# Biosecurity measures and Swine Influenza: a review

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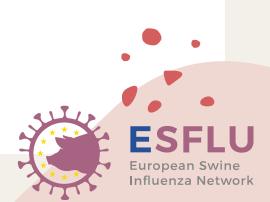


# Working Group 3

Foster knowledge exchange on surveillance and management measures to improve control of swIAV in pig herds



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  - To review and discuss current surveillance schemes and diagnostic sampling frames.
  - To conduct a cost benefit analysis of improved surveillance and a risk assessment of emerging influenza variants
  - To suggest optimized sampling frames for surveillance and exchange tools for analysis of data from field trials
  - · To establish a platform for sharing of evidence-based data on SwIAV with policy- makers, public institutions and authorities



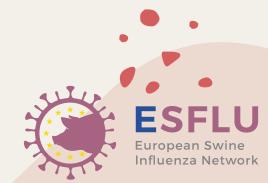
# 1. Introduction

- Rationale: While numerous studies have addressed biosecurity measures, few have specifically linked them to the control of swine influenza, a pandemic infectious disease with zoonotic potential. Gathering and analysing biosecurity data is crucial for identifying knowledge gaps, which can ultimately aid in the management, optimization, and control of swine influenza in pig herds.
- **Objectives:** obtain information about the biosecurity measures related to swine influenza and other respiratory diseases.



# 2.1 Research questions

- Which biosecurity measures regarding swine respiratory diseases are currently studied in the literature?
- Which are the most relevant topics and in what depth are they assessed?



#### 2.2 Information sources

 American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) repository (1999-2021)

"Swine" OR "Pig" AND "swine influenza" OR "swIAV" OR "respiratory diseases"

 Database from BETTER COST action including published search (1995-2022)

Based on farm biosecurity assessment impact of biosecurity → swine/pig labelled

# 2.3 Eligibility criteria



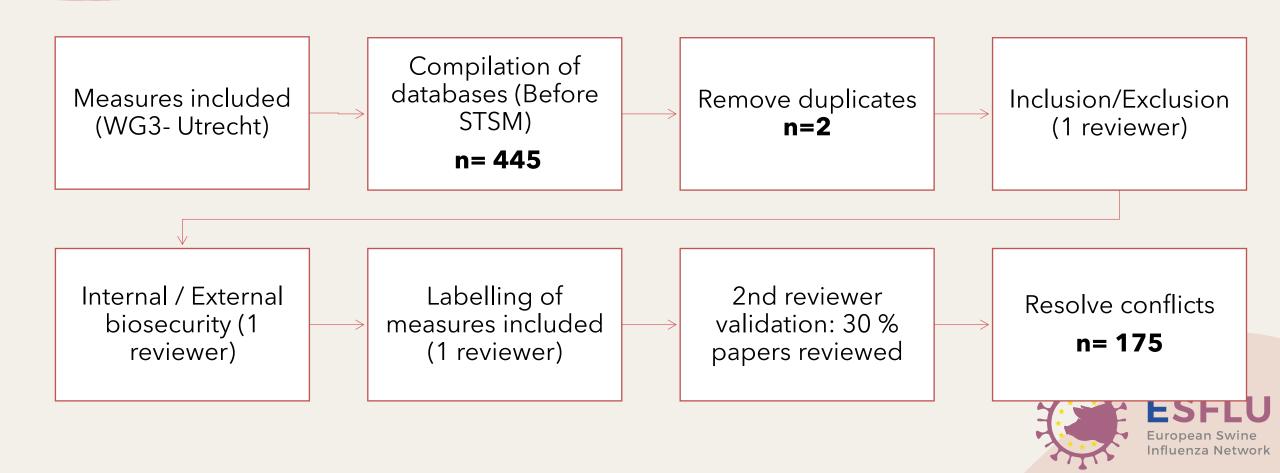
- Studied measures not specific for respiratory swine diseases.
- Focused on other animal species than swine.
- Purely experimental studies with no application on field.



- Biosecurity measures or assessment of biosecurity measures related to respiratory diseases in swine.
- Evaluation of the impact of biosecurity implementation on swine farms.
- Abstract available in English.
- Case reports and proceedings OR Published papers.



# 2.4 Selection process



							tion of bre							
Health status (swIAV + general)	Quaranti ne	Origin herds	Minimi ze contact	Frequen cy of purchas e	Age of the animal s	Vaccinati on status	Disinfectio n - protocols at quarantin e	All in - all out	Managem ent of the quarantin e	Acclimati on/Adapt ation	Closin g the herd	Hygiene quaranti ne	Workflow at the quarantin e	Other

		Tran	sport of an	imals, remov	/al of carcas	sses and ma	nure			
Entering trucks at the farms	Cleaning/di sinfection of transport vehicle	OP of the	animals / contact of the driver during	Collection/l ocation and transport of carcases: frequency and storage / location of storage	Loading unloading protocols / SOP	' '/	Storage of carcasses / manure	Freq of carcass removal	Off-site location facility for incoming feeds	Loading area for pigs

			Fences gates	farm entrance			
Closed fence around	Pets/wild boars/ people	Controlling / Registration/ entrance	Entrance of the farm	hygiene sluice	entrance information / rules (SOP)	parking vehicles	Other

			Visitors	s and farm	workers			
No pigs at home	No animal contact	Training of workers on biosecurity / hygiene/ disinfection	mask	Visitors room	No clinical respiratory symptoms / vaccination status	disinfection = only	SOP cleaning/di sinfection rules	Visitor's registration

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		,	Vermin, bird/pets a	nd fly contro	ol		
Animals not entering the barn	Vermin control by professional company	Netting and gritting	Manure management	Bush / grass / trees	Cleaning / disinfection outdoor	Feed and bedding and enrichment material	Other

Wind direction	Distance from other farms / animals	Type of farms / # farms	Landscape (hills, trees, forest)	Distance from the main road	Other facilities around the farm	Presence wild animals / boars	Other	Density of pig farms around	•
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			Strict hygi	ene and hygier	ne measurement	ts	
E	Equipment (Separate, Clean, Ease identified per compartment)	Internal restricted movement for workers&visitors (one person/category)	Desinfeciton bath	Cloths & shoes (separate, colour/marked, clean)	Gloves and washing hands	Showers for the workers/visitors	Others

					Anima	al flow					
All in-all out system	Age separation by room/com partment	No mixing of groups	Carcass handling & location	Limited cross fostering	Internal farm desing	Frequency of moving of animals	Frequency & Method of Introductio n of gilts in the herd	pen (compartm	Reintroduct ion of recovered animals	Animal density	Other

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		Quality	y interior	and hygi	ene				
Feeding & Water system hygiene	Separation of pits and compartments	The quality of floor - material of the floor	Easy cleaning structures	Building materials	Pen separation	Bedding system	TEEDING	The quality of farrowing compartm ent (piglet nest)	Other

			Internal farr	n climate and	l ventilation			
Type of ventilation system	Operation of the ventilation system	Maintanence of the ventilation system	Air filtering	Separated compartment ventilation	CO2, NH3, H2S, Dust particles	Temperature and air humidity (stability of T and RH)	Air flow and draft	Other

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		Health moni	toring and vaccinat	ion program		
Monitoring system of the disease/pathogen (sampling, necropsy)	Record keeping	Type of vaccine (commercial or autogenous vaccines)	Timing of vaccination piglets/sows	Monitoring of production	Monitoring clinical signs (i.e, respiratory symptoms, Abortion and mortality rate)	Other

				Cleanin	g and disir	nfection				
bedding	and	of cleaners	Trainings of the workers		of cleaning	drying and warming	Appropriate resting period of the building	deep cleaning	Cleaning and disinfection of all materials and building (everything)	Other
										411/2

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#### **Excluded studies:**

- Purely experimental (n=33)
- Vaccine adjuvant experiments (n=10)
- None-respiratory diseases or AMU
- General biosecurity (n=55)
- Economy of the disease (n=10)
- Epidemiology, surveillance (n=16)

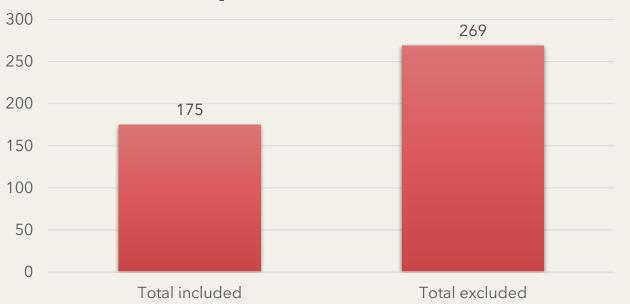
Antimicrobial use (n=25)
Salmonella (n=13)
ASF (n=31)
Gastrointestinal virus (n=19)
Other diseases (n=34)

- CSV
- Toxoplasma
- PEDv
- B. suis
- FMD
- E. coli
- Aujesky
- Yersinia enterocolitica



# **Included studies**





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# Level of agreement (ongoing process) 1st Stage

- Exclude papers: 100%
- Include papers: 75%
- Measures labelling: 87%
- Further analysis (measures):? (ongoing)



#### Most cited topics

#### 1. Health monitoring and vaccination program

(n=244 citations)

#### 2. Transport of animals, removal of carcasses

**and manure** (n= 106 citations)

**3. Animal flow** (n=92 citations)

## Less cited topics

- 1. Cleaning and disinfection (n=20 citations)
- 2. Quality interior and hygiene (n= 23 citations)
- 3. Internal farm climate and ventilation (n=28 citations)



# 3. Results: most cited measures



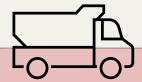
Type of vaccine (n=95)



Timing of vaccination (n=78)



Monitoring of the disease (n=30)



Entering trucks at the farm (n=26)

Storage of carcasses/manure (n=21)



All in- all out System (n=21)



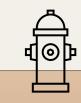
Distance from other farms (n=20)



Protective clothing including mask (n=19)



# 3. Results: non-cited measures



Hygiene sluice



Parking vehicles



Bush / grass / trees

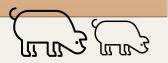
Cleaning / disinfection outdoor

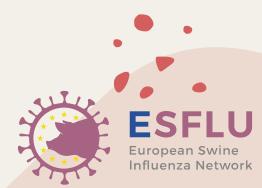


Disinfection - protocols at quarantine



Age of the animals





# 3. Results: cited x1

Reintroduction of recovered animals

**Building materials** 

Minimize contact

Closing the herd

Hygiene quarantine

Bedding System

Separated compartiment ventilation

Workflow at the quarantine

Workers smoking

Feed and bedding and enrichment material (bird control)

Trainings of the workers

Cleaning and disinfection of all materials and building (everything)

Wind direction



# 4. Discussion

- Vaccination (experimental)
- Record keeping
- Monitoring the disease
- "Maybe's"



# 5. Take-home messages

Health monitoring and vaccination programs, transport of animals, removal of carcasses and manure and animal flow were the most studied topics.

No studies about hygiene sluice, parking vehicles, bushes, cleaning and disinfection outdoor, disinfection protocols at quarantine, age of the animals.

There is not enough literature specifically focused on swIAV and biosecurity measures (n=88)

Next step: go deeper in the literature and (to be continued) comparing literature results with Experts consensus to find research gaps.

# **Acknowledgments**

Dr. Isabelle Hennig-Pauka Han Smits







Source: fanpop.com

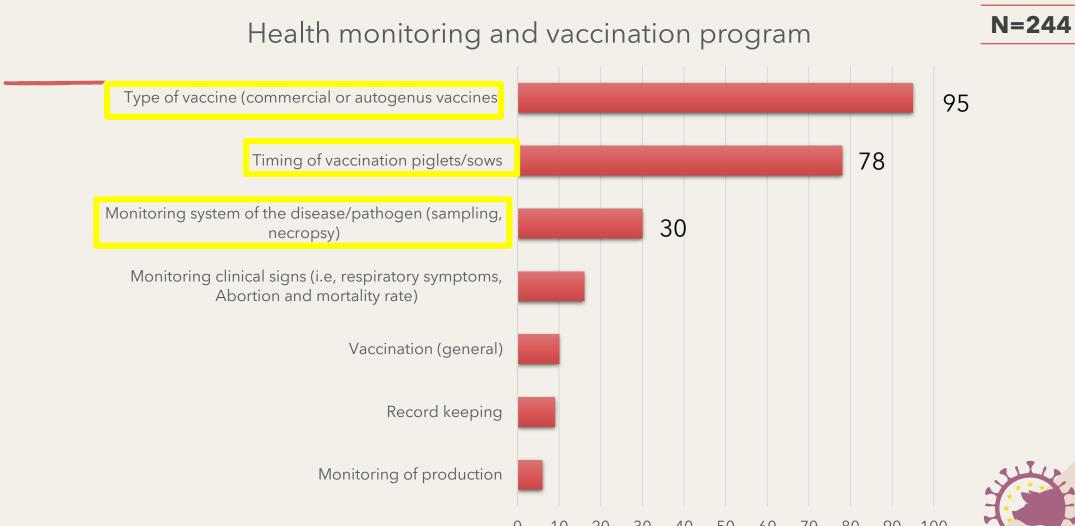
# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



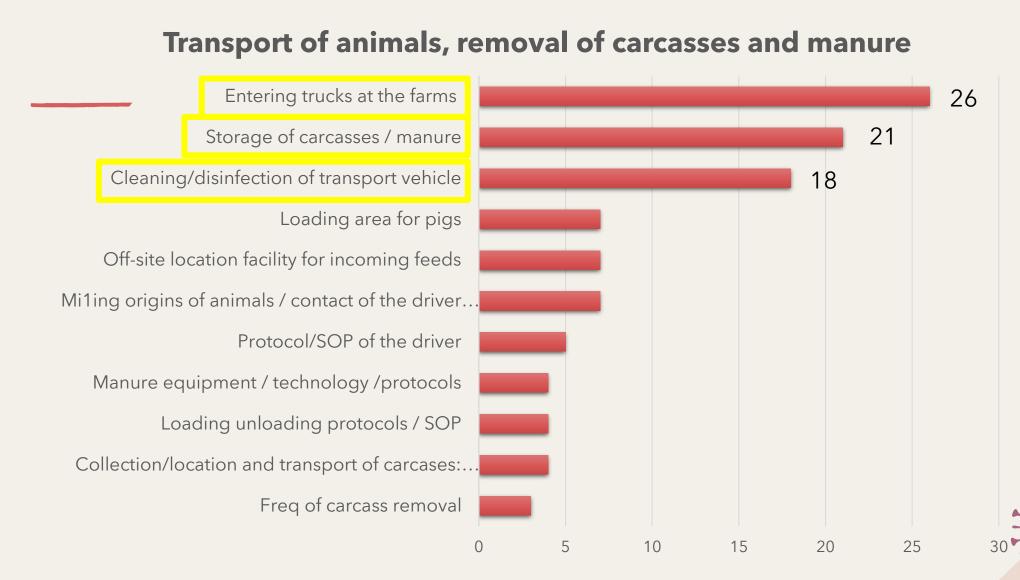
# **Extra slides**

Results: number of papers citing each measure

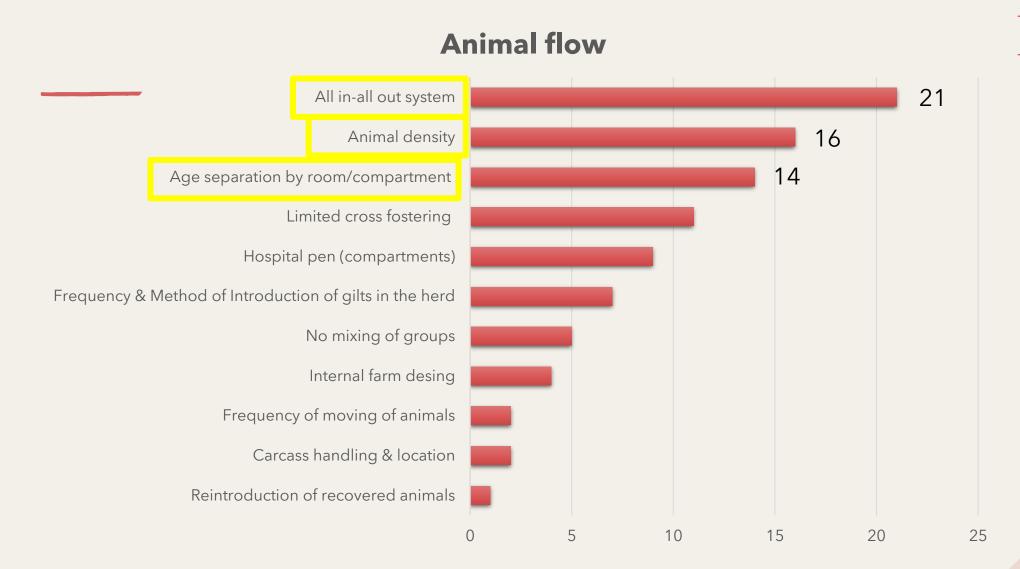




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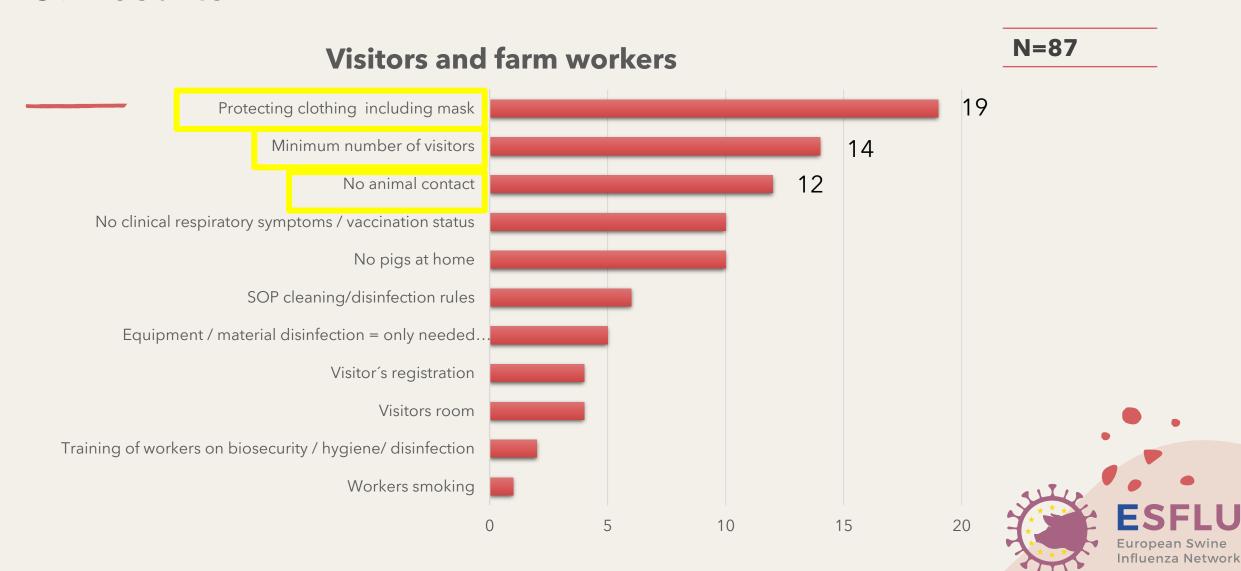


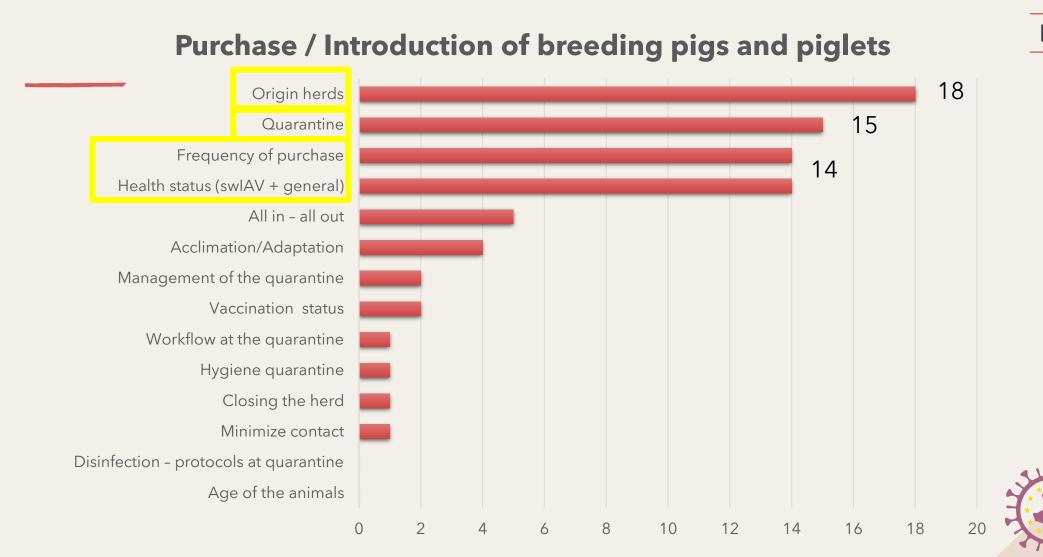
N=106



N=92







N=78



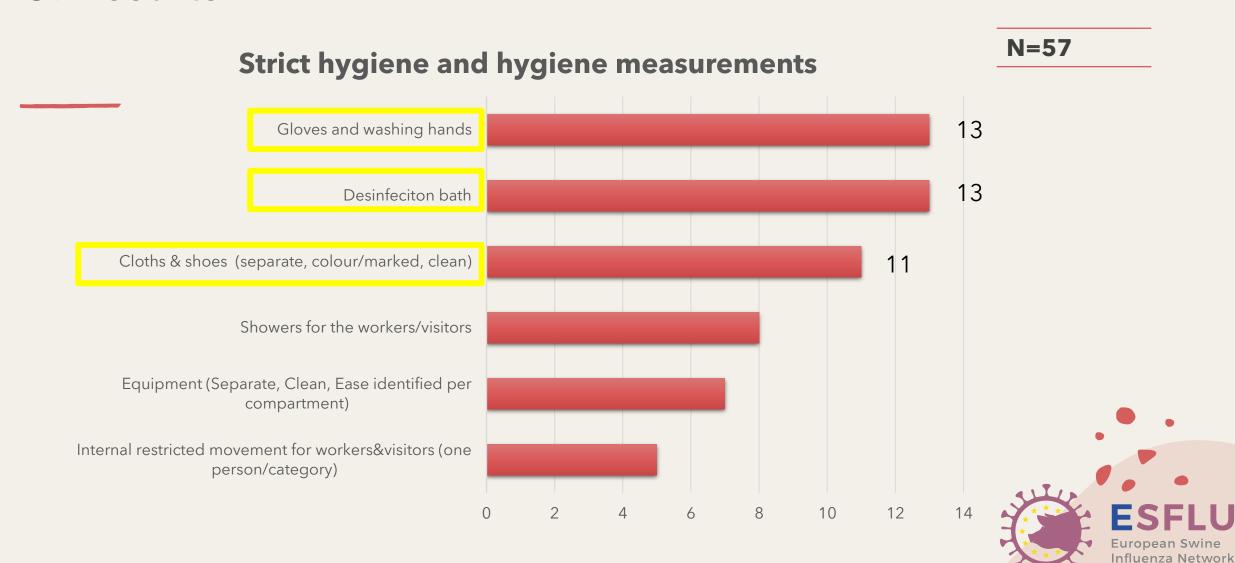
N=44

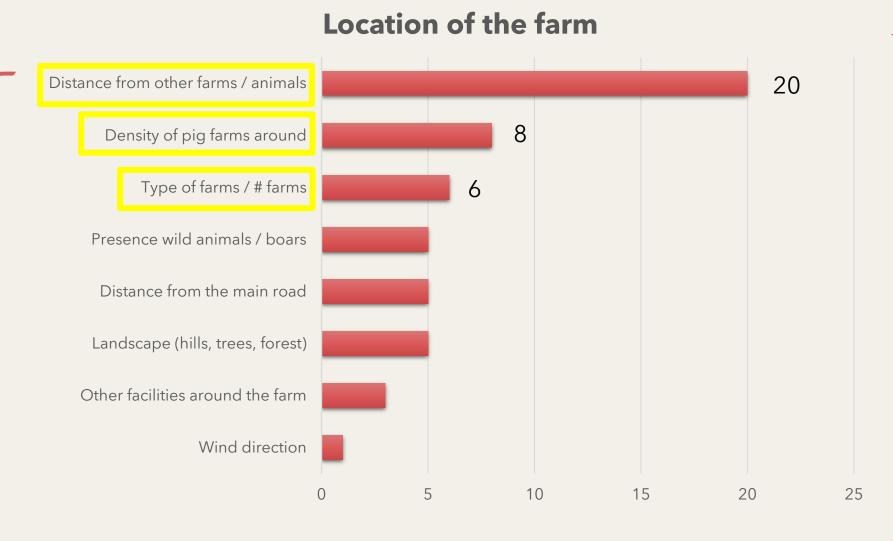
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N = 35

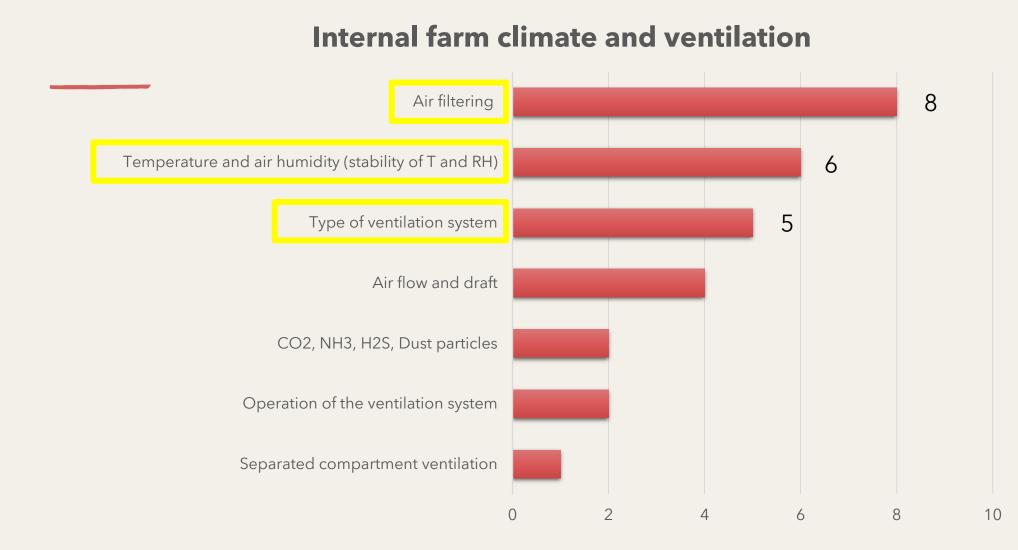
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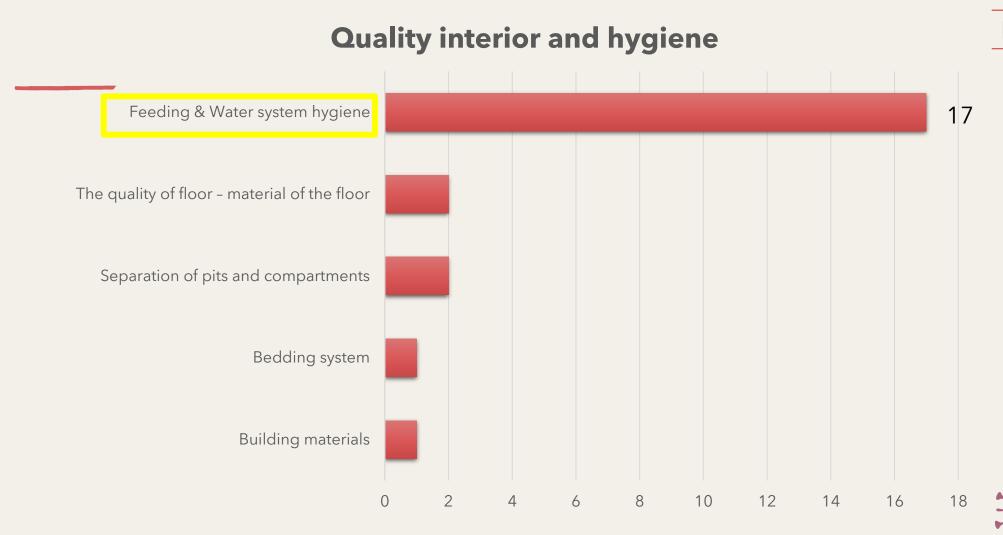
N=53





N=28





N=23

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N = 20

