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Pseudorabies

Last Modified:
Following the April 30, 2026, detection of pseudorabies in an Iowa swine herd, APHIS and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) responded quickly to contain and eradicate it. Movement restrictions are now lifted, and the affected premises is no longer under quarantine. For trade updates, visit Animal Product Exports and Live Animal Exports.



Pseudorabies is a contagious disease that primarily affects swine, but it can also affect cattle, sheep, goats, cats, dogs, and some wildlife including rats, rabbits,

foxes, and mink. It is particularly devastating to breeding sows and piglets. Humans are considered resistant to infection with pseudorabies virus (PRV) strains.

In adult pigs, the disease causes abortion and stillbirths, respiratory problems, and occasionally death. In newborn pigs, it attacks the respiratory and central nervous systems, causing incoordination, sneezing, coughing, and death. U.S. commercial swine herds have historically been free of this disease since 2004. Pseudorabies is present in feral swine in this country, making them a potential source of infection for domestic pigs.

What To Look For

In piglets:

- Central nervous system signs: tremors, seizures, hind leg paralysis (piglets will sit on their haunches similar to a dog; termed "dog-sitting"), recumbency, paddling, or walking in circles
- Incoordination
- Sneezing
- Coughing
- Death

In adult pigs:

- Coughing
- Fever
- Pneumonia
- Central nervous system signs: muscle tremors and convulsions (less common and occur occasionally)
- Reproductive issues, such as failure to breed, abortions, mummified piglets, stillbirths, and small litters

In incidental hosts (cattle, sheep, goats, cats, dogs, and some wildlife including rats, rabbits, foxes, and mink):

- Central nervous system signs: severe itch, muscle tremors, seizure

- Death
- Pseudorabies infections in non-swine species are usually fatal. These incidental hosts do not transmit the virus to other animals.

How To Prevent This Disease

Biosecurity

Pseudorabies is spread by animal-to-animal contact between an infected pig that is shedding virus and an uninfected pig. The virus can also be spread on inanimate objects such as boots, clothing, and equipment. Breeding can also spread pseudorabies.

Biosecurity is the best defense against this disease. Producers should:

- Use double fencing and other measures to keep pigs with access to the outdoors away from feral swine. Contact with feral swine puts swine herds at risk of pseudorabies virus exposure.
- Source new pigs from validated-qualified (VQ) swine herds. VQ herds are routinely tested for pseudorabies and swine brucellosis. Buying from a VQ herd reduces the risk of introducing these diseases into your herd.
- Develop a biosecurity plan to protect your herd.

About Vaccines

Although several pseudorabies vaccines are commercially licensed, their use is **restricted** because the United States maintains a PRV-free commercial swine population. As a result, producers may only use these vaccines **with prior approval from APHIS and the State animal health official,** generally during confirmed outbreaks or specific emergency responses.

How It Is Treated

There's no treatment for pseudorabies. Your veterinarian may prescribe antibiotics to control secondary bacterial infections.

What To Expect When Your Pigs Have Pseudorabies

If your pigs show signs of pseudorabies, your veterinarian will collect blood samples and tissues (from dead piglets, for example) to submit to the State veterinary diagnostic lab. The lab will screen the samples for pseudorabies virus and submit any non-negative results to the National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, IA, for confirmatory testing.

Herds that test positive for pseudorabies must be depopulated. APHIS and State officials will also conduct an epidemiological investigation to make sure the virus didn't spread to other swine herds.

APHIS provides indemnity and compensation to producers to:

- Remove animals that are affected, suspected, or exposed to diseases of concern.
- Eliminate dangerous viruses from the environment.

If your herd is impacted by pseudorabies, you may qualify for a Federal indemnity payment to reimburse you for your related losses. To learn more, contact our Swine Health Center at vs.sp.asep.swine@usda.gov.

Report Signs of Animal Disease

Producers or owners who suspect an animal disease should contact their veterinarian to evaluate the animal or herd. Find an accredited veterinarian.

Animal health professionals (veterinarians; diagnostic laboratories; public health, zoo, or wildlife personnel; and others) report diagnosed or suspected cases of nationally listed reportable animal diseases to APHIS Area Veterinarians in Charge and to the State animal health official as applicable under State reporting regulations.

Controlling Pseudorabies

Expand All

Pseudorabies in the United States

Pseudorabies has been in the United States for at least 150 years. Although the disease is still present in feral swine, historically commercial production swine herds in all 50 states have been pseudorabies-free since 2004.

- A swine herd is considered commercial when there are adequate measures in place to prevent contact with and infection from feral swine and pigs that could come in contact with feral swine, both of which are potential carriers of the pseudorabies virus.
- Sporadic pseudorabies infections occur in outdoor production herds or swine that have access to the outdoors, especially where contact with feral swine is possible.

Eradicating Pseudorabies

APHIS developed minimum program standards for eradicating pseudorabies from domestic swine in the United States. These standards were endorsed by swine health practitioners and State animal health officials at the annual meeting of the United States Animal Health Association in October 2003.

You can also find more about eradicating pseudorabies by reading "Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's Disease) and Its Eradication: A Review of the U.S. Experience" (APHIS Technical Bulletin No. 1923) (4.95 MB).

Wildlife Disease Surveillance and Research

APHIS Wildlife Services conducts surveillance and research on dozens of wildlife diseases, including pseudorabies and other diseases associated with feral swine. For more information, visit our National Wildlife Disease Program and National Wildlife Research Center.

Emerging Issues

For more information, you can also refer to the following external resources:

- The Swine Health Information Center provides ongoing global monitoring of numerous swine diseases, including pseudorabies. For more information on global emerging issues, visit their website at www.swinehealth.org .
- The Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University aims to increase awareness and preparedness for disease introductions that could impact food production or public health. Learn more at www.cfsph.iastate.edu .
- The World Organisation for Animal Health's mission is to improve animal health worldwide, ensure transparency in animal disease reporting, provide scientific expertise, promote international solidarity, and safeguard global trade through health standards. Learn more at www.woah.org/en/home.

International Imports and Exports

The links below provide information and current requirements for importing and exporting live swine, germplasm, and pork products to and from the United States.

Imports

- Animal Product Imports
- Live Animal and Germplasm Imports
- Animal Health Permits

Exports

- Animal Product Exports
- Live Animal and Germplasm Exports

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