What is classical swine fever (CSF)?
- Highly contagious virus of pigs (domestic and wild)
- Does NOT affect public health or food safety
  - Measles is safe for people to eat
- Causes reddened and crusty eyes, skin discoloration, fever, and constipation followed by diarrhea
- Other signs may include huddling, unsteadiness, and going off feed
- Younger pigs often have a high mortality (death) rate
- Animals may be infected 2-15 days before showing signs
- Highly contagious
  - Virus is shed in saliva, nasal discharge, semen, urine and manure
- Can be spread directly between animals OR spread indirectly on clothing, footwear, vehicles, equipment, and wildlife
- CSF virus can also be spread to other pigs through undercooked pig meat (garbage feeding)

Where is it?
- Classical swine fever is found in more than 2/3 of the world!!
  - Parts of Central and South America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East
  - CSF is still present among wild boar in some regions of western and central Europe
- NOT in United States or Canada

How will classical swine fever affect pork producers if it enters the U.S.?
- Movements on and off farms in a regulatory Control Area could be stopped by state and federal officials to try and stop disease spread
- Export markets close and prices drop
- When one animal on the farm becomes infected, the whole herd is likely to become sick

How can the Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan help protect your herd?
- It recommends biosecurity standards that pork producers can put in place to help protect their pigs
- It includes steps producers can take to show that their pigs can be moved without spreading disease
- It provides an opportunity for pork producers to keep their business running if their pigs remain uninfected