

Pork Checkoff Report
Newsletter Article 9/12
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INTERNAL BIOSECURITY DON'T LET IT MOVE!

While external biosecurity focuses on exclusion, “Don’t let it in,” internal biosecurity focuses on containment. “Don’t let it move”—from pig to pig, from litter to litter, from room to room, or from barn to barn.

Some pigs with the PRRS virus can remain persistently infected for 200 days or more. Since the virus can spread via blood, saliva, milk, urine, feces, semen or by aerosol, remember these tips to reduce the risk of transferring the virus within your herd:

1. Practice McREBEL (**M**anagement **C**hanges to **R**educe **E**xposure to **B**acteria and **E**liminate **L**osses). Limit crossfostering to the first 24 hours after birth. Keep piglets in the same farrowing room. Humanely euthanize sick and debilitated pigs that are unresponsive to treatment.
2. Move pigs all-in-all-out by room.
3. Wear gloves when handling piglets and change gloves between litters.
4. Change needles between litters.
5. Install a bench entry at each building. Change boots, coveralls and wash hands prior to entry.
6. In single site, farrow-to-finish farms, arrange chores so that movement is from high health areas to lower health areas. If bench entries are not feasible, provide a temporary foot wash and hand sanitizer at each door.
7. Remember that fomites such as tools and syringes can carry virus. Leave dedicated tools and instruments in each building or sanitize prior to entry.

For a full evaluation of your biosecurity practices, conduct a PADRAP assessment (**P**roduction **A**nimal **D**isease **R**isk **A**ssessment **P**rogram), www.padrap.org.