

# Introduction to PED for producers

## 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.

<b>Segregation</b>	Use barriers to limit disease spread: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No entry signs</li> <li>• Fences and gates</li> <li>• Danish entry system (see <b>SOP 4</b>)</li> <li>• Lines of separation – real or imaginary (see <b>SOP 6</b>).</li> </ul>
<b>Sanitation</b>	Employ thorough C&D to inactivate and destroy pathogens from any potentially contaminated surfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove organic matter with detergent</li> <li>• Wash thoroughly</li> <li>• Use effective disinfectants at correct concentration</li> <li>• Give surfaces time to dry.</li> </ul>
<b>Flow management</b>	Organise the movement of people, pigs, 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.
<b>Record-keeping</b>	Keep a record of visitors, vehicles and incoming pigs so that in an outbreak situation sources of infection and potential onward transmission routes can be identified.

**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:

<b>SOP 3</b>	Biosecurity principles
<b>SOP 4</b>	Farmgate biosecurity – visitors
<b>SOP 5</b>	Farmgate biosecurity – vehicles
<b>SOP 6</b>	Line of separation and loading pigs
<b>SOP 7</b>	Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles
<b>SOP 8</b>	Containment, control and elimination of infection
<b>SOP 10</b>	Controlled movements of infected pigs
<b>SOP 11</b>	Intensive cleansing and disinfection of units following PEDv breakdown
<b>SOP 12</b>	Manure management and PEDv
<b>SOP 13</b>	Fallen stock and PEDv
<b>SOP 14</b>	Confirming return to disease free status

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>

In the event of a PED outbreak please refer to: <http://www.pedv.co.uk>