



PRRS AND SECD TESTING OF SWINE PRIOR TO MOVEMENT

Why is the draft rule requiring PRRS/SECD testing before swine movement?

A 2011 Pork Checkoff study indicated that Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) continues to have a major economic impact on the U.S. pork industry – costing the pork industry \$664 million per year. Similar to PRRS, the Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) – which includes PEDv and Delta Coronavirus - has a substantial economic burden given that it is highly infectious, resulting in significant morbidity and mortality in piglets.

In an effort to help pork producers further prevent exposure to PRRS and SECD, the Wisconsin Pork Association's task force recommended administrative rule changes to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Production (DATCP). Members of the task force include pork producers representing a variety of Wisconsin farms, veterinarians and other industry representatives.

The rule changes ask that further controls be put in place on pig movements into and within the state. The changes aim at controlling and reducing the prevalence of PRRS and SECD, and to prevent spread of these diseases from positive sites.

What are the testing requirements for swine imports (swine coming into Wisconsin)?

Imported swine will no longer need a statement on the certificate of veterinary inspection disclosing the PRRS and PEDv status of the imported swine's herd of origin, if known. Instead, the following is required on the CVI:

- Commercial swine: Both of the following
 1. A report of a negative PRRS and SECD test from the swine's herd of origin within 90 days prior to movement into Wisconsin.
 2. A statement from the veterinarian that there are no clinical signs of the viruses at the time of inspection.
- Commercial swine purchased or obtained from a commingled auction, sale or exhibition: All of the following:
 1. A report of a negative PRRS and SECD test from the swine's herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to movement into Wisconsin.
 2. A statement from the event's veterinarian that all the swine commingled at the auction, sale or exhibition had a negative PRRS and SECD test from their respective herds of origin conducted within 90 days prior to movement to the auction, sale or exhibition.
 3. A statement from the event's veterinarian that there are no clinical signs of PRRS and SECD at the time of inspection.
- Commercial swine imported directly to a federally approved livestock marketing facility: All of the following:
 1. A report of a negative PRRS and SECD test from the swine's herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to movement into Wisconsin.
 2. A statement from the marketing facility's veterinarian that there are no clinical signs of the PRRS and SECD at the time of inspection.

What happens if the imported swine's herd of origin is not tested or tests positive for PRRS or SECD?

Imported swine that do not meet the PRRS and SECD testing requirements described above may be transported to Wisconsin if the person importing them obtains an import permit from DATCP. DATCP will quarantine the swine upon arrival until a herd plan is approved by DATCP. (See herd plan details below.)

What are the testing requirements for swine moving in Wisconsin?

Swine moving within Wisconsin (i.e. from one premises to another) must originate from a herd that has tested negative for PRRS and SECD not more than 90 days prior to movement.

What happens if swine moving within Wisconsin test positive for PRRS or SECD?

In-state swine that do not meet the PRRS and SECD negative testing requirements will be quarantined at the herd of origin until a herd plan is approved by DATCP. (See herd plan details below.)

What is a herd plan?

The goal of the herd plan is to bring the herd to negative PRRS and SECD status and limit the spread of the disease. The herd plan must:

- Be written by a Wisconsin certified, accredited, licensed veterinarian on behalf of the importer.
- Establish testing protocols relating to PRRS and SECD, as appropriate.
- Establish notification requirements of at risk farms.
- Establish biosecurity requirements.
- Be broken down into separate production categories that need to be managed.
- Be approved by DATCP.

DATCP will provide sample herd plans to assist veterinarians in herd plan development.

Are there any circumstances when swine are not required to meet the PRRS and SECD testing requirements prior to movement?

The following swine do not need to be tested for PRRS or SECD prior to movement:

- In-state swine that are moved direct to slaughter or if the movement is to one exhibition prior to being shipped to slaughter.
- Swine imported directly to a slaughtering establishment for slaughter.
- Commercial swine imported directly to a federally approved livestock marketing facility, if all swine on the market premises the day of the sale are shipped directly to slaughter.
- Commercial swine imported directly to a veterinary facility for treatment, provided that the swine is returned to its state of origin immediately following treatment and there is no change of ownership.
- Commercial swine returning directly to its place of origin in this state following treatment in a veterinary facility outside this state, provided that the swine was shipped directly to the veterinary facility and there was no change of ownership.

Why does testing have to be done within 90 days prior to movement?

The requirement that PRRS and SECD testing be conducted 90 days prior to swine movement allows swine producers that move swine on a regular basis to conduct such testing on a routine, quarterly basis. It also allows swine from jackpot shows to have one test early in the spring to travel to a number of shows throughout the season.

Although testing closer to the time of movement may be more accurate in determining whether either disease is present in the swine at the time of movement, the rule also requires that the veterinarian include a statement on a CVI that there are no clinical signs of either disease. This statement helps to ensure that neither disease is present in the swine being moved as the CVI must be completed within 30 days of movement.

What do I do if I keep swine in Wisconsin but want to show or exhibit my swine in another state?

If exhibition swine originate from Wisconsin and return to Wisconsin after an exhibition or show in another state, the exhibitor must notify DATCP of the movement before returning to Wisconsin. DATCP will quarantine the swine, herd of origin, or both until a herd plan is developed and approved.

This provision is not applicable if all the swine at the exhibition or show are from negative herds or the swine returns to Wisconsin to go directly to slaughter.

Would I have to test all the swine in my herd?

Tests to determine whether PRRS or SECD is in the herd of origin must provide 90% confidence that the disease would be identified if present at 30% prevalence in the herd.

Rope tests – For herds with less than 150 swine, one pooled sample of saliva from a rope test should be submitted. For herds with 150 or more swine, three pooled saliva samples must be collected and tested (i.e. three rope tests hung and saliva from each rope collected in a separate sample tube.)

Blood samples – Collecting blood samples from 8 swine for any sized herd. Blood samples may be pooled, but it is recommended that blood from no more than 5 animals be pooled per sample tube.

What kind of tests do I use to test for PRRS and SECD?

Tests to determine whether PRRS or SECD is in the herd of origin must be approved by DATCP. Options available include an ELISA or PCR test. A PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test detects the presence (or absence) of virus circulating in the system; a positive PCR would indicate that the pig is either actively shedding live virus due to infection or had been recently vaccinated. An ELISA test (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) detects antibodies to PRRS and SECD in the pig; a positive ELISA test would indicate that the pig was either previously exposed to the live virus or had been vaccinated.

How do I test swine for PRRS and SECD or do I have to hire a veterinarian to do the testing?

A rope test kit is probably the most economical way of collecting test samples. Test samples can be taken by hanging a cotton rope (from a rope test kit) in a group of pigs to collect saliva, and does not require an on-farm visit from the veterinarian. The samples can be collected by the farm owner under the direction of a veterinarian, but must be submitted through an accredited veterinarian to a diagnostics lab. Rope tests are most effective for testing feeder pigs or sows in group housing. The rope test can be used to sample up to 150 swine at one time for both PRRS and SECD.

Test samples can also be collected via blood serum and swab by a veterinarian.

Do other states require PRRS and SECD testing?

No. Wisconsin would be the first to establish testing requirements for PRRS and SECD when moving swine in order to prevent and control these diseases. Surrounding states have no PRRS or SECD testing requirements in place for moving swine.

When will the testing requirements become effective?

February 1, 2018.

Who can I contact for more details? For specific situations or further questions on the rule, contact: Dr. Julie McGwin, (608) 224-4897, Julie.McGwin@Wisconsin.gov.