

This report is a professional communication for swine producers and industry representatives, compiled by the OAHN Swine Network. It includes information obtained from the OAHN quarterly survey of clinical impressions provided by practicing veterinarians in Ontario, and laboratory data from the Animal Health Laboratory and Gallant Custom Laboratory.



## Ontario Animal Health Network (OAHN) Swine Producer & Industry Report

January-March 2016

Report #3

### Highlights

- **Senecavirus A (Seneca Valley Virus) What producers need to know...**
- **Premises Identification Numbers (PID's) and why they are important...**
- **OAHN Swine Network Project to investigate weaned pig morbidity and mortality rates, the major causes of morbidity and mortality, and to assess therapeutic interventions. Currently enrolling nurseries...**
- **Information on how you can stay up to date with OAHN...**

### Senecavirus A (Seneca Valley Virus)- What producers need to know...

Producers need to be aware that Senecavirus A (Seneca Valley Virus) was identified in Ontario in the Fall of 2015

If blister-like lesions (vesicular lesions) are seen on pigs, producers MUST notify CFIA/and or their veterinarian ASAP and they MUST NOT ship affected animals. Pigs identified with vesicular lesions at processing plants may lead to plant shutdown.

Producers need to stay vigilant with biosecurity

**Clinical Signs:** Blisters or ulcers of the snout, mouth, and/or just above the hoof. Can cause lameness, fevers, lethargy and anorexia in pigs of all ages. The lesions found are **\*\*Indistinguishable from vesicular foreign animal diseases e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease\*\***. Can also cause a 4-10 day increase in piglet mortality that may or may not have diarrhea associated with it.

**Virus Characteristics:** This virus is NOT a food safety issue, and is NOT transmitted from animals to people. We do not know how it is spread. Currently there are no effective vaccines, treatment or control strategies. Highest risk period is spring, summer and fall.

**North and South America Update:** The USA has experienced sporadic outbreaks in 9 states. In Brazil there are numerous, ongoing outbreaks. Clinical presentation of increased baby piglet mortality lasts 1-2 weeks.

**Swine Health Information Centre (SHIC) Update:** A detailed fact sheet on this virus has been posted at: [www.swinehealth.org](http://www.swinehealth.org). Also see the Top 25 Viral Pathogens that present a risk to the North American Swine Industry list posted to this website.

## Contact Us

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## Your OAHN Swine Network Team:

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## Premises Identification (PID) Numbers- Why they are Important...

Premises Identification (PID) numbers are important for the following reasons:

- 1) Help your veterinary clinic keep track of lab submissions from each geographic location especially if multiple barns are owned by the same owner.
- 2) They provide a source for common identification for producers linked to the information provided.
- 3) Link test results to a specific location for emergency response if required.
- 4) Aid with determining the "quality of data" for the purpose of analyzing data and compiling regional disease trends.
- 5) Provide knowledge on the number of positive cases vs. the number of positive tests.
- 6) Focus data from the perspective of disease surveillance through use of mapping tools e.g. OSHAB ARC&E Mapping Project.

**All producers that are registered with Ontario Pork have a PID number. Producers are encouraged to post their PID number somewhere visible in their barn to allow for easy reference when required. PID numbers are listed on the Canadian Quality Assurance (CQA) confirmation letters from Ontario Pork for reference. PID numbers are also required for Pig Trace reporting. If you don't know what your PID number is, ask your veterinarian.**

## OAHN Swine Network Project

As part of the OAHN efforts to monitor swine disease in Ontario, a project has been initiated to investigate weaned pig morbidity and mortality in Ontario swine nurseries. The study will identify and compare morbidity and mortality rates, the major causes of morbidity and mortality, and assess therapeutic interventions. Limited funds are available to offset some of the diagnostic costs associated with determining the etiologic agents involved in weaned pig diseases and deaths. Herd identification will be coded and confidentiality will be ensured. Producers and veterinarians will benefit from comparing the range of health and productivity within the study group. Swine producers interested in this study should contact Dr. Tim Blackwell (email: [tim.blackwell@ontario.ca](mailto:tim.blackwell@ontario.ca); phone: 519 846-3413) or Dr. Robert Friendship (email: [rfriends@uoguelph.ca](mailto:rfriends@uoguelph.ca); phone: 519 824-4120 ext. 54022).

## Get Involved!

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