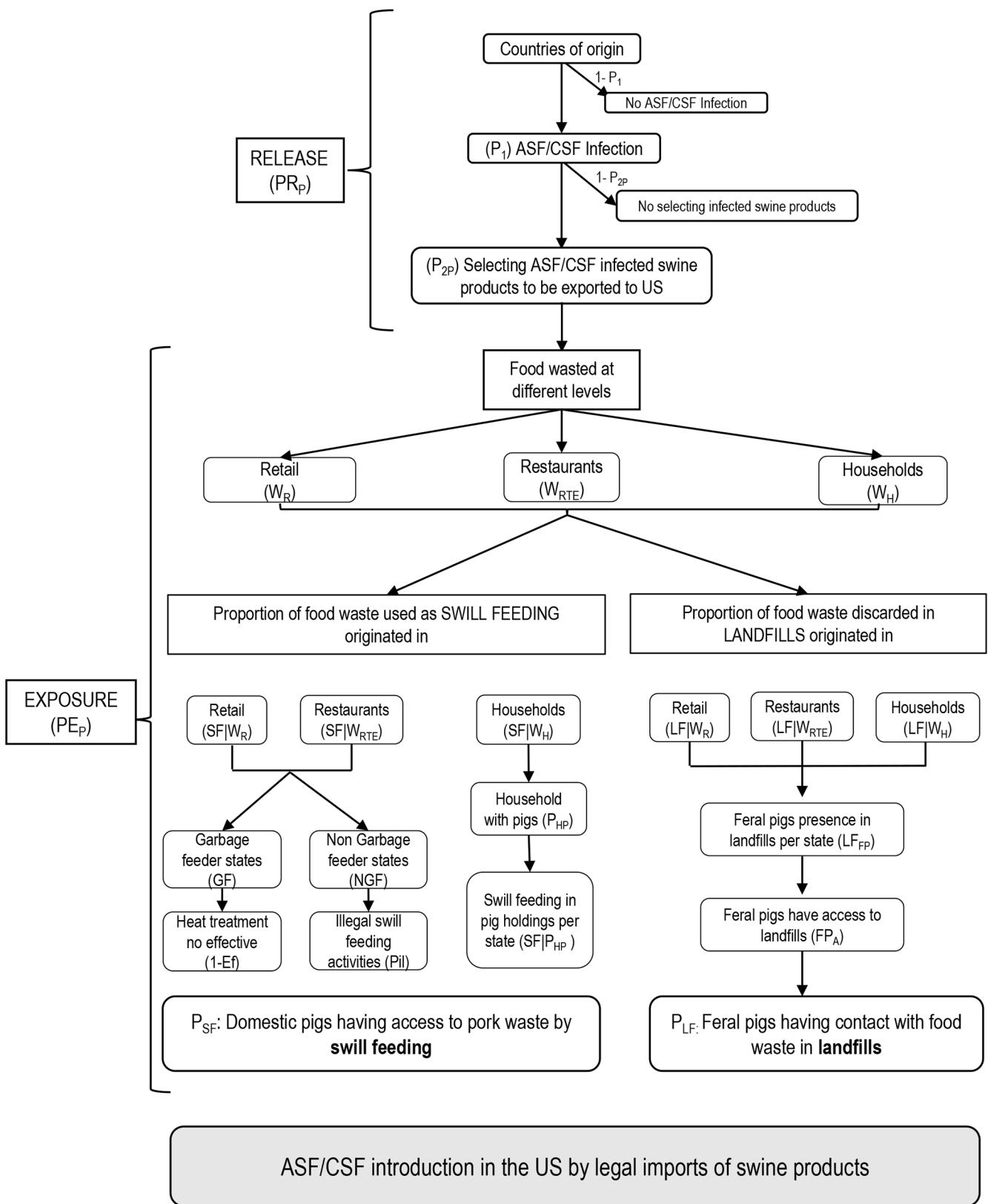


Fig 2. Event tree of ASF/CSF introduction into the US by the legal imports of swine products.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g002>

Table 1. Pig and swine products imports to the US and disease status of the countries of origin.

	Pigs		Swine products		Disease Presence	
	Heads	%	Kg	%	ASF	CSF
Austria	34				N	N
Australia			2.9E+04		N	N
Brazil			2.4E+05		N	N (09)
Canada	4.9E+07	99.9	2.7E+09	81.7	N	N
Cayman Islands			2.1E+04		N	N
Chile			1.4E+07	0.4	N	N
China			5.2E+04		N	Y
Colombia			2.5E+04		N	Y
Croatia			5.0E+05		N	N (08)
Denmark			2.9E+08	8.5	N	N
Ecuador			2.3E+03		N	Y
Finland			6.9E+06	0.2	N	N
France			1.1E+05		N	N
Germany			2.4E+06		N	N
Hungary			1.8E+06		N	N (09)
Ireland	1273		2.9E+07	0.9	N	N (09)
Italy	21		4.3E+07	1.3	R	N
Mexico			5.3E+07	1.6	N	N
Netherlands	18		2.9E+07	0.9	N	N
New Zealand			4.1E+04		N	N
Philippines			8.0E+01		N	N
Poland			1.1E+08	3.4	Y	N
San Marino			2.0E+03		N	N
Spain	180		1.3E+07	0.4	N	N
Sweden			9.6E+05		N	N
United Kingdom	15		2.3E+07	0.7	N	N

Total volume of pigs (heads) and swine products (kg) imported to the US from 2008 to 2015 and the percentages by country of origin. The status of ASF and CSF of these countries is noted as follows (N: No disease present from 2015, Y: Disease present, and R: restricted to certain territories). When outbreaks have occurred from 2005 but the disease is not present at the moment, the date of the last occurrence was included in parenthesis.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.t001>

Release assessments

The probability of release (P_R) of at least one ASF /CSF infected domestic pig or kilogram (kg) of swine product by legal imports from the country of origin (c) into a state of the US (s), was modeled following a binomial process of the form:

$$P_R = 1 - (1 - p_{cs})^{n_{cs}}$$

Where n_{cs} refers to the number of pigs or kilograms (kg) of swine products (depending on the pathway assessed) legally imported from the origin country c to the destination states s ; and p_{cs} is the probability that an ASF/CSF infected animals or products (including chilled, frozen and smoked meat, fats and offal from swine) arrive from origin country c to destination states s .

The information on imported live pigs and swine products (n_{cs}) was obtained from the USDA Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS) [22] and US Census Bureau USA trade [23] from 2008 to 2015. GATS database contained the quantities and value (\$) of imported live animals (number of pigs) and products (kg) by month and country of origin, but aggregated for

Table 2. Description of input parameters and probabilities used in the quantitative models for the release and exposure assessment of the risk of ASF / CSF introduction into the US through legal imports of live pigs.

Notation	Definition	Parametrization	Source	Values
P_1	Probability of ASF ^a /CSF ^b infection in the country of origin	Free countries: Pert (min, most likely, max)	Free- countries: SI model results	
P_{2L}	Probability of selecting an ASF ^a /CSF ^b infected pig from country c before the detection of the infection	Beta (α_1, α_2) • $\alpha_{1L} = NI + 1$ • $\alpha_{2L} = N_o - (NI + 1)$	• $NI = Ou^*To^*Hp$ • $No =$ pig population in c	
O_u	Number of ASF ^a /CSF ^b undetected outbreaks before official notification	Pert (min, most likely, max)	^a . Outbreaks in Europe (2007–2016) [14] ^b . World outbreaks (2006–2016) [14]	^a . Pert (1, 1.28, 6) ^b . Pert (1, 2, 3)
T_o	Average herd size in country c	Normal = N_o/S_o	[24]	
N_o	Pig population in country c	Normal (0078, σ)	[14] [24]	
S_o	Number of pigs establishments in country c	Normal (μ, σ)	[14]	
H_p	Intra-herd prevalence ^a ASF/ ^b CSF	Pert (min, most likely, max)	^a . Data from outbreaks in Europe (cases/susceptible) [14] ^b . [30]	^a . Pert (0.05, 0.15, 0.32) ^b . Pert (0.05, 0.4, 1)
P_3	Probability of pigs surviving to ^a ASF/ ^b CSF infections	Pert (min, most likely, max)	^a [31]; ^b [32]	^a . Pert (0.05, 0.2, 0.8) ^b . Pert (0, 0.2, 0.4)
P_4	Probability of pigs not surviving transportation	Pert (min, most likely, max)	[33]	Pert (0.0005, 0.0027, 0.092)
PR_L	Probability of release of at least one ASF/CSF infected domestic pig by legal imports from the country of origin (c) into a state of the US (s)	$PR_L = 1 - (1 - p_{csL})^{n_{csL}}$		
p_{csL}	Probability that an ASF ^a /CSF ^b infected pig from country c arrives to the US state s during month m	Binomial (n, p)	$n = n_{csL}$; $p = P_1 * P_{2L} * P_3 * P_4$	
n_{csL}	Imports of live pigs from country c to the US by state s (2008–2015)	Normal (μ, σ)	[22][23]	
PE_L	Probability of a domestic pig in the US getting an effective contact with a legally imported infected pig	$PE_L = P_d * [(1 - P_q) + (P_q * P_u)]$		
P_d	Probability of imported pigs have a farm destination	Normal (μ, σ)	USDA APHIS dataset from [32]	Normal (0.45, 0.04)
P_q	Probability of imported pigs going through quarantine	Beta (α_1, α_2)	Assumption based on [34]	Beta (68.7, 4.6)
P_u	Probability that an ASF ^a /CSF ^b infected pig is undetected during quarantine	Beta (α_1, α_2)	Expert Opinion (Luis Romero) [35]	Beta (1.3, 34.2)

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.t002>

the whole US. On the other hand, the US Census Bureau database included the value (\$) of imports per month, country of origin and US states of destination. Both databases were combined to estimate the quantity (number of pigs and kg of products) imported per month from each country of origin to each state of the US. More detailed information on the import data and the countries of origin can be found in Table 1.

The probability p_{cs} was calculated as the product of different conditional probabilities as follows:

$$p_{cs} = \prod_{i=1}^x P_i$$

Specifically, the probability of release for the legal importations of live pigs (p_{csL}) was calculated as the product of four conditional probabilities (Fig 1). The probability of ASF / CSF infection in the origin country (P_1); the probability of selecting a pig infected with ASFV /

Table 3. Description of input parameters and probabilities used in the quantitative models for the assessment of the risk of ASFV/CSFV release into the US through legal imports of swine products. Note: the information about the inputs marked with* is listed in Table 2.

Notation	Definition	Parametrization	Source	Values
P_1	Probability of ASF ^a /CSF ^b infection in the countries of origin	1. Infected countries: • $P_1 = 1 - \text{Exp}(-t*\lambda)$ • t: time interval (one month) • $\lambda = a/b$ where a: number of outbreaks in domestic swine, and b: the total number of months of the study period 2. Free countries: Pert (min, most likely, max)	1. [14] 2. Free-countries: SI model	Examples: 1. ^a Poland (0.47) 1. ^b China (0.61) 2. ^a Canada (0, 0.001, 0.002) 2. ^b Canada (0, 0, 0.005)
P_{2P}	Probability selecting ASF ^a /CSF ^b infected meat	Beta (α_{1p}, α_{2p}) • $\alpha_{1p} = Q_{IM} + 1$ • $\alpha_{2p} = N_m / (Q_{IM} + 1)$	• $Q_{IM} = NI * P_m * M_p$ • $NI = Ou^* To^* Hp^*$	Examples: a. Canada 9.53*10 ⁻⁹ b. Canada 5.19*10 ⁻⁸
P_m	Probability ASF ^a /CSF ^b infected pig being transformed into meat	$P_m = P_3 * (1 - P_4) * P_m P_{us}$		a. ASF 9.74*10 ⁻⁴ b. CSF 2.78*10 ⁻³
P_{sm}	Probability of a pig going to slaughterhouse during a specific month	Normal (μ, σ)	[36]	Normal (0.18, 0.02)
P_{us}	Probability of an infected pig being undetected in slaughterhouse	Beta (α_1, α_2)	Expert Opinion (Luis Romero)[35]	Beta (1.34, 34.17)
M_p	Average kg meat obtained from pig	Normal (μ, σ)	[24]	Normal (60.9, 2.3)
N_m	Total meat production country c	Normal (μ, σ)	[24]	Normal (1941995, 34933.4)
PR_P	Probability of release of at least kg of swine products infected with ASFV/CSFV by legal imports from the country of origin (c) into a state of the US (s)	$PR_P = 1 - (1 - p_{csP})^{n_{csP}}$		
p_{csP}	Probability that an ASF ^a /CSF ^b infected product from country c arrives to the US state s during month m	Binomial (n,p)	$n = n_{csP}; p = P_1 * P_{2P}$	Canada to Alabama, January: a ^a 1.78*10 ⁻⁸ ; b ^b 6.37*10 ⁻⁸
n_{csP}	Imports of swine products (kg) from country c to the US by state s (2008–2015)	Normal (μ, σ)	[22] [23]	Example: Imports from Canada to Alabama during January: Normal (6529.21, 1072.88)

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.t003>

CSFV in country c (P_{2L}); the survival probability of ASF/CSF infection (P_3); and the probability that infected pig survives transportation from country c to destination s ($1 - P_4$). Due to the lack of information related with carrier animals (their prevalence, transmission capacity, etc.), only apparent clinical stages of the disease were considered in the models.

The probability of release for the legal importation of products (p_{csP}) (Fig 2) was estimated as the product of two conditional probabilities: P_1 (probability of ASF / CSF infection in the origin country, following the same structure of the live pig models) and P_{2P} as the probability of selecting a kilogram of swine products infected with ASFV/CSFV in country c.

Probability of infection in the countries of origin (P1). The probability of infection in the origin country c was parameterized differently depending on the status of the diseases in the country of interest. For those countries currently infected by ASF / CSF, an exponential function was used to estimate the probability of at least one outbreak in the considered time interval with the following form:

$$P_1 = 1 - \text{Exp}(-t*\lambda)$$

where t is the time interval (one month) and λ is the mean number of disease outbreaks per month obtained from historical outbreak information [14] estimated as $\lambda = a/b$. Being a the total number of outbreaks in domestic swine and b the total number of months of the study period.

For those countries with no records of ASF/ CSF presence for the last 10 years, the probability of infection was estimated through a compartmental Susceptible (S)-Infected (I) model that considers the pig trade network and the disease status of trading countries. Specifically, the

Table 4. Input parameters and probabilities used in the quantitative models for the assessment of the exposure of US swine populations to imported swine products (PE_p).

Notation	Definition	Parametrization	Source	Values
W_R	Proportion food waste in the retail sector	Normal (μ, σ)	[51][52]	Normal (0.09, 0.02)
W_C	Proportion of food waste at consumer level (restaurants and households)	Normal (μ, σ)	[53][54]	Normal (0.23, 0.06)
C_{RTE}	Proportion of pork consumed in restaurants vs households	Normal (μ, σ)	[55][56]	Normal (0.20, 0.03)
SF_R & SF_{RTE}	Probability of domestic pigs having access to pork waste originated in retail (R) or restaurants (RTE) by swill feeding	$\bullet SF_R = W_R * SF W_R * (GF * ((1 - Ef) + P_{II}))$ $\bullet SF_{RTE} = W_{RTE} * SF W_{RTE} * (GF * ((1 - Ef) + P_{II}))$		
$SF W_R$	Proportion of food waste from retail used in swill feeding	Pert (min, most likely, max)	[41][45]	Pert (0.05, 0.11, 0.15)
$SF W_{RTE}$	Proportion of food waste from restaurants used in swill feeding	Normal (μ, σ)	[41][45]	Normal (0.02, 0.002)
GF	States of the US where garbage feeding is allowed	Boolean variable	[43]	(0, 1)
Ef	Efficacy of heat treatment of food waste used to feed animals	Beta (α_1, α_2)	[57]	Beta (99.7, 6.2)
P_{II}	Probability of illegal swill feeding activities in states where garbage feeder is not allowed	Beta (α_1, α_2)	Assumption based on [57]	Beta (99.7, 6.2)
SF_H	Probability of domestic pigs having access to pork waste originated in households (H) by swill feeding	$SF_H = W_C * (1 - C_{RTE}) * SF W_H * P_{HP} * (SF P_{HP})$.		
$SF W_H$	Proportion of food waste from households used in swill feeding	Normal (μ, σ)	[42]	Normal (0.048, 0.005)
P_{HP}	Probability of a household in the US having pigs presence	Pert (min, most likely, max)	[47][58]	Pert (0.004, 0.011, 0.013)
$SF P_{HP}$	Probability of pigs holdings using swill feeding per state (based on size farms)	Normal (μ, σ)	[48]	Example: California (0.23, 0.02)
P_{LF}	Probability of feral pigs having contact with food waste in landfills	$PLF = (W_R * LF_R + R_{RTE} * LF_{RTE} + W_H * LF_H) * FP_A * LF_{FP}$		
$LF W_R$	Proportion of food waste from retail sector discarded in landfills	Normal (μ, σ)	[41][45]	Normal (0.57, 0.1)
$LF W_{RTE}$	Proportion of food waste from restaurants discarded in landfills	Normal (μ, σ)	[45]	Normal (0.84, 0.1)
$LF W_H$	Proportion of food waste from households disposed in landfills	Normal (μ, σ)	[45]	Normal (0.95, 0.1)
LF_{FP}	Probability of feral pigs presence in landfills per state	Pert (min, most likely, max)	Spatial analysis (Section 2.1.2)	Example Alabama Pert (0.0005, 0.84, 0.87)
FP_A	Probability that feral pigs have access to landfills	Pert (min, most likely, max)	Assumption	Pert (0.05, 0.1, 0.2)

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.t004>

model used data on world pig trade from the latest year available (2013) [24], and disease status of the trading countries based on OIE- WAHIS country information (presence or absence of ASF /CSF)[14]. Two models were built, one where the seed of infection was randomly allocated in the ASF positive countries, and other one where simulations start in CSF positive countries. In both cases, we created the directed adjacency matrixes following the trade directionality (from exporter to importer). A high risk period of 30 days and two levels of potential connection degrees between the trading countries were assumed for all models. Several scenarios with different transmission rates (pT) were assayed for each disease including 1%, 2.5%, 5% and 10% for ASF [25]; and 0.4%, 6% and 12% for CSF [26]. The SI models were built in R software [27] using the packages *igraph* [28] and *sna* [29]. Each scenario was run with 1,000 simulations. The proportion of times each receiving country got infected during the total simulations was considered as the risk of infection in the origin country. The minimum, median and maximum values of the risk obtained in the different model scenarios were used

to parameterize the Pert distributions (min, most likely, maximum) for the risk of infection in the countries of origin (see examples in Tables 2 and 3).

Probability of selecting an infected live pig (P_{2L}) or product (P_{2P}) in country c before the detection of the diseases. In the models assessing the risk associated with imports of live pigs, the probability of selecting an infected live pig in origin country c was modeled using a beta distribution defined by the following parameters: α_{1L} as the number of estimated infected pigs prior to ASF/CSF detection in the country c , and α_{2L} as the total number of pigs in country c . The number of infected pigs in country c (NI) was estimated as the product of three independent parameters: i) undetected outbreaks (Ou) during the high risk period in country c [14], ii) average pig herd size in origin country (To) [24], and iii) intra-herd prevalence (Hp) for ASF/CSF [14] (Table 2). For the estimation of the disease-related parameters (Ou and Hp), in the case of ASF, only the reports from recent European outbreaks were considered, as the reports from Africa frequently lack the essential data required. For the calculations of Ou, we counted the number of outbreaks occurring in newly affected countries between the first event and the date of first report (high risk period), whereas the intra-herd prevalence was estimated per event considering the number of cases vs the number of susceptible animals present in the outbreak.

In the models developed to estimate the risk associated with imports of swine products the probability of selecting infected products from the country of origin c was also parameterized with a beta distribution characterized by two parameters: α_{1P} as the quantity (kg) of potentially infected swine products in the country c , and α_{2P} as the quantity (kg) of swine products produced (N_p) in the country c . The quantity of infected products in the origin country c (QIM) was estimated by the product of three parameters: NI) estimated number of infected pigs in the country of origin c , P_m) probability of an ASF/CSF infected pig being transformed into meat, and M_p) the average weight of products (kg) obtained per slaughtered pig (Table 3).

The number of infected pigs (NI) was calculated identically to the live pig models, as the product of Ou* Hp *To. The probability of an ASF/CSF infected pig being transformed into meat (P_m), was estimated as follows: $P_m = P_3 * (1-P_4) * P_{sm} * P_{us}$

where P_3 is the probability of a pig surviving ASF / CSF infection, P_4 is the probability of a pig not surviving the transportation, P_{sm} is the probability of a pig being slaughtered during a specific month, and P_{us} as the probability ASF/ CSF infected pigs being undetected during the clinical checks performed in the slaughterhouse. The P_{sm} was estimated using historical data of pig census and the monthly proportion of pigs sent to slaughter in a variety of countries. Data from the EU countries was used for that purpose [36], assuming that all type of pig production systems are represented in them.

Exposure assessment

The probabilities of susceptible populations (domestic and feral pigs) in the US getting in contact with the viruses strongly differ depending on the type of infected matrix (live pigs or swine products). Therefore, the exposure assessments for both pathways were analyzed differently and explained separately below.

Probability of exposure of US domestic swine to imported domestic pigs (PE_L). The probability of a domestic swine in the US getting an effective contact with a legally imported infected pig (PE_L) was estimated as following:

$$PE_L = P_d * [(1 - P_q) + (P_q * P_u)]$$

Where P_d is the probability of an imported pig having a farm destination, P_q as the probability of imported pigs being quarantined, and P_u as the probability of infected pigs being

undetected during quarantine. P_q was parametrized as a Beta distribution using BetaBuster [37] considering a most likely value of 0.95 and 90% confidence of the probability being higher than 0.9. These values were assumed by the authors based on US legislation on quarantine procedures [34] and certain degree of uncertainty due to non-proper compliance of the legislation. Considering the similarities in the clinical presentation of ASF and CSF, we assumed the same probability of non-detection for both diseases, and consequently, the same probability of exposure to potentially infected imported pigs. All the information related with these probabilities is included in Table 2.

The potential contact of imported domestic pigs with feral pigs in the US was not included in the model, as considering the characteristics of swine pigs imported (99.9% are feeder pigs coming from Canada [38]), their most probable destination will be a finishing facility with high biosecurity standards and no potential contact with feral pigs.

Probability of exposure to imported swine products into the US (PE_p). The detailed information about the inputs and calculations used to estimate the probability of exposure to imported swine products into the US can be found in Table 4 and Fig 2. The swine products legally imported into the US could be discarded and become food waste either at the selling point if not sold on time (called retail herein), or at the consumer level (restaurants and households). Other sources of food waste are the institutions, hospitals, colleges or prisons. However, they contribution to the total food waste generated in the US is limited (between 5.4 and 8%) [39, 40]. Therefore, considering that, and the absence of detailed information for the management of the waste generated in this sector, only three categories were included in the analysis. Specific statistics of the proportion of food and pork wasted at each level were used to estimate the probability of swine products not being consumed at the three different sectors of the consumption chain analyzed (W_R , W_{RTE} and W_H for the retail, restaurants and households, respectively). The probability of pork being discarded at house-hold level (WH) was estimated as the product of the proportion of food being wasted at consumer level (W_C) by the proportion of pork consumed at houses instead of restaurants ($1-C_{RTE}$). The opposite applies for the waste at restaurant level $W_{RTE} = W_C * C_{RTE}$.

Once discarded, food waste could have different destinations, including recovery processes (production of biofuel, re-cycling, composting, etc.), feeding animals (mostly swine) or disposed in landfills. The first option does not involve contact with pigs, and consequently no further studies were performed on it. The model assessed two potential pathways of contact with susceptible swine populations: P_{SF} , the probability of domestic pig getting in contact with infected products through swill feeding, and P_{LF} , the probability of feral pigs getting in contact with infected products having access to landfills.

The frequency of *swill feeding practices* and the regulations applied, strongly differs depending on the origin of the food waste (i.e. retail and restaurants vs. household food), therefore the household waste was considered separately from the others. For the probability of swill feeding originated from retail (SF_R) and restaurants (SF_{RTE}) we considered the proportion of food waste later used as swill feeding from the retail sector ($SF|W_R$) [41] and restaurants ($SF|W_{RTE}$) [41, 42], the authorization of this practice per state (GF), the efficacy of the treatment (Ef) and potential illegal practices (Pil). The retail and restaurants food waste is only permitted to be used as feed for animals in certain states of the US under the regulations of the garbage feeder law [43]. Based on that legislation, food waste should be treated at 212°F for at least 30 minutes, ensuring the inactivation of pathogens. A certain degree of uncertainty about the efficacy of this process (Ef) was included for the states where this practice is allowed (called GF) with a beta distribution assuming that with 95% confidence the heating treatment of the food waste is effective more than 90% of the cases, and most likely 95% efficient. In the states where this practice is forbidden (NGF), certain degree of uncertainty due to illegal practices was assumed

(P_{il}), by a beta distribution with a 95% of confidence that the swill feeding illegal practices are less common than 10% and most likely under 5%. These assumptions were used to compute beta distributions by the use of BetaBuster [37]. The probability of domestic pigs having access to pork waste from retail by swill feeding per state was estimated as following: $SF_R = W_R * SF | W_R * (GF * ((1 - Ef) + P_{il}))$. For the swill feeding from restaurants (SF_{RTE}) the equation is exactly the same but applying the values related with restaurants waste (i.e. W_{RTE} and $SF | W_{RTE}$).

To estimate the probability of swill feeding practices in the households (SF_H) we employed a similar approach than the one used by [44]. Firstly, we considered the proportion of food waste in households (WH), and the probability of this waste used as swill feeding ($SF | WH$) [45]. Then, the probability of the swine products being consumed in a household with presence of pigs (P_{HP}) was estimated considering the number of household with pigs vs the total number of occupied houses in the US [23]. Previous surveys done in the US revealed that the probability of swill feeding practices differ depending on the size of the pig farm [46]. Therefore, considering the proportion of different size' pig farms per state [47] and the probability of swill feeding practice per size of farm [48], a prorated swill feeding probability was estimated per state ($SF | P_{HP}$). Finally, the risk associated with swill feeding practices with waste food from households was estimated as: $SF_H = W_C * (1 - C_{RTE}) * SF | WH * P_{HP} * (SF | P_{HP})$.

The second potential destination of the food waste that could lead into ASF/ CSF outbreak is *the disposal in landfills* and the potential access of feral pigs to the landfills (PLF). As the proportion of free-ranging domestic pigs (without barriers) in the US is very low, the possibility of domestic pig population having access to landfills was not considered in the assessment. To evaluate that risk, firstly we obtained the proportion of food waste discarded in landfills from the retail sector (LF_R), restaurants (LF_{RTE}) [41, 42] and households (95.2%) [45]. After that, a spatial analysis was performed using ArcGIS 10.3 (ESRI ®) to estimate the proportion of landfills per state with potential presence of feral pigs (LF_{FP}). For doing that, the maps of feral pigs distribution [49] and information on landfills distribution [50] were overlapped and statistics were obtained per state including the minimum, mean and maximum proportions of the number of landfills, surface and capacity of landfills present in areas with presence of feral pigs vs the total landfills per state. Those values were used to parameterize the probability of feral pigs presence in landfills per state (LF_{FP}). No data was found related with the probability of feral pigs having access to the landfills content. Therefore, we assumed a conservative approach, with a minimum probability of feral pigs having access to landfills of 0.05, a most likely probability of 0.1 and maximum of 0.2 (FPA). The probability of feral pigs getting in contact with food waste disposed in landfills coming from any of the three sectors was estimated as following:

$$PLF = (W_R * LF_R + R_{RTE} * LF_{RTE} + W_H * LF_H) * FPA * LF_{FP}$$

Assuming that both exposure routes are mutually exclusive, meaning that they can't not occur simultaneously (i.e. if not consumed product is used as swill feeding can't end in a landfill, and vice versa), the final exposure was calculated as the sum of all three probabilities of domestic pigs being exposed by swill feeding ($\sum SF_i$) plus the probability of feral pigs getting in contact with infected imported swine products disposed in landfills (PLF), all of them calculated at state level.

The results of the models were presented as annual means (95% CI). The annual mean (sum of monthly probabilities) probabilities of ASF /CSF introduction were mapped in ArcGis 10.0 (ESRI®) using Natural Breaks (5 classes) as classification methods calculated by Jenks algorithm [59] and the Cartographic Boundary Shapefiles from the US Census Bureau.

Combined probabilities

In order to provide a global picture of the risk for the introduction of these diseases in the US, we combined the four analyzed pathways. Firstly, we calculated the annual probabilities of introduction per country for each disease by any of the two pathways analyzed. Considering both pathways (legal import of pigs and legal importation of pig products) as independent events not mutually exclusive, the combined probability per disease was estimated as follows:

$$P_{ASF} = P_{ASF+} P_{ASF-} (P_{ASF*} P_{ASFP})$$

where P_{ASF} is the combined probability of ASF being introduced into the US by legal imports, P_{ASF+} is the probability of ASF being introduced into the US by legal imports of live pigs and P_{ASFP} the probability of ASF being introduced into the US by legal imports of pig products. The same calculations applied for the combined probability of CSF (P_{CSF}).

Finally, assuming the introduction of each disease being independent and not mutually exclusive from each other, the final combined probability of introduction of ASF or CSF into the US by legal imports (P_C) was estimated as follows:

$$P_C = (P_{ASF} \cup P_{CSF}) = P_{ASF+} P_{CSF-} (P_{ASF*} P_{CSF})$$

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses were performed for all the models previously described in two steps. Firstly, the most influential parameters in each of the models were identified by calculating the regression coefficients (β_i) between each input and the annual probability of ASF/CSF introduction in the US. Afterwards, the inputs that were most likely to influence the final results ($\beta_i \geq 0.1$) were analyzed in detail using the advanced sensitivity analysis tool of @RISK 5.5 running 500 iterations for each scenario. A total of 10 scenarios were assessed for each selected parameter, by changing the base values in ten consecutive steps, from a minimum of 50% reduction to a maximum of 50% increase.

Results

Probability of ASF/CSF introduction into the US by legal imports of live pigs

Considering the current situation of both diseases (as of November 2016), the probability of ASF introduction into the US by legal imports of live pigs was estimated as 3.6×10^{-3} (2.0×10^{-4} , 1.5×10^{-2}), while the probability of CSF by the same pathway was 2.5×10^{-3} (4.4×10^{-5} , 1.1×10^{-2}). These values approximately correspond with one outbreak of ASF in 276 years, and one introduction of CSF in 201 years, if conditions remain constant. The overall mean annual probabilities of ASFV being released by imported pigs was 8.4×10^{-2} (6.8×10^{-3} , 3.2×10^{-1}), whereas for CSFV this probability reached 1.2×10^{-1} (2.1×10^{-3} , 5.1×10^{-1}). The mean exposure of US domestic pig population to imported pigs (potentially infected either with ASFV or CSFV) pigs was 4.4×10^{-2} (1.6×10^{-2} , 8.7×10^{-2}).

The distribution of the risk of introductions through imports of live pigs into the US was very similar for both diseases analyzed. Although small differences were found between states for ASF and CSF, when the values were categorized for producing the risk maps, the result was the same, so only one map was presented (Fig 3). The highest probabilities were located in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, which concentrate 57% of the total probability of both viruses introduction. With 99% of the domestic pigs imported to the US coming from Canada,

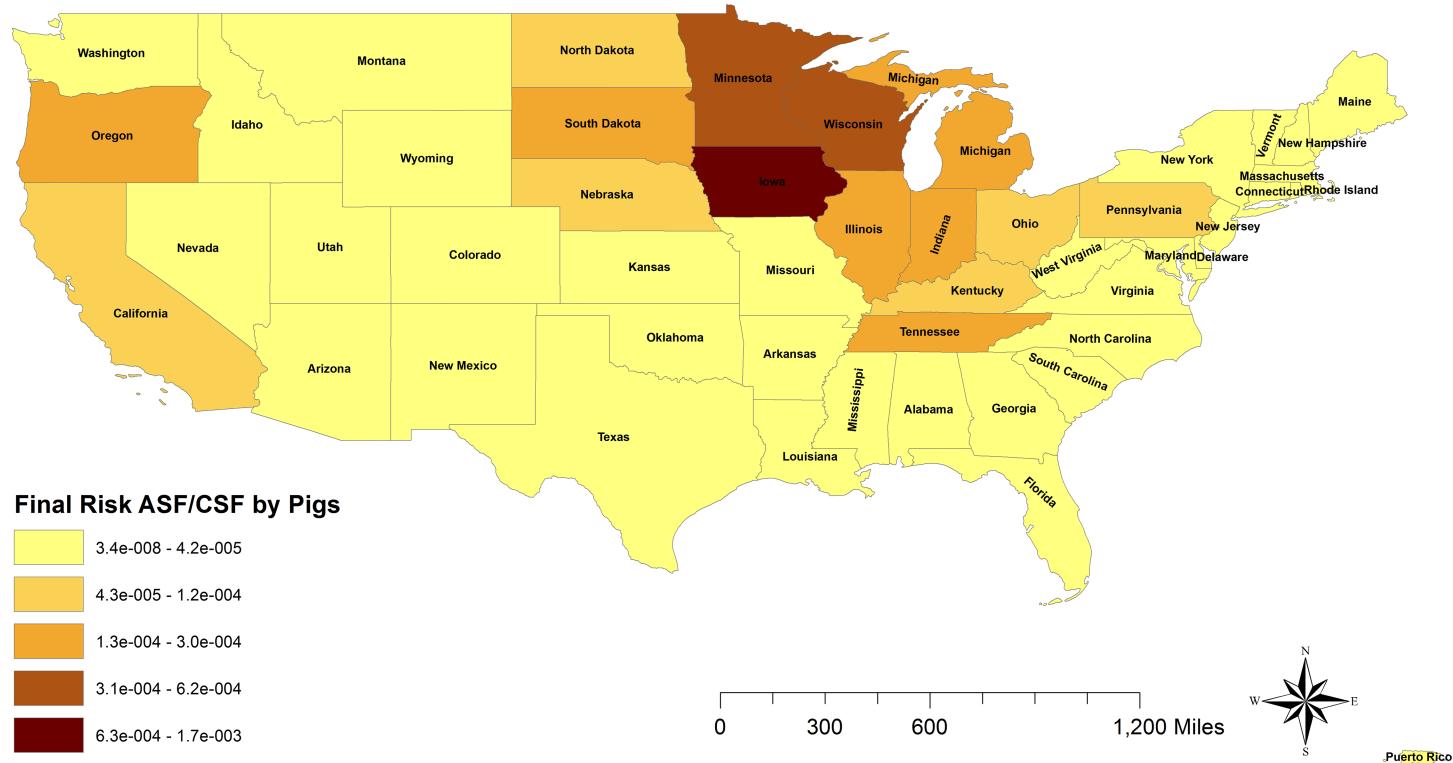


Fig 3. Final risk of ASF/ CSF introduction by legal imports of live swine into the US. The graduated color map represents the final risk (release*exposure) from the highest (darker) to the lowest (lighter).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g003>

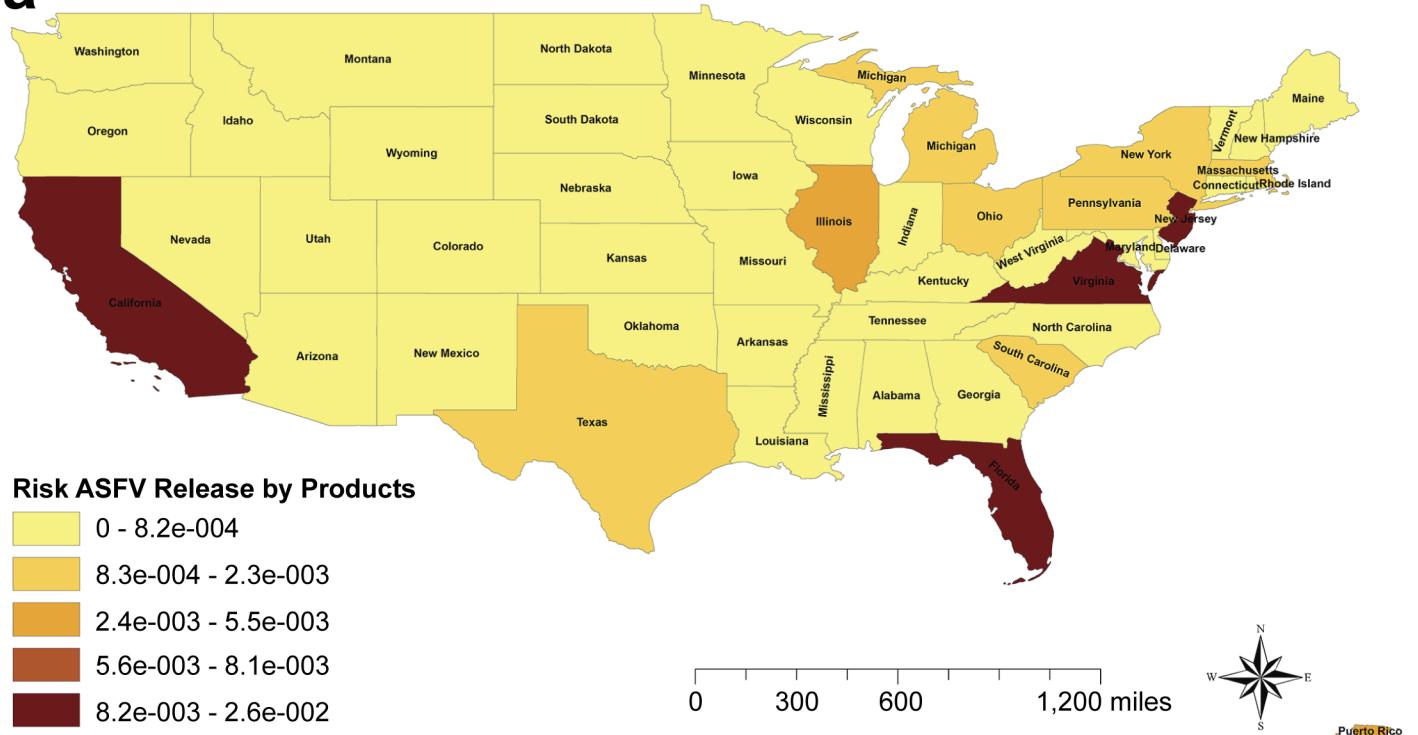
this was the country of origin that poses the highest risk for both, the introduction of ASF and the introduction of CSF through legal imports of pigs, with annual probabilities of 3.6×10^{-3} for ASF, and 4.9×10^{-3} for CSF. The monthly disaggregation of the risk revealed that January and March were the months at higher risk in both models, including also February for CSF. However, no important seasonal differences were observed for none of the diseases (data not shown).

Probability of ASF/CSF introduction into the US by legal imports of swine products

The probabilities of both viruses ASFV/CSFV being released into the US by infected swine products were estimated as 7.8×10^{-2} (8.3×10^{-3} , 2.9×10^{-1}), and 6.9×10^{-2} (3.9×10^{-3} , 2.8×10^{-1}), respectively. The location of the risks of ASFV /CSFV being released into the US through import of swine products varies between both viruses and from the risk associated with live pigs imports. Specifically, the risk of ASFV release was highest in the states of New Jersey (2.6×10^{-2}), Virginia (1.2×10^{-2}), California (9.5×10^{-3}) and Florida (9.4×10^{-3}). However, the risk of release of CSF potentially infected products was concentrated in Florida (2.6×10^{-2}), Illinois (8.1×10^{-3}) and California (6.9×10^{-3}) (Fig 4). As it can be observed in the map, Florida and California presented relatively high risk for both diseases, either ASF/CSF release.

A total of 91% of the risk of ASFV being released into the US was originated from Denmark (5.8×10^{-2}) and Poland (1.4×10^{-2}). However, for the introduction of CSF the origins of the risk were wider distributed, being Finland (4.8×10^{-2}), Canada (7.1×10^{-3}), Cayman Islands (7.1×10^{-3}) and Denmark (1.7×10^{-3}) the origins of the highest risk.

a



b

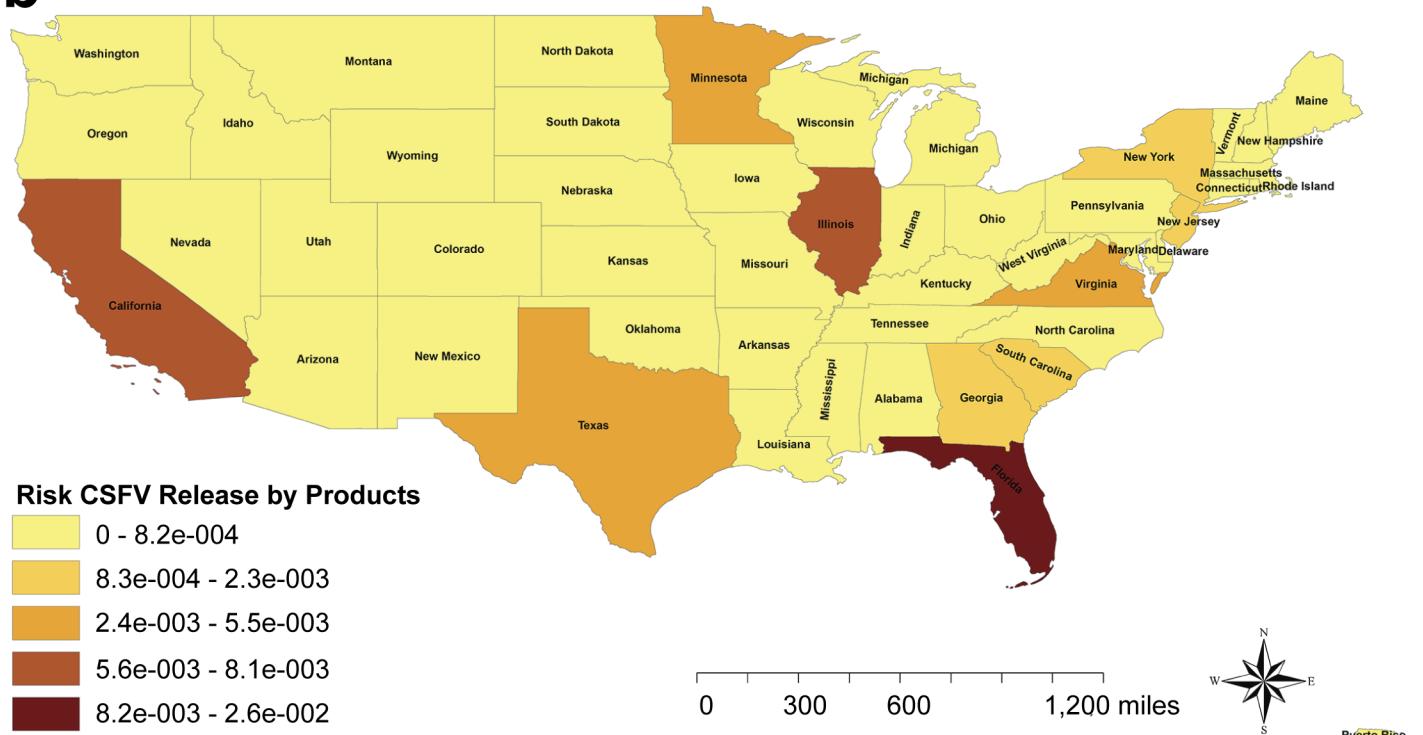


Fig 4. Risk maps of ASFv and CSFv release by legal imports of swine products. (A) Risk of ASFv release into the US. (B) Risk of CSFv release in to the US. The graduated color maps represent the risk from the highest (darker) to the lowest (lighter).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g004>

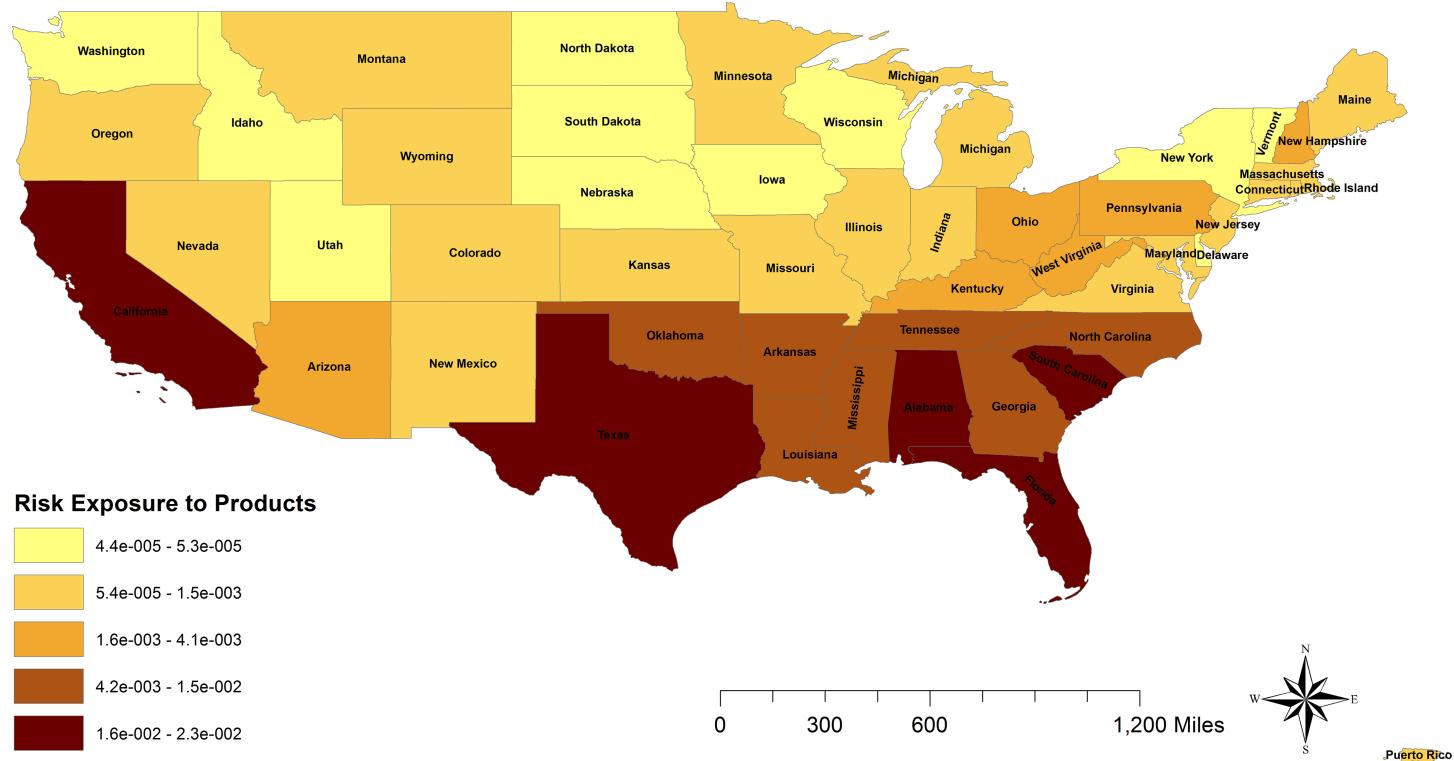


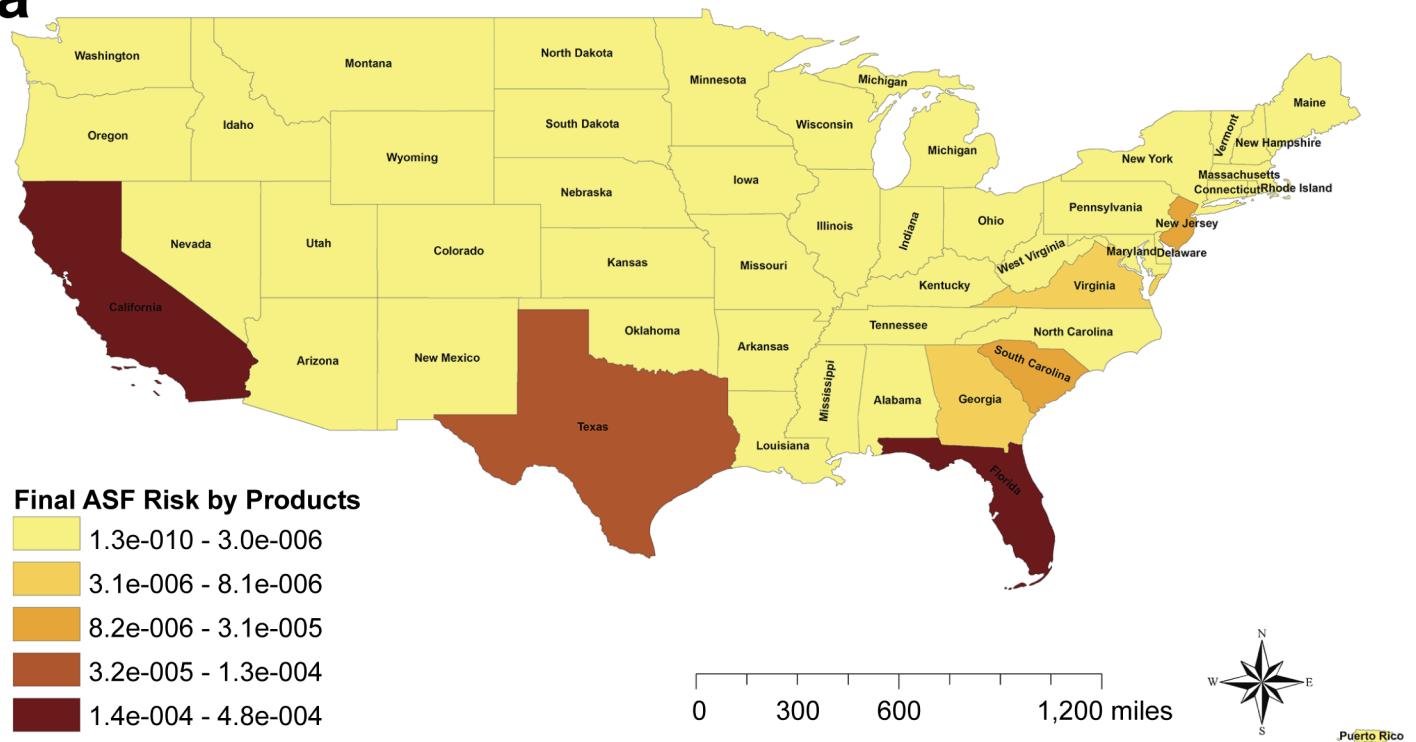
Fig 5. Risk of exposure to legal imports of swine products. The graduated color map represents the risk from the highest (darker) to the lowest (lighter) of US susceptible swine populations being exposed to the legally imported swine products.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g005>

The average probability of US swine populations of being exposed to imported products per state was 4.4×10^{-3} (4.6×10^{-5} , 1.9×10^{-2}), existing important differences between states. This risk of exposure was concentrated in the southern states, including California, mainly due to the presence of feral pigs with potential access to landfills, as well as to the smaller size of swine premises, which present higher risk of using swill feeding (Fig 5). The risk of exposure was almost 10 times higher for the potential access of feral pigs to landfills (2.5×10^{-1}) than the risk associated with swill feeding activities to domestic pigs (2.0×10^{-2}). The waste originated from households contributed with 64% of the total risk of exposure, mainly due to the disposal of 94.5% of the generated waste in landfills. This risk was followed by the waste from the risk associated with retail sector (20%) and finally the restaurants waste (16%).

Although the risk of release was higher for ASF, the final probability of CSF being introduced into the US through infected swine products was almost two times higher than the risk of ASF by this pathway. Specifically, for ASF the final probability was estimated as 4.5×10^{-4} (4.2×10^{-5} , 1.9×10^{-3}), and 8.3×10^{-4} (3.8×10^{-5} , 3.5×10^{-3}) for CSF. Those probabilities were approximately eight times (ASF) and 6 times (CSF) lower than the estimated probabilities of introduction through imports of live pigs. The final risk maps for both diseases were quite similar, being in both cases Florida and California the states at highest risk (Fig 6). However, while 90% of the total risk of CSF was concentrated in these states, the risk of ASF was broader distributed. In contrast to the live pig pathway, the ASF/CSF risk associated with the imports of swine products presents certain seasonality being April and October the months at highest risk for both diseases analyzed.

a



b

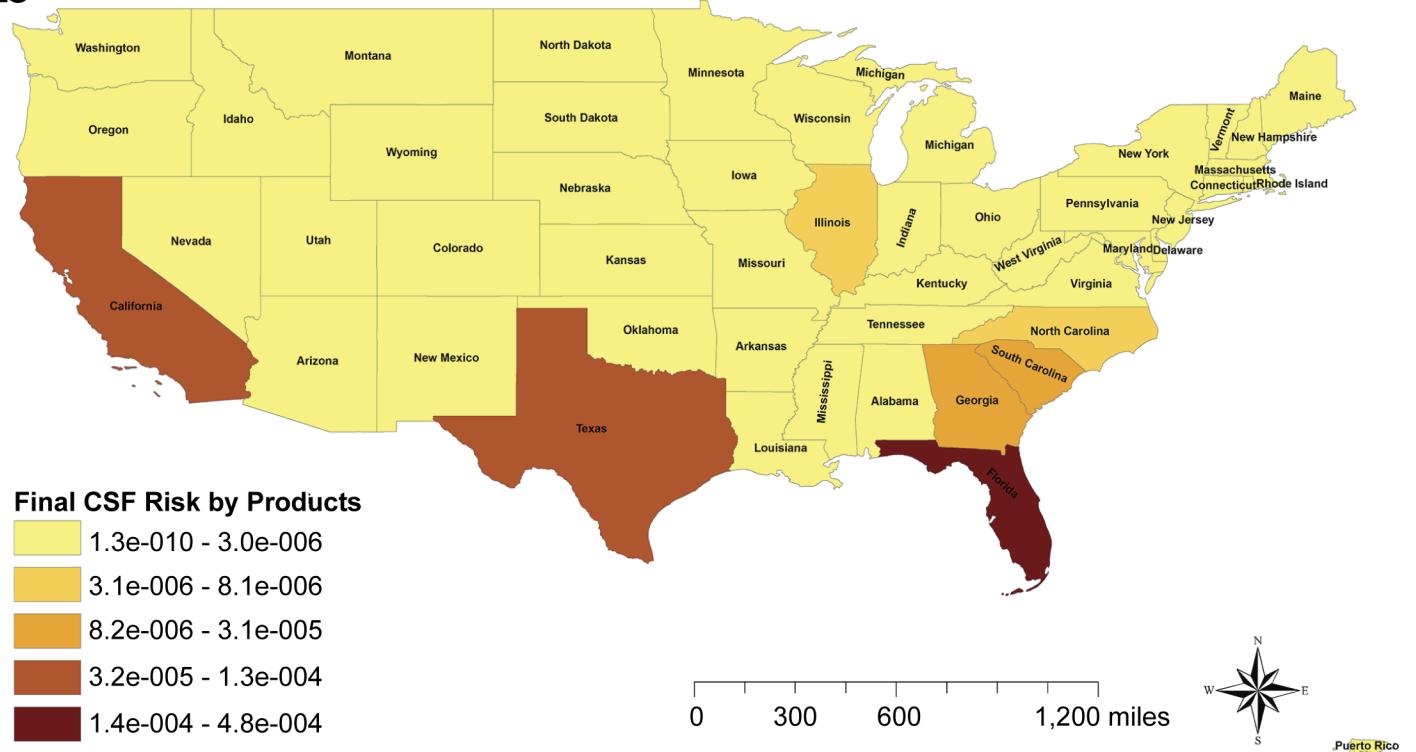


Fig 6. Final risk of ASF and CSF introduction by legal imports of swine products. The graduated color maps represent the final risk (release *exposure) from the highest (darker) to the lowest (lighter). (A) Risk of ASF introduction into the US by legal imports of swine products. (B) Risk of CSF introduction into the US by legal imports of swine products.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g006>

Combined probabilities

The combined probability of ASF introduction into the US through legal importations (of pigs or products) was estimated as 2.2×10^{-3} (1.6×10^{-4} , 8.7×10^{-3}). For CSF, the combined probability resulted in 3.3×10^{-3} (8.1×10^{-5} , 1.5×10^{-2}). The final combined probability, which estimates the risk of ASF or CSF being introduced into the US by legal importations of animals or products was estimated as 5.5×10^{-3} (2.4×10^{-4} , 2.3×10^{-2}), which is approximately equivalent to one outbreak every 181 years.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the correlation coefficient assessment ($\beta_i \geq 0.1$), the following inputs were selected for the advanced sensitivity analysis from the pigs imports model: the probability of ASF/CSF infection in Canada (P1 CAN), the probability of selecting an infected pig from Canada (P2 CAN), the probability of survival to ASF/CSF infection (P3), the probability of pigs being undetected during quarantine (P_u) and the probability of imported pigs going through quarantine (P_q). The advanced sensitivity analysis reveals that both models were only noticeable influenced by one parameter: P_q or the probability of imported pigs going through quarantine (Fig 7). The rest of the parameters analyzed didn't influence substantially the final result, even when they were increased or decreased up to 50%.

Five parameters were selected from each legal imports of products model for the advanced sensitivity analysis based on their correlation coefficients. The probability of feral pigs accessing to landfills (FP_A) and the food losses at consumer level (W_C) were selected for both models. In addition, from the ASF model of swine products the probability of selecting infected meat from Denmark (P2 ASF DEN), Canada (P2 ASF CAN) and The Netherlands (P2 ASF NETH) were included. Whereas for the CSF model, the probability of selecting infected meat from

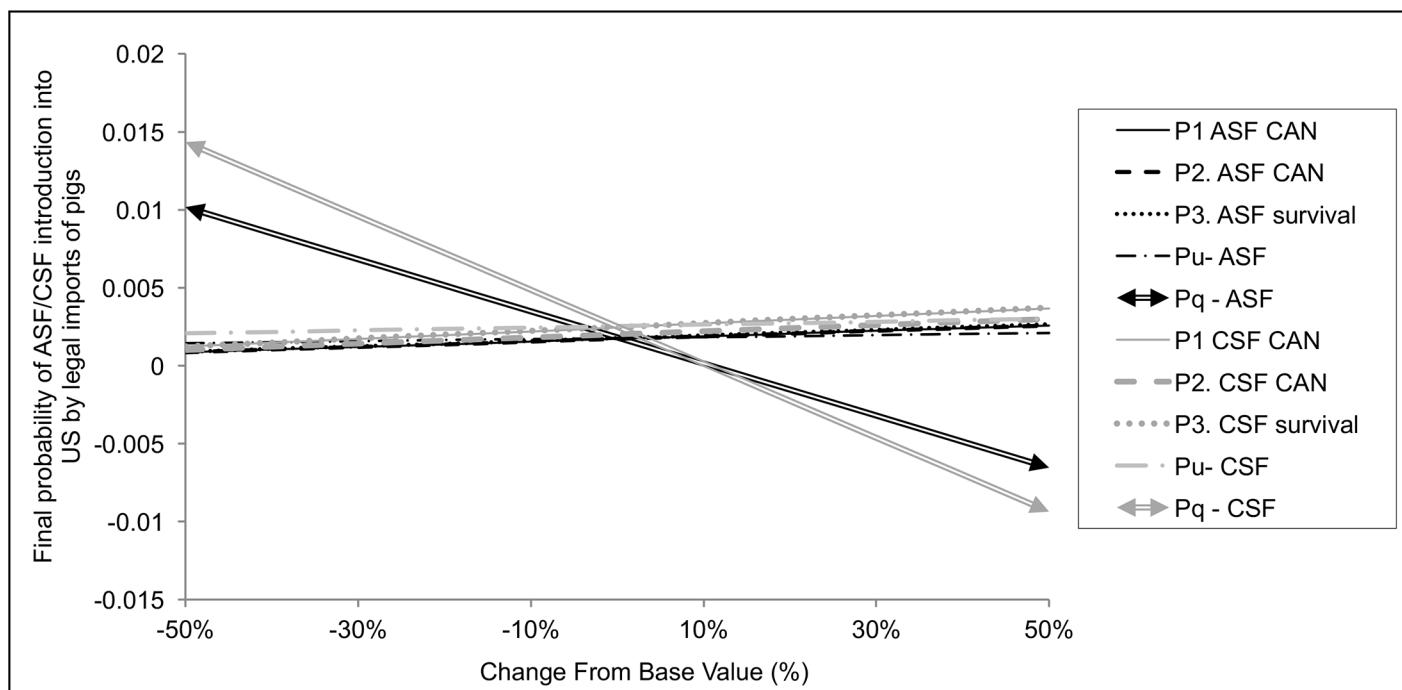


Fig 7. Advanced sensitivity analysis for the models of ASF/CSF risk of introduction by pigs imports. The spider graph plots the percent change of the selected input parameters against the output results.

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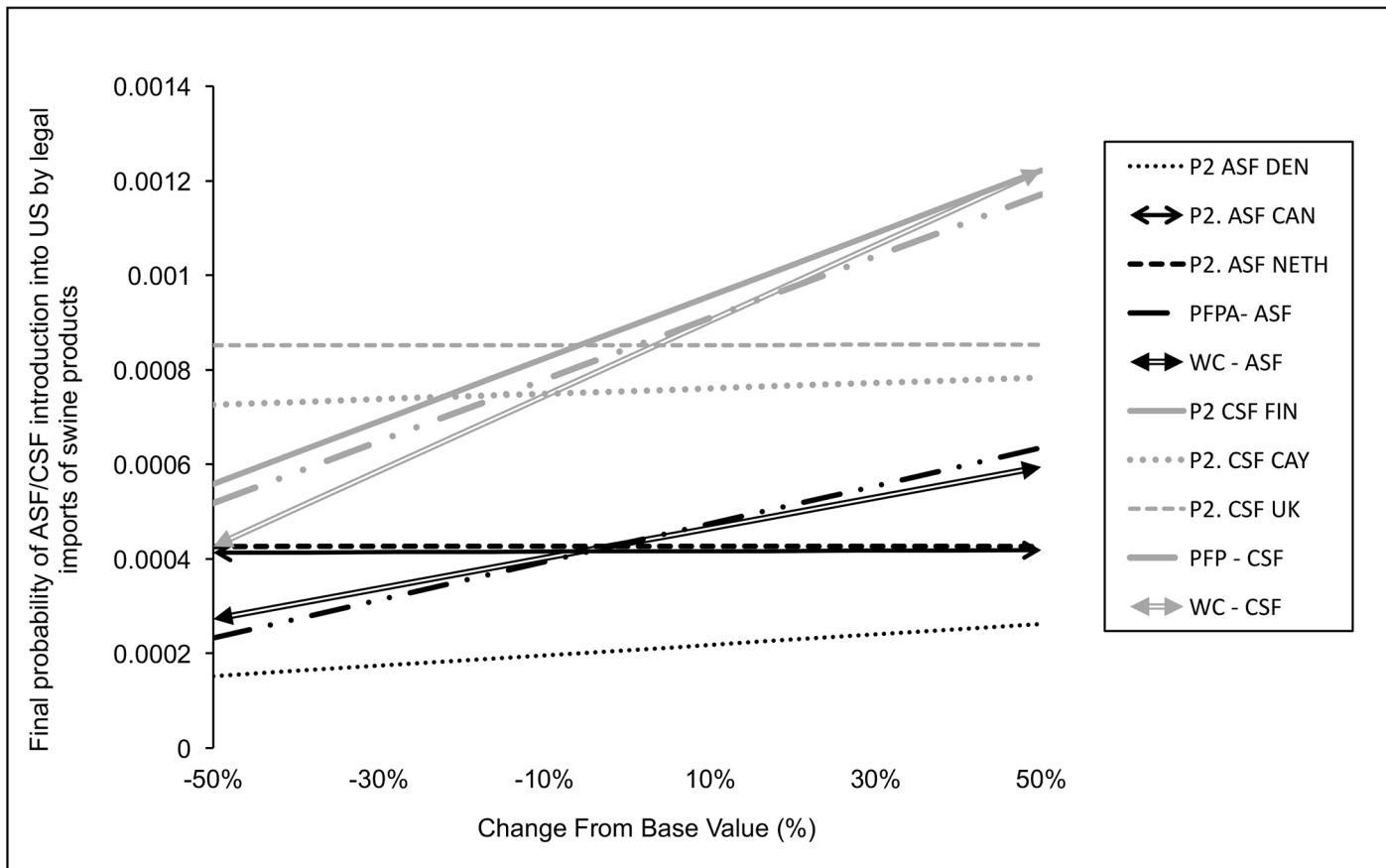


Fig 8. Advanced sensitivity analysis for the models of ASF/CSF risk of introduction by swine products imports. The spider graph plots the percent change of the selected input parameters against the output results.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182850.g008>

Finland (P2 CSF FIN), Cayman Island (P2 CSF CAY) and United Kingdom (P2 CSF UK) were selected ($\beta_i \geq 0.1$). Based on the advanced sensitivity analysis, both models were highly influenced by the likelihood of feral pigs accessing to landfills and the food losses at consumer level (Fig 8). Based on the scenarios run on the ASF model, the rest of the parameters assayed have none (P2 ASF CAN and NETH) or very little influence (P2 ASF DEN). In contrast, the probability of selecting pigs from Finland (P2 CSF FIN) highly influenced the CSF model results.

Discussion

Following the OIE guidelines [20], four quantitative risk assessment models were developed to evaluate the risks of ASF and CSF introduction into the US by legal importations of live pigs and products during the high risk period (i.e., time between infection and detection/notification in the source country). The primary aim of import risk analysis is to provide importing countries an objective and defensible method for assessing the risks associated with the importation of animals and animal related products (i.e. genetic material, feedstuffs, biological products and pathological material) [60], as well as to identify hazards and how those hazards could eventually become a risk. Therefore, risk analysis should be always transparent, based on the best available information and fully referenced, as their results can be used to regulate international trade. In this study, when available, only accredited sources of data were used. For those

parameters for which no detailed information exists, expert opinion and certain assumptions (assuming the highest risk scenario) were included in the model, being all of them fully described in detail in Tables 2, 3 and 4, ensuring the transparency of the assessment. The intense sensitivity analyses performed in the study allowed us to estimate the impact of these parameters in the final model outcomes, and their relative importance in the final results.

In the present analysis, significant novelties were incorporated to address some of the biggest challenges previously identified in similar studies [61]. For example, the estimation of the risk of infection in the origin countries has been always a critical parameter, difficult to address in the import risk assessments. If the disease is present in the origin countries, the prevalence data is normally used as proxy for the risk of infection in origin [20]. However, when the disease is absent in the countries of origin, estimations based on the time from the last outbreak are sometimes used [61–63], assuming that the occurrence of the diseases is seasonal (i.e. disease outbreaks will occur every X years). This assumption could be valid for some vector-borne diseases highly dependent on climatic factors (i.e. Rift Valley Fever). However, it is not valid for the two diseases analyzed here (ASF and CSF), as the outbreaks in new affected areas are commonly initiated by movement of infected animals or contaminated material.

Therefore, in this study we used a Susceptible-Infected compartmental model, assuming that the risk of a country to become infected by ASF/CSF strongly depends on their commercial relationships with currently infected countries. We are aware that this approach only addresses one of the routes of introduction of animal diseases in free countries, and other important sources of infection were not considered (i.e. movement of wild animals, illegal imports, etc.). However, the lack of detailed data and controversy associated with the estimation of those other pathways make these estimations very difficult and require to be supported by a series of risk assessments of each of the source countries, which was out of the scope and possibilities of this study. Therefore, although is not the perfect solution, it was considered that this approach provides more realistic information than traditional estimates, and could be easily applied in other risk assessment models.

Another strength of this study was the integration of the release and exposure assessments in one single stochastic model for the assessment of the risk associated with imported products. The integration of both steps in a common model is not common, as in most of the cases, the quality of information are not comparable and each step is assessed separately (i.e. release and exposure in [64]). In addition, this is the first time that the risk of exposure of US swine populations through swill feeding and landfill disposal are numerically compared. Around one third of the food produced in the world for human consumption (approximately 1.3 billion tons) gets lost or wasted every year [65]. Innovative approaches for promoting food waste reduction are necessary, as well as new options to ensure the correct disposal of food waste, maximizing the profitability of proteins. One of the options for that is swill feeding (which is mostly used to feed swine). Although the practice is controversial as it could involve serious health risks, as demonstrated with the introduction of ASF in Georgia in 2007 [7] or the spread of many other TADs, swill feeding has been historically largely used as it is a way to maximize the use of the food.

If done in controlled manner (with appropriate heat treatment, regulations and controls in place), our model suggests that it implies less risks than disposing the food waste in landfills.

In our model, the risk associated with swill feeding practices was mostly related with the food waste generated in households (64% of the risk of swill feeding was associated with waste from households vs retail and restaurants). Opposite to EU where swill feeding is totally banned, many states in the US allow swill feeding to swine under certain conditions (properly heat-treated and fed by a licensed facility) [66]. Therefore, in order to reduce the risk of exposure and optimize the use of meat, swill feeding practices should be promoted in a controlled

manner and communication and informative campaigns should be performed in small swine premises or swine hobby farmers.

Most of the food waste generated in our houses ends in landfills (94.5%) [42], and many of those landfills are located in areas inhabited by feral pigs, that potentially have access and get in contact with the material discarded on them. Our results indicate that the potential risk of exposure of feral pigs to food waste present in open landfills is not negligible (2.5×10^{-2}), posing a higher risk compared to other exposure pathways analyzed here as the swill feeding activities in domestic pigs. In addition, although not included in this study, feral pig could potentially have access to the food waste in bins and containers, before it arrives to the landfills, as well as contacting domestic pigs. The contacts and potential transmission of pathogens between domestic pigs and feral pigs has been documented in certain areas of the US [67] and pose a risk for disease controlling. In these models this pathway of exposure was not included, due to the characteristics of swine pigs imported into the US (99.9% are feeder pigs coming from Canada [38] with destination to large feeding units with no outdoor access). However, it would be an interesting research area to explore for other scenarios. The sensitivity analysis revealed that the probability of feral pigs accessing landfills (which was a high risk scenario assumption) and the proportion of food waste at consumer level highly influenced our results. Therefore, we strongly recommend further research efforts to evaluate the potential access of feral pigs to landfills and other sources of food waste, and estimate the consequences derived from it, as this could be a risk not only for ASF and CSF but for many other diseases/ health issues that could be transmitted through food waste (i.e. E.coli, antimicrobial resistance, toxins, etc.).

Despite the global burden situation of ASF and CSF, and the assumptions used in the model, the risk of introduction of either ASF or CSF into the US by legal import of animal and products is considerably low (combined probability of 5.5×10^{-3}). However, it is important to remember that other pathways should be analyzed such as the importation of other biological products (semen, ova, etc.), animal feed and, importantly, illegal pathways, including the waste from planes and other international transports, in order to have a more complete picture of the risk of ASF and CSF introduction into the US. Among the four pathways analyzed, the imports of pigs posed the highest risk for the introduction of CSF into the US. This could be caused, firstly, due to the fact that CSF is more widely distributed in the world, and the probabilities of CSF infection in origin derived from the SI model were higher comparing with ASF. Secondly, the risk associated with the legal import of swine products was lower in both diseases (4.5×10^{-4} for ASF and 3.8×10^{-4} for CSF) compared to the live swine imports (3.6×10^{-3} for ASF and 4.9×10^{-3} for CSF), potentially due to the lower risk of exposure to the imported products, as they usually go directly to human consumption. However, the risk of ASF and CSF released by imports of animal products was considerable higher (0.1), which reflects the importance of controlling the exposure to these products to avoid potential outbreaks of these diseases in the US.

As it was expected, the risk of ASF and CSF introduction by legal imports of pigs was concentrated in the US pork production states, which are the main importers of pigs in the country as Iowa (35%), Minnesota (12%) and Wisconsin (10%). The models presented here estimated the existing risk associated with exporting animals before the detection in the country of origin (high risk period), assuming that US will not accept importation of swine from ASF or CSF infected countries. Canada is an ASF/CSF free country but the risk rises with increasing the volume of commodity imported. According to FAOSTAT [24], in the past Canada has had trade of live pigs with non-free countries such as Russia (ASF/CSF), Colombia (CSF), Republic of Korea (CSF), China (CSF), Poland (ASF), Peru (CSF), Italy (ASF) and Philippines (CSF). The strong connections between both markets implies that the swine disease

situation in Canada is crucial to the US swine market, for ASF and CSF and any other infectious disease potentially appearing. Consequently, as soon as any change occur in swine status in Canada, the US should re-evaluate its risk levels, and consider the implementation of preventive measures.

The probability of domestic pigs in the US being exposed to a potentially infected (either with ASFV or CSFV) imported swine was estimated as 4.35×10^{-2} . However, the results of the sensitivity analysis identified the probability of imported pigs going through quarantine (P_{Qq}) as the essential parameter in the model. Therefore, the correct application of quarantine procedures is an essential component for maintaining the free status and reduce the risks associated with animal importations.

For the legal importation of live pigs, no differences were found on the location of the risk between the analyzed diseases (ASF or CSF). However, for the risk associated with the legal imports of swine products, the location of the risk substantially varies between ASF and CSF, due to the trade differences between the states. Whereas for ASF the probability of release was highest in New Jersey (33%), Florida (14%), California (13%) and Virginia (11%); for CSF the risk of release was concentrated in Florida (38%), Illinois (12%), California (10%), and Texas (8%) (Fig 5). The probability of exposure to swine products was concentrated in the southern states and California (Fig 6) due to the abundance of feral pigs that could access to landfills and usually smaller pig farms that present higher probability of using swill feeding [47, 48]. As a result of the combination of release and exposure risks, the final risk of ASF/CSF being introduced into the US through legal products importations is highly concentrated in the states of Florida (38% for ASF and 58% of CSF risk), California (39% of ASF risk and 16% of CSF) and Texas (11% of ASF risk vs 16% CSF risk). In this pathway, although Canada was again the highest risk country for the origin of these products, other countries presented also a relative high importance in this pathway including Denmark and Poland for ASF. The imports from Poland only represents 3.4% of the total products imported. However, it was the second highest risk origin country due to the presence of ASF in the country since February 2014. Interestingly, the imports of swine products from Poland have not been stopped for ASF, but continue gradually increasing. In this case of an already infected country, the preventive measures should be focused on analyzing and ensuring the freedom from disease in the units approved for exports. Additional checks of biosecurity compliance in origin farms, regionalization procedures, or even periodic diagnostic testing of the swine products in origin would be also recommended. In the case of CSF introduction, surprisingly Finland was one of the highest risk, potentially due to the swine trade connections with China, Russia, Estonia and Poland [24]. Indeed, the probability of selecting infected swine products from Finland was one of the most influential parameters of the model for CSF risk of imported products (Fig 8).

Although the consequences of the introduction of ASF and CSF into the US were not considered in this work, the example of previous outbreaks in other free territories suggest a potential huge economic impact. Presumably, the impact would be more serious in the case of ASFV introduction, as no vaccines are available for its control. However, in the case of CSF, there are highly efficacious and safe vaccines available, including a bait format for oral immunization which could be used in wild boar and even in domestic pigs in backyard conditions [17].

Quantitative risk assessments present certain benefits and advantages versus qualitative models, as they incorporate the variability of data, uncertainty of the estimations and evaluate the influence of the parameters in the final outcome through sensitivity analysis. However, this type of analysis results in very time intensive process due to the substantial efforts for collecting all the data required plus the computational requirements. For example, in this study, more than 15,000 inputs were used in the models for the legal importations of pig products. On the

other hand, once the models' structures are defined, data sources identified and available, the models can be easily updated. The studies developed here not only served to estimate the probabilities of ASF and CSF introduction through legal imports, but will constitute the basis for the documentation and quantitative analysis of the risk of other FADs into the US, that would help to prevent the negative consequences associated with these types of diseases. The epidemiological information obtained in the present study could be used to develop risk-based surveillance, prevention and early detection strategies that would help to prevent ASF/CSF introduction and protect US swine livestock and consumers as well as allocate resources effectively and efficiently. In addition, the model parameters and calculations of the present study will be integrated in an online user-friendly risk assessment platform (Disease BioPortal™ accessible from <http://bioportal.ucdavis.edu/>) for the easy update and visualization of the risk estimates. Other pathways of introduction such as the illegal importation of pork and other swine products into the US by the different ports of entry (airports, maritime, mail, etc.) are currently being addressed and will be also incorporated in the platform.

Conclusion

Four quantitative stochastic risk assessments models were developed to estimate the risk of ASF/CSF introduction into the US through legal importation of live swine and swine products during the high risk period. The models' results suggest that the risk of both diseases being introduced into the US through the analyzed pathways was very low, being the risk of CSF by legal imports of pigs the analyzed pathway that poses the highest risk. The risk of introduction through live swine imports is higher for CSF than ASF, being for both diseases concentrated in the pork production states (Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin), with most of the live pigs coming from Canada. In contrast, the final risk of ASF/CSF introduction for the products model was concentrated in states of California, Florida and Texas. However, the risk of entrance of potentially infected swine products into the US clearly differs between CSF and ASF. The epidemiological information obtained in the present study could be useful to develop prevention and early detection strategies that would help to prevent ASF/CSF introduction as well as allocate resources effectively and efficiently.

Acknowledgments

This material is based upon work supported by Kansas Bioscience Authority under the Federal Matching Program Grant Agreement through the Center of Excellence for Emerging and Zoonotic Animal Diseases (CEEZAD) and by the State of Kansas, National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) Transition Fund.

Darla Quijada was able to develop her research work thanks to the "Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases Undergraduate Internship Program".

Special thanks to all the contributors on the qualitative pathway assessment studies that facilitate this work: Mollie Burton, Joe Fund, Marie Keith, Diane Larson Jonathan Miller; Loren Riccioni, Lauren Sawyer and Adrian Self.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Beatriz Martínez-López, Lina Mur.

Data curation: Diana María Herrera-Ibatá, Darla Quijada.

Formal analysis: Diana María Herrera-Ibatá, Darla Quijada.

Investigation: Beatriz Martínez-López, Lina Mur.

Methodology: Beatriz Martínez-López, Lina Mur.

Project administration: Kenneth Burton.

Resources: Kenneth Burton.

Supervision: Beatriz Martínez-López, Lina Mur.

Validation: Lina Mur.

Writing – original draft: Diana María Herrera-Ibatá.

Writing – review & editing: Beatriz Martínez-López, Kenneth Burton, Lina Mur.

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