



Canadian Swine Health
Intelligence Network

Réseau canadien de
surveillance de la santé porcine

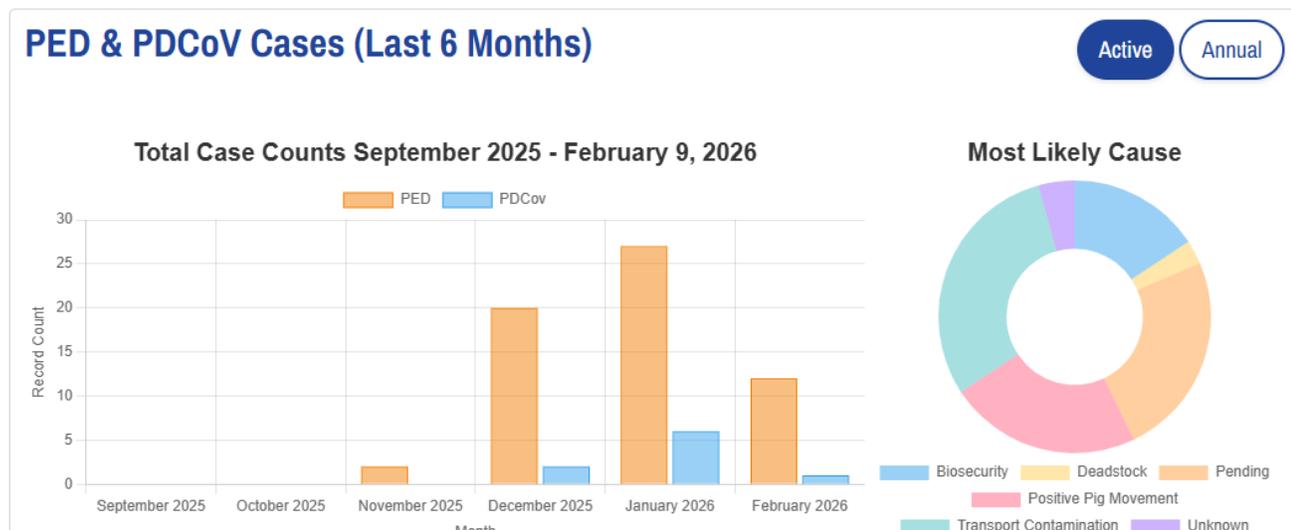
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) and Porcine Deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) Update

OAHN (Ontario)

Dr. Jordan Buchan provided the update that Q4 of 2025 and Q1 of 2026 so far have been extremely challenging for porcine coronaviruses in Ontario. Jessica Fox the manager from Swine Health Ontario (SHO) updated the OAHN swine network during their quarterly meeting that **in Q4 of 2025, there were a total of 22 new PED cases and 2 new PDCoV cases in the province.** This contrasts dramatically with Q4 of 2024, where there were 2 new PED and 2 new PDCoV cases. Many of the cases reported were suspected to be a result of transport contamination, followed by flow-related movements of positive pigs (see SHO graph below generated on Feb 10, 2026). It is speculated that the cases started to climb in Q4 this season (compared to Q1 last season) due to the earlier influx of large snow volumes and cold temperatures. These harsh winter conditions have allowed for better preservation and movement of the virus, which is compounded with weather-related difficulties surrounding proper cleaning and biosecurity protocols. SHO continues to remind all members of the industry that it is essential to stay diligent when it comes to biosecurity measures to prevent PED and PDCoV. It takes a conscious industry-wide effort to reduce positive cases, and SHO continues to encourage all stakeholders to continue to be conscientious in the face of these challenges!

During the last week of November, SHO ran a PED and PDCoV Awareness Week, where they provided important resources and reminders to the Ontario swine industry. These resources are available on [SHO's website](#) along with the PED and PDCoV tracking map that shows current and annual cases by county. <http://www.swinehealthontario.ca/Disease-Information/PED-PDCoV-Tracking-Map>

Ontario continues to support virus elimination as the best strategy for disease control. Practitioners in Ontario are encouraged to continue to be diligent in testing for coronaviruses in all gastrointestinal cases, as PDCoV can present with minimal clinical signs. Timely diagnosis of these cases can help limit widespread contamination and potential spread to other sites.



PED and PDCoV Update Continued...

CWSHIN (Western Provinces)

Dr. Jette Christensen reported that Manitoba reported 2 cases of PED and 1 case of PDCoV in Q4 2025. The first PED case has proceeded through virus elimination steps and is now in the process of restocking. The last PED case is following the PED elimination plan. The PDCoV case had a more challenging virus elimination. The latest PED case was located outside of the high-risk area in Manitoba.

RAIZO (Quebec)

Dr. Géraldine Gouin reported that Quebec has detected 2 new cases of PDCoV in Q1 2026. These cases were first detected at a processing facility on test positive for both PED and PDCoV environmental samples taken at a processing dock. Tracebacks revealed 4 farms had shipped pigs to the processor on this truck and 2/4 of these farms tested to be positive for PDCoV. All traceback farms tested negative to PED virus. Dr. Christine Pelland from the OAHN swine network mentioned that in her experience when environmental testing comes back positive for both coronaviruses these cases are usually traced back to finishing barns that have had transport contact with a processor of a cull sow assembly site.

Case investigation information also provided information that this truck went to Ontario to unload pigs and after had a thorough cleaning and disinfection completed but did not allow the downtime for this truck to dry thoroughly before this truck came back to Quebec. Dr. Gouin pointed out that there may be more cases that arise in Quebec as the virus incubation period had not passed at the time of this update.

Take Home Messages

- **Ontario saw a drastic increase in PED and PDCoV detections in Q4 compared to the previous two quarters. Swine Health Ontario continues to message the importance that all swine industry members to work together to prevent further disease spread during this critical time with very high viral loads.**
- **Manitoba reported 2 new cases of PED and 1 new case of PDCoV in Q4.**
- **In Q1 Quebec reported 2 new cases of PDCoV in February 2026.**

Challenges with PED and PDCoV continue to be high especially due to the high snow volumes and colder winter that was seen across Canada. Enhanced biosecurity measures need to be taken when visiting high-risk sites like assembly yards, animal resting locations and processing docks. All high-risk sites should be assumed to be positive for various infectious agents such as PED/PDCoV, PRRS, Influenza etc. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of livestock trailers, footwear and clothing when visiting these high-risk sites. It is essential for producers and livestock transporters to ensure that all transport vehicles are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and allowed the time to dry thoroughly before the next pigs are loaded.

Senecavirus A (SVA) Update- Livestock Assembly Sites

OAHN (Ontario)

Dr. Jordan Buchan from the OAHN swine network, provided the Ontario SVA update. Cases of SVA at Ontario cull sow assembly sites have settled back down, and all assembly sites have returned to full function with normal export status. A provincial working group has been created in Ontario to look at next steps. Swine Health Ontario (SHO) and OAHN continue to encourage practitioners and producers to monitor herds for clinical signs, as these clinical signs can be extremely subtle in clinical presentation. Older pigs tend to present with vesicular lesions on the snout and/or coronary band(s). **In a farrowing barn and/or nursery barn, an early sign of SVA infections can present as a very subtle scour.** Producers and veterinarians that have any suspicion that there may be SVA in a herd, or when vesicular lesions are seen at an assembly site, need to contact the CFIA for follow-up steps and diagnostics to rule out other serious foreign animal diseases.

Starting in 2015, Senecavirus A (SVA) caused intermittent complications with respect to the export of Canadian cull animals to the United States. This disease resembles reportable swine vesicular diseases. This is a national issue and starting in June 2025, greatly impacted Ontario cull sow movements.

In July 2025, the APHIS and the USDA removed the export eligibility status for a cull sow assembly in Ontario due to SVA lesions being seen in cull sows sent to a USDA processing facility. These lesions initiated foreign animal disease investigations at this US processing plant. The suspect animal(s) were initially quarantined for individual inspection and further testing. Other Ontario cull sow assembly sites also had their export eligibility status revoked for similar reasons. The affected assembly sites accept cull sows from Quebec, the Maritimes and Ontario. Each affected assembly site in Ontario has now actioned the USDA requirements including removing all animals from each site to thoroughly clean and disinfected. **All Ontario cull sow assembly sites have re-gained their export status to the U.S.A.** Export restrictions on these assembly sites caused disruption and had significant effects on the eastern Canadian cull sow system.

Producers and veterinarians in all provinces need to understand that lesions can be mild and hard to notice in some animals. Diligence is required to check all animals for SVA type lesions including blisters, ulcers on the snout, ears, face, on the coronary band or between the claws on the feet before shipping them for slaughter, cull markets and or directly for export to the USA. (Source Poster below: [Swine Health Ontario](#))



Photo source: Swine Health Ontario

CWSHIN (Western Provinces)

Dr. Brad Lage from CWSHIN provided the SVA assembly yard update for the western provinces. Dr. Lage worked with Manitoba swine assembly yards from October of 2025 to January 2026. These assembly sites had two trailers, for two consecutive days, turned around by the USDA at the border. On the first trailer the Border Vet observed a legitimate fluid filled vesicle on the snout of a cull sow. On the 2nd day there was some question about the nature of the lesion observed. Dr. Lage mentioned that it can be difficult at times to confirm whether lesions are indeed vesicular type lesions that have ruptured or if they are traumatic lesions sustained due to sow fighting at the yard or in the trailer. Regardless, the current USDA policy is that if 2 cases of animals with blisters are reported by USDA from the same assembly site within a 14 day window, then that assembly site is put under a 60-day inspection period where each trailer load of animals being exported from that assembly site into the U.S.A requires veterinary inspection, a health certificate and the trailer must be sealed once loaded.

Dr. Lage highlighted that SVA cannot be eliminated from most assembly sites easily. When animals are held more than a few days there often will be a low percentage of sows that develop blisters. This is due to the continuous flow of these assembly sites. This creates the continuous need for the assembly yard staff to pre-screen sows for vesicular type lesions which requires extra time and training resources that the assembly yard might not always have available. Dr. Lage also mentioned that a lack of inspection consistency with regards to different USDA border veterinarians is also an issue. It simply doesn't make sense that lesions are typically only being observed at the border with lesions rarely being seen at the U.S. destination processing plants that receive sows from these same assembly site locations many times per week. Since SVA is widespread in the U.S.A, it is also critically important to assume all livestock trucks returning into Canada are infected with virus and therefore must be

thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and allowed appropriate downtime to dry. This is and continues to be a North American disease risk that requires inter-provincial/state industry collaboration.

Senecavirus A (SVA) Update- On-Farm Cases Update

Ontario On-Farm SVA Case

Dr. Jordan Buchan provided a summary of the case update that Dr. Conor Voth provided to the OAHN swine network. There remains one on-farm case of SVA in Ontario. This farm sent cull sows to an Ontario cull sow assembly site, and lesions were noted at the cull sow assembly site on one animal. This prompted notification to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) who then sampled 8 sows at the assembly site that originated from the same farm and 7/8 were positive for SVA on both PCR and ELISA tests. The CFIA also conducted an on-farm investigation at the herd of origin with the herd veterinarian present. There were no pigs with snout lesions seen at the time of this investigation and only potentially two animals that were seen with blisters near the bulbs of the heel. Diagnostic samples taken (9 sows total) by the CFIA from this farm yielded 8/9 tests positive for SVA on ELISA. The week after the CFIA conducted this on-farm inspection, the herd vet did follow-up testing and SVA was found in the breeding, farrowing and youngest pigs in the nursery, but was not found in the older groups in the nursery or the Gilt Developer Unit. The veterinarian involved reported that **clinical signs of SVA were extremely mild on this farm and could easily be missed by veterinarians and producers.** Loose sow housing also complicated being able to find only a few animals with clinical lesions. **The initial clinical sign that presented in this herd was a scour in only a few pens of nursery pigs for 1 week in duration.** Initial SVA testing was negative, and the scour was concluded to be caused by *E. coli* K88. All affected pigs were normal within 3-5 weeks. There was no scour in nursing piglets and no increased mortality. Some sows did go off feed for 3-4 days. The source of infection is unknown. This herd is currently working with their veterinarian on eliminating the virus.

Swine Health Ontario (SHO) has taken the lead providing SVA updates and critical messaging to Ontario swine producers and industry members. Several updates have been sent out by SHO to date and additional resources can be found on their [webpage here](#). SVA is an immediately notifiable disease to the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agribusiness.

Manitoba On-Farm SVA Case

Dr. Tony Nikkel provided an update that there remains one on-farm case of SVA in a farrow to finish flow in Manitoba. Dr. Nikkel suspects virus entry into the herd to be sometime in October with clinical signs first presenting in November. This case presented with a scour seen in nursing piglets (1-7 days of age) and an increased mortality in piglets. For example, in a farrowing room approximately 30% of litters were affected by the scour while other litters appeared normal. Within an affected litter not all piglets were affected. On piglet post-mortem, gross lesions looked similar to an *E. coli* toxemia. Samples were submitted to a diagnostic laboratory for normal causative viral agents for piglet diarrhea and all tests came back negative. The same samples were then tested for SVA and came back positive on PCR test. Five days after the piglet scour was investigated and 3 days after back feeding, 3 sows in farrowing showed blisters. When blisters were seen, these were immediately reported to the CFIA. The CFIA came and took samples from animals on the farm and placed this farm under quarantine. Since this was an iso-wean site, the CFIA understood that this farm wasn't able to hold animals more than a few days longer than usual, so they worked quickly. The CFIA in this case did a fantastic job at collaborating with the producer and herd veterinarian. All foreign animal disease testing came back negative, SVA testing was positive. At this time the quarantine order was lifted by the CFIA.

After 2 weeks there were no symptoms on this farm, and all animals appeared to be clinically normal. Some lameness was noted by the producer, but no lesions were ever noticed on the coronary band or feet. This herd is currently in the final stages of eliminating this virus and is working with their veterinarian. Naïve animals currently in quarantine are scheduled to be tested the last week of February 2026. This herd has been clinically normal now for 8 weeks. Dr. Nikkel has not been able to find any virus since week 6 post infection and has been taking a large number of environmental samples (Swiffer) in the sow barn and through shoe slips in the nursery and feeder barns from walking thoroughly each pen to collect manure samples for diagnostic sampling. This virus is proving to be **VERY difficult to find environmentally from these samples.** This fact is unsettling as the literature reports this virus to be very resistant and difficult to kill. This fact doesn't seem to be translating

into the virus eradication for this herd. The literature also mentions there are 7 strains of this virus known internationally. Dr. Nikkel recommended that all virus strains found should be sequenced to be able to ensure that you are dealing with one of these 7 strains and not a new strain of this virus. In this herd Dr. Nikkel mentioned that he had no nursery SVA tests positives at the exit to the nursery, so he is expecting all of the downstream finishers to also test negative for SVA.

Key SVA Take Home Messages:

- **Clinical signs of SVA can be extremely mild and very hard to find in on-farm cases.**
- **Piglet diarrhea (scours) in both on-farm cases has been an early clinical sign seen in these herds. SVA should be considered as a rule-out when sending in diagnostic samples for diarrhea cases with sudden deaths. The CSHIN team discussed that potential inclusion of SVA into piglet diarrhea panels would be a good idea when possible.**
- **The virus is only detectable for a very short time period in the 2 on-farm cases detected. This makes diagnostic testing important in the early stages of disease. Positive samples should be fully sequenced for knowledge of what strain of SVA you are dealing with.**
- **Very easy to miss! Extra time and care need to be put into evaluating animals for lesions especially before shipping to slaughter and animals (including cull sows) to assembly sites for export to the U.S.A.**

CanSpotASF Surveillance Q4 Update

Below is the quarterly report on the CanSpotASF surveillance project with the main objectives to enhance early detection and therefore limit its spread if ASF is ever detected in Canada. CanSpotASF surveillance has also been helpful in proving freedom from ASF in international trade negotiations with other countries.

CanSpotASF 2025 Quarter 4 Report (Oct 1 to Dec 31)

Surveillance component (Tool)	Definition of a case	Region	Cases tested for ASF Quarterly (2025 Q4)
Passive surveillance (Reported twice per year)	CFIA Led Case Investigations	Maritimes	1
		Quebec	0
		Ontario	0
		Western Provinces*	0
Rule-out testing: herds, laboratories	Case ID assigned by laboratory based on date of submission and premises	Maritimes	2
		Quebec	27
		Ontario	16
		Western Provinces*	13
Rule-out testing: Invasive wild pigs	Carcass	Maritimes	0
		Quebec	0
		Ontario	0
		Western Provinces*	43
Rule-out testing: federal abattoirs	Carcass	Maritimes (no federal abattoirs for swine)	
		Quebec	110
		Ontario	58
		Western Provinces*	97
Rule-out testing: provincial abattoirs	Carcass	Maritimes	0
		Quebec	1

		Ontario	8
		Western Provinces*	5

*Western Provinces: Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia

Disclaimers: The methodology used to calculate these numbers may differ amongst the reporting networks. CanSpotASF is a voluntary program. CanSpotASF testing is not indicative of invasive wild pig numbers in regions/provinces where this data was captured. It is important to note that all testing conducted to date has yielded negative ASF results.

Outbreak Support Network Update

CWSHIN (Western Provinces)

Dr. Jette Christensen provided an update that the Outbreak Support Network for supporting practitioners and producers dealing with vesicular and blister case work-ups that are reportable to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has info now available on the CWSHIN website [link here](#).

New PRRS Strain in Ohio, U.S.A

- SHIC reports highest case positivity in wean to market pigs of <48% in December.
- Highest level since 2018.
- L1C lineage dominant and is described as a more virulent strain of PRRS.
- Identified as PRRS 1-10-4 L1C.5.35 ([PRRSV variant monitoring/ Morrison Swine Health Monitoring Program](#))

New CSHIN Website

We are proud to announce the launch of the new CSHIN website that can be accessed via this [link](#). All CSHIN reports will be posted here as well as CanSpotASF quarterly reporting information. The website can be viewed in both English and French. CSHIN would like to thank Animal Health Canada- CAHSS division for their gracious financial and resource support to make this website a reality!

This information is a professional communication for swine producers. This information is not validated and may not reflect the entire clinical situation. Your judgment is required in the interpretation and use of it. It is the intent of CSHIN to improve the health of the national swine herd. CSHIN is funded by the Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians (CASV), The Canadian Pork Council (CPC) and The Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS).

MEET YOUR CSHIN Q4 NETWORK TEAM

CSHIN Manager

Dr. Christa Arsenault
Christa.arsenault@outlook.com

Quebec RAIZO Representation

Dr. Géraldine Gouin
Dr. Isabelle St-Pierre

Western Provinces CWSHIN Representation

Dr. Jette Christensen
Dr. Tony Nikkel
Dr. Brad Lage

Ontario OAHN Representation

Dr. Jordan Buchan
Dr. Rebecca Egan
Dr. Tim Pasma
Dr. Christine Pelland

Maritimes Representation

Dr. Dan Hurnik

Canadian Pork Council (CPC)

Dr. Egan Brockhoff
Ravneet Kaur
Chloe Belchamber

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Dr. Andrea Osborn
Dr. Nicholas Bachand
Dr. Amy Snow

Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS)

Dr. Murray Gillies
Dr. Marianne Parent
Dr. Emma Gardner
Talia Strang