

Classical Swine Fever (CSF) Surveillance

The classical swine fever (CSF) surveillance program was initiated in 2006 to detect CSF virus rapidly and monitor the risk of introducing the virus in the U.S. swine herd. The surveillance program targets five specific swine populations for testing:

- Sick pig submissions to veterinary diagnostic laboratories (VDLs)
- Slaughter swine with high risk of CSF exposure
- Feral swine
- Swine populations (including waste feeding operations) with high risk of CSF exposure in Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico
- Swine highly suspicious for CSF and entered into a Foreign Animal Disease Investigation

[NAHLN laboratories conduct CSF surveillance testing](#) for the first two surveillance streams listed above; samples from the remaining three surveillance streams are tested at NVSL's Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), the CSF confirmatory laboratory. Additionally, NAHLN laboratories are able to support foreign animal disease investigations on CSF-suspect or rule-out animals. As outlined in [Veterinary Services \(VS\) Guidance 12001](#) (446KB; formerly VS Memorandum 580.4), if the State Animal Health Official (SAHO) and VS Associate District Director agree, one set of samples collected during a foreign animal disease investigation can be sent to NVSL for confirmatory testing and a duplicate set of samples sent to the local NAHLN laboratory for a preliminary screening test to provide faster *preliminary* information for decision-making.

More information on VS' involvement in CSF and the procedure manual can be found [here](#).