

## Swine Health Producer Guide



# Positive Diagnosis of PEDV in Nursery, Finisher or Wean-to-Finish Sites: What Next?

**Infection with porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) can create tremendous financial losses to pork producer.** PEDV transfers via feces and survives in manure for extended periods of time. Anything that is contaminated with pig manure can be a source of infection for pigs, including feed. **There are a number of important actions to take once the diagnosis of PEDV has been confirmed at your site.**

## Good-neighbor policy, **COMMUNICATE**

### Production system

- If in a production system, notify the main office so that biosecurity protocols are adjusted.
- Make sure all supervisors are notified immediately.

### Neighbors

- Contact your neighbors who have pigs in your area and let them know that there has been a positive diagnosis and that you are working to control the infection on your site.
  - » As a general rule, notify farms located within one to two miles.

### Feedmill

- Contact the feedmill if you are purchasing feed.
  - » Let them know your herd is positive so that they can adjust their delivery schedules and trucks to your site.
  - » Continue to communicate with them about the status of the break as it progresses.
  - » Do not transfer feed from a PEDV-positive site to a negative site.

### Transporters

- Communication is important. It is especially important if marketing pigs at the time of the diagnosis or if weaned pigs or feeders were just delivered.
  - » This allows them to make sure their equipment is properly cleaned and to adjust the order of transport of the rest of your pigs.

### Mortality pickup

- If using a commercial mortality pickup, let them know your farm's PEDV status. Rendering trucks can often make adjustments to routes.

### Vendors, part-time workers, contractors, vaccination crews, electricians, maintenance staff

- Notify anyone that has helped with load-out, chores or repairs and general maintenance so they can take precautionary measures and prevent spread to their own or someone else's pigs.

## Contain the virus to your sites and avoid further spread of the virus

- Establish and respect the Line of Separation which marks the separation from outside the facility to the inside area of people and pigs.
- Set up a bench-entry system or establish a clear Line of Separation to the site to avoid carrying material out of the barn.
  - » Create a clean crossing of the Line of Separation (bench or entryway) by using separate coveralls and boots for the site. Cover up with gloves and make sure to properly dispose gloves or clean your hands as you leave the site.
  - » Leave all materials in the barn except laundry, if a service is used.

- Make sure not to share any equipment with other sites.
- Make sure to change clothes and shoes and shower before leaving a positive production facility. A clean crossing should prevent you from spreading the disease.

### **Site stabilization**

- Infection tends to move rapidly through the group/site. The sooner the infection goes through the group, the sooner the pigs will reach the point when virus shedding is limited and there is uniform exposure of the herd. Clinical signs should decrease at this point. Consult your veterinarian.

### **Clean up**

- Once there are no more clinical signs, wash down and disinfect alleys, load-outs, etc., to help to reduce the viral load in the environment. Barn lime can be applied to floors and chutes help dry these areas.
- Pressure wash and disinfect once the site can be emptied.

### **Mortalities**

- Make sure to properly and quickly dispose of mortalities.
- Once clinical signs have subsided clean the area where dead pigs are removed if at all possible.
- If gravel and weather permits use a drag around the facilities perimeter to make sure that all material gets to the surface and are exposed to sunlight.

**For additional biosecurity guidelines, go to [www.pork.org/PEDV](http://www.pork.org/PEDV)**