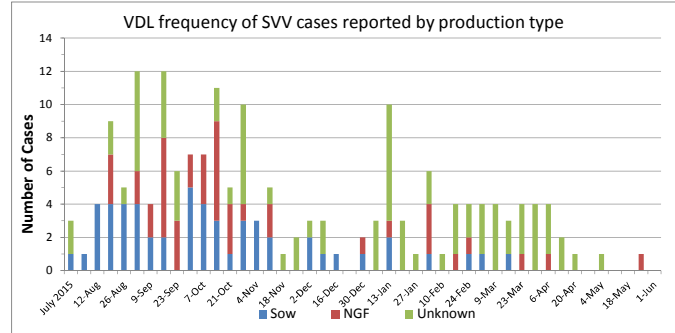
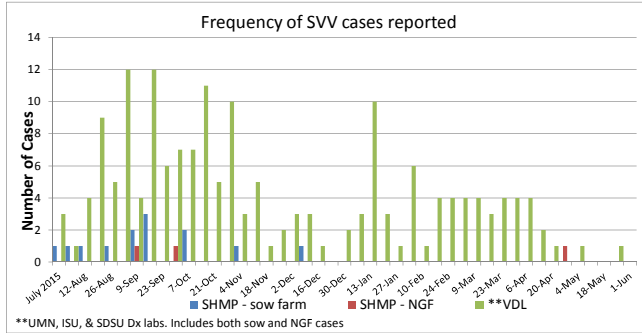


Seneca Valley Virus Update

We requested SHMP participants and UMN, ISU, and SDSU diagnostic labs to report frequency of Seneca Valley virus cases each week.

- 1 new case reported in a NGF site week of 5/22/16
- Note that the reported cases between data sources may overlap



Spatial epidemiology of PRRS for 3 control areas in the province of Ontario, Canada – Part 2

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Key Points

- There was a 25% decrease in PRRS prevalence from 2010- 2013 for the region of Niagara (Canada)
- While clustering was not detected at the larger regional level, local clusters were detected suggesting some specific areas that could be the focus for PRRS prevention and control

The objective of this study was to investigate PRRS prevalence for three regions located in Ontario, Canada, and to describe temporal trends of PRRS in one of the regions (Niagara).

For the prevalence analysis, swine sites were classified as being **PRRS positive** if at least one animal tested positive by ELISA (previous PRRSV exposure) or PCR (current PRRSV infection). As such, sites that were vaccinating/ performing live-virus inoculation were also considered positive. For cases in which diagnostic test was not available, status was defined based on the veterinarian's knowledge on the pig flow (e.g. confirmed positive piglets moving to a nursery). Following this classification, the mean **prevalence of PRRS** was lowest for the Niagara region (17%), followed by Perth (41%) and Watford (48%).

PRRS prevalence for the region of Niagara decreased from 2010 – 2013 due to coordinated control efforts in the area, which included depopulation/ repopulation and herd closure (Figure 1).

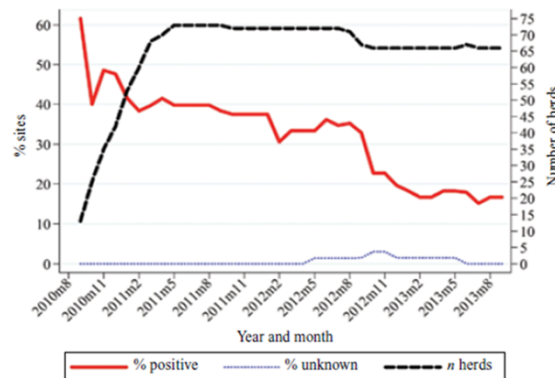


Figure 1. Temporal trend of PRRS for the Niagara region.
Source: Can J Vet Res 2015; 79: 268-278

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