Contain, control and eliminate

Step 1: Contain the virus

Agency

Temporarily stop all animal movements on and off farm	Until the infection has been brought under control	Should include other species they may spread infection indirectly by carrying contaminated pig faeces	as
Stop all visitors to the pig farm	Including deliveries, non-essential maintenance, rodent contractor, etc.	Includes family, friends, neighbours, etc.	If visit is essential, refer to SOP 4: Farmgate Biosecurity – People
Make site as secure as possible to prevent unauthorised access	Lock gates	Especiallyoutdoorunits (although can be very difficult)	Ensure disinfection facilities are available at entrance
Adopt the 'Line of Separation'	Enforce an imaginary (or actual) line around the unit which must not be crossed without due consideration	See SOP6 : Farmgate Biosecurity– Separation	
Set up a Bench/ Danish entry for all staff and essential visitors	See SOP 4: Farmgate Biosecurity – People	This is only effective if everyone entering the farm uses it	No clothing or boots to be removedfrom the farm
Stop all unnecessary feed deliveries	Consider bagged deliveries offsite, if essential	If feed vehicle must en- ter the farm, ensure it follows SOP 5: Farmgate Biosecurity	It is essential they do not carry away any infected pigfaeces and risk spreading disease to other sites
Consider handling	Ideally use on-site	If collection is required, agree arrangements in advance with contractor. See SOP 13: Fallen Stock	
Do not allow any manure or slurry to leave the farm	See SOP 12: Manure Management		
Assume everything on farm is likely to be infected	Don't move anything from the farm without thoroughlycleaningand disinfecting it	This includes trac- tors, trailers, farm kit, etc.	
AHDB Animal Plant He Agency	ealth For Environment	ipa 😥	Version 1: 2018

PVS

SOP 8

Step 2: Control the infection

1. Early weaning

- During an acute outbreak, the youngest pigs will be dying in high numbers (expect 100%)
- •Wean piglets early (down to 10-14 days) for better survival, unless otherwise advised by your vet
- Consider additional temporary weaner accommodation
- Do not move pigs off site, unless agreed with farm vet, as this risks spreading PEDv beyond the farm
- Piglets will require supportive care warmth, electrolytes and fluids
- Euthanase any piglets which are unlikely to recover
- Must have provision for storing deadstock sealed leak-proof containers. On-site incineration is the best option but, if not
 possible, refer to SOP 13 for further details.

2. Herd exposure

- The herd must be exposed as soon as possible after the break is confirmed
- The aim is to infect and recover all sows, gilts and boars in a short time period to produce a uniform herd immunity and stop the virus shedding
- Suckling piglets in the early stages of infection are the best source of virus ideally within 18 hours of developing diarrhoea
- Controlled exposure should only be carried out under the strict supervision of the farm vet. The vet should refer to the PVS Guidelines on Controlled Exposure, available on the PVS website.

3. Farrowing room management

- •The goal is to reduce infection pressure
- Set up room-specific boots and overalls, disinfectant foot dips and handwashing facilities outside every farrowing room
- If possible, allocate staff to different production areas and do not allow crossover. Use colour coding to demarcate which areas staff can and cannot enter.







Use colour coding to demarcate which areas staff can and cannot enter and assign room-specific boots, overalls and equipment.

- Farrowing rooms must be managed as 'all-in, all-out'
- Keep age groups within rooms as close as possible and do not move between rooms
- Try to ensure all piglets receive colostrum
- Stop all cross-fostering, leave all piglets with their mother or euthanase if not healthy
- By 24 hours after farrowing, euthanase weak or small piglets which are unlikely to survive, or are suspected to have had low colostrum intake

SOP 8

- Stop all processing of piglets (eg teeth clipping, tail docking, iron injections) until piglets are surviving to 7+ days of age
- Processing rules:
 - Handle piglets individually, do not use barrows
 - Clean needle for every litter
 - Cleangloves for every litter
 - Use two sets of teething, tailing and tattooing equipment and rotate between litters, disinfecting when not in use
- Do not step into farrowing crates (except when absolutely required at weaning)
- Record and remove all dead pigs as soon as possible to sealed, leak-proof containers
- Sows that have lost their entire litters should be left in the farrowing room until weaning. On veterinary advice, consider synchronising oestrus in these animals
- When weaning, try to move pigs individually rather than in a barrow
- Do not hold any piglets back at weaning, euthanase if not healthy
- Once farrowing room is empty, it must be **meticulously and completely** washed with a detergent, disinfected and allowed to dry (see **SOP 11**). This must include **all** equipment, room-specific boots, etc. and the hallways
- Actively heating farrowing rooms once cleaned and disinfected is also of benefit.

4. Farrowing paddock management in outdoor systems

- As above (farrowing room management)
- Additional considerations for weaning outdoors:
 - Temporary accommodation required (must not move pigs off site unless agreed with farm vet)
 - Farrowing beds must be removed from paddock (this material may be used to expose pregnant animals to the virus but only under strict veterinary advice)
 - Huts should be tipped, washed and disinfected (see SOP 11) and then relocated in the paddock
 - Drinkers, troughs and feeders should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected (old food removed)
- Stock trailers must be cleaned and disinfected after weaning.

5. General considerations

- Maintain good record-keeping, especially monitoring symptoms in sows to track spread of the virus and development of immunity. Mortality records are also important.
- Increase rodent baiting, inside and outside, to reduce the likelihood of virus being moved around by wildlife vectors. This includes bird scaring on outdoor units.
- Support teams and additional labour may be required to assist with the extra management activities on the farm.

While the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board seeks to ensure that the information contained within this document is accurate at the time of printing, no warranty is given in respect thereof and, to the maximum extent permitted by law, the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board accepts no liability for loss, damage or injury howsoever caused (including that caused by negligence) or suffered directly or indirectly in relation to information and opinions contained in or omitted from this document. ©Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board 2018. All rights reserved.