Annual Report

April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

CanSpotASF

Enhanced surveillance activities to protect the commercial swine sector from the impacts of African swine fever

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2023.
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Disclaimer: Information in the CanSpotASF Annual Report is intended for regional and national stakeholders within Canada and is considered unofficial. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency remains the organization responsible for all official reporting about African swine fever.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym (EN/FR)	Organization name (English)	Organization name (French)
AAFC/ AAC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Agriculture et agroalimentaire Canada
AHC/SAC	Animal Health Canada	Santé animale Canada
ASF/PPA	African swine fever	Peste porcine africaine
ASF EMB	ASF Executive Management Board	Conseil exécutif de gestion de la PPA
CAHSN/ RCSZ	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network	Réseau canadien de surveillance zoosanitaire
CAHSS/SCSSA	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System	Système canadien de surveillance de la santé animale
CASV/ACVP	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians	Association canadienne des vétérinaires porcins
CAVP/ACPV	Canadian Association of Veterinary Pathologists	Association canadienne des pathologistes vétérinaires
CBSA/ASFC	Canadian Border Services Agency	Agence des services frontaliers du Canada
CFIA/ACIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
CSHIN / RCSSP	Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network	Réseau canadien de surveillance de la santé porcine
CPC/ CCP	Canadian Pork Council	Conseil canadien du porc
CWSHIN	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network	
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Environnement et changement climatique Canada
NCFAD/CNMAE	National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease	Centre national des maladies animales exotiques
OAHN	Ontario Animal Health Network	Réseau ontarien pour la santé animale
RAIZO		Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CanSpotASF is the national surveillance system for early detection of African swine fever (ASF) in swine in Canada. It is part of a complete ASF preparedness and planning system supported by the ASF Executive Management Board (EMB), a joint initiative of the swine sector and federal/provincial/territorial (F/P/T) governments.

The purpose of this report is to describe the third year of the CanSpotASF program. The intended audience is Canadian stakeholders in the swine sector and governments. The time period for the CanSpotASF Year 3 Annual Report was April 1, 2022, through March 31, 2023, Previous work (CanSpotASF Years 1 and 2) are detailed within the Animal Health Canada Pillar 2 – Preparedness Planning page.

For surveillance purposes, the Canadian swine population can be functionally categorised into three distinct segments; domestic-commercial; domestic-smallholding and wild pigs. Surveillance for ASF for these populations is planned in a stepwise and risk-based manner. As of March 2023, there were three ongoing surveillance tools: passive regulatory surveillance, risk-based testing at approved animal health laboratories, and risk-based testing at abattoirs. The testing of wild pigs was under consideration, and early planning had been underway for this additional surveillance tool.

KEY RESULTS

Between April 1, 2022, and March 31, 2023, 739 ASF tests were completed. All tests were negative. Of these, 16 were completed as part of CFIA investigations of suspect cases, 337 were completed as part of Approved Laboratory Surveillance Testing, and 386 were completed as part of Abattoir Testing.

ASF has been a federally reportable disease in Canada since 1991. As such, all suspect cases must be reported to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) for further investigation. This requirement, referred to as **passive regulatory surveillance**, was the first surveillance tool in place. It aligns with the World Organization for Animal Health international standards.

The second CanSpotASF tool, **risk-based surveillance through early detection testing at approved laboratories** started as a pilot project in August 2020 and is now routinely used. It centers on proactive testing of samples collected through routine diagnostic activities at animal health laboratories. Because the clinical signs of ASF can be mistaken for common diseases of swine, and because ASF can be slow-moving and insidious, ASF testing of certain cases, referred to as eligible cases, at approved laboratories offers an opportunity for rule-out testing for ASF.

The next tool, **risk-based detection testing of condemned carcasses** started in April 2022, with sampling occurring federally inspected abattoirs. Uptake in participation in provincial abattoirs has occurred at different times since. The tool focuses on utilizing abattoir inspection staff to collect samples for ASF rule-out testing on full carcass condemnations under specific condemnation codes.

This annual report includes 2022-2023 surveillance results for the regulatory passive surveillance, the approved laboratory testing, the abattoir testing, along with an overview of activities completed in 2022-2023.

Key achievements for 2022-2023 included:

- Completion of the third year of risk-based testing of eligible cases at approved laboratories.
- Completion of the first year of risk-based testing of condemned carcasses at participating federal and provincial abattoirs.
- Continuation of surveillance results reporting through the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network (CSHIN) and regional swine surveillance networks.
- Increased veterinary training to support veterinary service delivery to the smallholder swine sector, while providing veterinary personnel resources and updates on CanSpotASF.
- Initial planning for an additional tool of risk-based surveillance testing of wild pigs.

BACKGROUND

African swine fever (ASF) is a serious disease in swine. Canada is an ASF-free country, however, spread of ASF in other regions of the world since 2018 created heightened risk of disease introduction. The detection of ASF in Canada would have significant and immediate impacts (i.e. border closure with immediate stoppage of trade activities). Early detection provides the greatest opportunity to limit the scale and economic impact of an outbreak should one occur in Canada.

In 2019, the CFIA, along with other government agencies and the swine sector, created the ASF Executive Management Board (EMB), a collaborative ASF preparedness planning group. The primary focus of the EMB was to bring together federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) governments and swine sector representatives to provide guidance on ASF preparedness, including surveillance for ASF in Canada (Appendix 1, Figure A1).

The EMB identified surveillance as a priority. In 2019, it created a working group consisting of federal and provincial governments, swine sector, academic, and animal health laboratory representatives to:

1) Describe existing surveillance initiatives in Canada.

2) Determine whether additional surveillance was required in domestic and/or wild populations; and

3) Provide recommendations regarding surveillance objectives and activities for both domestic and wild pig populations.

This working group produced a recommendation paper in October 2019 (*African Swine Fever: Surveillance Working Group Recommendations*). As a result, a collaborative working group made up of technical experts from federal and provincial governments, the swine sector and academia, which leveraged existing swine surveillance infrastructure, was formed in January 2020 to champion activities enhancing ASF surveillance. It was named the CanSpotASF Technical Committee (TC). The TC remained active in the third year of the CanSpotASF program.

SURVEILLANCE OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

CanSpotASF is the Canadian national ASF surveillance system. It includes existing and enhanced surveillance activities aimed at protecting the commercial swine sector from the impacts of ASF.

CanSpotASF is designed as a peacetime surveillance system, but it may support capacity building for increased surveillance should there be an outbreak in Canada.

OBJECTIVES

The TC has established that ***the primary objective of CanSpotASF is to enhance early detection testing for ASF.*** A secondary objective is to support the claim that Canada's swine sector is free of ASF.

SURVEILLANCE PRIORITIES AND PLAN

To establish immediate priorities for CanSpotASF, the TC developed a list of ASF management and surveillance options that could be applied to Canada's domestic and wild pig populations; surveillance objectives and, an inventory of existing work being undertaken by various groups across Canada.

As such, the following priorities were identified:

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

1. Develop terms of reference for the TC.
2. Develop communications and a reporting structure for CanSpotASF.

SURVEILLANCE PRIORITIES

3. Continue the mandatory CFIA passive regulatory surveillance.
4. Establish risk-based ASF testing of eligible cases at approved laboratories.
5. Establish risk-based ASF testing of eligible abattoir condemnations.
6. Strengthen engagement with smallholdings and veterinarians in ASF prevention and preparedness.
7. Develop a process for risk-based ASF testing of eligible wild pig populations.
8. Assess risk of ASF introduction and transmission to and between commercial, smallholdings and wild pig populations.

Priorities 1 through 4 were completed in Year 1 (2020-2021). Planning for priority 5 occurred in Year 2 (2021-2022) and completed in Year 3 (2022-2023). Given the stepwise nature of the planned implementation for the CanSpotASF program, work continued with priority 6, and continued discussion and planning were made on priorities 7 and 8.

Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network, CWSHIN, is one of the regional networks in CSHIN that has resources to support CanSpotASF on priority 8, but only for the four western provinces. In March 2022, a risk analysis on introduction of ASF into the western provinces was completed and shared with CanSpotASF.

PROGRESS ON GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

GOVERNANCE

Terms of reference have been in place since 2020 and include a description of the communication and reporting structure. Since 2020, the TC has established a number of active working groups (Appendix 1, Figure A1, which includes the list of members). The governance structure remained in place throughout 2022-2023 without significant changes.

COMMUNICATION

The TC identified communications as a critical part of any collaborative national surveillance initiative, including CanSpotASF. As such, the communications working group was tasked with developing communication processes and producing and distributing needed communication materials. Public communications documents were posted on the Animal Health Canada website (Pillar 2 - Preparedness Planning - Animal Health Canada) in both English and French. Several documents have been updated throughout 2022-2023.

Table 1. Selected CanSpotASF communications documents and activities

Document	First Published	Last Updated
Risk-based early detection at abattoirs: Technical document	Feb 2022	March 2022
Risk-based early detection at abattoirs: Information for plant managers	Mar 2022	March 2022
CanSpotASF 2nd Annual Report (2021/2022)	Jul 2022	n/a
Risk-based early detection at approved laboratories: Technical document	Jun 2020	March 2022
Risk-based early detection at approved laboratories: Information for veterinarians	Jun 2020	TBD
Risk-based early detection at approved laboratories: Information for producers	Jun 2020	TBD
CanSpotASF Surveillance of African Swine Fever in Canada: One page overview	Jun 2020	TBD

2022-2023 Communications activities	Provider	Dates
Quarterly surveillance updates (regional and national calls and reports)	CSHIN, CWSHIN, OAHN, RAIZO, Atlantic	Oct 2022, Jan 2023 Apr 2023
Update to the ASF EMB	TC	Jul 2022
Smallholder swine course for veterinarians – English version	CAHSS	Oct 2022
Smallholder swine course for veterinarians – French version	CAHSS	Dec 2022
CFIA staff training for abattoir surveillance	CFIA	March 2023

REPORTING

Quarterly surveillance reports were compiled by the regional swine networks (Atlantic, OAHN, RAIZO, CWSHIN) and the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network (CSHIN) (Figure 1). Approved Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (CAHSN) laboratories across Canada supplied ASF test data to the regional swine networks which compiled the results. CSHIN brought these results together and produced a single national quarterly report. This information was shared at quarterly regional network and scheduled CSHIN calls.

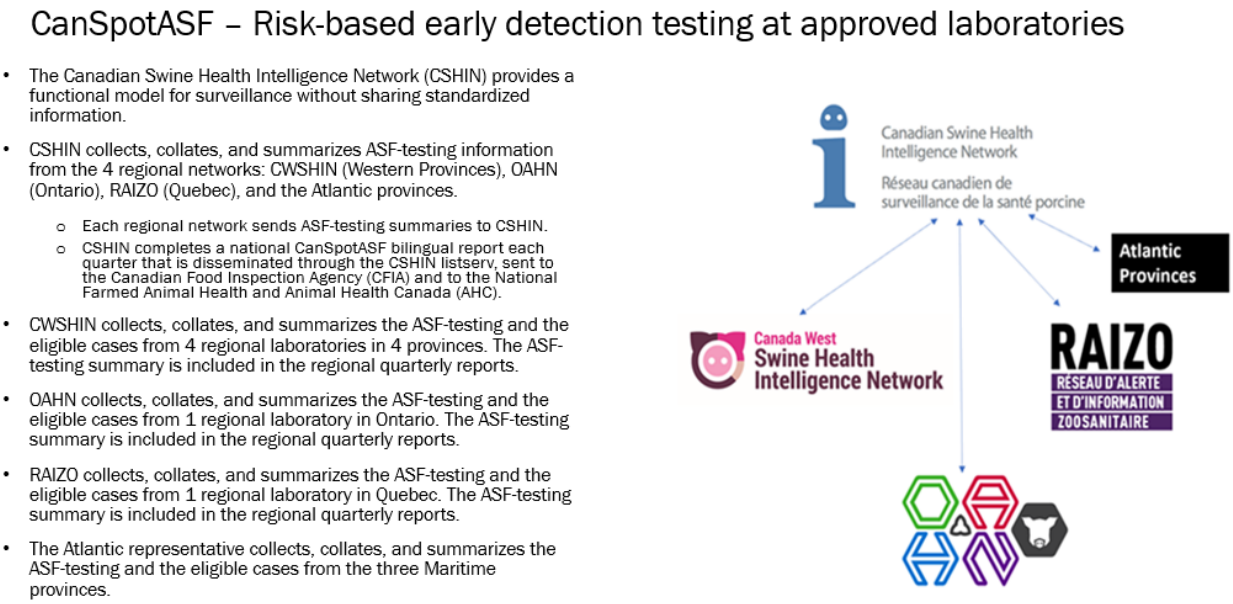


Figure 1. Surveillance results reporting structure for CanSpotASF Approved Laboratory Testing through CSHIN

This Annual Report was compiled by the TC and included separate sections focused on.

I. Management reporting including governance, planning, implementation, finances, and communications and;
II. Annual surveillance results reporting including regulatory passive surveillance, risk-based approved laboratory surveillance, and risk-based abattoir surveillance.

SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES

ONGOING SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES

CFIA INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT CASES

As part of Canada's passive regulatory surveillance program, any suspected cases of African swine fever (ASF) must be reported to the CFIA immediately for follow-up investigation.

In fiscal year 2022-2023, there were 4 situations involving follow-up as a result of an ASF suspicion, all in the province of Ontario. Triggers for investigation included: suspicion raised by CAHSN laboratories (n=1), and suspicion of ASF raised at time of slaughter (n=3). Samples were referred to National Center for Foreign Animal Disease (NCFAD) for testing (PCR with or without ELISA); a total of 16 animals were tested. **All tests yielded negative results.**

Table 2. CFIA passive regulatory surveillance investigations for 2022-23.

Month	Province	Trigger	History / Clinical presentation	Population	Samples tested	Number of Animals Tested	Tests
May 2022	ON	Suspicion raised at federal abattoir	Ante-mortem normal; Post-mortem showed splenomegaly, hemorrhagic gastrohepatic lymph node, renal infarct; another pig from same lot condemned for jaundice	Domestic-commercial	Fresh tissue	1	ASF-PCR
October 2022	ON	Suspicion raised at provincial abattoir	Possible signs consistent with ASF seen at slaughter but investigation on farm yielded no evidence of ASF risk	Domestic – commercial /BBQ pigs	0	0	N/A; no samples available from pigs sent to slaughter and negligible risk situation at farm of origin
December 2022	ON	Suspicion raised at provincial abattoir	Not specified	Domestic - unspecified	Serum, Fresh tissue	14	ASF-ELISA (only 9 tests) ASF-PCR
Jan 2023	ON	Referral from provincial laboratory	Low risk, pathologist wanted to rule out ASF	Domestic - commercial	Fresh tissue	1	ASF-PCR

RISK-BASED EARLY DETECTION AT APPROVED LABORATORIES

Testing of eligible cases at approved laboratories, which started in August 2020, continued throughout the 2022-2023 reporting period. As of March 31, 2023, 337 cases had been tested (Table 3). **All results were negative.**

In March 2021, the testing criteria changed to allow for the testing of any eligible case that included appropriate tissues to improve workflow at laboratories and help veterinarians request ASF testing on a higher proportion of eligible cases.

Table 3. Summary of risk-based approved laboratory testing for 2022-2023 (table provided by CSHIN)

Maritimes Period / Période	Number of negative cases / Nombre de cas négatifs		Number of positive cases / Nombre de cas positifs
2022-2023	6		0
RAIZO (Quebec) Period / Période	Number of negative cases / Nombre de cas négatifs		Number of positive cases / Nombre de cas positifs
2022-2023	96		0
OAHN (Ontario) Period / Période	Number of negative cases / Nombre de cas négatifs		Number of positive cases / Nombre de cas positifs
2022-2023	123		0
CWSHIN (Western Provinces) Period / Période	Number of negative cases / Nombre de cas négatifs		Number of positive cases / Nombre de cas positifs
2022-2023	112		0
All regions Period / Période	Number of negative cases / Nombre de cas négatifs		Number of positive cases / Nombre de cas positifs
2022-2023	**337**		**0**

Disclaimer for Table 3: CanSpotASF was a voluntary program. Note that for 2022/2023 reporting, there was a change in reporting as there was a removal of total number of eligible and tested cases, which were previously reported.

RISK-BASED EARLY DETECTION AT ABATTOIRS

The abattoir working group, formed in December 2020, continued to work throughout the period for early detection surveillance at abattoirs using risk-based testing of certain full carcass condemnations. Abattoir inspection staff have been engaged and trained to collect non-suspect swine samples for ASF rule-out testing on condemnations under specific condemnation codes. The working group developed a technical document that detailed which cases would be eligible for testing, and provided detailed description of sampling, testing and response procedures. The technical document was approved by the TC in February 2022 and posted on the Animal Health Canada website (Pillar 2 - Preparedness Planning - Animal Health Canada).

Over the course of 2022-2023, federal plants made the commitment to continue to participate in abattoir surveillance. Federal inspection staff continued to receive training on eligibility criteria (Table 4) and on how to collect and submit samples to approved laboratories for testing. As of March 31, 2023, 335 cases had been tested (Table 5). **All results were negative.**

All provinces completed significant work on outreach to plant managers regarding the surveillance at provincial abattoirs. Training of provincial inspection staff also occurred throughout 2022-2023. There were some delays on the test implementation across several provincial abattoirs due to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in poultry, that started in December 2021.

Table 4. Federal condemnation codes that are eligible for ASF testing

Code	Description
930c	Septicemia
435	Erysipelas
574, 575	Hemorrhage*
051	Bruising
571	Pericarditis
577	Pleuritis

As condemnation codes used at abattoirs vary across provincial jurisdictions, the federal codes listed in Table 4 were mapped to eligible provincial condemnation codes for each province in Appendix 1, Figure A2.

**(ecchymosis or petechial: condemnation codes: 574,575), where no underlying cause can be found (e.g. malfunctioning stunning device, this is common in poor electrical stunning)*

Table 5. Summary of risk-based abattoir testing for 2022-23 (table provided by CSHIN)

Province/ Region	Number tested in federal abattoirs	Number tested in provincial abattoirs	Number of negative cases	Number of positive cases
Maritimes	0	1	1	0
Quebec	57	15	72	0
Ontario	39	0	39	0
Western Provinces	239	35	274	0
All Provinces/Regions	335	51	386	0

RESULTS OF CFIA VSSIP PROJECT

In September 2022, shared outcomes from the CFIA Veterinary Summer Student Internship Program (VSSIP) were summarized and presented to the TC. The project objective was aimed at assessing stakeholder awareness and engagement of the surveillance tools of the CanSpotASF program, particularly risk-based testing at approved animal health laboratories. Results of the VSSIP project provided recommendations for future directions of the program for 2023-2024, and included the following:

(a) There was a need to raise awareness of the surveillance tools of the program, particularly among veterinarians to further promote engagement and use. Minor modifications may be needed to increase number of submissions and to ensure the program has continued success.
(b) Clarification may be needed for appropriate circumstances for requesting rule-out testing at approved laboratories.
(c) Clarification may be needed related to the roles of different program stakeholders.
(d) Pathologists identified a list of 9 clinicopathological presentations that could be refined.
(e) Future considerations should be given on how to improve outreach and engagement, particularly among smallholding operations.

PLANNING OF NEW SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES IN 2022-2023

Two activities were under development: exploring methods to strengthening engagement of smallholdings in ASF surveillance and developing a process for risk-based ASF testing of wild pig populations.

STRENGTHEN ENGAGEMENT OF SMALLHOLDINGS IN ASF PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

In 2020-2021, the smallholding working group identified eight priorities. The working group continued to meet through 2022-2023 to evaluate progress against priorities, share information about various initiatives in the sector and to collaborate on these initiatives wherever possible. Priorities and key initiatives from members of the working group are presented In Table 6.

Table 6. Priorities for the smallholder swine working group and related initiatives for 2022-23

Priority	Initiatives
Cataloguing and sharing information about surveillance and animal health and welfare initiatives targeted at smallholdings that are managed by various stakeholders across Canada.	Ongoing CAHSS smallholder working group meetings CAHSS resources library, Smallholder page, podcast page
Cataloguing available health management resources for smallholdings and supporting use of these.	CAHSS Smallholder page Prairie Swine Centre smallholder ASF website
Create and promote education on ASF for smallholders.	CFIA study and campaign
Support increased availability of veterinary services for smallholdings and increase smallholder swine training for practicing veterinarians.	CAHSS Course for veterinarians with continuing education credit (EN/FR)
Promote and support registration of smallholdings in provincial identification (PID) systems and nationally through PigTrace.	n/a

DEVELOP A PROCESS FOR RISK-BASED TESTING OF WILD PIG POPULATIONS

In November 2022, the TC provided an update to the EMB and presented a plan to develop a process for risk-based ASF testing of wild pig populations. Options discussed by the TC were to conduct risk-based surveillance for illness (i.e. found dead/sick), risk-based surveillance based on location (e.g. near commercial farms, near airports/ports, near areas with dense smallholdings, etc.). The TC discussed that further planning was needed. The next step was to have a wild pig surveillance working group in 2023-2024 for further discussion and to develop a risk-based testing plan.

COMBINED SURVEILLANCE RESULTS

CanSpotASF activities in 2022-23 resulted in testing of animals through passive regulatory surveillance (4 cases with a total of 16 animals tested), risk-based approved laboratory testing (337 cases), and risk-based abattoir testing (386 animals /cases). **All test results were negative.** These surveillance activities collectively served to enhance early detection if there were to be a disease incursion, while the negative results support Canada's continued claim that the swine sector remains free of ASF.

FINANCIAL UPDATE

Governance, management, reporting and activity planning for CanSpotASF were funded through in-kind contributions of federal and provincial governments, the swine sector, swine health intelligence networks, and Animal Health Canada. Federal and provincial governments provided in-kind contributions to train federal and provincial inspection staff for the abattoir pilot.

Provincial governments provided the funding for approved laboratory sample testing for the approved laboratory project.

FORWARD LOOKING 3-YEAR PLAN

Based on work completed by March 2023, the CanSpotASF TC developed a forward-looking 3-year plan (Figure 2).

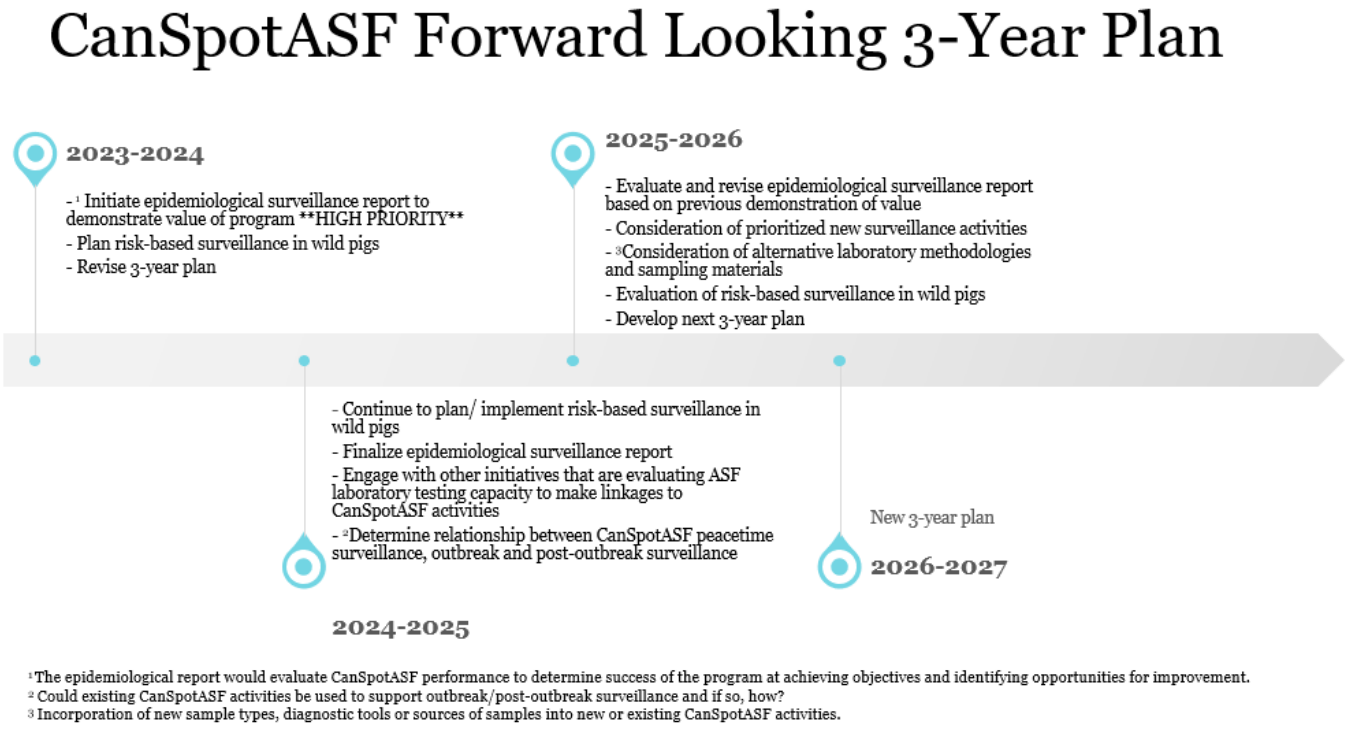


Figure 2. CanSpotASF forward looking 3-year plan

2023 – 2024 GOALS

Based on the CanSpotASF 3-year plan, the future deliverables for 2023-2024 are as follows:

1. Continue the passive regulatory surveillance.
2. Continue risk-based early detection testing at approved laboratories.
3. Continue the risk-based early detection testing at abattoirs.
4. Continue surveillance results reporting through CSHIN and the regional swine networks.
5. Continue the work of the smallholding working group and the efforts to address priorities.
6. Continue to increase awareness and outreach of program to veterinarians and other relevant stakeholders.
7. Update wording on testing eligibility criteria of risk-based surveillance at approved laboratories.
8. Plan and develop documentation regarding testing eligibility criteria for additional tool of risk-based surveillance in wild pigs.
9. Organize wild pig working group and provide updates to the TC and EMB as necessary.
10. Evaluate options for incorporating new sample types into existing activities.
11. Evaluate opportunities for and feasibility of potential expansion of program to include other pathogens.
12. Evaluate and revise 3-year plan where appropriate.

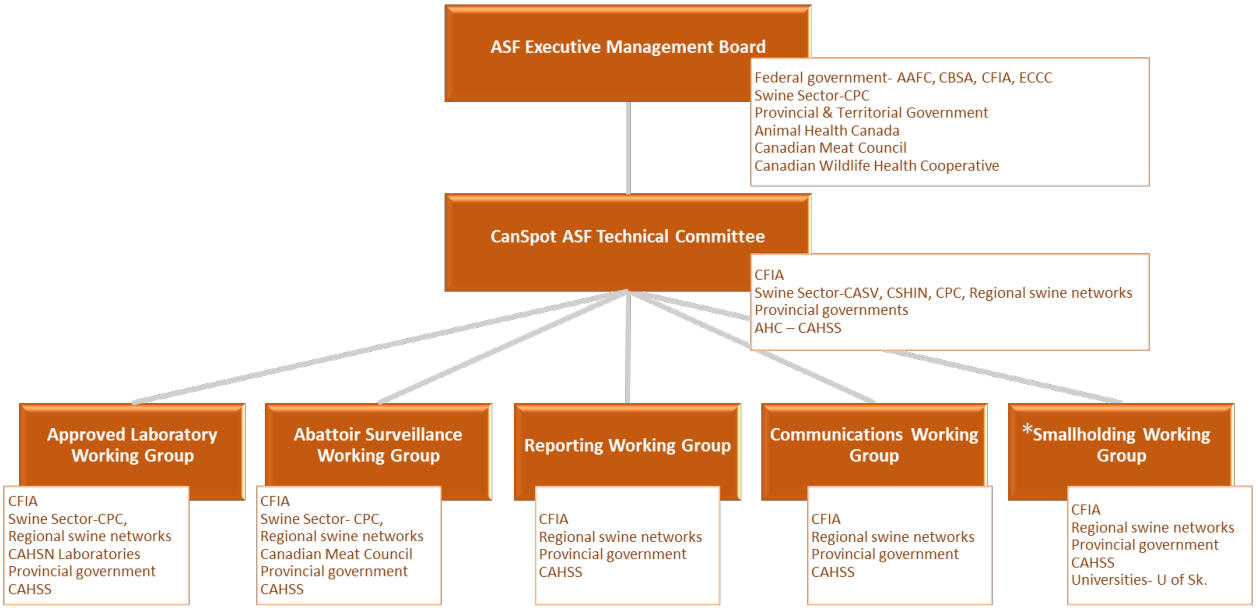
SUMMARY

CanSpotASF was the first Canadian initiative in the swine sector to use a collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach for governance, planning and implementation of enhanced surveillance for a foreign animal disease.

Achievements for the third year included continuation of the early detection testing at laboratories, implementation of the early detection testing at abattoirs, early discussions on the development of risk-based surveillance of wild pigs. In addition, the engagement provided to veterinarians of the smallholder swine course and recommendations from the CFIA VSSIP project were key outputs.

APPENDIX 1

Figure A1. Organizational structure of CanSpotASF under the ASF Executive Management Board



AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
AHC	Animal Health Canada
CAHSN	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network
CAHSS	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
CASV	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
CBSA	Canadian Border Services Agency
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CSHIN	Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network
CPC	Canadian Pork Council
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Regional swine networks	Atlantic network, Ontario Animal Health Network (OAHN), Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire (RAIZO), Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network (CWSHIN)

*Smallholding working group works on ASF specific and broader priorities and links to CanSpotASF TC on specific matters relevant to ASF surveillance planning.

Figure A2. Eligible condemnation codes for testing by Province

Eligible provincial condemnation code	Maps to eligible federal condemnation code
Alberta	
Bruising	Bruising
Congestion	Septicemia
Cyanosis	Septicemia
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Erythema	Septicemia
Hematoma	Bruising
Hemorrhage (Major)	Bruising
Hemorrhage (Petechial)	Septicemia
Hemorrhage / Splash (Ecchymotic)	Septicemia
Infarct	Septicemia
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia	Septicemia
Toxemia	Septicemia
British Columbia	
Bruising	Bruising
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia	Septicemia
Manitoba	
Bruising	Bruising
Erysipelas	Erysipelas
Pericarditis	Pericarditis
Pleuritis	Pleuritis
Septicemia/Toxemia/Congestion	Septicemia

CanSpotASF Technical Committee and Working Group members 2022-2023

CanSpotASF Technical Committee Membership

Amy Snow (co-chair)	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Doris Leung (co-chair)	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Christian Klopfenstein	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Quebec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Craig Price	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Gabriela Guigou	Canadian Pork Council
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Heather Arbuckle	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Jette Christensen	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network / Government of Saskatchewan
Kathleen Hooper-McGrevy	Canadian Food Inspection Agency

CanSpotASF Approved Laboratory Working Group Membership

Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Aruna Ambagala	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Julie-Helene Fairbrother	Government of Quebec / Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec Animal Health Laboratory
Karine Talbot	Hylife
Maria Spinato	Ontario Animal Health Laboratory
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/Animal Health Canada
Yanyun Huang	Prairie Diagnostic Services

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Chris Smith	Government of Saskatchewan
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Egan Brockhoff	Canadian Pork Council
Klaus Noegel	Government of British Columbia
Glen Duizer	Government of Manitoba
Jorge Correa	Canadian Meat Council
Magalie Chenard	Government of Quebec
Maggie Jordan	Government of Alberta
Nicola Jackson	Government of Ontario
Shawna Bast	Government of Alberta
Sonia Laurendeau	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Temidayo Adewole	Government of Nova Scotia
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada

CanSpotASF Communications Group

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Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/Animal Health Canada
Jette Christensen	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Gabriela Guigou	Canadian Pork Council
Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency

CanSpotASF Reporting Group

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Christian Klopfenstein	Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
Dan Hurnik	University of Prince Edward Island
Jette Christensen	Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network
Nicholas Bachand	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Noel Harrington	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Doris Leung	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System/ Animal Health Canada
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire

Smallholding Working Group

Amy Snow	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Andree Anne Girard	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Angela Rouillard	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Barbara Wilhelm	Western Canadian Animal Health Network
Christa Arsenault	Government of Ontario
Chunu Mainali	Government of Alberta
Claudia Gagné-Fortin	Government of Québec/ Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire
Doris Leung (chair)	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
Gabriela Guigou	Canadian Pork Council
Jim Fairles	Ontario Animal Health Laboratory
Murray Pettitt	Prairie Swine Centre
Nicole Wanamaker	Government of New Brunswick
Shawna Doyle	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Clayton Botkin	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Deanne Wilkinson	Manitoba Government
Gigi Lin	Canadian Poultry Consultants
Heather Van Esc	AB Ag and Irrigation
Judy Hodge	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
Lori Vickers	British Columbia Government
Mikki Shatosky	Animal Health Canada/Animal Health Emergency Management
Tanya Rossi	Government of Ontario
Theresa Burns	British Columbia Government
Tony Redford	British Columbia Government/Animal Health Canada
Victoria Bowes	British Columbia Government
Teryn Girard	Prairie Livestock Veterinarians
Hollyn Maloney	Prairie Swine Health Services
Rayna Gunvaldsen	Animal Health Canada