

FUNDING

USDA – APHIS PRRS CAP
AASV NPB and MPB
BI PRRS Initiative
MN Pork Board Checkoff
UMN Swine Disease Eradication
Center



MINNESOTA VOLUNTARY REGIONAL PRRS ELIMINATION PROJECT N212

PRRS (Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome) is a devastating viral disease that causes abortions, stillbirths and premature farrowings in sow herds, and respiratory disease and reduced growth in growing pigs.

PRRS



Abortions in sows



Fever, respiratory disease and death loss in growing pigs

MINNESOTA N212 PROJECT COORDINATOR

Dave Wright, DVM
762-242-7535
wright2us@aol.com

THE COST OF PRRS

It is estimated that PRRS costs the US swine industry \$640 million to \$1 billion annually, with up to \$350 per sow loss in an acute outbreak and \$7 to \$15 loss in nursery/grow/finish.

PRRS VIRUS IS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL

The PRRS virus spreads vertically from sow to pig (intrauterine, milk, colostrum) and horizontally from pig to pig (contact, feces, saliva, semen, blood, and aerosol).

- * It is immunosuppressive.
- * It survives a long time in cold wet conditions.
- * It is highly infectious—only a small amount of virus is necessary to infect a herd.
- * Although most pigs infected with PRRS virus recover, some pigs can carry the virus for six months or more without showing any signs of disease.
- * PRRS virus mutates easily, making commercial vaccines only moderately effective.
- * Simple blood tests cannot differentiate between field strain and vaccine strain of virus.

More information at www.prrs.org



ORIGIN OF REGIONAL PRRS ELIMINATION PROJECT



Minnesota N212

Producers frustrated with the high cost of PRRS virus re-infection decided to cooperate with other producers and veterinarians to control and eliminate the virus, first from Stevens County, and then from the area north of Hwy 212 in Minnesota. Participating producers agree to share their PRRS status with one another and work together to reduce the risk of new infections. This initiative has led to a unique disease control program, which is voluntary, producer-led and coordinated at a regional level.

GOALS OF PROJECT

- * To identify all swine herds in the area
- * To invite participation by encouraging producers to sign a participation agreement
- * To determine the PRRS status of each herd
- * To encourage elimination if the herd is positive
- * To encourage improved biosecurity in all swine herds, but particularly if the herd is negative

TESTING OPTIONS

Blood test a representative sample of pigs from each site to test for PRRS virus antibodies.

OR

Collect oral fluids from pens in each site by rope sampling. Talk to your veterinarian for assistance in determining herd PRRS status.



Collecting Oral Fluids

ACTION PLAN FOR PRODUCERS N212

- * Sign the participation agreement available from your veterinarian or the area coordinator.
- * Intensify biosecurity efforts. Conduct a PADRAP evaluation.
- * Test herd if PRRS status is unknown.
- * Share the test results with the PRRS Coordinator and participating producers.
- * Develop a control and elimination plan with your veterinarian.
- * Attend regional control meetings.
- * Encourage your neighbors to participate.