



PRRS/SECD Rule Change

Rule Requirements for Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Swine Enteric Corona Virus Disease (SECD)

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Who has to test?

- Except swine moving to slaughter or to one exhibition prior to slaughter, the herd of origin of any swine moving into or within Wisconsin must be tested for PRRS/SECD within 90 days of movement.
- Test 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.
- Test samples can be taken by hanging a cotton rope in a group of pigs to collect saliva. Rope tests are most effective for testing feeder pigs or pigs in group housing. One rope test can be used to sample a herd with 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.

When must testing be done for swine on commercial farms?

- Moving nursery pigs off site.
- Moving feeder pigs off site to finishing.
- Importing weaned pigs for finishing.
- Movement of gilts onto a farrowing farm.



What happens when I go to shows, in state or out of state?

Out of 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 herd plan could be approved before going to the show
- 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.

What happens when I go to shows, in state or out of state?

In State:

- The herd of origin must test negative for PRRS/SECD within 90 days of any swine's movement to the exhibition or show. This allows swine from jackpot shows to have one test early in the spring to travel to a number of shows throughout the season.
- If the herd of origin tests positive, the herd will be quarantined until a herd plan is written and approved by the Department.
- No testing required if only going to one exhibition prior to slaughter (a terminal show).

What if I buy an animal at an out of state show?

Commercial swine purchased or obtained from a commingled auction, sale, show or exhibition must meet all of the following requirements:

- 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.
- A statement from the event's veterinarian that all the swine commingled at the auction, sale, show 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.
- A statement from the event's veterinarian that there are no clinical signs of PRRS or SECD at the time of inspection.

If the above cannot be met, swine may be transported to Wisconsin if the person obtains an import permit from DATCP. DATCP will quarantine the swine upon arrival until a herd plan is approved.

Positive sites – how does that work for selling show pigs?

- Positive swine will be quarantined on the premises until a herd plan is created by a veterinarian and approved by DATCP.
- Once herd plan is approved, quarantine will be released. Pigs can move if they are not sick.



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 producer.
 - ✓ 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.
- Once a herd plan is approved by DATCP, the quarantine will be lifted.
- DATCP will provide sample herd plans to assist veterinarians in herd plan development.
- Scenarios

What is expected at the sale of animals?

A swine's herd of origin must test negative for PRRS/SECD not more than 90 days prior to the sale. Documentation of the negative tests must be provided upon DATCP request.



When will the proposed requirements become effective?

- The rule is effective as of February 1, 2018.



Questions...

- What do Fairs do? Turn them away?
 - This really does not change from previous practice, the exhibitors were required to have appropriate CVI for swine to enter a fair, now they would need to have testing if it is not a terminal show. Exhibitors will be required to show documentation of testing upon request.
- What do fairs do at weigh - in?
 - All pigs would need to originate from a herd that has been tested within 90 days. They may move to the weigh-in without restriction if the herd test was negative. They may move in accordance with the herd plan if the herd tested positive.

Questions...

- What do fairs do at the fair?
 - Check health papers to assure they meet exhibition requirements.
- What happens if they come without testing to the fair?
 - If it is a non-terminal show they would be in violation of state law to exhibit. Exhibitors will be required to show documentation of testing upon request.
- Most pigs go through the county fair auction, however a 2nd pig that an exhibitor might have, the fair allows them to go home.
 - This is not a terminal show and all pigs would need to be tested within 90 days of the exhibit.

Questions

- Does the one test work for all of the exhibitors in that family. ie: 3 pigs with 3 kids.
 - Yes, once the pigs are established on a premises, they become a new herd.
- How strict are you going to be on enforcement?
 - DATCP will be working hard on education this year. If pigs are moving illegally (without testing) it will be a violation of state law.
- What testing will be required? both regular and PCR?
 - ELISA test would lessen cost to exhibitors, DATCP accepts PCR or ELISA testing. The best protocol will need to be developed with their veterinarian. The ELISA indicates past exposure, a PCR positive indicates current virus shedding

Questions...

- Racing pigs would have to be tested, imported ones for sure and yes others going back home.
 - All racing pigs would need to be tested within 90 days of exhibit. If they test positive, a permit would be required to enter Wisconsin. This may not be issued depending on illness of the racing pigs.
- Pot bellied pig - rules apply
 - Yes, they are considered swine by definition.
- Display a sow and piglets at the fair, would need to be tested too
 - Yes, they would have moved within Wisconsin and would need the herd of origin tested within 90 days.

Questions...

- If a county has a weigh in - what do you want them to do? All tested?
 - Concerned with ID problems and people not being honest. If the pigs are brought to the weigh-in direct from the seller and then home to the exhibitors, they could move on the seller's test within 90 days, if they go to the exhibitors prior to the weigh-in, they would need a negative test from the new herd of origin.
- What if a kid buys an out of state pig? do they need to get the test from the producer and test again to come into WI?
 - If the pig is from a negative herd, it can be imported with a CVI. If it is untested or tests positive, they would need an import permit to enter, this would trigger a quarantine and a herd plan including testing. Once the pig is in Wisconsin, the exhibitor would need to retest within 90 days of exhibition, if going anywhere other than a terminal show prior to slaughter.
- What do I do if I buy within WI?
 - Buy from a tested herd, nothing else changes. The exhibitor should ask for a copy of the negative test results. Again, it should be stressed that it is a change of ownership and therefore a new herd. The new owner's herd would need to be tested within 90 days of movement unless going directly to slaughter or to a terminal show.

Questions...

- What about light weight pigs that were previously sent home because processors wouldn't take them - too light?
 - If the fair is a terminal show we would allow the light pigs to be sent back home.
- When is the 90 days valid?
 - From the date the test was taken or the date of the test result
The 90 days starts from the date of sample collection.
- If we make a copy of the test and provide it to families who purchase from us, does that suffice as the 90 days for them too
 - No, once there is a change of ownership, a new herd of origin is established.

Questions...

- What is the turnaround time for the test?
 - Variable by the lab, but likely being run at least weekly.
- Will fairs need to have a drop date of when a sample is taken to ensure results are back by the time of the fair?
 - The test is valid for 90 days, so always best to leave plenty of time.
- What type of documentation is needed for the fair to collect on the test? Copy of results?
 - The test results should be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection, a copy of this would suffice.

Oral Fluids Collection

- **Supplies Needed:** The supplies needed for oral fluid collection are simple and inexpensive to acquire. The following is a list of supplies that may be used during the sample collection:
 - 3-strand twisted undyed cotton rope* (1/2 inch for nursery pigs, 5/8" for grow/finish and adult pigs.)
 - Clean plastic bag – you can use plastic boot, Ziplock bag, or semen collection bags.
 - Side cutters, knife or scissors – may be used to cut cotton rope from the pen divider or bracket.
 - Snap-cap, screw-top tube or red top tubes* – Collection tubes may include most tubes with a cap. However, make sure that tubes do not contain additives such as EDTA or heparin. If using glass blood collection tubes, use only red-top tubes (without additives.)
 - Permanent marker
 - Gloves – wear disposable gloves to prevent contamination of oral fluid samples. If you squeeze down the rope and the rope is not in the bag, wearing disposable gloves is recommended.
 - Bracket (optional) – occasionally, pigs will untie ropes from pen dividers, so a bracket or device to secure the rope may be needed. Also, brackets are useful when sequential collections are made. The type of bracket or how it is hung may need to be modified depending on the layout of pens and pen dividers. Tools may be needed to secure brackets.

Rope supplies

- Rope can be purchased from farm supply or hardware stores. Other sources include www.knotandrope.com (½" cotton rope - \$0.40/foot; 5/8" cotton rope - \$0.65/foot.) Sample tubes can be obtained from the vet clinic you will submit the samples through.
- **Pre-made kits can be purchased from ITL Biomedical.** These kits include the rope, plastic bags, collection tube, and gloves. They only sell by the case – 36 kits for \$189 plus shipping. <https://shop.itlanimalhealthcare.com/collections/animal-healthcare/products/tego-swine-oral-fluids-kit>, 1-888-411-2851 or 703-435-6717.

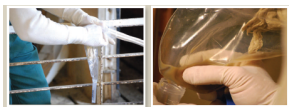
Collecting Oral Fluid

- **Determine the number of samples that you need to collect.** To meet the requirements in Wisconsin's rule, 1 oral fluid sample for farms with less than 150 pigs is needed. If your farm has more than 150 pigs, you will need to collect 3 oral fluid samples.
- **Suspend the rope in the pen.** The rope should be tied to a sturdy gate in a clean area of the pen where several pigs are able to reach it at the same time. Try to avoid tying the rope near waterers and feeders. The rope should be long enough to reach the shoulder of the pigs, but should be trimmed if longer to avoid fecal contamination. Let the pigs chew on the rope for 20-30 minutes. For nursery pigs, untwisting the rope into smaller strands makes it easier for them to chew on.



Collecting Oral Fluids

- **Wring the sample out of the rope into a plastic bag.** Wear disposable gloves to prevent contamination of the oral fluid samples. Insert the wet end of the rope into a clean plastic bag. Strip the rope so the fluid accumulates in the corner of the bag.
- **Cut a corner of the plastic and drain fluid into the collection tube.** Since the large particles will sink to the bottom and account for a large portion of the sample, try to collect at least 5 ml of oral fluids. Be sure to label the tube with a pen and barn number if you want it for future reference.



Submitting Fluids to Vet Clinic

- Note – do not submit the rope to a diagnostic lab. You must extract the fluid from the rope!
- Refrigerate until you are able to get the sample to the vet clinic. Samples that are not tested within 24 hours of collection should be immediately frozen.
- Take the samples to a local veterinary clinic for submission to a veterinary diagnostics lab.
- Video for oral fluids testing:
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/video.php?link=oral-fluid-collection-in-pigs>

Troubleshooting Tips

- Pigs are more active in the morning. If pigs are inattentive to the rope, the afternoon collections may take more time than the standard 20-30 minutes.
- If reluctant to approach the rope, pigs can be trained by placing a rope in the pen to play with or by flavoring these practice ropes with sugar solutions. The pigs will then more aggressively chew on the diagnostic sample ropes in the future. These training ropes should be discarded. Do not collect diagnostic samples from ropes contacting the floor or from flavored ropes.
- Samples submitted should not contain large amounts of organic material such as feed or fecal material.

Biosecurity

- Doing everything you can to reduce the chance of infectious disease being carried on your farm by animals, people, equipment or vehicles.
- Biosecurity starts when they purchase their project.
 - Work with a Veterinarian to develop a plan.
- Pigs susceptible to lots of diseases.
 - Direct – nose to nose contact, coughing, dust, manure, semen
 - Indirect – trailer, sorting panels, scale, show equipment
 - Vector – mosquito, ticks

General Tips

1. Isolation
 1. House new or returning pigs separating
2. Cleaning and Disinfection
 1. Clean facilities, trailers, equipment, cloths, animals
 2. Remove bedding
 3. After cleaning, disinfect and fully dry
3. Minimize exposure to people and other traffic
 1. Limit visitors or wear cleaning clothing and boots
 2. Limit off farm vehicles
4. Control of wildlife, birds and pests
 1. Use rodent baits, fencing and bird netting to keep pests out, keep the place picked up to minimize unwanted pests

To Do..

- Biosecurity plan into action
- Purchase pigs from known producers that have a good biosecurity and herd health plan
- Going to a show
 - Complete Quality Assurance training (YQCA),take clean equipment to show, your animal doesn't show signs of sickness
- At the show
 - Don't borrow equipment from others, monitor pig for illness, keep your area clean
- Returning home
 - Clean and disinfect trailer, equipment, isolate pigs from home herd, monitor pigs for illness

Resources

- A champions guide to youth swine exhibition and other resources
 - [Wisconsin Youth Livestock Program website](#)
 - <https://fv1.uwex.edu/youthlivestock/swine/>
- DATCP Swine Health Rule information
 - <https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/Services/NewsSwineMovementRulesForFeb2018.aspx>
 - <https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/Services/SwineMovement.aspx>

Official ID

- 840 Tags
- NUES Tags
- Premises tags with unique identifier
- Cannot add a second official ID. There are a few exceptions
 - Adding 840 RFID tag to an animal with a NUES tag
- Cannot remove official ID
- Documentation from DATCP to further describe is forthcoming.



Questions?