

Introduction to PED for producers

PED 1a

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 pig producers
- 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.

Segregation	Use barriers to limit disease spread: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Entry Signs• Fences and Gates• Danish entry system (see SOP4)• Lines of separation– Real or imaginary (see SOP6).
Sanitation	Employ thorough C&D to inactivate and destroy pathogens from any potentially contaminated surfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove organic matter with detergent• Wash thoroughly• Use effective disinfectants at correct concentration• Give surfaces time to dry
Flow management	Organise the movement of people, pig, vehicles and equipment around the farm to prevent cross-contamination and to ensure that disease is confined to one area. Work from least to most infected areas.
Record-Keeping	Keep a record of visitors, vehicles and incoming pigs so that in an outbreak situation sources of

If you don't have PEDv → focus on keeping it OUT

- Be clear about what you expect from visiting vehicles and people
- Do not cross the line of separation when loading pigs
- Source incoming pigs and supplies carefully
- Manage wildlife access.

If you are diagnosed as PEDv positive → focus on keeping it IN

- Stop all movements to and from the farm
- Forbid any non-essential visits to the farm
- Scrupulously clean and disinfect everything.

Work with your vet to establish robust biosecurity protocols which work for you and plan how to protect your business from 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 8	Containment, control and elimination of infection
SOP 9	Considerations for fallen stock disposal
SOP 10	Controlled movements of infected pigs
SOP 11	Intensive cleansing and disinfection of units following PEDv breakdown
SOP 12	Manure management and PEDv

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

AHDB Pork: <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/health-welfare/health/emerging-diseases/pedv/>

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>