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African Swine Fever (ASF) in China and Europe What producers need to know...

China confirmed its first case of ASF on Aug 3, 2018 on a small farm (case 1). This producer reported that he purchased piglets from another farm (source) on March 24, 2018. In April some of the pigs on the source farm became sick and further died. The producer did not report these health concerns at this time, rather sold the remaining live pigs. Trace backs have been conducted and all of the pigs from this farm have been located and culled.

China confirmed its second case of ASF on Aug 16, 2018 at a processing plant (case 2). The source of these pigs was 500 miles from the location of the first reported case.

China confirmed its third case of ASF on Aug 20, 2018 on a farm. This farm is approximately 350 miles from the second reported case. The producer reported that these pigs started to show signs of illness and an increase in mortality on Aug 15, 2018.

There has now been 3 cases of ASF reported in 3 provinces in China. “These reported incidents have occurred over a large swath of China, containing tens of millions of pigs”.

Source: Swine Health Information Center: Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report, 2018-08-16, 2018-08-20

Outbreaks of ASF continue in Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Czech Republic etc. There are now over 500 cases in wild boar in 2018. Dr. DeGroot highlighted the recent studies by Dr. Scott Dee that concluded that ASF was among the list of several swine viruses that was able to survive long distance shipping in common swine feed ingredients. It is important to note that these studies were based in a laboratory and set up to simulate cross Atlantic shipments. Feed ingredients such as soya meal, lysine, Vitamin D and pork sausage casing were able to sustain these viruses. Other possible routes of virus transmission include people and animals that travel to countries where ASF has been detected that have contact with swine and through illegally bringing meat products into Canada.

Clinical signs include fever, loss of appetite, skin hemorrhages, high mortality usually within 10 days of seeing clinical signs. ASF can easily be mistaken for other diseases including Erysipelas, Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS) and Porcine Circovirus type 2 infections (PDNS type lesions). High mortality is seen with ASF infection usually within 10 days of the presentation of clinical signs.



The following is a link to a YouTube video that demonstrates how ASF spreads and the clinical signs commonly seen with ASF infections:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eyQ4t1wHl2M&feature=youtu.be>

Source: *European Food Safety Authority*

What can you do to prevent ASF from entering into Canada and actions to take if you suspect your animals are sick...

- 1) **When visiting other countries known to be infected with ASF:** **DO NOT** bring back any meat products into Canada (this is illegal). Also it is important to avoid feeding swine human food waste. Wash all clothing and footwear upon return.
- 2) **Routinely evaluate biosecurity protocols with farm staff and visitors:** Ensure that any farm staff and visitors have not been in contact with other swine in countries that have detected ASF infections **BEFORE** you allow them entry into your herd. Ensure that all visitors understand how to correctly abide by on-farm biosecurity e.g. how to correctly use a Danish Entry system if you have one set up in your barn.
- 3) **Contact your herd veterinarian immediately:** If you see clinical signs in pigs on your farm that could be associated with ASF infection.
- 4) **Stop all pig movements:** Never move, sell or send to livestock auctions/yards sick or compromised pigs from your farm. This will prevent further spread of infection.

PEDV Canadian Surveillance Update

What producers need to know...

Dr. Mike DeGroot reported on Canadian surveillance of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV). Most notable was the increase in cases of PEDV in Manitoba. There are 12 premises confirmed positive this year since May 2018. Dr. DeGroot noted that the increase in cases coincided with a similar increase at approximately the same time in 2017. Transport contamination is accepted as a source of infection. The experience with PEDV in Manitoba suggests aerosol spread is possible. In contrast, most Ontario swine practitioners would consider that aerosol spread would be a rare event. This belief is based on the success of internal biosecurity during PEDV elimination projects. Manure spreading in the spring is another risk factor that is suspected.

Although Quebec does not have any PEDV positive farm sites, they do continue to see sporadic positive tests on loading docks. There were three days that were positive for PEDV dock tests in Q2 based on very robust testing with 999 samples. There were three positive trailer tests with over 3000 trailer tests performed.



Ontario PEDV and PDCoV Surveillance Update

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) & Porcine Delta corona Virus (PDCoV)

Dr. Arsenault reported that there were six new cases of PEDV and one new case of PDCoV in Q2 2018.

- April 05, 2018 Sow herd in Perth County was confirmed PEDV positive
- April 09, 2018 Finisher operation in Perth County was confirmed to be PEDV positive
- April 09, 2018 Finisher operation in Perth County was reported to be PEDV positive
- April 19, 2018 Finisher operation in Huron County was reported to be PEDV positive
- May 02, 2018 Finisher operation in Lambton County was reported to be PEDV positive
- May 15, 2018 Wean to finish operation in Middlesex County was reported to be PEDV positive
- May 19, 2018 Farrow to wean operation in Elgin County was reported to be PDCoV positive

There have been no further on-farm cases of either PEDV or PDCoV in Ontario since May 19, 2018.

Lori Moser reported that three of these positive PEDV sites have already met the criteria for PEDV negative status.

PEDV and PDCoV loading dock surveillance program for Q2 2018 is ongoing. There were a few more positives in late winter and early spring and this increase coincided with the recent farm site outbreaks. Dock positives can occur on the days with dedicated shipping from positive barns but they also occur on days where no pigs are being shipped from positive sites.

Take home message is that PEDV/ PDCoV continues to be a significant threat to Ontario swine farms. Producers need to remain vigilant with biosecurity!

Senecavirus A (SVA) On-Farm Surveillance Project Update

The results of this project...

The OMAFRA funded SVA on-farm surveillance project **has found no evidence of SVA infection on Ontario farms. There have been no SVA positive results at loading docks for over a year since the SVA monitoring program began.** Consequently, the routine loading dock environmental monitoring program has been discontinued as of June 2018. It is important to note, however, that SVA can still be detected in Ontario assembly sites and therefore **producers do need to maintain vigilance for clinical signs of SVA on farms. Attention to detail on biosecurity procedures continues to be very important as SVA is still a threat.**



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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