



Canadian Food  
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne  
d'inspection des aliments

## Canadian Food Inspection Agency



### **Our vision:**

To excel as a science-based regulator, trusted and respected by Canadians and the international community.

### **Our mission:**

Dedicated to safeguarding food, animals and plants, which enhances the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy.

## ***PED: THE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVE***

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**Canada**

# PED: Background

- Not a new disease - first recognized in England in 1971
- After this, documented in many European and Asian countries
- Since 2010, variant strains emerged in China
- Recently PED notified to OIE as emerging disease by:
  - United States
  - Canada
  - Mexico
  - Taiwan
  - Dominican Republic
  - Colombia
  - Japan (re-emergence after a gap of 7 years)
- U.S. strains – Chinese origin

# PED: Canada's experience

- Collaborative efforts were/are key to management
- Early recognition that everyone had a role to play
  - Industry/Industry Associations
  - Private Veterinarians/Veterinary Associations
  - Provincial/Territorial governments
  - Federal governments

# Biosecurity

## National Swine Farm-Level Biosecurity Standard

Canadian Swine Health Board  
Technical Committee on Biosecurity

October 19, 2010



## Swine Biosecurity in Canada



### Canadian Swine Health Board and Biosecurity

The Canadian Swine Health Board's mandate is "to provide leadership and coordination in support of management of health of the Canadian swine herd". One pillar of improving swine health in Canada is to improve the biosecurity of the national pig herd. The definition of biosecurity for the User Guide's purpose is putting into practice rules and processes to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading disease agents (pathogens). The primary concern will be with external biosecurity, that is, keeping disease agents out and keeping them from getting out into other farms. Internal biosecurity, that is, containing the spread of disease within the farm or system, is discussed to a lesser degree.

### The Biosecurity Standards

The Biosecurity Committee developed standards to be applied voluntarily which, when achieved, will reduce the risk of disease entry in each area described. These standards are outcomes that your farm(s) should achieve through the application of proper measures specific to your farm (Best Management Practices or BMP's). One example would be, "Establish a system to be sure that incoming pigs, semen or embryos are not carrying diseases to your farm". An explanation of each standard can be found in the National Swine Farm-Level Biosecurity Standard.

### Photo Gallery



### News

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# PED Preparedness

- Canadian preparedness began immediately in May 2013 when PED situation identified in US.
- Engagement/awareness activities
- Response plans
- Diagnostic capacity
- Hazard characterization

# Map showing provinces affected



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# Response to PED entry

- First response was led by provinces and industry organisations and they have made tremendous efforts to respond to PED outbreaks.
- Disease reportable/notifiable in some provinces but all provinces have been on heightened alert.
- Provincial testing and diagnostic work played a key role.
- All stakeholders continue to recommend vigilance and the importance of following strict biosecurity protocols.



### Helping Producers Manage Disease

Surveillance for diseases in the Canadian swine herd is a priority for the Canadian Swine Health Board. This project is an opportunity to set up a world class system in Canada. It will benefit pig and pork sales internationally.

All swine veterinarians are encouraged to participate to help deal with the latest swine health issues that could occur on your farm.

# Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network (CSHIN)

CSHIN will have two parts

## 1. The Swine Veterinary Network

- Swine veterinarians and specialists will hold web-based meetings every quarter to review and identify new health problems.
- Every participating veterinarian will fill in a form describing problems they have recently encountered.
- Meetings will be in three regions in Canada followed by a Canadian web meeting a short time later.
- Reports from these meetings will be sent to all swine veterinarians keeping everyone informed about changes to swine health and ways of managing it.
- The network will also be a way to quickly communicate whenever something unusual is observed by a veterinarian or laboratory.

## 2. Practice Based Data Network

- When veterinarians fill in their medical records they also fill in a short form describing the health problems seen during a farm visit.

- farm data and reports from their clients.
- Reports may be shared with other veterinarians and for the benefit of the industry as a whole – but only for large regions so individual farms can't be identified, and always with the direct permission of your veterinarian.

**The Canadian Swine Health Board is building a network to help veterinarians deal with diseases on swine farms.**

### How It Works

- Data about swine diseases across Canada is collected daily and analyzed.
- More information is added by veterinarians and swine experts from across the country.
- New information about diseases and how to control them is produced.
- This information is sent to veterinarians across the country.
- Your veterinarian uses the information to help you deal with disease on your farm!

### This Network Will:

1. Help to protect your herd from diseases.
2. Help your veterinarian solve disease problems on your farm.
3. Help Canada's swine and pork industries to maintain current markets and access new markets.

There will be no additional cost to you or your veterinarian. Please discuss this valuable new network with your veterinarian.



# Key considerations on CFIA role

While making decisions on the level and extent of CFIA's engagement in the PED situation, the following were the key considerations:

- Not zoonotic
- Not a food safety concern
- Not a listed disease of the OIE
- Not a federally reportable disease in Canada

The decision was taken that CFIA is best positioned as collaborative facilitator.

# CFIA actions

- CFIA provided technical, diagnostic and scientific support.
- Access to PED vaccine for emergency use under veterinary supervision.
- Continued engagement of stakeholders through the leadership of the CVO office.
- Continue to work with CBSA and provinces for border vigilance and importance of cleaning & disinfection for trucks.
- Science branch active participant in diagnostics and hazard characterization.

# Potential feed link

- Epidemiological findings of the first cluster of cases identified feed as a possible source-OMAF and private vets.
- Testing by Ontario lab on Feb. 9, 2014 revealed that a particular lot of imported spray-dried porcine blood plasma used in feed pellets contained PEDV genetic material.
- As a precautionary measure, the feed distributor issued a voluntary recall on Feb. 9, 2014 for all pelleted swine nursery feed products containing porcine plasma.

# PED Feed Investigation/Forum

- As feed is a national lead in CFIA, The CFIA's National Emergency Operations Centre was activated on Feb 19, 2014 and remained in effect until all tracing and testing activities were completed.
- CFIA through the Office of the CVO, Canada facilitated a PED forum with the objectives of:
  - Open dialogue on Canadian and US experience to date.
  - Further engagement with stakeholders.
  - Future directions and need for continued leadership.

# Trade impact

- Updating trading partners regularly and responding to questions.
- Some modifications to export certificates for live swine.
- Canada continues to export live pigs free of PED.

# Going forward

- Engagement with and regular updates to/from provincial and industry stakeholders to continue.
  - Continued emphasis on biosecurity/surveillance/C&D.
- Assess need for regulatory changes or refinements.
- Monitor research.
- Lessons learned will inform actions for emerging disease threats in future.

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