RESOLUTION NUMBER: 10 - APPROVED

SOURCE: COMMITTEE ON TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES OF SWINE

SUBJECT MATTER: RISK ANALYSES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Since the mid-1980s, the United States pork industry has experienced multiple emerging animal issues that have adversely affected swine health and production resulting in economic losses to the industry. The discovery of melamine in feed inputs incorporated into swine diets, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, porcine circovirus 2, novel H1N1 influenza and porcine epidemic diarrhea virus have made it clear that the industry is vulnerable to disease introductions and feed adulterations from global sources. These vulnerabilities need to be rapidly addressed to protect the United States pork industry.

RESOLUTION:

The United States Animal Health Association urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (VS) to work cooperatively and urgently with the appropriate Federal, State, and industry stakeholders to undertake timely and proactive risk analyses regarding the introduction of diseases or adulterations via production inputs sourced from outside of the United States and assist industry in identifying the factors enabling disease introductions such as porcine epidemic diarrhea virus into the United States swine herd. VS should provide the outcomes of the risk analyses to the Swine Committee at the National Institute of Animal Agriculture’s 2014 annual meeting.

INTERIM RESPONSE:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (VS) recognizes the concerns of the U.S. Animal Health Association and appreciates the opportunity to respond. In response to the resolution, VS has initiated an exotic viral disease of swine pathway assessment. The purpose of the project is to conduct an entry assessment as the first step towards determining whether significant gaps exist in import regulations that may result in infections of U.S. domestic swine with
exotic viral pathogens of swine. The project is tentatively scheduled for completion in March 2014.