

# Sow Site Incidence Report

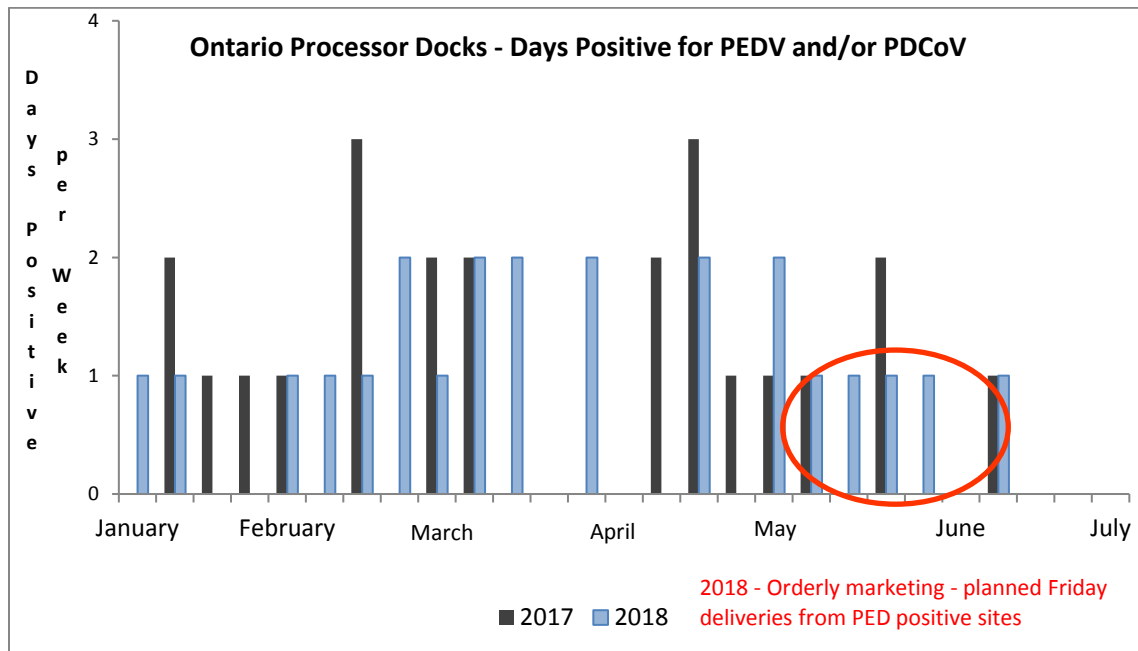
April - June 2018

Issue Number 4

## PED and PDCoV Update

There have been no new Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) or Porcine Deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) cases in Ontario since May 19<sup>th</sup>. In addition, 95% of the PED positive cases recorded in Ontario have now met the criteria to be declared presumed PED negative with some more cases pending.

There has also been a significant reduction in PED/ PDCoV positive dock samples at the federally licensed processor who is participating in surveillance efforts. These findings can be associated with the reduced pressure from positive sites and the hot summer weather. Positive dock samples through May and June have coincided with orderly marketing planned for end of week for known positive sites.

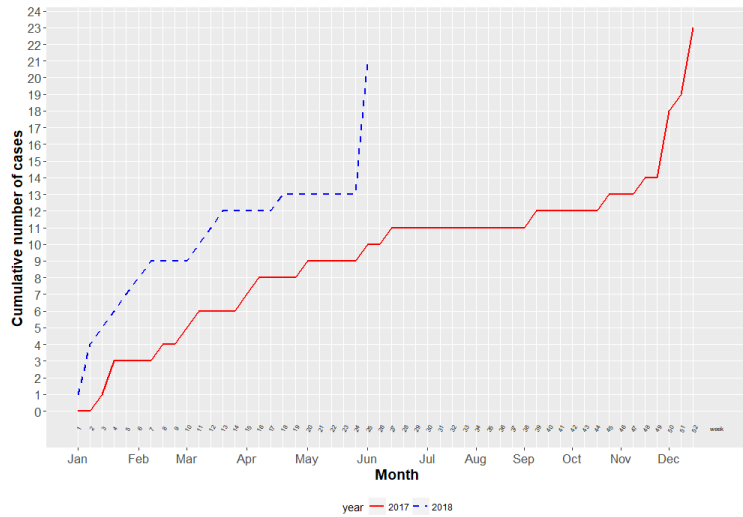


## Sow Site PRRS Incidence

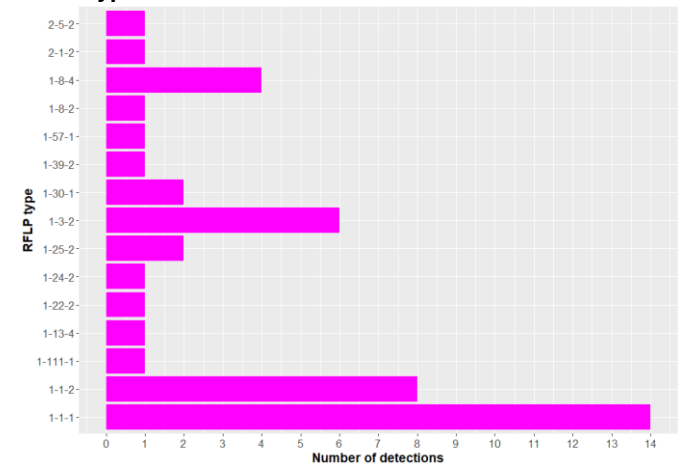
As highlighted below, we have seen an unexpected spike in summer PRRS breaks in sow sites. This unusual pattern can be, at least in part, attributed to virus transmission to a number of sow sites due to positive gilt movement.

RFLP types identified throughout 2017 and 2018 can be seen below; with RFLP type 1-1-1 remaining the most commonly identified strain. Generally, this strain has been found to have mild clinical impacts with increased pre-weaning mortality being the most affected production parameter. RFLP type 1-8-4 has shown severe impact on abortions and pre-weaning mortality in the herds that have reported clinical impacts. Preliminary observations from herds infected with RFLP 1-1-2 indicate that this strain is having mild clinical impacts.

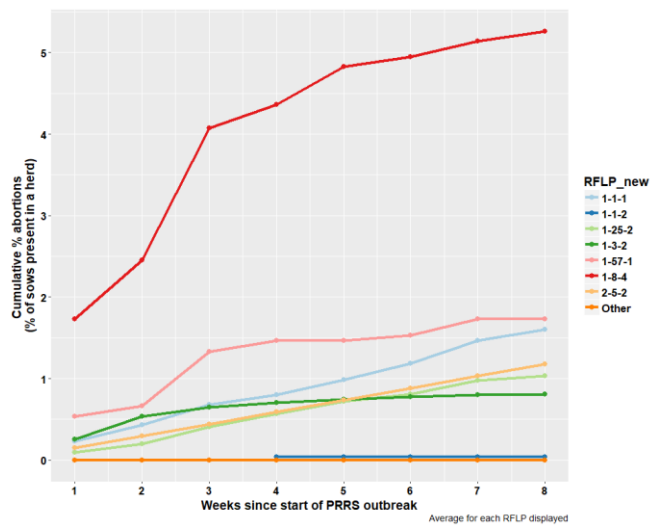
### Cumulative Number of PRRS Cases in Sow Sites



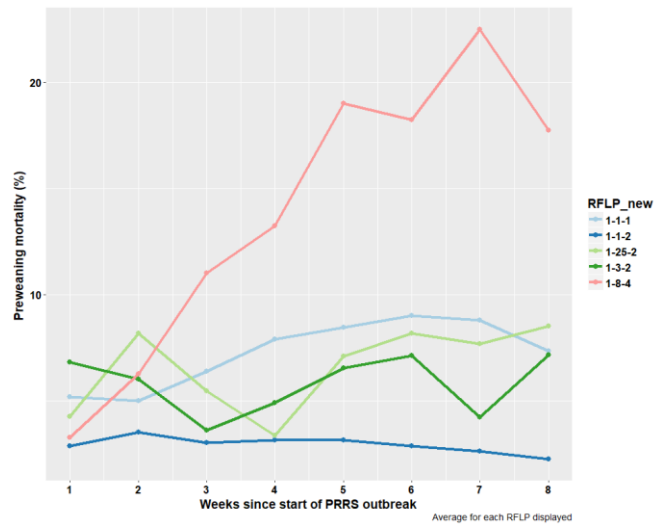
### RFLP Types Identified 2017/2018 to Date



### Clinical Impact on Abortions by RFLP Type



### Clinical Impact on Pre-Weaning Mortality by RFLP Type



### Key Messages for Producers

- There have been 21 new sow site PRRS breaks in the first two quarters of 2018.
- Producers can reduce their risks of PRRS transmission by:
  - Having a safe and secure gilt quarantine.
  - Working with your transporter to develop a good, safe transport plan for any livestock transport vehicles that come into contact with the sow barn.
  - Following general biosecurity including biosecurity at barn entrances, as well as protocols for deadstock pick-up, and material and service providers.