



Canadian Swine Health
Intelligence Network

Réseau canadien de
surveillance de la santé porcine

CSHIN QUARTERLY PRODUCER REPORT

REPORT Q2 APR-JUN 2026

HIGHLIGHTS FOR SWINE PRODUCERS

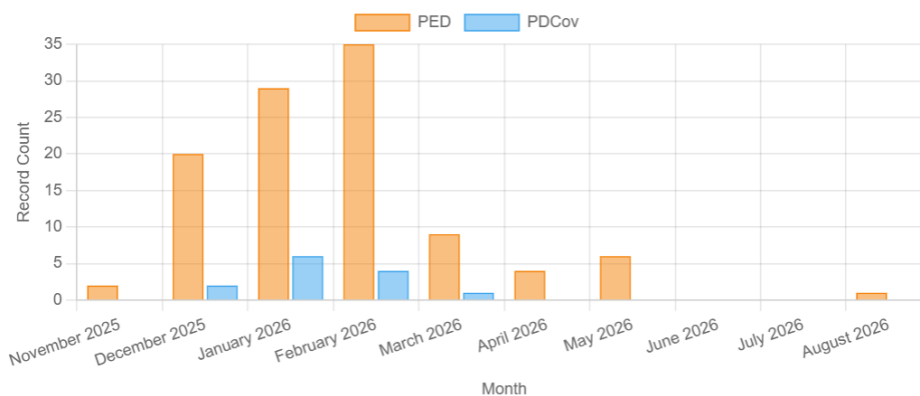
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) and Porcine Deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) Update

OAHN (Ontario)

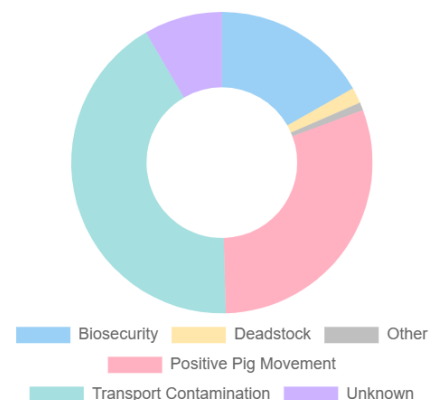
Dr. Jordan Buchan provided the update that in Q2 of 2026 Ontario saw a drastic decrease in PED and PDCoV cases from what was detected in Q1 of 2026. The winter months of 2025-2026 were extremely challenging for porcine coronaviruses in Ontario. Jessica Fox the manager from Swine Health Ontario (SHO) updated the OAHN swine network during their quarterly meeting that **in Q2 of 2026, there were a total of 10 new PED cases and 0 new PDCoV cases in the province.** Out of these PED cases, 6 were attributed to movement, 3 to biosecurity issues, and 1 to transportation. A good news story this quarter was that no secondary spike in case detections was seen during manure spreading time. The thought is that this can be attributed to a massive communication blitz that Swine Health Ontario and Ontario Pork led on the importance of adhering to strict biosecurity practices during that time period to prevent further spread of disease. Since November of 2025 there have been 119 cases of PED and or PDCoV detected in Ontario. Approximately 50% of these cases have regained negative disease status. Ontario had a particularly harsh winter that allowed for better preservation and movement of the virus, which is compounded with weather-related difficulties surrounding proper cleaning and biosecurity protocols. The high snow levels created issues with keeping snow out of barn entry ways and chute systems. Many of the cases reported were suspect to be a result of transport contamination, followed by flow-related movements of positive pigs (see SHO graph below generated on Aug 18, 2026). SHO continues to remind all members of the industry that it is essential to stay diligent when it comes to biosecurity measures to prevent PED and PDCoV infections and the importance of ensuring all positive cases regain a negative disease status before the upcoming fall. It takes a conscious industry-wide effort to reduce positive cases. SHO has many resources available on their [website](http://www.swinehealthontario.ca/Disease-Information/PED-PDCoV-Tracking-Map) along with the PED and PDCoV tracking map that shows current and annual cases by county. <http://www.swinehealthontario.ca/Disease-Information/PED-PDCoV-Tracking-Map>

Ontario continues to support PED/PDCoV virus elimination as the best strategy for disease control.

Total Case Counts November 1, 2025 - August 18, 2026



Most Likely Cause



PED and PDCoV Update Continued...

CWSHIN (Western Provinces)

Jette Christensen reported that Manitoba has 8 active cases of PDCoV and 1 newly detected case of PED in Q2 2026. All PED cases detected prior to April 2026 have since regained presumptive negative status. Manitoba had 2 new cases of PDCoV detected in Q2 of 2026 and one case of PED that was detected in a small holder swine operation in May of 2026. No linkages were found between the affected farms. All farms are working on virus elimination. Manitoba remains on high alert to prevent swine coronavirus disease spread.

Dr. Jette Christensen provided a status update on the PED detection confirmed in February 2026 in Alberta. The producer is currently working with their veterinarian on regaining negative disease status. As of Aug 18, 2026, this remains the only case of PED in the province.

RAIZO (Quebec)

Dr. Géraldine Gouin reported that Quebec has detected a total of 12 PDCoV cases this season. In Q2 2026 Quebec reported that 5/12 of these PDCoV cases have regained negative status. There have been 0 cases of PDCoV thus far in Q3 in Quebec. Quebec previously reported several of these PDCoV detections had mild clinical signs associated with them making detection difficult.

Take Home Messages:

- **Ontario saw a drastic decrease in new cases PED and PDCoV cases in Q2 of 2026. Swine Health Ontario continues to message the importance that all swine industry members need to work together to prevent further disease spread and is encouraging disease elimination efforts.**
- **Manitoba reported 2 new cases of PDCoV in Q2 and 1 new case of PED in a smallholder operation.**
- **Quebec reports that they have had 12 total cases of PDCoV this season. In Q2 they reported that 5/12 of these cases have regained negative status and Quebec has had 0 cases of PDCoV thus far in Q3.**
- **Routine processing plant disease surveillance continues to occur in MB, ON and QC with the hope of being able to detect those herds that have mild clinical signs of disease through traceback testing.**

Challenges with PED and PDCoV continue to be high in Ontario. Enhanced biosecurity measures need to be taken when visiting high-risk sites like assembly yards, animal resting locations and processing docks. All high-risk sites should be assumed to be positive for various infectious agents such as PED/PDCoV, PRRS, Influenza etc. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of livestock trailers, footwear and clothing when visiting these high-risk sites. It is essential for producers and livestock transporters to ensure that all transport vehicles are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and allowed the time to dry thoroughly before the next pigs are loaded.

Senecavirus A (SVA) Updates

OAHN (Ontario)

Dr. Jordan Buchan provided an update on Senecavirus A (SVA) in Ontario. The warm weather is here and thus far there haven't been any confirmed cases of SVA in Ontario pig farms. In the spring there were some reports of vesicular type lesions found in pigs at Ontario assembly yards. **SHO and OAHN continue to encourage veterinarians and producers to monitor herds for clinical signs, as these can be extremely subtle.** Older pigs tend to present with vesicular lesions on the snout and/or coronary band(s). **In a sow barn and/or nursery barn, infections can present as a very subtle scour.** If a swine veterinarian or producer has any suspicion that there may be SVA in a swine herd, they must contact their vet and the CFIA for follow-up steps.

Producers and veterinarians in all provinces need to understand that lesions can be mild and hard to notice in some animals. Diligence is required to check all animals for SVA type lesions including blisters, ulcers on the snout, ears, face, on the coronary band or between the claws on the feet before shipping them for slaughter, cull markets and/or directly for export to the U.S.A. Producers and veterinarians that have any suspicion that there may be SVA in a herd, or when vesicular lesions are seen at an assembly site or processor need to contact the CFIA for follow-up steps and diagnostics to rule out other serious foreign animal diseases.



(Source Poster below: [Swine Health Ontario](#))

It is important to highlight that SVA cannot be eliminated from most assembly sites easily. When animals are held more than a few days there often will be a low percentage of sows that develop blisters. This is due to the continuous flow of these assembly sites. This creates the continuous need for the assembly yard staff to pre-screen sows for vesicular type lesions which requires extra time and training resources that the assembly yard might not always have available.

SVA is widespread in the U.S.A, it is also critically important to assume all livestock trucks returning into Canada are infected with virus and therefore must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and allowed appropriate downtime to dry. This is and continues to be a North American disease risk that requires inter-provincial/state industry collaboration.

CWSHIN (Western Provinces)

Dr. Jette Christensen provided an update that during Q2 2026 Manitoba detected 2 new cases of SVA in 2 farms that were connected in pig flow.

Novel Porcine Parvovirus- Status Update in EU Countries

Dr. Christa Arsenault referenced the CZED summary that was published on July 31, 2026, for the CSHIN network. A novel porcine parvovirus that has recently been associated with an emerging syndrome in young piglets that is characterized by bulging eyes, red skin, hair loss and in some cases growth reduction. The syndrome was first recognized in the Netherlands in late 2024, where veterinarians reported unusual clinical signs in piglets aged approximately 1-4 weeks.



Laboratory investigations identified a previously unrecognized parvovirus that is genetically distinct from known porcine parvoviruses. Parvoviruses are highly resistant in the environment. Although porcine parvovirus type 1 (PPV1) is a well-known cause of reproductive disease in swine, this newly identified virus differs genetically from PPV1 and currently available PPV vaccines are not expected to provide protection. Researchers have detected the virus in multiple tissues of affected piglets. While strong evidence links the virus to the observed syndrome, a definitive causal relationship has not yet been fully established.

Since the first reports in the Netherlands, the virus and associated syndrome have been identified in several other European countries. The syndrome was confirmed in Denmark in 2026, where affected piglets displayed clinical signs similar to those observed in the Netherlands. Subsequent reports indicate detections of the virus in Belgium and Croatia, as well as possible occurrences in Germany, Spain, and Poland. To date, mortality has generally remained low, and field observations suggest that outbreaks on affected farms typically subside within a few months, possibly due to the development of herd immunity. However, the longer-term impacts on animal health and production remain unclear.

Classical porcine parvovirus 1 is endemic in Canadian swine populations. As in most major pork-producing countries, classical porcine parvovirus 1 is primarily managed through vaccination of breeding herds because of its role as an important cause of reproductive failure.

Reference: CZED Rating Ping Information published on July 31, 2026. <https://cezd.ca/>
Other topic sources include: <https://vilt.be/nl/nieuws/nieuw-virus-met-opvallende-symptomen-nu-ook-aangetoond-op-vlaams-varkensbedrijf>
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/32/8/25-1827_article

The CSHIN network confirmed that the PDS laboratory in the western provinces and the AHL laboratory in Ontario do not have the specific PCR test needed to detect this novel parvovirus. If clinical signs are suggestive of this virus, then referral to other labs that can make this detection should be considered.

CanSpotASF Surveillance Q2 Update

Below is the quarterly report on the CanSpotASF surveillance project with the main objectives to enhance early detection and therefore limit its spread if ASF is ever detected in Canada. CanSpotASF surveillance has also been helpful in proving freedom from ASF in international trade negotiations with other countries.

CanSpotASF 2026 Quarter 2 Report (Apr 1 to Jun 30)

Surveillance component (Tool)	Definition of a case	Region	Cases tested for ASF Quarterly (2026 Q2)
Passive surveillance (Reported twice per year)	CFIA Led Case Investigations	Maritimes	0
		Quebec	0
		Ontario	0
		Western Provinces*	0
Rule-out testing: herds, laboratories	Case ID assigned by laboratory based on date of submission and premises	Maritimes	1
		Quebec	45
		Ontario	14
		Western Provinces*	13
Rule-out testing: Invasive wild pigs	Carcass	Maritimes	0
		Quebec	0
		Ontario	3

		Western Provinces*	19
Rule-out testing: federal abattoirs	Carcass	Maritimes (no federal abattoirs for swine)	
		Quebec	107
		Ontario	61
		Western Provinces*	131
Rule-out testing: provincial abattoirs		Maritimes	0
		Quebec	0
		Ontario	17
		Western Provinces*	4

*Western Provinces: Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia

Disclaimers: The methodology used to calculate these numbers may differ amongst the reporting networks. CanSpotASF is a voluntary program. CanSpotASF testing is not indicative of invasive wild pig numbers in regions/provinces where this data was captured. **It is important to note that all testing conducted to date has yielded negative ASF results.**

This information is a professional communication for swine producers. This information is not validated and may not reflect the entire clinical situation. Your judgment is required in the interpretation and use of it. It is the intent of CSHIN to improve the health of the national swine herd. CSHIN is funded by the Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians (CASV), The Canadian Pork Council (CPC) and The Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS).

MEET YOUR CSHIN Q2 NETWORK TEAM

Quebec RAIZO Representation

Dr. Géraldine Gouin
Dr. Christian Klopfenstein

Western Provinces CWSHIN Representation

Dr. Jette Christensen
Dr. Yanyan Huang

Ontario OAHN Representation

Dr. Jordan Buchan
Dr. Rebecca Egan

Maritimes Representation

Dr. Dan Hurnik

Canadian Pork Council (CPC)

Ravneet Kaur
Chloe Belchamber

CSHIN Manager

Dr. Christa Arsenault
Christa.arsenault@outlook.com
Website: www.cshin.ca

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Dr. Nicholas Bachand
Dr. Amy Snow
Dr. Rajiv Aurora

Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS)

Dr. Murray Gillies
Dr. Marianne Parent
Becky Anderson
Talia Strang