

# Introduction to PED for hauliers

PED 1b

## PEDv background

- Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea virus (PEDv) causes acute and severe outbreaks of diarrhoea that rapidly transmits among all ages of pigs
- The disease is most serious in newborn suckling piglets where mortality can reach 100%
- Infection with PEDv can cause significant financial losses to a pig producer
- PEDv does not infect people or other farm animals, and it is not a food safety risk.

## How is PEDv spread?

The main source of PEDv is infected faeces, which can be spread by:

- Pigs, people, vehicles, other animal vectors (including rodents, birds, foxes, flies, pets and other farm livestock), equipment and via contaminated bedding, feed and water
- PEDv can also be spread through the air, via semen and porcine blood plasma.

**Anything that is contaminated with even a tiny amount of infected pig faeces can be a source of infection for other pigs.**

PEDv is a significant threat to the UK pig industry and the general biosecurity principles below should be followed to minimise disease risk.

Drivers of vehicles which enter farms are responsible for preventing:

- Contamination of the farm by the vehicle
- Contamination of the vehicle by the farm.

**Work with your customers to establish robust biosecurity protocols which are practical and can be followed now to protect their pigs against new and established disease threats.**

Refer to the following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for further information:

SOP 3	Biosecurity principles
SOP 4	Farmgate biosecurity– People
SOP 5	Farmgate biosecurity– Vehicles
SOP 6	Line of separation and loading pigs
SOP 7	Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles
SOP 10	Controlled movements of infected Pigs

For further information and up-to-date details please refer to:

AHDB Pork: <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk>

NPA: <http://www.npa-uk.org.uk>

BPA: <http://www.britishpigs.org.uk>

APHA: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency>