



New Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea: the EU position

Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases International Meeting

Chicago, 24-25 September 2014

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**Swine novel enteric corona virus disease,
United States of America**

Information received on 21/04/2014 from Dr John Clifford, Deputy Adm Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, United States

Summary

Report type	Immediate notification
Date of start of the event	15/04/2013
Date of pre-confirmation of the event	15/04/2013
Report date	21/04/2014
Date submitted to OIE	21/04/2014
Date event resolved	30/04/2014
Reason for notification	Emerging disease
Morbidity	5 (scale 0 to 5)
Mortality	5 (scale 0 to 5)
Zoonotic impact	No
Causal agent	Novel swine enteric coronavirus



**Swine novel enteric corona virus disease
United States of America**

Information received on 30/04/2014 from Dr John Clifford, Deputy Adm Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, United States

Summary

Report type	Follow-up report No. 1 (Final report)
Date of start of the event	15/04/2013
Date of pre-confirmation of the event	15/04/2013
Report date	30/04/2014
Date submitted to OIE	30/04/2014
Date event resolved	30/04/2014
Reason for notification	Emerging disease
Morbidity	5 (scale 0 to 5)
Mortality	3 (scale 0 to 5)
Zoonotic impact	No
Causal agent	Novel swine enteric coronavirus



The EU perception

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea (PED) in North America and Asia was reported to be the cause of a serious epidemic and major losses to the pig industry, in particular in the USA.



The EU understanding

A Novel Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease caused by emerging porcine alphacoronaviruses including PED virus and a new porcine deltacoronavirus emerged in North America.

There are scientific uncertainties on this epidemic diarrhoea affecting the Americas and the information available concerning the possible role of new virus in the epidemic of diarrhoea in the epidemic is preliminary



The EU reaction

The European Commission of the EU, facing an emerging risk, took a precautionary approach in line with the WTO and OIE international standards and adopted provisional, temporary, minimum, proportionate, protective measures targeted to address the most evident risk factors and kept the measures under review



The EU measures

Set safe heating and processing standards for the introduction into the EU of spray dried blood and blood plasma of porcine origin intended for the production of feed for farmed porcine animals.

Revised the animal health requirements for the import of live pigs from affected areas into the EU and risk mitigating, proportionate requirements were adopted

The European Food Safety Authority develops an assessment of the risks posed by the PED strains circulating to evaluate impact on the pig health status and production in Europe and on possible introduction pathways for these viruses (including the new porcine Deltacoronavirus).

The EU measures on feed

Spray dried blood and blood plasma of porcine origin introduced from third countries and intended for feeding of porcine animals has been subjected to:

- a high temperature treatment to inactivate possible virus
 - 80 °C throughout the substance (that is commonly applied)
- followed by subsequent storage **for 6 weeks** at room temperature in order to mitigate the risk of contamination after the treatment
- to certify these treatments
 - Until 31 May 2015
 - **Member States endorsed at the 3 and 4 July 2014 SCoFCAH meeting a legal text which will in the early 2015 replace safeguard measure with a regular rules**

[laid down in Commission Implementing regulation (EC) No 483/2174]

The EU measures on introduction of live pigs

Specific guarantees for consignments of live pigs for breeding and production in regard of porcine epidemic diarrhoea caused by the emerging alphacoronavirus and the new porcine deltacoronavirus:

- the pigs have been kept for the 40 days before dispatch in a holding in which no case of porcine epidemic diarrhoea was confirmed or suspected
- the pigs were subjected to an agent identification test (PCR) to detect Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea virus and Porcine Deltacoronavirus on faecal samples taken within seven days prior to dispatch, with negative results
- the pigs have not been vaccinated against those viruses
- to certify these treatments
 - Until 12 January 2015

[laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) No 750/2014]



Summary

Import into the EU of:

- **pig blood products (spray dried blood and blood plasma of porcine origin intended for the production of feed for farmed porcine animals)**
- **live porcine animals**

from countries affected by PED is possible under certain interim conditions – the trade is not blocked.

The EU considers these measures as necessary to the protection of animal health, based on scientific principles, proportionate and non-discriminatory and in line with the principles of the WTO SPS Agreement and the OIE international standards.



Next steps

The European Commission and the EU Member States are ready to revise the risk mitigation measures for these Swine Enteric Coronavirus once more knowledge is available.