How to Protect your Pigs

Vaccinate—PED vaccine is available for pre-farrowing vaccination of healthy pregnant sows and gilts. The intent is to build antibody and transmit that antibody through their milk to newborn piglets.

Biosecurity—Anything that is contaminated with pig manure can be a source of infection for pigs. Every site you touch is a risk!

Control the accidental spread of disease.

Have a biosecurity plan to manage the line of separation between you and the site.

Use clean equipment for each movement of animals.

Follow a disposal plan to remove and contain used or contaminated equipment.

Diseases like to “Hitch a Ride” so separate yourself from cross contamination.

- Wash boots and clothing.
- Establish a line of separation between clean and dirty areas.
- After cleaning equipment, haul trailers, etc., sanitize the items.
- Keep a visitor log to your premise.

Key Points about PEDv

- PEDv is not a human health issue. Pork remains completely safe to eat.
- There is a vaccine available to prevent PEDv. The vaccine contains an adjuvant to help potentiate the immune response.
- PEDv is a pig farming virus only affecting pigs. It poses no risk to other animals, humans or food safety.
- PEDv is not a new virus; it’s been found in countries worldwide.
- The USDA, State Animal Health Officials, the American Association of Swine Veterinarians and veterinarians at the National Pork Board and the National Pork Producers Council are actively engaged in monitoring and continuing to manage this disease.
- For more information visit Pork Checkoff at: www.pork.org

Washington State Department of Agriculture

Animal Services Division
Animal Health Program
1111 Washington Street SE
PO Box 42577
Olympia, WA 98504

Phone (360) 902-1878
Fax (360) 902-2087

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Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) is a viral disease that can make adult pigs ill and be fatal to suckling piglets.

The Virus
The virus is a coronavirus, the same family as the Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) virus. Spread between animals is primarily through the fecal-oral route, but transmission through aerosolization is possible as well.

The incubation period can be as short as 12 hours or as long as 4 days and can rapidly sweep through an entire population on premises.

Public Health Risk
PED virus is not a human health issue but rather a pig production disease.

The virus cannot be transferred to other livestock or humans.

There is no food safety concern since the virus is not transferred through pork products.

Symptoms of PEDv
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Lethargic
- Poor Appetite
- Dehydration

Diagnosis
Diagnosis can only be made through laboratory testing. Several other viruses, bacteria and even parasites can cause similar signs of illness. Work with your veterinarian to be sure the correct samples are submitted properly.

Background Information
- PEDv is not a new disease. First detected in the U.S. in Spring 2013.
- Widespread in many countries in Europe as well as Asia.
- Transmitted primarily through infected feces, but is suspected to also be spread through the air.
- Symptoms usually show within 1 - 3 days of infection.
- All ages of pigs can be affected, but suckling pigs most affected.
- 60 - 100 percent of infected suckling pigs die from dehydration.

PEDv ruins the small intestines’ ability to absorb water and nutrients; they become gas-filled and translucent.

Farrowing Barn
Sequence of events after infection

Day 1
Suckling pigs have watery diarrhea
Day 2
Become emaciated
Day 3
Display abnormal behavior such as lying atop the sow or other littermates
Day 4
Piglets waste away; most die within five days
Day 5