

Action Items

Conclusions and Directions

Potential Hazard Identification

- Develop a table for the hazard identification as a baseline for assessing population management priority and/or risk analysis process;
- The table should consider non-disease hazard items;
- Systematic review of the literature and available technical reports:
 - Aims –
 - role of free ranging swine populations in the spread and transmission of diseases
 - Address gaps in our knowledge about free-ranging swine population dynamics and disease ecology
 - Target specific high priority diseases;
- Meta-analysis to follow.

Priority of hazards

- Criteria should be developed based on the specific interests/needs of the region/country with the consideration of the global prospective;
- Adopt the existing priority criteria that were developed by France as starting points for building the specific, required criteria for a country.
- US scientists should consider the criteria in an exercise to produce the priority of the diseases.

Consequence Assessment - Tools

- Reliable population measures – Real data are needed;
- Sampling schemes for free ranging populations;
- Measuring the diseases – validation and reliability of the applied screening and diagnostic tests;
- Methods to collect biological samples;
- Economic indices for assessing consequences;
- Approaches to integrate surveillance data from domestic and wild life animal populations with their environment – Apply the “One Health Concept”

Mitigation Strategies – General Concept

- National strategies should attempt to reduce the burden of the free ranging swine population instead of eradication of the entire species;
- Eradication of the entire species will not be possible unless we consider the reduction of the population growth as the first step;
- The burden of these species should be specified;
- Disease management should consider the constraints due to growth and expansion of the host species.

Mitigation Strategies

- Propose innovative strategies --Think out of the box;
- Integrate population ecology with intervention strategy to reduce the population growth;
- Encourage research for exploring new options for mitigation strategies;

Modelling

- “The trouble with ~~weather~~ “**model**” forecasting is that it's right too often for us to ignore it and wrong too often for us to rely on it.” *Patrick Young;*
- Aims of modelling approach are to compare/contrast instead of forecasting;
- Models should derive on observations, experiments with real data;
- Assumptions and validation of the models should carefully considered prior to derive conclusions from the models’ outputs – multi-disciplinary team

Where do we go from here?

- A workshop report to be produced and shared with participants and their agencies;
- Pursue a volunteer team to work on the systematic review of the literature;
- A volunteer team to develop the hazards ID table;
- Pursue administrative and financial supports to develop consequence assessment for the global spread of free ranging swine as a threat to the environment, agriculture production, and public health – practicing One Health Concept.