

Testing of Replacement Breeding Animals for PEDV Status

Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) is a highly contagious enteric pathogen of swine associated with severe diarrhea and piglet mortality if introduced into a sow farm. The intent of this guidance is to outline appropriate PEDV testing for replacement animals. This process is complicated by variations in PEDV virulence and other pathogenic enteric virus such as porcine deltacoronavirus (PDCoV).

Are these replacement animals negative (or naive) to PEDV?

- Work with your veterinarian and the breeding stock supplier to establish the health status of the supplier herd.
- Upon gilts arriving into isolation/gilt developer unit:
 - » Always pursue clinical signs and collect any abnormal feces for PCR testing. Ensure that samples are collected from multiple pens.
 - » Collect samples within one week after delivery and again close to movement to sow farm (e.g. one week prior to movement).
 - ✓ Collect oral fluids for PCR testing from a minimum of four pens.
 - ✓ Alternatively, collect feces from 20 animals and pool in groups of five for PCR testing.
 - » Collect serum for antibody detection from 30 gilts when placed in isolation or developer unit and again one week prior to shipment to the sow farm.
- Interpretation:
 - » All testing results should be negative.
 - » Always work with the diagnostic laboratory for a complete interpretation of all testing results.

Have these replacement animals been exposed to PEDV, but now are no longer shedding PEDV?

- Always pursue clinical signs and collect any abnormal feces for PCR testing. Ensure that samples are collected from multiple pens.
 - » Collect samples within one week after delivery and again as close to movement to sow farm (e.g. one week prior to movement).

- ✓ Collect oral fluids for PCR testing from a minimum of four pens.
- ✓ Alternatively, collect feces from 20 animals and pool in groups of five for PCR.
 - » Collect serum for antibody detection from 30 gilts prior to shipment to the sow farm.
- Interpretation:
 - » Serum testing results to confirm exposure are expected to be positive (antibody is present due to known previous exposure).
 - » PCR testing results should be negative.
 - » Always work with the diagnostic laboratory for a complete interpretation of all testing results.

Diseases like to “Hitch a Ride,” so separate yourself from cross contamination. Control the accidental spread of disease!

The organisms that cause disease in pigs (bacteria, viruses and parasites) can survive in different types of materials. Organic matter (shavings, manure), feed, water, mud and snow can all carry diseases. Contaminated boots, clothing, tires, undercarriages, trailers, shovels, winter panels, sorting panels and people’s clothes can infect healthy pigs. Other activities, such as walking into a contaminated barn or packing plant, can increase risk for disease spread because boots and trailers can become contaminated with diseases the farms you serve are trying to keep out. Assume every site you touch is a risk. Do not be responsible for transferring this disease.