

# Practical biosecurity to reduce swine disease risk

Lisa Tokach, DVM, Dipl. ABVP Abilene Animal Hospital, P.A. Royal University of Agriculture 10 January 2018















#### **Background**

- I have two roles:
  - 1. Adjunct Professor at Kansas State University working with the diagnostic laboratory and helping to train students.
  - 2. Private Practitioner and owner of Abilene Animal Hospital















#### Abilene Animal Hospital, P.A.

- We are normally an 8 veterinarian mixed animal practice
- 40% swine services, 40% companion animal services, 20% bovine/equine
- We currently have two veterinarians doing the swine work















#### Abilene Animal Hospital, P.A.

- What do swine veterinarians do?
  - Private practice
  - Feed companies
  - Pharmaceutical companies
  - Corporate farm veterinarians
  - Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
  - Teaching/research
  - Diagnosticians















#### Abilene Animal Hospital, P.A.

- What do private practice swine veterinarians do?
  - Farm calls when there is a health problem
  - Preventative health care
  - Audits
  - Diagnostics for a problem or routine monitoring
  - Monitor production records
  - Employee training







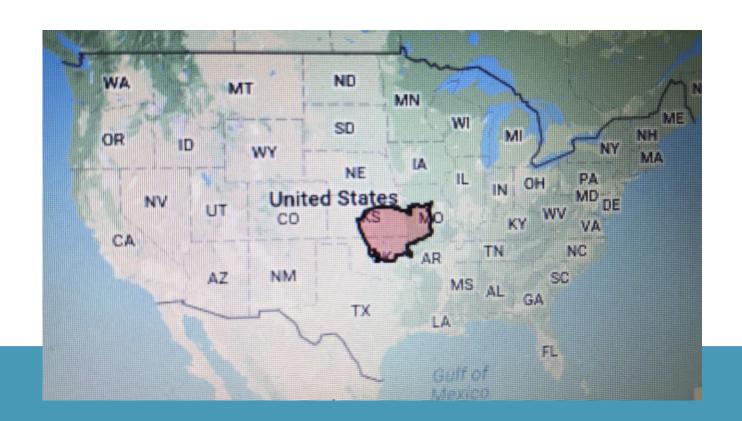








#### **Geography – Cambodia vs. US**









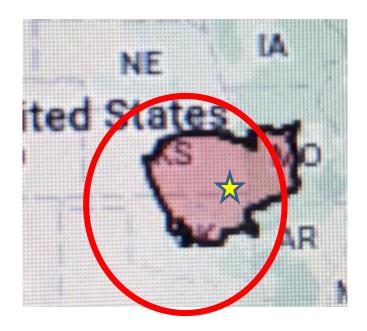








#### **Geography – Our practice area**

















#### **Pork Quality Assurance (PQA)**

- All farm employees that handle pigs must be trained in PQA within 90 days of employment
- Training is reviewed annually and recertification is every three years











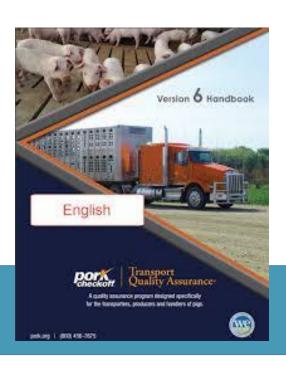






#### **Transport Quality Assurance (TQA)**

Similar to PQA training, but for truck drivers



















### Why are we in Cambodia?

- USAID Feed The Future grant to help Cambodian farmers
  - Increase farmers' knowledge of on-farm biosecurity
  - Give farmers more information on how to use alternative feed sources

















- Dr. Mike Tokach Swine nutritionist, University Distinguished professor at Kansas State University
- Dr. Lisa Tokach Veterinarian, Abilene Animal Hospital and adjunct faculty for College of Veterinary Medicine at K-State
- Dr. Jessie Vipham Assistant Professor, Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab at K-State
- Dr. Kang Kroesna Dean of Faculty and Professor, Veterinary Medicine, Royal University of Agriculture
- Mr. Chea Bunna Lecturer, Veterinary Medicine, Royal University of Agriculture





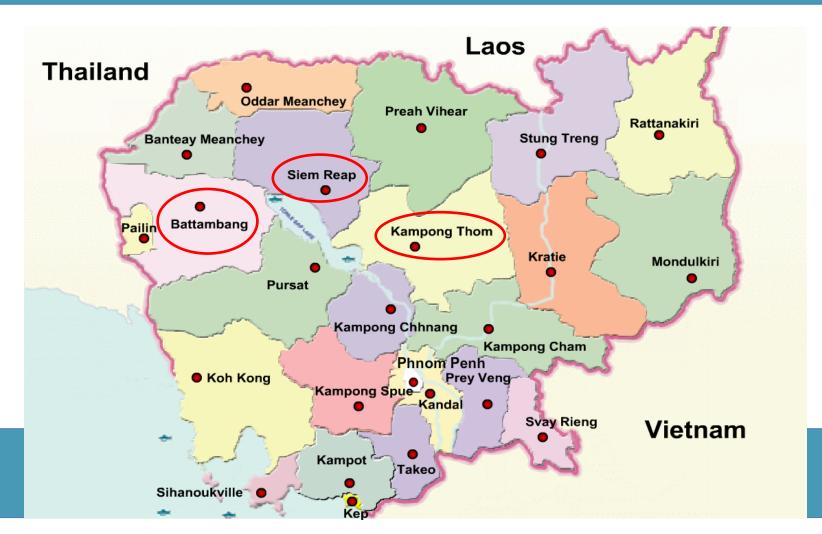


























## Practical biosecurity to reduce swine disease risk















#### What is biosecurity?















#### What is biosecurity?

 A set of preventative measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of infections diseases.















#### What kind of diseases can be spread?

- Viruses (FMD, Aujesky's, PRRS, CSF, influenza)
- Bacteria (Salmonella, E. coli, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella)
- Parasites (ascarids, Trichuris, lungworms)















- Pig sellers
- Feed stores
- Visitors/neighbors
- Village Animal Health workers (VAHWs)
- Veterinarians
- Boar man
- Pig buyers
- Farmers themselves















- Pig sellers
  - Low or high risk?
  - Problems:
  - How can we improve biosecurity?















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- VAHW and veterinarians
  - Low or high risk?
  - Problems:
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- Boar man
  - Low or high risk?
  - Problems:
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- Pig buyers
  - Low or high risk?
  - Problems:
  - How can we improve biosecurity?

















- Farmers themselves
  - Low or high risk?
  - Problems:
  - How can we improve biosecurity?















- Other: raw meat
  - Low or high risk?
  - Problems:
  - How can we improve biosecurity?















- Control access to the pigs.
  - Design the farm to have a gate or other barrier to stop easy access to the pigs.
  - Post a sign to limit traffic to the pig area.

















 If you must have visitors, ask them to disinfect their footwear, change footwear, or cover their footwear with plastic before entering your pig area

















 Don't allow access to your pigs if you/visitor have been around other sick pigs until you/they have bathed, changed clothes, washed footwear.













 Understand that we move disease on shoes, vehicles, hands, equipment like scales, syringes, and ropes.















- If buying pigs, buy from ONE source
- Try to buy directly from the farmer

















- Use AI, not natural service from a reputable boar man who only does AI
- Be sure boar man uses good sanitation and biosecurity

















 Feed the pigs adequate food and water to help them stay healthy

















- Keep different age groups of pigs separate
- Wash and disinfect the facility between groups of pigs.

















 Disinfect after the pig buyer has been there, ask that his cart and vehicle are clean when he arrives.

















#### THE END



**QUESTIONS?** 

















### FEEDIFUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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