

### **PED Detection in U.S. Swine –May 17, 2013**

- Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) was detected by ISU-VDL and NVSL on May 13, 2013.
- 4 confirmed cases in sow herds (3 in Iowa, 1 in Indiana). Additional suspected cases are being investigated in Illinois and Colorado. Clinical presentation includes severe diarrhea and high mortality in neonatal pigs (>90%). Producers fed back fecal material to sows resulting in vomiting and diarrhea.
- PED is not included on the USDA or OIE lists of foreign animal diseases, and USDA considers this to be “Transboundary Disease.” There is no requirement to report the detection to OIE as an Immediate Report but will likely be reported on the USDA’s routine six month or annual report.
- No plans to institute quarantines or movement controls.
- Sequencing has determined this virus to be 99.4% homologous with the 2012 Chinese virus.
- The USDA’s Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health will be developing a fact sheet, case definition and epidemiological survey.
- It is unknown whether prior exposure to TGE or Respiratory Coronavirus would provide any immune protection.
- NVSL is working with American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians to optimize testing at the veterinary diagnostic labs. At this time ISU-VDL and NVSL are capable of diagnosing PED.
- Veterinarians should contact a veterinary diagnostic laboratory to determine what samples are preferred for that laboratory. The Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (ISUVDL) (<http://vetmed.iastate.edu/diagnostic-lab>) is well prepared to diagnose PED and other pathogens that may mimic PED. Currently, testing capacity to detect PEDV is limited so turn-around times on testing will be slower than typical for routine testing at ISUVDL. However, high capacity PEDV tests are currently being developed and will soon be implemented. In general, desired samples are live pigs in acute stages of disease, several segments of fresh and formalin fixed small intestine and colon from several pigs euthanized in the acute stage of disease, fresh feces from acutely affected pigs, and tissue from a variety of other organs as appropriate.