

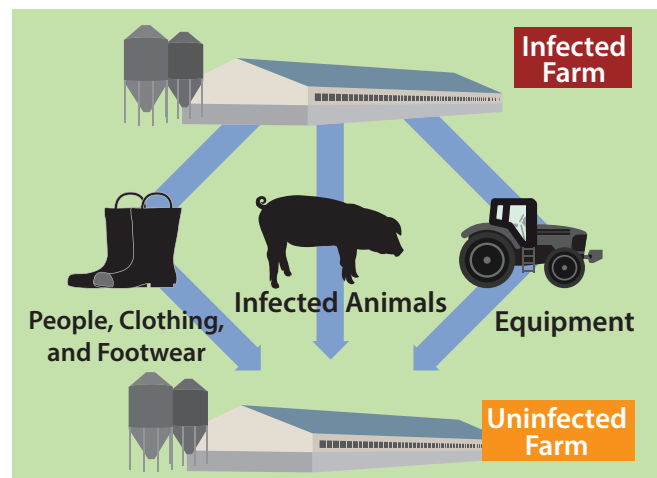
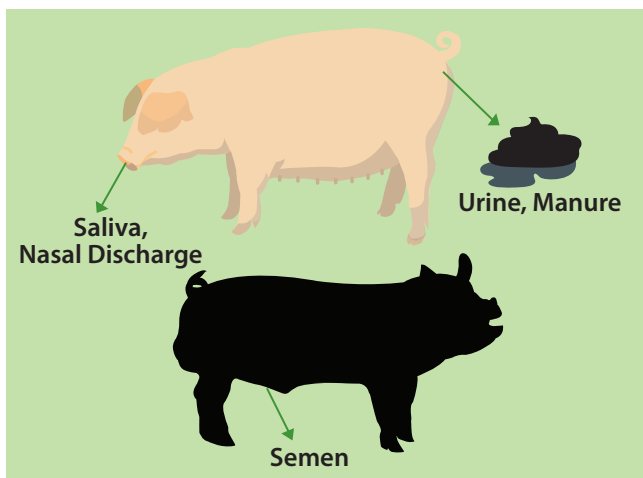
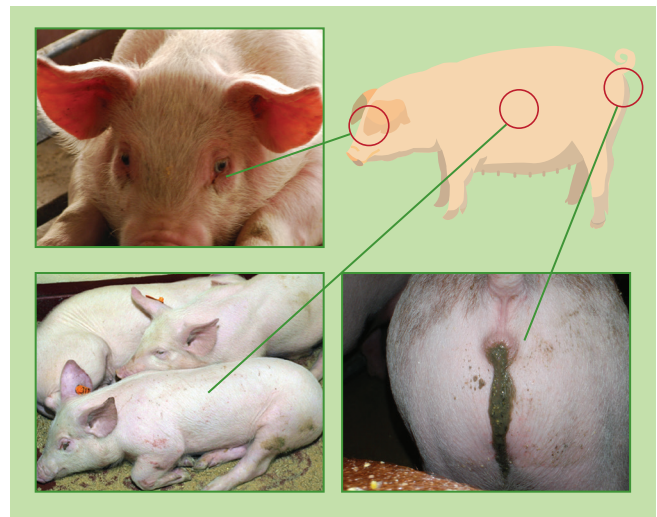
# Classical Swine Fever

Also referred to as “Hog cholera”



## What is classical swine fever (CSF)?

- Highly contagious virus of pigs (domestic and wild)
- Does NOT affect public health or food safety
  - Meat is safe for people to eat
- Causes reddened and crusty eyes, skin discoloration, fever, and constipation followed by diarrhea
- Other signs may include huddling, unsteadiness, and going off feed
- Younger pigs often have a high mortality (death) rate
- Animals may be infected 2-15 days before showing signs
- Highly contagious
  - Virus is shed in saliva, nasal discharge, semen, urine and manure
- Can be spread directly between animals OR spread indirectly on clothing, footwear, vehicles, equipment, and wildlife
- CSF virus can also be spread to other pigs through undercooked pig meat (garbage feeding)



## Where is it?

- Classical swine fever is found in more than 2/3 of the world!!
  - Parts of Central and South America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East
  - CSF is still present among wild boar in some regions of western and central Europe
- NOT in United States or Canada

## How will classical swine fever affect pork producers if it enters the U.S.?

- Movements on and off farms in a regulatory Control Area could be stopped by state and federal officials to try and stop disease spread
- Export markets close and prices drop
- When one animal on the farm becomes infected, the whole herd is likely to become sick

## How can the Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan help protect your herd?

- It recommends biosecurity standards that pork producers can put in place to help protect their pigs
- It includes steps producers can take to show that their pigs can be moved without spreading disease
- It provides an opportunity for pork producers to keep their business running if their pigs remain uninfected

Photo credit: The USDA APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and the Department of Homeland Security Visual Information Service at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center and Dr. Alex Ramirez, Iowa State University