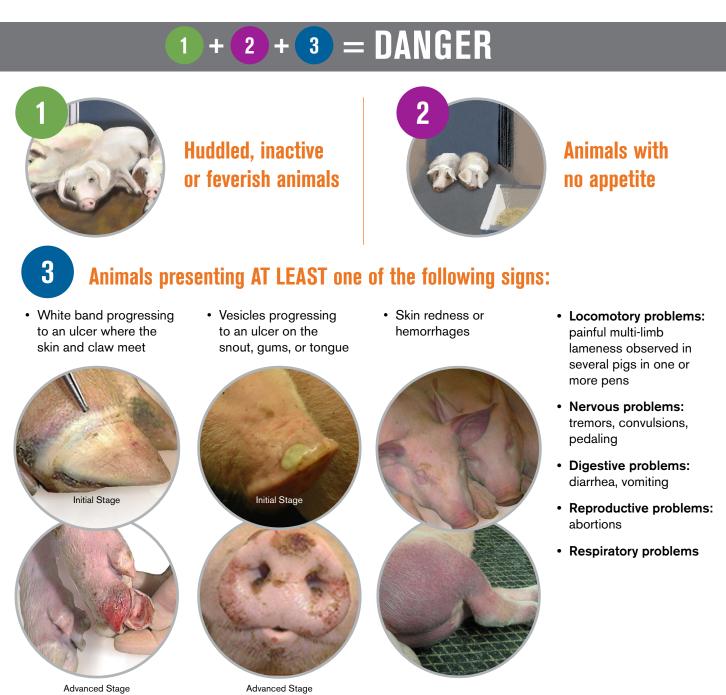
DETECTING FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES IN SWINE

Certain highly contagious animal diseases are absent in Canadian pig farms, which explains why they are referred to as foreign animal diseases (FADs); however, these diseases are present in numerous countries and thus constitute a continued threat to swine production in Canada. An outbreak of one of these diseases would cause serious damage to the welfare of animals, industry vitality and our global trade presence. Early detection is paramount as it can help prevent outbreaks, control spread and limit devastating economic consequences for the entire swine sector.



CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN IF THE ABOVE CLINICAL SIGNS ARE OBSERVED IN More than one pig in at least one pen OR More than one piglet in at least one litter OR More than one sow per section

Swift Action Prevents Spread

Report immediately

If, after the diagnostic evaluation, the veterinarian suspects the presence of a foreign animal disease, immediately notify:

- The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the Provincial Agriculture Authority, reporting is a legal obligation.
- Your provincial pork industry association for assistance.

Quickly secure the farm

As soon as there is a suspicion of a foreign animal disease, the following biosecurity measures must be implemented until the CFIA veterinarian visits the farm:

- Block any access routes to the site (e.g., with a gate, chain, vehicle).
- Contact product and service providers to cancel any scheduled visits.
- Do not let any live or dead animal, waste, vehicle, or farm equipment leave the farm.
- Ask anyone on the site to remain on site until the arrival of the CFIA team.



Main Foreign Animal Diseases in Swine

- Vesicular diseases
 - Foot-and-Mouth Disease
 - Vesicular Stomatitis
 - Swine Vesicular Disease
- Fevers
 - Classical Swine Fever
 - African Swine Fever
- Aujeszky's Disease or Pseudorabies



What to expect in the event of a Foreign Animal Disease

If a foreign animal disease is confirmed, the CFIA can order the destruction of affected animals and things under the *Health of Animals Act*. Such measures are needed to prevent the spread of the disease and protect export markets.

In such a case, the producer may be compensated for:

- The animals ordered destroyed
- · Things ordered destroyed, such as contaminated feed and animal products
- The costs incurred for the disposal of animals ordered destroyed.

Resource developed through the Animal Health Emergency Management (AHEM) project (www.animalhealth.ca)

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