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OAHN Practitioner Tips- Keeping PED and Other Pathogens OUT of your Farm

Things Producers Can Do



Figure 1:
Demonstrating a
biosecurity
breach.

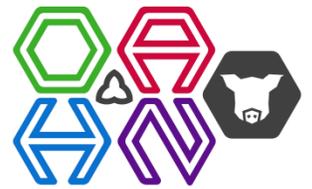


Figure 2:
A separate
entranceway for
truck drivers
making
biosecurity
easier.

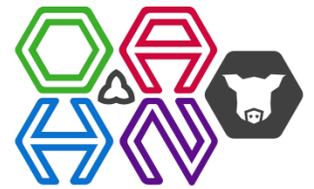


Pictures Provided by Dr. Doug MacDougald South West Ontario Veterinary Services

Here are some handy tips for producers highlighting a few biosecurity items that should be considered on every farm to help keep pathogens such as Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV), Senecavirus A (SVA) and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) out. Please note that some of the tips included in this article have not been scientifically proven.



- 1) **Routinely Evaluate Biosecurity Protocols With Farm Staff and Visitors:** Figure 1 clearly demonstrates a breach in biosecurity. Lime was laid on the one side of this entrance (the side of the wall where the person is not standing) and you can clearly see the outlines of a boot mark in lime on the top of this Danish entry biosecurity line (the wall) and lime on the other side (where the person is standing). Ensure that visitors understand how to correctly use a Danish Entry system if you have one set up in your barn. To be used correctly a person should remove all outerwear (coats, coveralls and footwear) on the entrance side and then enter to the other side by swinging their feet over the wall and changing to designated clean footwear and barn clothes on the other side. Hands should also be cleaned on the entrance side by using hand sanitizer or by washing with soap and water.
- 2) **Cleaning and Disinfection Protocols:** It is recommended that each farm have cleaning and disinfecting protocols in place for all trucks that back up to the barn. Your herd veterinarian can assist you with developing a protocol that works for your farm. Once complete share and discuss these protocols with your staff, your trucking company and your feed delivery company. Any truck that backs up to your barn that has not been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected is an easy transport vector for viruses that can infect your farm.
- 3) **Protect Your Investment:** Protect your investment, your pigs. Don't be afraid to ask to inspect livestock trucks that arrive on your premises for cleanliness before you begin to load animals. If any manure is seen within the truck it is not considered clean. Remember to use appropriate biosecurity measures and at minimum change into clean footwear and coveralls before re-entering your barn.
- 4) **Make Biosecurity Easy:** Viruses such as PEDV SVA and PRRSV can live on vehicle floor mats and on outdoor footwear. This is the reason why producers must be cautious of how people enter their barns. The same rules that apply to visitors and your staff also apply to truck drivers backing up to your loading dock. More and more barns are installing a separate entrance that provides truck drivers with the space and controlled climate to be able to follow biosecurity measures such as changing into clean boots and coveralls demonstrated in Figure 2. Truck drivers can then proceed out the side entrance door that connects directly with the trailer's side door entrance to begin loading or unloading pigs. Providing this separate entrance for truck drivers assists them in being able to correctly follow biosecurity measures and could prevent cross contaminating PEDV positive truck cabs with the interior of the livestock trailer. Truck drivers are constantly challenged with both direct and indirect contact with viruses that are present at assembly yards, other swine farms and on packer docks. **Help them by making their job easier!** Separate entranceways such as this are classified as an eligible expense if producers wish to apply and are successful for cost-share funding through the Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP)
<https://ontarioprogramguides.net/ahim-pd-a-defining-zones-and-controlled-access-points/>
- 5) **Confirm the Health Status of Incoming Pigs :** Confirm the health status of all pigs moved onto your farm. The only way health status can be confirmed is through laboratory testing. Producers can work with their veterinarians to determine what laboratory tests should be run and on how many animals.



Ontario PED Virus Update

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) & Porcine Deltacoronavirus (PDCoV)

There were two new cases with PEDV and one new case of PDCoV in Q1 2018.

- January 02, 2018 Farrow to feeder pig site in Oxford County was confirmed PEDV positive
- January 18, 2018 Grow finish operation in Oxford County was confirmed to be PEDV positive
- January 18, 2018 Finisher operation in Lambton County was reported to be PDCoV positive

There have been a number of additional sites already confirmed positive in April and May 2018. These sites will increase the levels of viral challenge in general and within the pig transportation system in specific.

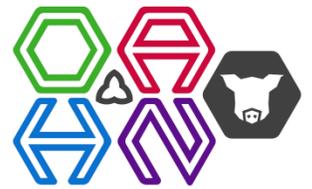
Dr. Mike DeGroot reported that the loading dock surveillance program for Q1 2018 is detecting increased dock positives compared to summer time. **Take home message is that PEDV / PDCoV continues to be a significant biosecurity risk. Producers must remain vigilant with biosecurity!**

SADS-CoV- A New Swine Virus- Similar to PEDV

Swine Acute Diarrhea Syndrome Coronavirus (SADSCoV)- A New Coronavirus That Presents Similarly To PED

There is a new swine coronavirus that has been detected known as Swine Acute Diarrhea Syndrome - Coronavirus (SADS-CoV). There was an outbreak in China from Oct 2016 to May 2017 in Guangdong Province with 4 pig farms with acute diarrhea and vomiting including 90% mortality in young piglets. A total of 24,693 mortalities occurred on the 4 affected farms. Genetic comparison showed 96 to 98% similar to bat strain coronavirus from the Guangdong region. **The virus has only been reported in China to date.** It is most closely related to a similar coronavirus found in bats. It is also related to human coronavirus that causes the common cold and to PED. This raises a concern with respect to transmission of the virus. SADS-CoV appears to be able to transmit well from pig to pig. In this study there was no evidence of human infection with none of the 35 close contact workers showing evidence of seroconversion. The CFIA Winnipeg Lab is developing a PCR test for this virus.





How can producers engage in OAHN?

Read our quarterly producer reports and let us know what you think!

Discuss the material included in these reports with you herd veterinarian and other swine producers. Help us spread the word!

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