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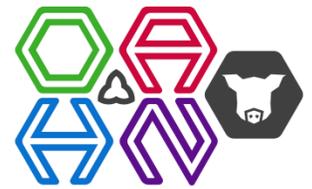
Senecavirus A (SVA) detection on-farm. What swine producers need to look for...

Dr. Ryan Tenbergen updated the OAHN Swine Network on the clinical signs seen following the detection of SVA in two sow herds in Ontario:

- Two sow herds in Ontario were confirmed positive for SVA in late July 2019.
- There is a connection between the two sow herds with some shared trucking and feed.
- The initial clinical signs in both herds were sows off feed and piglet scours.
 - Early on there were approximately 30 to 40 percent of piglets scouring with up to 70 % mortality in affected litters. This lasted for 3 weeks
 - Sow mortality rose from a normal 6 to 8% to a level of 12 to 15 % for a short 3 to 4 weeks. It appeared that sows that were already compromised were the sows that they tended to lose to mortality
 - There were no reports of lameness, but sows were housed in stalls
 - There were no clinical signs in positive nurseries. Subsequently, personnel at the farm forwarded photos of blisters seen on a few sows to their veterinarian. Prevalence was very low with less than 10% of sows showing lesions. CFIA was then contacted by the herd veterinarian and visited both farms to conduct a disease investigation. Confirmation was provided 3 days later that there was no foreign animal diseases detected, but both farms were SVA positive on PCR tests

Take home message: It is important for producers and industry members to understand that the associated clinical signs were very subtle in both of these cases and could have been easily missed or overlooked by both the barn managers and the responding veterinarian. Producers and veterinarians need to be aware of this and ensure that follow-ups with on-farm veterinary visits and diagnostic testing occurs if scours and sow sudden deaths are reported.

- Subsequently all nurseries and finishing barns are being tested for SVA. Since August, approximately 8 weeks after the suspected outbreak occurred, pigs from one herd after one week in the nursery are testing negative. Pigs are also being tested at the end of the nursery and entry to the finishing.



African Swine Fever (ASF)

Global Disease Surveillance Update

- The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) reported on June 28, 2019, that 14 countries and territories are currently experiencing new or ongoing outbreaks of ASF: Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, mainland China, Hong Kong, North Korea, Vietnam, South Africa, and Laos.
 - On July 22, 2019, Bulgaria reported its first outbreak on a commercial farm and 5 more outbreaks on commercial farms were reported over the following 2 weeks
 - On July 25, 2019, Slovakia reported its first case of ASF close to the Hungarian border and a second confirmed case on July 30, 2019
- ASF continues to spread through Asia with outbreaks reported for the first time in Laos, and in the Vietnamese southern provinces. Also in June, the Chinese provinces of Qinghai and Guizhou have reported new outbreaks.
- Laos has a population of 3.87 million pigs, where the majority of pigs are reared by producers with very small systems (>80%) with most of the households having less than 10 pigs, which challenges the implementation of any control strategy.
- Vietnam has the seventh largest number of pigs in the world, 30 million, and is the sixth largest pork producer.
- **Non-affected countries face an increased challenge to prevent the disease entering their borders as the region is characterized by porous borders that exponentially increase the risk of the disease entering neighboring countries.** Laos reported its first case which was 67 km away from the Thai border and Thailand has triggered the implementation of stricter protocols at border checkpoints. At airports and borders, authorities have confiscated 550 products since last August, detecting the virus 46 times, according to the Livestock Department.
- South Korea has introduced new control measures to prevent the incursion of the disease from North Korea. Authorities have set up quarantine facilities in the border area and farms south of the Demilitarized Zone were disinfected last week.
- ASF was confirmed at two more farms in Poland in mid-June according to the OIE. Dr. Al Scorgie from OAHN reported that the infection has taken some significant geographical jumps.
- ASF outbreaks in wild boars have been reported to the OIE by the veterinary authorities of five European countries over a one week span. The highest number of animals affected was reported in Poland (total of 58). Hungary reported 31 new cases in the north and northeast of the country, including one cluster of 24 cases in late May. There have been 25 more ASF cases among wild boar in the south, southeast, and northwest of Romania, and two in Latvia. In the recent weeks, another six cases of ASF in wild boar population in the southern province of Luxembourg were reported by Belgium, according to the official OIE report
- USDA is offering \$75 million in funding for the eradication and control of feral swine through the Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program (FSCP). While eradication in several US states and some western Canadian provinces may prove difficult due to already established feral pig populations, the province of Ontario may be in a better position given the current population appears to be low.

Source: *Global Surveillance Reports, June 3-July 1, 2019, July 1-Aug 5, 2019.*



African Swine Fever (ASF)

Provincial Planning Update: What to do if you see feral pigs in Ontario...

- In Ontario, ASF planning continues at the federal, provincial and industry level with partial activation of incident command structures. Swine Health Ontario and OMAFRA are working closely to minimize duplication and increase efficiencies. OMAFRA is working with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to put together a wild pig strategy for Ontario. A web page for reporting wild pig sightings in Ontario has been created at <https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/ontario-wild-pig-reporting>.
- The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters has also been reporting on sightings for about 18 months but they have not been coordinating with the MNRF. Most wild pig sightings are 1 or 2 pigs and sometimes photos look suspiciously similar to Pot Belly Pigs. There are however reports of a larger group of wild pigs in the Port Perry and Magnetawan area. MNR requires photos or trail cam image to be eligible for reporting.
- Pig Trace reporting has identified over 2000 small scale pig producers in Ontario with less than 50 pigs per site. More small producers/ hobby farms will likely be identified. Communication to this group is difficult.

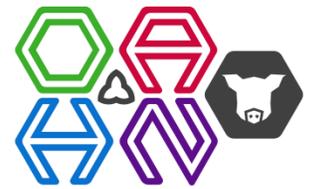
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) & Porcine Deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) Update

No new PED sites in Ontario in Q2, however the 2019 PED outbreak in Manitoba stresses the importance of remaining vigilant with biosecurity measures...

Dr. Tim Pasma reported that there were no new PED sites in Q2, but two new sites confirmed PDCoV in Ontario:

- April 2019: PDCoV, farrow to wean, Middlesex County
- June 2019: PDCoV, finisher, Huron County
- **Dr. Al Scorgie reported that as of July 30, 2019, Manitoba has 48 PED positive premises with 46 of these occurring since May 1, 2019.** There are 18 finisher sites, 19 sow sites as well as some farrow to finish sites. By comparison, there were 80 premises infected in 2017 which has been the worst year to date. The exact reasons for the increased number of cases is not clear. May and June appear to be the start of the PED season in Manitoba. Transport does not appear to be a problem with many trailers being “baked”. Trailers are cleaned washed and disinfected after dropping off pigs at the processor and do not return unwashed to the farm.

PED is still a pathogen of concern for Ontario. This summary greatly supports the need for enhanced biosecurity practices being followed. Biosecurity involves both on farm and beyond the farm aspects.



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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