Diseases and Safe Handling Techniques of Feral Swine

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Common Types of Feral Swine Damage

- Agricultural Crop Damage
- Livestock Predation
- Habitat Destruction
- Endangered Species Predation
- Game Species Competition

Disease Threats

- Wildlife
- Livestock
- Humans

Known Feral Swine Diseases & Risks

- Pseudorabies
- Swine Brucellosis
- Classical Swine Fever
- African Swine Fever
- Bovine Tuberculosis
- Influenza
- PRRS
- Anthrax

- Tularemia
- West Nile virus
- E. coli
- Salmonella
- Trichinosis
- Streptococcus
- Ticks, Fleas, Lice
- Internal parasites

Feral Swine Diseases of Interest

- Pseudorabies
- Swine Brucellosis
- Classical Swine Fever
- African Swine Fever
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease

- PRRS
- Circovirus
- Influenza Virus
- Trichinosis
- Toxoplasmosis

Pseudorabies

- Herpesvirus 1

- Signs
  - Inapparent to fatal
  - Impacts Young
  - Vomiting
  - Incoordination

- Transmission
  - Nasal/oral secretions
  - Contaminated environment
  - Venereal

- Economic Disease
- No Public Health Concerns

Swine Brucellosis

- Brucella suis
- Primarily reproductive tract disease
  - Abortion, stillbirth, inflamed uterus
- Transmission
  - Ingestion of organisms
  - Venereal
- Economic Disease
- Zoonotic
  - Flu-like symptoms
**Trichinosis**

- Trichinella spp.
  - Nematode parasite
- Zoonotic
  - Consumption of undercooked meat
  - Flu-like Symptoms
  - Incoordination
  - Heart Issues
  - Difficulty Breathing

**Toxoplasmosis**

- Toxoplasma gondii
  - Protozoan parasite
- Zoonotic
  - Ingestion of tissue cysts
  - Spread to Muscle, Eye, Heart, and Brain
  - Major Risk during Pregnancy

**Safe Handling Techniques**

- Disposable Gloves
- Wash Hands
- Freeze
  - 20 days
- Cook Thoroughly
  - 170 degrees

**Wildlife Disease Monitoring and Surveillance**

- Estimating Disease in Wildlife Populations
  - Requires knowledge of
    - Population Size
    - Number at Risk
    - Number Infected
    - What, When, and Where

**Feral Swine Disease Surveillance**
Protecting Agriculture and Wildlife

Protecting People, Agriculture, and Wildlife

SC Disease Monitoring and Surveillance

- Classical Swine Fever
- Pseudorabies
- Swine Brucellosis
- Circovirus
- PRRS

Available Habitat
SC Feral Swine Disease Sampling Sites

Apparent Prevalence: 23%

SC Pseudorabies Seropositive Locations

Apparent Prevalence: 23%

SC Swine Brucellosis Seropositive Locations

Apparent Prevalence: 18%

SC Circovirus Seropositive Locations

Apparent Prevalence: 50%

SC PRRS Seropositive Locations

Apparent Prevalence: 3%
### Feral Swine Disease Management: Can We Succeed?

- Devise adaptive, holistic approaches
- Increase investment in comprehensive surveillance and prevention efforts
- Education and Awareness
- Collaborate – integrate

### Partnerships

- Federal Agencies
- State Wildlife Agencies
- State Agriculture Departments
- Domestic Swine Industry
- Universities
- Landowners and Hunting Public

### Sentinels in the Field

### Questions?

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