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Senecavirus is on the Move

Background:

Senecavirus A (SVA) or Seneca Valley Virus is a virus that was initially discovered in cell culture as a contaminant in 2002, but is believed to have been in the US for at least the past 30 years based on historical viral isolates. This virus can cause lesions in the pig that are similar to Foot and Mouth Disease. Infected pigs may have blisters on their snout or hooves (particularly around the coronary bands) or they could be visually normal. In a population of pigs, you may notice increased lameness/ "dancing" sows, increased PWM or scouring piglets, fevers, lethargy, and off feed animals.

Current Status:

We have been seeing an increase in clinical SVA in the past month. Most cases usually occur between the spring and the fall, so we are currently in the midst of the typical SVA season. It is unknown exactly how this virus spreads, but it is believed to be transmitted on fomites, through direct contact and could potentially be spread by aerosolized virus.



Seneca Valley Virus Frequency

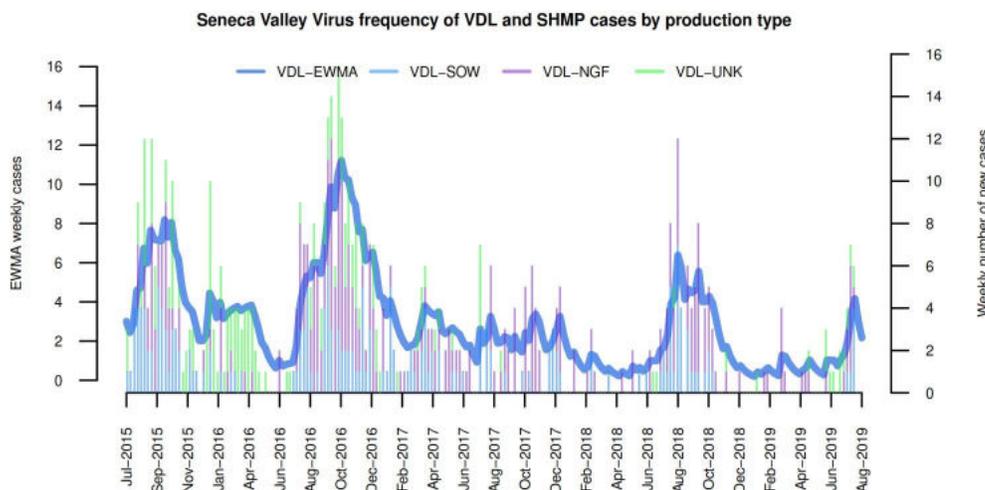


Figure 1.

Courtesy of Dr. Bob Morrison
Swine Health Monitoring
Project Weekly Report:
8/16/19

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What to do if you Suspect Seneca Valley Virus (Senecavirus A):

Contact your SVC veterinarian immediately. Cancel any loads leaving the site until a full work up has been done and you have permission from the State officials. Proper paperwork will need to accompany animals for transport from infected populations to slaughter facilities.

Prevention:

It is important to execute proper biosecurity measures all year round. Observing a clean/dirty line or bench entry and either showering in or changing clothing and washing hands prior to entering the barns are good practices. Transportation vehicles coming back from the packing plant are often contaminated and should be cleaned and disinfected properly before re-entering a pig premise. Clear clean/dirty lines at the chute are also helpful to keep pathogens out of the barn. Animal entries, such as gilts into a sow farm, are also a risk to the farm. These animals need to be monitored closely for any clinical signs prior to shipping them to a sow farm. Additionally, feed has been reported to contain Senecavirus A in Brazil. Using feed mitigants can help to reduce the infective pathogens in the feed.

Study Participation Alert:

Dr. Matt Sturos, a veterinary pathologist and UMN graduate student, is working on a project investigating incidence of Senecavirus A in market-weight hogs and prevalence on transport vehicles for market hogs. Dr. Sturos would like to enroll finishing sites that expect to begin marketing over the next 1-2 months. If you'd like to participate in this study, please let your SVC veterinarian know.



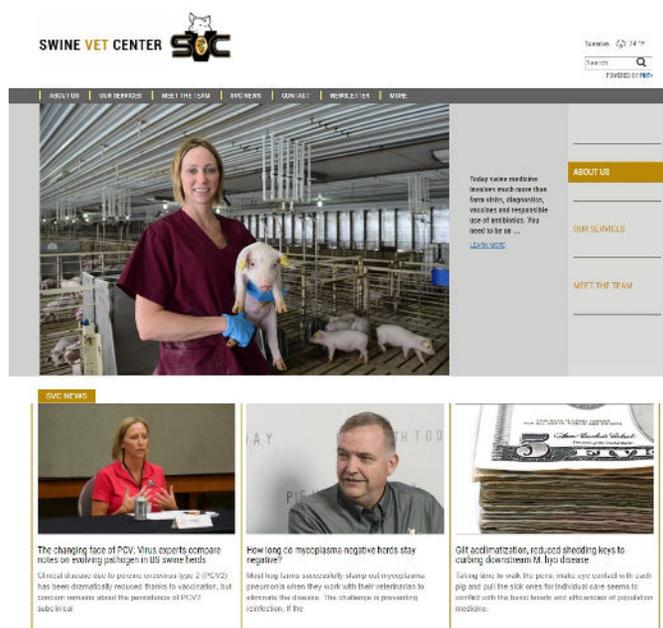
We have a Brand-New Website!

Swine Vet Center is excited to announce that we have partnered with Pig Health Today to launch the new Swine Vet Center website. Your time is valuable and that's why our redesigned site features articles that are of interest to you, our clients, all in one spot.

- Find the latest Swine Vet Center news as well as industry updates
- Learn more about our Swine Vet Center Services and our veterinarians
- The new site offers a place to sign up for e-newsletters from Pig Health Today
- Instant access to SVC's in-house newsletter
- Easy access to some of today's best pork sites with just a click of your mouse

Please come visit us and check it out.

<http://www.swinevetcenter.com>



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Today's swine medicine leaders reach across the farm visit, diagnosis, vaccines and responsible use of antibiotics. They need to be on ...

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SVC NEWS

The changing face of PCV2: Virus experts compare notes on evolving pathogen in US swine herds
Critical to swine due to porcine circovirus type 2 (PCV2), has been dramatically reduced thanks to vaccination, but concern remains about the prevalence of PCV2.

How long do mycoplasma negative hogs stay negative?
Most hog farms successfully stamp out mycoplasma pneumoniae when they work with their veterinarians to abrogate the disease. The challenge is preventing reinfection. If the

Gilt acclimatization, red, pod shedding keys to curbing downstair M. hyo disease
Taking time to walk the pens, make eye contact with each pig and put the side ones for individual care seems to conflict with the basic tenet and effectiveness of population medicine.