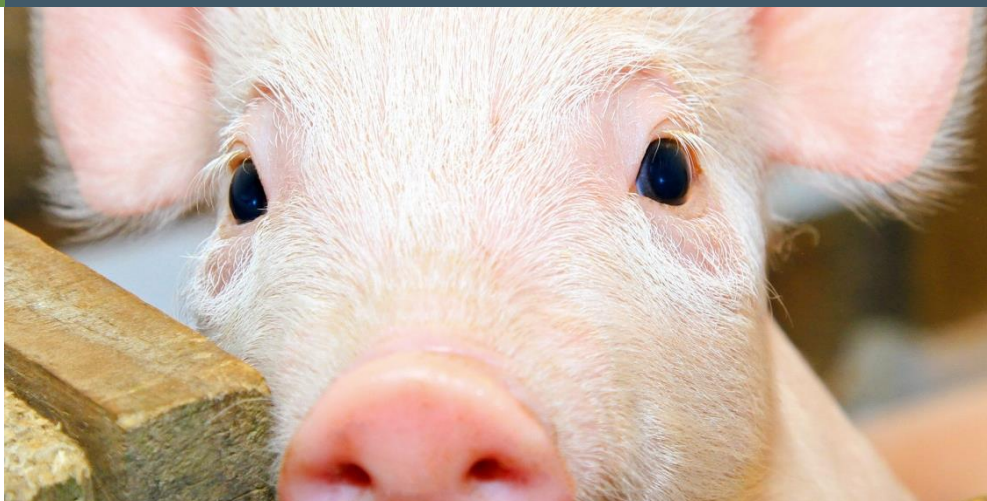


AI Centres Health Management Program

(Programme de gestion sanitaire
des centres d'insémination artificielle) - PGSCIA

Registration Conditions

2018-2019



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Introduction

The *Programme de gestion sanitaire des centres d'insémination artificielle* (PGSCIA) is a health management program for artificial insemination centres, open to all AI centres wishing to sell boar semen to Quebec farmers and hog producers.

PGSCIA is an adjunct to the program administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

The main objectives are to:

- Attest to the quality of each insemination centre's health management program to monitor the procedures for verifying the safety of boar semen sold to the user farms.
- Verify implementation of the health management program by the farm personnel of each boar stud.
- Check that the AI centres meet minimum standards for facilities and equipment, hygiene, health and safety, record keeping, semen traceability and animal health control.
- Provide AI centre managers with the tools and expertise to improve centre biosecurity regarding PRRS virus contamination.
- Provide centre managers with tools and procedures to lower the risk of the semen spreading potentially harmful viral pathogens to the user farms.
- Certify the health status of boars purchased by the insemination centres to minimize the risk of animal health accidents.
- Put forward and improve health status verification procedures for the insemination centres to attest to their health status regarding PRRS virus.

PGSCIA Eligibility Terms and Conditions

Registration

Fill out the PGSCIA **Registration Form for AI Centres** ([Appendix 1](#)) and send it to the CDPQ (see [Appendix 2](#)).

Preconditions

To qualify for admission to the PGSCIA program an AI centre:

- Must be a registered farm business with the *Bureau de renseignements agricoles* (agricultural information office) of MAPAQ, in accordance with provincial regulations.
- Must be a Canadian Food Inspection Agency approved semen production and distribution centre in accordance with the *Health of Animals Act and Regulations (L.C. 1990, ch. 21)*.
- Must comply with the standards set out in the program regarding facilities and equipment, hygiene and health protection (biosecurity), record keeping and control of animal health.
- Must use the services of a consultant veterinarian responsible for the development, maintenance and implementation of the health management program.
- Must be officially recognized by the Canadian Quality Assurance Program (CQA) of the Canadian Pork Council (CPC).

Termination of services and re-registration

Insemination centre members that no longer meet the program requirements in force on April 1, 2018, together with those centres that do not conform, can be suspended or expelled at any time.

Member centres are automatically re-registered on April 1 of each year, unless otherwise specified in writing.

Any centre wishing to abandon the program must provide prior written notice to the CDPQ.

Respective responsibilities of the three stakeholders

Responsibilities of the CDPQ-designated veterinarian

- Develop, enhance, adapt the program to the needs of Quebec's pork industry.
- Inspect the member AI centre's facilities once a year. The purpose of these visits is to verify that the standards for facilities, hygiene, health and safety, record keeping and control of animal health, are applied in accordance with the insemination centre's health management program.
- Authorize animal admission to the isolation (quarantine) unit and, at the client's request, authorize admission of boars to the boar unit/barn.
- Maintain regular contact with the AI centre manager, the centre's consultant veterinarian and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency veterinarian responsible for the program.

Responsibilities of insemination centre managers

- Comply with the requirements for admission to the program
- Promptly notify the consultant veterinarian and the veterinarian responsible for PGSCIA (hereafter, the CDPQ-designated veterinarian) in the event of potentially contagious health problems
- Authorize access to AI centre facilities by the CDPQ-designated veterinarian at all times
- Provide the CDPQ-designated veterinarian with all health information concerning the AI centre that relates to the program
- Allow the CDPQ-designated veterinarian to consult AI centre records related to the program
- Implement health recommendations from the CDPQ-designated veterinarian and the consultant veterinarian without delay
- Not distribute any semen that, insofar as they know, would present a health risk for the AI centre's clients

Responsibilities of the insemination centre's consultant veterinarian

- Inspect centre facilities every four months (minimum three times per year). At least one of these visits will be conducted together with the CDPQ-designated veterinarian.
- During these visits, verify that the standards for facilities, hygiene, biosecurity, record keeping and animal health control are being applied.
- Following these visits, write recommendations for the AI centre manager and the CDPQ-designated veterinarian concerning facilities, sanitation, biosecurity, record keeping and animal health control.
- In the event of potentially contagious health problems, recommend temporary suspension of the semen distribution and immediately notify the CDPQ-designated veterinarian.
- Write the necessary prescriptions for the purchase of drugs or vaccines and ensure they are used correctly.
- Prescribe the necessary laboratory tests for managing the health of the boar stud.
- Collaborate in maintaining and updating the insemination centre's health management program.

Biosecurity of centres

Basic biosecurity guidelines

1. Identification of critical points/issues
2. Development of an animal health management program for each AI centre
3. Regular verification of compliance with program guidelines

1. Identification of critical points/issues

- Location of the premises
- Management of farm personnel and equipment
- Selection of livestock suppliers
- Health status certificate for boars entering the AI centre
- Bacteriological quality of the semen
- Transport of animals:
 - From farm to isolation (quarantine) unit, from isolation (quarantine) unit to boar stud unit, from boar stud unit to slaughterhouse
- Cleaning and disinfection of the trucks
- Transportation of the semen
- Monitoring of vehicle movement around the premises
- Vermin and pest control (birds, rodents, flies, etc.)

2. Development of an animal health management program for each AI centre

Each member AI centre of PGSCIA must have a written document outlining in detail its health management program.

This document must be updated annually on October 1 each year.

The CDPQ-designated veterinarian may participate in the development of the insemination centre's health management program. However, maintenance of the program and updates to it are the responsibility of AI centre managers and of their consultant veterinarian.

CDPQ can provide an example of a health management program to help orient AI centre managers.

3. Regular verification of compliance with program guidelines

Centre managers must check the application of the programs (regularly); the consultant veterinarian must do so as well (at least three times a year) and the CDPQ-designated veterinarian also (once or twice a year).

Minimum standards for PGSCIA AI member centres

Isolation (quarantine) premises

- Must be located more than 1 km from swine operations areas other than artificial insemination centres (AIC)
- Ideally, the isolation (quarantine) units for AICs that are not equipped with an air filtration system at the entrance must be located at a distance of more than one kilometer from the AIC premises.
- Must be accessible to authorized farm personnel only (locked doors)
- Must be equipped with a Danish entry or a shower at the entrance and must follow the principles of unidirectional flow
- Must be designed so as to prevent the entry of vermin, birds or other animals
- Must be regularly inspected for flies and vermin by a professional exterminator
- Must be operated on all-in/all-out (AI/AO) basis per unit
- Must be sufficiently spacious, airy and comfortable to guarantee the welfare of the animals
- Must be cleaned and disinfected and then kept empty for at least five days between each occupation

Boar stud premises

- Must be located at a minimum distance of 1 km from other area groups of pigs other than the AIC's isolation (quarantine) unit
- Must be separated by a physical barrier from other unit areas of the AI centre
- Must be accessible to authorized farm personnel only (locked doors)
- Must be equipped with a Danish entry or a shower at the entrance and must follow the principles of unidirectional movement
- Must be designed so as to prevent entry of vermin, birds or other animals
- Must be regularly inspected for flies and vermin by a professional exterminator
- Must be sufficiently spacious, airy and comfortable to guarantee the welfare of the animals.

Semen packaging laboratory

- Must be separated by a physical barrier from other unit areas of the centre
- Must be accessible to authorized persons only
- Must be separated from the collection area by an airlock so as to prevent airborne contamination
- Shall not permit any backward people flow from the other unit areas

Semen storage and shipping unit

- Must be separated by a physical barrier from other unit areas of the AI centre
- Must be accessible to authorized persons only

Drug cabinet

- Must be designed to allow the storage of drugs and vaccines in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the drug regulation requirements (e.g. CQA).

Management of farm personnel and equipment

Farm personnel management

- Entrance doors to boar and quarantine units must be locked at all times
- All farm personnel and visitors must change street clothes and shoes before entering the boar stud units
- Staff and visitors must observe a 48-hour downtime period (two nights) without any direct contact with pigs before entering boar stud premises
- International visitors who have had no contact with pigs must observe a 72-hour downtime period
- International visitors who have been in contact with pigs must observe a 5-day downtime period;
- All visitors must sign the visitor log book upon entering a boar stud premises
- Visitors and farm personnel must remove all jewelry before entering the boar stud premises
- Visitors who wear glasses should wash and disinfected them before entering the boar stud premises (example: Virkon 1% solution).

Managing Equipment and Supplies

- All equipment and supplies that come into the boar stud units and quarantine units must be new and disinfected
- A workroom where fumigation of equipment and supplies can take place is strongly recommended.

Selection of batches of animals for admission to AI centres

Boars from a PRRS virus-free farm site (PRRS-naïve status)

Characteristics of the Maternity unit

- No clinical signs of PRRS
- Neonatal mortality (birth to weaning) is well controlled with an objective of less than 18%

Characteristics of the Nursery and Grow-to-Finish units

1. Death losses (monthly mortality rate) are:
 - less than 5% in nursery unit.
 - less than 5% in finishing unit.
 - less than 8% between weaning and the end of finishing.
2. Documented seronegative results for PRRS using regular **(A)** or irregular **(B)** serological monitoring:
 - A)** regular serological monitoring (> 70 kg): minimum of 10 negative subjects per month (ELISA-X3 or other);
 - B)** irregular serological monitoring (> 70 kg): minimum of 20 negative subjects for six months (ELISA-X3 or other)
3. Absence of clinical signs consistent with porcine circovirus associated diseases (PCVAD) (see p. 23, [Health certificate – PCVAD](#))
4. No clinical signs of other diseases under surveillance (see [List of diseases under surveillance](#)).
5. Seronegative results (see pp.17-18) for the selected boars within the 30-60 days preceding entry into isolation (quarantine) unit (CFIA porcine serum test).

Boars from a farm where PRRS virus has been eradicated (PRRS-negative status)

Characteristics of Maternity unit (first year)

- Absence of clinical signs of PRRS;
- Neonatal mortality (farrow-to-wean) well controlled with an objective of less than 18%

Characteristics of Maternity unit (subsequent years)

- Same as for PRRS-free farm (PRRS-naïve status).

Characteristics of the Nursery and Finishing units

1. Death losses (monthly mortality rate) are:
 - less than 5% in nursery unit.
 - less than 5% in finishing unit.
 - less than 8% between weaning and the end of finishing.
2. Documented seronegative results for PRRS using regular **(A)** or irregular **(B)** serological monitoring:
 - A)** regular serological monitoring (> 70 kg): minimum of 10 negative subjects per month (ELISA-X3 or other);
 - B)** irregular serological monitoring (> 70 kg): minimum of 20 negative subjects for six months (ELISA-X3 or other)
3. Absence of clinical signs consistent with porcine circovirus associated diseases (PCVAD) (see p. 23, [Health certificate–PCVAD](#))
4. No clinical signs of other diseases under surveillance (see [List of diseases under surveillance](#)).
5. Seronegative results (see pp.17-18) for the selected boars within the 30-60 days preceding entry into isolation (quarantine) unit (CFIA porcine serum test).
6. Seronegative (ELISA-X3) and PCR-negative for PRRS, within one full week preceding transport to the isolation (quarantine) unit. Blood sampling procedures on the selected animals must be done in accordance with the procedures of the PGSCIA program (pp.15-16).

Boars originating from a PRRS seropositive farm, but raised on another PRRS positive status site

Batch composition guidelines

1. Animals must be weaned early (at <15 days old). In some situations, the veterinarian may require PRRS virus testing using a PCR test, prior to the transfer to the nursery unit.
2. Nursery and Finishing unit premises must be approved by a CDPQ-designated veterinarian.
3. Serological testing for antibodies or PCR testing for PRRS virus during the growth stage must be done in accordance with instructions from the CDPQ-designated veterinarian.
4. Management strategies regarding animals, premises and transport of animals must be approved by the CDPQ-designated veterinarian.
5. Batch death losses: less than 8% mortality between weaning and the end of finishing.
6. Absence of clinical signs consistent with PCVAD (see p. 23, [Health certificate–PCVAD](#)).
7. No clinical signs of other diseases under surveillance (see [List of diseases under surveillance](#)).
8. Seronegative results (see pp.17-18) for the selected boars within the 30-45 days preceding transport to the isolation (quarantine) unit (CFIA serum test).
9. Seronegative (ELISA-X3) and PCR-negative results for PRRS, within one full week preceding transport to the isolation (quarantine) unit. Blood sampling procedures must be done on the selected animals, in accordance with the procedures of the PGSCIA program (pp.15-16).

List of diseases under surveillance

Surveillance program

- Animals in the source herds should display no clinical signs of¹:
 - Dysentery
 - Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE)
 - Salmonellosis
 - Porcine pleuropneumonia (App, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*)
 - Glässer's disease (*Haemophilus parasuis*)
 - Influenza;
 - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
 - Leptospirosis
 - Proliferative enteropathy/Porcine proliferative enteritis
 - Porcine Circovirus Associated Diseases (PCVAD)
 - Porcine epidemic diarrhea (PEDV);
 - Delta coronavirus (SDCV);
 - Senecavirus A
- Selected boars must be free of:
 - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
 - Porcine pleuropneumonia *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (App serotypes 1 and 5);
 - Porcine epidemic diarrhea (PEDV);
 - Delta coronavirus (SDCV).

Treatment and vaccination program (quarantine and boar units)

Sarcoptic mange

- Treatment and eradication of sarcoptic mange (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) must be carried out in the isolation (quarantine) unit;

Porcine circovirus

- It is strongly recommended that boars have been vaccinated on at least two occasions in their lives against porcine circovirus before entering the boar stud unit:
 - a single vaccination in the isolation (quarantine) unit is recommended for boars that have already been vaccinated at the farm of origin;
 - double vaccination in the isolation (quarantine) unit is recommended for boars who have never been vaccinated against porcine circovirus.

¹ See Appendices 3 et 4

Glässer's disease (Haemophilus parasuis) and Mycoplasma Hyopneumoniae

- Vaccination in the isolation (quarantine) unit and in the boar unit is especially recommended for boars from disinfected herds.

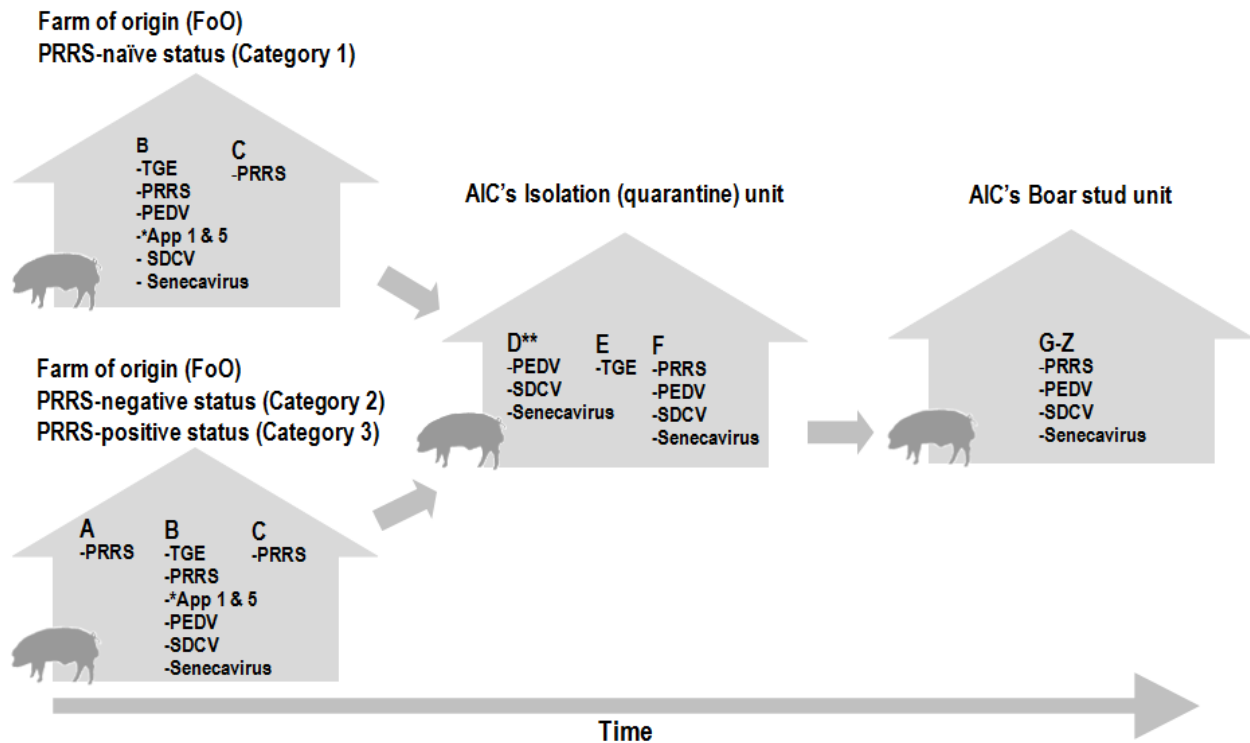
Porcine parvovirus and Swine erysipelas (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*).

- Animals in the boar units must be vaccinated twice a year for:

Endoparasites

- Treatment against internal parasites (endoparasites) should be carried out every six months in the boar units.

Macro plan of the testing strategy



The macro plan shows the blood tests performed on boars from the farm of origin to the boar stud unit. The transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) status of each boar is checked by CFIA. PRRS virus, porcine pleuropneumonia (App serotypes 1 and 5), porcine epidemic diarrhea (PEDV) and delta coronavirus (SDCV) status is checked by the CDPQ program.

* Serology for App serotypes 1 and 5 is required for consignments sourced from farms that have a history of infection, or a history of seropositive results, or that are of unknown status).

**The test for PEDV and SDCV is optional.

Blood draw(s) A

One or more blood draws can be done during the isolation (quarantine) period according to instructions from the CDPQ-designated veterinarian. Blood serums can be tested for PRRS using ELISA-X3, blocking-ELISA or PCR.

Blood draw B

This blood draw is done by a CFIA-accredited veterinarian on the farm of origin or in the farm of origin isolation (quarantine) unit.

- **SRRP and App:** A courtesy serum sample is sent for PRRS serological testing (Appendix 6) and, if necessary, for App serotypes 1 and 5 testing.
- **PED, SDCV and Senecavirus A:** oral fluid samples taken with the rope technic are done in a minimum of 4 pens; alternatively, manure samples are taken in a minimum of 4 pens with

the possibility to sample the boots of the producer or the walkway. The samples can be tested in pools (maximum of 2) at the laboratory before running the PCR tests.

Blood draw C

This blood draw is optional for farms with PRRS-naïve status and is mandatory for PRRS-negative and PRRS-positive status farms. The CDPQ-designated veterinarian can insist on a blood draw and further testing three to five days before the animals are transported to the AIC's isolation (quarantine) unit. Serums can be tested for PRRS using ELISA-X3, blocking-ELISA and PCR.

Blood draw D

This blood draw is optional and is done 3 to 5 days after the start of quarantine by the quarantine personnel. A pool of 5 fecal samples per building will be taken to perform the PCR tests for PEDV, SDCV and Senecavirus A.

Blood draw E

This blood draw is done by the CFIA veterinarian approximately 30 days after the entry into the isolation (quarantine) unit.

Blood draw F

This blood draw is done by staff from the insemination centre three to five days before the transport to the boar stud unit.

- PRRS: The serums are tested using two tests:
 - serological test for all boars
 - PCR testing for all boars
- PEDV, SDCV and Senecavirus A:
 - A pool of 5 fecal samples per building will be taken to perform the PCR tests for PEDV and SDCV.

Blood draws G-Z

These blood draws are done once a week to verify the status of each population of boars:

- PRRS: a weekly PCR on a pool of ten serums and monthly ELISA-X3 tests on a minimum of three serums;
- PEDV, SDCV and Senecavirus A: weekly PCR testing on a pool of 5 fecal samples.

Health status certification for boars destined for AI centres (PRRS)

Recommended laboratory tests

- IDEXX ELISA-X3 test (to detect antibodies)
- Biovet blocking ELISA test (to detect antibodies)
- IgG-IFA test, 4 dilutions, (to detect antibodies)
- PCR test (to detect virus)

Evaluation Strategy

A signed health certificate confirming the absence of clinical signs of disease throughout the growth period (see **List of diseases under surveillance**).

Verification/confirmation of PRRS serological status using two kits simultaneously:

- IDEXX ELISA-X3 test on all serums
- Biovet blocking-ELISA test whenever possible, otherwise use IgG-IFA, 4 dilutions, to test all serums that are positive or suspect to the ELISA-X3 test. A minimum of five serums must be tested (to complete sampling, use the samples with the highest S:P ratios)

Interpretation of the ELISA-X3 test

Each sample is interpreted individually:

- S:P ratio < 0.30 ➔ PRRS-negative animal
- S:P ratio ≥ 0.30 and < 0.40 ➔ PRRS-suspect animal
- S:P ratio ≥ 0.40 ➔ PRRS-positive animal

Interpretation of the Biovet blocking-ELISA test

Each sample is interpreted individually:

- % inhibition < 30 ➔ PRRS-negative animal
- % inhibition ≥ 30 ➔ PRRS-positive animal

Interpretation of the IgG-IFA test

Each sample is interpreted individually:

- $\leq 1:20$ dilution, negative ➔ PRRS-negative animal
- $\geq 1:20$ dilution, positive ➔ PRRS-positive animal

Possible responses

- All results are negative with ELISA-X3 and blocking-ELISA / IgG-IFA tests:
 - all the boars are accepted
- Certain boars are suspect or positive with the ELISA-X3 test and negative with the blocking-ELISA / IgG-IFA test:
 - PCR test on serum pools, at the discretion of the CDPQ-designated veterinarian:
 - ⇒ PCR test is negative:
 - the batch is declared negative; boars that are negative with ELISA-X3 are accepted; the boars that are positive or suspect with ELISA-X3, are refused.
 - ⇒ PCR test is positive:
 - all the animals are refused.
- Several boars have a suspect or positive result relating to the ELISA-X3 test and blocking ELISA / IgG-IFA :
 - ⇒ If it is only an individual, the boar and nine other boars in contact with it are individually retested 10 days later with an ELISA-X3 test and blocking ELISA / IgG-IFA test. A PCR PRRS test in pools of 5 is also required
 - Only the individual that tested positive has remained positive after the second ELISA-X3 and blocking ELISA / IgG-IFA test, all PCR are negative:
 - the batch is declared negative: the negative-status boars relating to the ELISA-X3 test are accepted; the boars that are positive or suspect are refused.
 - The individual that previously tested positive and one additional boar is now positive after the second ELISA-X3 test and blocking ELISA / IgG-IFA, and the PCRs are all negative:
 - the veterinarian designated by the CDPQ demands a new blood testing of the boars and the entire assessment process is restarted.
 - The individual that previously tested positive and one additional boar is now positive after the second ELISA-X3 test and blocking ELISA / IgG-IFA and at least one of the pool PCR is positive:
 - all the animals are rejected.
 - ⇒ If two or more individuals test positive, the veterinarian designated by the CDPQ demands a new blood testing of the boars and the evaluation process is restarted.
- All results are negative with the ELISA-X3 test and some are positive with the blocking-ELISA/IgG-IFA test:
 - if a blocking-ELISA test was done and is positive, do a IgG-IFA 4 dilutions and PCR testing on the positive sample(s):
 - ⇒ the IgG-IFA 4 dilutions and the PCR are negative:
 - all the boars are accepted.
 - ⇒ one IgG-IFA 4 dilutions or one PCR is positive:

- ▶ all the boars are refused.
- if an IgG-IFA test was done and it is positive, do a blocking-ELISA test and PCR testing on the positive sample(s):
 - ⇒ the blocking-ELISA test and PCR are both negative:
 - ▶ all the boars are accepted.
 - ⇒ one blocking ELISA test or one PCR is positive:
 - ▶ all the boars are refused.

Health status certification for boars destined for AI centres (App)

Recommended laboratory test

- LC-LPS-based ELISA test (to detect antibodies);

Evaluation Strategy

- A signed health certificate confirming the absence of clinical signs of disease throughout the growth period
- In herds considered at risk (check with the CDPQ-designated veterinarian):
 - Verification of each boar's serological status for porcine pleuropneumonia due to *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* serotypes 1 and 5 (LC-LPS-based ELISA test).

Interpretation of the LC-LPS-based ELISA test

- Each sample is interpreted individually:
 - $OD < 0.30$ ➡ negative animal
 - $OD \geq 0.30$ and < 0.40 ➡ suspect animal
 - $OD \geq 0.40$ ➡ positive animal

Possible responses

- All results in the LC-LPS-based ELISA test are negative:
 - the boars are accepted.
- Some boars are suspect or positive:
 - the positive or suspect boars are refused or re-evaluated.

Health status certificate for boars destined for centres (PEDV and SDCV)

Recommended laboratory test

- PEDV-TGE-SDCV PCR test from Tetracore (to detect virus);
- PEDV-TGE-SDCV PCR test from Faculté de médecine vétérinaire de l'Université de Montréal (to detect virus).

Evaluation Strategy

- A signed health certificate confirming the absence of clinical signs of disease throughout the growth period

Verify the absence of the virus with the PCR technic as follows:

- Sampling of oral fluids with the rope technic in a minimum of four pens; alternatively, manure samples are taken in a minimum of 4 pens with the possibility to sample the boots of the producer or the walkway. The samples can be tested in pools (maximum of 2) at the laboratory before running the PCR tests.
- The samples can be pooled (maximum of 2) at the laboratory before testing for the virus with PCR tests.
- The sampling can be done 30 to 60 days before the boars are due to be sent to the quarantine (at the same time as the CFIA serological testing);

The verification of the absence of PEDV and SDCV will be confirmed with the following tests on four samples (which can be pooled in 2):

- PEDV-TGE-SDCV PCR test from Tetracore;
- or
- PEDV PCR and -SDCV PCR test from Veterinary Faculty

Interpretation of the PCR test

- Each sample is interpreted individually:
- Interpretation of the PEDV-TGE-SDCV PCR test from Tetracore:
 - $C_t \leq 35$ ➔ positive sample;
 - $C_t > 35$ et ≤ 38 ➔ suspect sample;
 - $C_t > 38$ ➔ negative sample.
- Interpretation of the PEDV-TGE-SDCV PCR test from Faculté de médecine vétérinaire:
 - $C_t \leq 37$ ➔ positive sample;
 - $C_t > 37$ et ≤ 40 ➔ suspect sample;
 - $C_t > 40$ ➔ negative sample.

Note: The interpretation of these tests can change according new scientific knowledge which will emerge.

Possible responses

- All results in the PEDV-TEG-SDCV PCR test are negative:
 - All the boars are accepted.
- Some boars are suspect or positive:
 - Ask for additional testing on positive samples already in the laboratory:
 - Separate (one-pool) and run again the PCR test on each sample.
 - Take another set of oral fluids (minimum of 4) or manure samples in 4 pens (the ones that are around the first set of samples):
 - Run the PCR test on oral fluids or on manure samples.
- If at least one sample turns out positive for one of these tests, no boars will be admitted to the AI centre.

Health status certificate for boars destined for AI centres (PCVAD)

Porcine Circovirus Associated Diseases (PCVAD) – diagnostic criteria for infection among a herd¹

- Criterion 1 Clinical signs among the herd:
 - Wean-to-finish mortality exceeds 8%.
 - Increase in monthly mortality rate equal to or greater than 1.66 standard deviation (SD), when compared to historical data.
- Criterion 2 Pathological and histopathological lesions:
 - Identification of the typical lesions of PCVAD in at least one pig from the herd that is showing clinical signs (Criterion 1);
 - Testing for typical PCVAD lesions in a minimum of four pigs from the identified population. Two consignments of two piglets less than ten days apart are recommended.

Evaluation Strategy

- A herd becomes suspect when clinical signs meet Criterion 1 (the cause of excess mortality must be explained in a written document from the veterinarian in charge and a laboratory report must confirm the diagnosis).
- A herd becomes positive when both Criteria 1 and 2 are met.

¹ The definition is adapted from the definition proposed by the European consortium's research team on PCVAD.

Certification of the health status of boars for the centers (Senecavirus A)

Recommended laboratory technique

- PCR test for Senecavirus A.

Evaluation strategy

Signed health attestation to confirm the absence of clinical signs of diseases during the entire growth period;

Verification of the absence of viruses with PCR techniques as follows:

- Swine saliva sampling with rope technique in a minimum of four pens; alternatively, manure samples must be taken from a minimum of four pens with the possibility of sampling from the producer's boots or in the pass;
- Samples can be pooled (maximum 2 per pool) in the laboratory prior to PCR testing for viruses.
- The verification of the absence of the Senecavirus A virus will be confirmed by the PCR test on four samples (which can be pooled in groups of 2):
- Sampling can be done 30-60 days prior to the quarantine (can be done at the same time as the CFIA serological test);

Interpretation of the PCR tests

- Each result is interpreted individually:
- Interpretation of the test for the Senecavirus A:
 - CT value < 35 ➡ positive sample;
 - CT value ≥ 35 et ≤ 38 ➡ suspicious sample;
 - CT value > 38 ➡ negative sample.

Note: The interpretation of these tests may change depending on the new scientific knowledge that emerges.

Possible answers

- All results are negative compared to the PCR test for Senecavirus A:
 - Boars are accepted.
- Some results are suspicious or positive:
 - Request additional tests on positive samples already in the laboratory:
 - Separate (depool) and repeat the PCR test.
 - Take oral fluids (minimum of 4) or manure samples from four pens (those nearby):
 - Do the PCR test on oral fluids or manure samples.
- If only one of the samples is positive in relation to any of the tests, no boar is allowed in the center.

Surveillance procedures for boar stud units (PRRS)

Recommended laboratory tests

- IDEXX ELISA-X3 test (to detect antibodies)
- Biovet blocking-ELISA test (to detect antibodies)
- PCR test (to detect virus)

Minimum testing strategy by boar population

- Once a week:
 - PCR on a pool of ten serums.
- Once a month (first week of month):
 - ELISA-X3 on three serums.

Note 1 The selected animals are those with health or productivity problems (anorexia, semen quality, fever).

Note 2 Boar stud units may comprise a single building (one population) or several premises (many populations).

Possible responses

- All results are negative for both PCR testing and the ELISA-X3 test:
 - continuation of operations.
- One ELISA-X3 result is positive or suspect:
 - re-test using another kit (blocking-ELISA) and do PCR testing if it has not already been done.
- One PCR result is positive:
 - immediate alert and possible suspension of operations at the centre (see Emergency procedure in case of PRRS alert in an AIC).

Monitoring the incidence of health problems potentially linked to PRRS

- Incidence (number of new cases) of the following health problems is recorded each day:
 - number of boars not eating
 - number of boars producing poor quality semen
 - number of boars coughing or having trouble breathing.
- An abnormal increase in the incidence of these problems (twice as much as usual) over a period of three days is cause for an immediate alert (see Emergency procedures in case of a PRRS alert in an AIC).

Emergency procedures in case of a PRRS alert in an AIC

Positive blood test result

The insemination centre that receives a positive blood test result (PCR testing or a positive ELISA-X3 test) must take these two steps within the following 24 hours:

- Request additional tests be done on the positive serums already at the laboratory:
 - redo the PCR testing or the ELISA-X3 test
 - do the blocking-ELISA test
- Do new blood draws from the suspect boars and from the neighbouring boars (the two on the right, the two on the left, the two behind and the two in front):
 - do the ELISA-X3 test on each serum and a PCR on pools of three serums.
- If the positive result comes from a PCR test, the sale of semen from all boars located in the same building must be suspended until further tests are carried out.

Increase in health problems

An insemination centre that sees a significant increase in the incidence of health problems potentially related to PRRS must take the following measure within the next 24 hours:

- Take blood draws from the boars with health problems and from the neighbouring boars (the two on the right, the two on the left, the two behind and the two in front):
 - do the ELISA-X3 test on each serum and a PCR on pools of three serums.

Possible responses

- Results of the further tests are negative:
 - continuation of operations
 - a new verification (ELISA-X3 and PCR) of the suspect boars and their neighbours three days after the alert.
- Results of the further tests are positive:
 - the centre is declared positive
 - suspension of all operations

Procedures to follow whenever an AIC is infected with PRRS virus

Insemination centre is positive

- Harvest serum from each boar (within less than 24 hours of identifying the problem):
 - do ELISA-X3 test on each serum
 - do PCR testing on the pools of five serums
 - do PCR testing on each serum from the positive pools
 - identify the positive and the suspect boars
 - identify all the farms that received potentially infected semen and alert them to the situation.

Note An insemination centre taking part in PGSCIA that finds itself infected with the PRRS virus is not responsible for the actions to be taken at the client's farm. However, the insemination centre manager may make the following suggestions in the letter to farmers:

- Advise the farmer/herdsman to inform his consultant veterinarian as soon as possible so measures judged appropriate can be taken;
- Suggest the recommendation from the CDPQ-designated veterinarians on what to do in case of a PRRS outbreak in an AIC:
 - put any sows that were inseminated with the suspect semen into an isolation (quarantine) unit and wait one month before verifying their health status
or
 - send all sows inseminated with the suspect semen to the slaughterhouse

Surveillance procedures for boar stud units (PEDV and SDCV)

Recommended laboratory tests

- PCR test (to detect virus).

Minimum testing strategy by boar population

- Once a week:
 - PCR on a pool of five fecal samples per building;

Note 1 The selected animals are those with health or productivity problems (diarrhea, anorexia, semen quality, fever).

Note 2 Boar stud units may comprise a single building (one population) or several premises (many populations).

Possible responses

- All results are negative:
 - continuation of operations;
- One result is positive:
 - immediate alert and possible suspension of operations at the centre (see Emergency procedures in case of a PEDV or SDCV alert in an AIC).

Monitoring the incidence of health problems potentially linked to PEDV and SDCV

- Incidence (number of new cases) of the following health problems is recorded each day:
 - number of boars not eating;
 - number of boars vomiting;
 - number of boars with diarrhea or soft feces.
- An abnormal increase in the incidence of these problems (twice as much as usual) over a period of two days is cause for an immediate alert (see Emergency procedures in case of a PEDV or SDCV alert in an AIC).

Emergency procedures in case of a PEDV or SDCV alert in an AIC

Positive blood test result

The insemination centre that receives a positive test result (positive PCR testing) must take the following two measures within the next 24 hours:

- Request that additional tests be done on the positive samples already at the laboratory:
 - redo the PCR testing;
- Take fecal samples or rectal swabs from the suspect boars and from the neighbouring boars (the two on the right, the two on the left, the two behind and the two in front):
 - do the PCR testing on the fecal samples or rectal swabs.
- The sale of semen from all boars located in the same building must be suspended until further tests are carried out.

Increase in health problems

An insemination centre that sees a significant increase in the incidence of health problems potentially related to PEDV or SDCV must take the following measure within the next 24 hours:

- Take fecal samples or rectal swabs from the boars with health problems and from the neighbouring boars (the two on the right, the two on the left, the two behind and the two in front):
 - do a PCR test on the fecal samples or rectal swabs.

Possible responses

- Results of the further tests are negative:
 - continuation of operations;
 - new verification (PCR) of the suspect boars and their neighbours three days after the alert;
- Results of the further tests are positive:
 - the centre is declared positive;
 - suspension of all operations.

Procedures to follow when an AIC is infected with by PEDV or SDCV virus

Positive insemination centre

- Identify all the farms that have received potentially contaminated semen and alert them to the situation.

Note An insemination centre taking part in PGSCIA that finds itself infected with PEDV or SDCV virus is not responsible for the actions to be taken at the client's farm. However, the insemination centre manager may make the following suggestions in the letter to farmers:

- Advise the farmer/herdsman to inform his consultant veterinarian as soon as possible so measures judged appropriate can be taken.

Microbiological quality control of the semen

Objectives

- Sperm survival
- Bacteriological quality of the diluted semen

Methods

Bacteriological monitoring of the semen sent to farms

- Each week, three to five boar semen samples that have been stored for 48 hours, are selected for bacteriological testing.
- Two methods are to be used in the AICs:
 - 1) Rapid non-qualitative method: on-site analysis with 3M's Petrifilm ® technology (all samples):
 - One millilitre (1 ml) of semen is inoculated and incubated for 72 hours at 30° C;
 - Bacteria are counted and the information recorded in a logbook.
 - A bacterial count of more than 10 colonies per ml in three consecutive samples suggests that there may be a problem. Inform those in charge.
 - 2) Precise qualitative method: laboratory analysis by MAPAQ's own laboratory (c/o Dr. Marie Nadeau, see Appendix 5) (minimum of five samples per month).

Bacteriological monitoring of the water

- The bacteriological quality of the water will be assessed on a regular basis (min. once per month). Water with less than 10 colonies per ml is considered to be of good quality. Water containing more than 35 colonies will be considered inadequate for semen preparation.



Appendix 1 Registration Form for AI centres

Note: Fill out one form for each boar stud unit

| GENERAL INFORMATION | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Company name: | |
| Boar stud unit name: | |
| Boar stud unit address: | |
| | |
| | |
| Contact name: | |
| Phone: | |
| Cell phone: | |
| Fax: | |
| E-mail: | |
| Billing address: | |
| | |
| | |
| Number of pig-places: | |

Participation fees for the PGSCIA program for 2018-2019 have been set at \$400 per boar stud unit.

The fees per batch of animals assessed by the CDPQ-designated veterinarian vary according to the size of the batch:

- \$60: 10 boars or less
- \$65: 11-20 boars
- \$70: 21-40 boars
- \$75: more than 40 boars

The member certifies that this information is correct and undertakes to comply with the registration requirements of the PGSCIA for 2018-2019.

Owner or Agent

Date

Appendix 2 Contact Details for the Resource Persons

Head office

Centre de développement du porc du Québec inc.
Place de la Cité, tour Belle Cour
2590, boulevard Laurier, bureau 450
Québec (Québec) G1V 4M6
Phone: 418 650-2440
Fax: 418 650-1626
E-mail: labo-sante@cdpq.ca

Resource Persons

Marie-Claude Poulin, D.V.M., D.A.
Phone: 418 522-6015
E-mail: marie-claude.poulin@hotmail.co.uk

Claudia Coulombe, Animal health technician
Centre de développement du porc du Québec inc.
Phone: 418 650-2440, ext. 4316
Fax: 418 650-1626
E-mail: ccoulombe@cdpq.ca

Christian Klopfenstein, Ph. D., D.V.M.
Centre de développement du porc du Québec inc.
Phone: 418 650-2440, ext. 4309
Fax: 418 650-1626
E-mail: cklopfenstein@cdpq.ca



Appendix 3 CDPQ Health Certificate for Boar Entry into the AIC (D03)

Batch from a PRRS negative farm

Farm name Inventory in finishing unit

| % Mortality | Months of the year (the last 6 months) | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Preweaning | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Nursery | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Finishing | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

| Disease | Clinical signs observed in herd during the growth of the subjects examined (affected animals, signs observed, morbidity, mortality, etc.) | Herd | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Date of last serology | Serological status | | |
| | | | Positive | Negative | Unknown |
| Enzootic pneumonia | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pleuropneumonia (App) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Glässer's disease | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PRRS | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Proliferative enteropathy | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PCVAD | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PEDV | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Delta coronavirus (SDCV) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senecavirus | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Influenza | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other significant health problems | <input type="text"/> | | | | |
| Have your animals been vaccinated? If yes, what vaccines were used? | <input type="text"/> | | | | |
| Date of the last veterinarian's visit | <input type="text"/> | | | | |

I, the undersigned, declare that I have forwarded to the veterinarian all the information necessary to assess the health of my herd. Furthermore, in the event of significant changes in the months following the delivery of my animals (boars), I undertake to promptly inform the CDPQ-designated veterinarian.

Owner or Agent

Date

I, the undersigned, certify that the above information is, to the best of my knowledge, complete and accurate.

Veterinarian

Date

Document to be forwarded to CDPQ
Fax: 418 650-1626 E-mail: labo-sante@cdpq.ca



Appendix 4 CDPQ Health Certificate for Boar Entry into AI Centres (D04)

Batch from a PRRS positive status farm

Farm name
 Nursery batch size Finishing batch size

| Mortality (%) | Months of the year (the last 6 months) | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Nursery | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Finishing | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

| Disease | Clinical signs observed in quarantine during the growth of the subjects examined (affected animals, signs observed, morbidity, mortality, etc.) |
|--|---|
| Enzootic pneumonia | <input type="text"/> |
| Pleuropneumonia (App) | <input type="text"/> |
| Glässer's disease | <input type="text"/> |
| PRRS | <input type="text"/> |
| Proliferative enteropathy | <input type="text"/> |
| PCVAD | <input type="text"/> |
| PED | <input type="text"/> |
| Senecavirus A | <input type="text"/> |
| Delta coronavirus (SDCV) | <input type="text"/> |
| Influenza | <input type="text"/> |
| Other significant health problems | <input type="text"/> |
| Have your animals been vaccinated? If yes, what vaccines were used? | <input type="text"/> |
| Date of the last veterinarian visit | <input type="text"/> |

| | Number of animals tested | | | Comments on the results obtained |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | PRRS PCR | ELISA-X3 / Blocking PRRS | PEDV/SCVP | |
| At nursery entry | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Nursery out/Finishing in | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Finishing out | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

I, the undersigned, declare that I have forwarded to the veterinarian all the information necessary to assess the health of my herd. Furthermore, in the event of any significant changes in the months following the delivery of my animals, I undertake to promptly inform the CDPQ-designated veterinarian.

_____ _____
 Owner or Agent Date

I, the undersigned, certify that the information given above is, to my knowledge, complete and accurate.

_____ _____
 Veterinarian Date

Document to be forwarded to CDPQ Fax: 418 650-1626 E-mail: labo-sante@cdpq.ca



Appendix 5 Laboratories

Serological tests for *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

- The pleuropneumonia serology laboratory of the Faculté de médecine vétérinaire (FMV) of the Université de Montréal

Serological tests for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)

- The animal pathology laboratory of the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ)
- Biovet laboratory in Saint-Hyacinthe
- The animal health services laboratories of the Service de diagnostic de la Faculté de médecine vétérinaire (FMV) of the Université de Montréal

Tests for porcine epidemic diarrhea (PEDV) and diarrhea caused by porcine delta coronavirus (SDCV)

- Biovet laboratory in Saint-Hyacinthe
- The animal health services laboratories of the Service de diagnostic de la Faculté de médecine vétérinaire (FMV) of the Université de Montréal

Tests for Senecavirus A

- Biovet laboratory in Saint-Hyacinthe
- The animal health services laboratories of the Service de diagnostic de la Faculté de médecine vétérinaire (FMV) of the Université de Montréal

Microbiological analysis (semen) and autopsies

- The animal pathology laboratory of the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ)
- The animal health services laboratories of the Service de diagnostic de la Faculté de médecine vétérinaire (FMV) of the Université de Montréal

Appendix 6 Form for boar purchases (D02)

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| Client: | CDPQ-PGSCIA | | |
| Address: | Place de la Cité, tour Belle Cour 2590, boulevard Laurier, bureau 450, Québec (Québec) G1V 4M6 | | |
| Phone: | 418 650-2440 | Fax: | 418 650-1626 |
| Email: | labo-sante@cdpq.ca | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sample Identification | | | |
| Company's name: | _____ | | |
| Site | _____ | | |
| Site code ¹ : | _____ | | |
| Sample Type: | <input type="checkbox"/> serum | <input type="checkbox"/> feces | <input type="checkbox"/> oral fluids |
| Number of samples: | _____ | Collection date : | _____ |
| Boars identification: | _____ | | |
| | _____ | | |
| | _____ | | |
| Collected by: | _____ | | |

Instructions to the CFIA veterinarian

Please send a portion of the sample (serum, feces or oral fluid) from each boar or each pen to the laboratory of your choice for further analysis. The letters identifying the company, the tattoo number of each boar or the number of the pen must be written on the containers. The samples must be kept cool (4°C) at all times. We also require you to check off the tests App serotypes 1 and 5 if they were asked for. The breeder must be informed when CDPQ asks for these tests. When in doubt, do not check off.

Please send a copy of this form to CDPQ by fax: 418 650-1626 or by email: labo-sante@cdpq.ca

Mandatory tests

- PRRS IDEXX ELISA-X3 on all serums.
- PRRS Biovet blocking-ELISA on all positive and suspect serums or on minimum 5 serums (select the samples with the highest S/P ratios).
- PED and SDCV on a minimum of 4 pens (**pools of 2 maximum**).

Optional tests (check)

- App 1 ELISA et App 5 ELISA

¹ The site code matches the pure breed letters.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Other analyses: | _____ |
| Comments: | _____ |
| Signature | _____ |
| | Date : _____ |

Send samples to:
Biovet inc., 4375, avenue Beaudry, Saint-Hyacinthe (Québec) J2S 8W2



Centre de développement du porc du Québec inc.

**Place de la Cité, tour Belle Cour
2590, boulevard Laurier, bureau 450
Québec (Québec) G1V 4M6**

☎ 418 650-2440 • ☎ 418 650-1626

cdpq@cdpq.ca • www.cdpq.ca

 @cdpqinc