



Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED)

This is a new disease for North America, seen for the first time in May 2013. The Canadian swine herd is very susceptible to PED as it has no immunity against this virus.

PED causes widespread diarrhea with up to 100% mortality in nursing pigs.

Producers are encouraged to be vigilant on biosecurity to help prevent the introduction of this disease.

SWINE HEALTH AWARENESS BULLETIN

Issue 5 July 2013
swinehealth.ca



Canadian Swine
Health Board
Conseil canadien
de la santé porcine

Epidemiology

This virus has been widespread in Europe and Asia, and active in China since 2010.

Recently, cases have suddenly appeared on multiple unrelated farms in the US Midwest for the first time.

Given the widespread trade of pigs and movement of vehicles, all producers in North America should increase their biosecurity efforts.

Like the TGE virus, the PED virus survives well in cold weather. As well, it can be spread through infected pigs, manure contaminated trucks and equipment, and mechanical transmission by birds or wildlife. Particular care should be given to cleaning and disinfecting vehicles returning from affected areas.

Surveillance

In Canada, CSHB implemented the Canadian Swine Health Information Network (CSHIN). The network canvasses veterinarians across Canada about the prevalence of new diseases.

Producers can participate in CSHIN by encouraging their veterinarian to participate and by reporting any unusual signs of disease to their veterinarian.

Prevention

The number one priority is to keep PED and other diseases from entering Canada.

Ensuring that incoming trucks and equipment are free of contamination and knowing the quality and source of all incoming feed ingredients is essential.

PED only infects pigs. There are no other known hosts for this virus and it poses no food safety or public health risks.

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED)

Background

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea is caused by a coronavirus similar to, but distinct from, Transmissible Gastroenteritis virus (TGE). This disease must be differentiated from TGE diagnostically.

After introduction of the virus into a naïve sow herd, acute outbreaks of watery diarrhea will be seen.

In nursing piglets the disease can be severe with mortalities reported up to 100%.

In growing pigs, there is widespread diarrhea with low mortality.

Diagnostic tests designed to detect TGE will not detect PED, or vice versa.

Attenuated live vaccines have been developed and utilized with mixed results in Asia. TGE vaccines are not effective against PED.