

Senecavirus A (Seneca Valley Virus) Quick Facts

Background

- Senecavirus A (SVA) is a non-enveloped single-stranded RNA virus of the family Picornaviridae.
- Foot and Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV) and swine vesicular disease virus (SVDV) are members of the same viral family.
- Infection results in snout and coronary band vesicles and has also been termed idiopathic vesicular disease in swine.
- Historically, this has been a low production-consequence virus.
- The biggest issue is clinical signs associated with a possible FMD infection.

Clinical Presentation

Piglets

- An acute increase in mortality in litters less than 7 days of age.
- Diarrhea, lethargy, fever (Signs similar to PEDV, TGEV, PDCoV, PRRSV, E.coli, Rota, and/or Clostridium).
- Morbidity and mortality estimates are 30-70% for a short time period.
- Clinical signs usually resolve quickly (~7-10 days).
- Most of the time, the pigs will be found to have milk in their stomach when necropsied.

Breeding /Finishing Pigs

- Vesicles (intact or ruptured) on the snout, oral mucosa, on the feet and around the coronary band.
- Vesicles may be the ONLY clinical sign.
- Acute lameness in a group of pigs.
 - May see redness or blanching around the coronary bands.
 - May see ulcerative lesions on or around the hoof wall with eventual sloughing of the hoof wall.
- Lethargy and decreased appetite (animals may be off feed or not cleaning up their feed).
- In the early course of the disease, fevers up to 105 degrees F have been reported.

Do you have clinical signs of vesicular disease?

- Contact your veterinarian as soon as possible if you suspect SVV in your herd. The lesions are identical to Foot and Mouth Disease and it is important to not become complacent.
- Your vet will contact the State Veterinarian and/or APHIS Assistant Director (AD). They will decide if a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigation is warranted and how to proceed.
- Quarantine the farm (and yourself, if on farm) until directed by State and Federal Authorities.

