

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

July-Sept 2016

Report #5

Highlights

- **Barn Fire Prevention: What producers need to know...**
- **Increase in parasitic (roundworm) pneumonia cases seen...**
- **No new PED cases in Q3**
- **Senecavirus A (Seneca Valley Virus) What producers need to know.... *NEW* information sheet released by the OAHN Swine Network and SHO**
- **Get Involved in OAHN by use of our social media tools:**



Barn Fire Prevention- What producers need to know and understand...



Figure 1: This large swine barn was completely destroyed by fire. (Photo credit: P. Stolk, Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan)

In Q3 Dr. Al Scorgie led an OAHN swine network discussion on barn fires. From this the network compiled a list for producers to help ensure that you are doing everything possible to prevent barn fires (Source: OMAFRA "Reducing the Risk of Fire on Your Farm" publication 837).

Preventive Measures that can be easily implemented on every farm include:

- Do not allow smoking in farm buildings
- When making repairs to equipment inside buildings using ignition source tools (welders, cutting torches or grinders), ensure that a fire extinguisher is present, all combustible materials are removed from the worksite and that good ventilation is present
- Eliminate clutter from inside and outside of buildings
- Be careful when pressure washing inside of buildings as this can damage equipment and water can penetrate into electrical panels and heater controls
- Feed preparation activities generate dust which can be explosive/a fire hazard. Ensure good ventilation in these areas
- Ensure all liquid fuel and propane storage areas are locked and kept a safe

Contact Us

Web:

www.oahn.ca

Email:

oahn@uoguelph.ca



Your OAHN Swine Network Team:

Practitioners

Dr. Mike DeGroot
(Network Co-Lead)
Dr. Allister Scorgie
Dr. Sue Burlatschenko

Animal Health Lab

Dr. Josepha DeLay
Dr. Jim Fairles

Ontario Vet College

Dr. Bob Friendship
Dr. Terri O'Sullivan
Dr. Zvonimir Poljak

OMAFRA

Dr. Christa Arsenault
(Network Co-Lead)
Dr. Tim Blackwell
Dr. Janet Alsop
Dr. Tim Pasma
Dr. Jaydee Smith

CSHIN Rep

Dr. George Charbonneau

Network coordinator

Dr. Melanie Barham

Gallant Custom Labs

Jackie Gallant

Swine Health Ontario

Lori Moser

OSHAB

Dr. Doug MacDougald
Dr. Martin Misener

distance away from ignition sources

- On a yearly basis have a licensed electrical contractor inspect all electrical equipment within your barn including barn fans, heaters and heat lamps
- On a yearly basis inspect all motor and mechanical equipment for evidence of wear and overheating. Repair and replace equipment as required
- Properly ventilate mechanical rooms to reduce the risks of overheating
- Inspect and clean fans regularly to prevent overheating
- Complete annual maintenance on all heating devices within the barn

It is also important to discuss possible euthanasia options with your veterinarian in planning for emergency events like barn fires. OMAFRA has put out some information and has a hotline. The Canadian Pork Excellence program requires having a plan for these types of emergencies. For reference materials please follow this link: <http://oahn.ca/resources/swine/barn-fire-prevention-and-preparedness-tips/>

Parasitic (roundworm) Pneumonia

Ontario swine practitioners noted increased cases of parasitic (roundworm) pneumonia. This correlates with an increase in diagnostic cases seen at laboratories in Q3. These cases usually involve previously non-exposed, gilts or feeder pigs that are being placed in pens that are loaded with roundworm eggs. Usually these are older facilities and barns (bank barns with or without straw bedding). Pneumonia results from parasitic migration throughout the body to the lungs. Pigs that are clinically affected usually will be placed into an environment and within 2 weeks of placement they will appear to be open mouth breathing and in respiratory distress. The disease can be prevented by implementing deworming protocols. Consult your herd veterinarian for more information.

PED Update

No new PED cases were detected in Q3 on farm or from the loading dock sampling conducted by Ontario Pork. In Ontario, we have the smallest prevalence of PED currently since the initial diagnosis was made. Elimination is possible with producer buy-in and support!

NEW Senecavirus A: Producer Fact Sheet

Senecavirus A has not been detected in Ontario farms to date. It has however been detected at assembly sites within the province. **It is important that Ontario swine producers stay vigilant with biosecurity to keep this virus out of farms!** The OAHN swine network in collaboration with Swine Health Ontario (SHO) has published a *NEW* fact sheet for producers on Senecavirus A: <http://oahn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Final-SV-screen-doc-producers.pdf>

