Morrison Swine Health Monitoring Project
Incidence Year 2024/2025
Annual Summary MSHMP Team

The 2024/2025 season brought our industry more infectious disease challenges; some were not expected. Swine infectious pathogens continue to test us as they were able to find their way into susceptible populations. As usual, here we provide some insights about the past 12 months.

- **PRRSv** – The 2024-2025 MSHMP season started as usual with the typical epidemic starting at the usual time; however, this season was characterized by 1) More than usual breaks during the spring and early summer; 2) As a consequence of these spring-summer breaks we saw once again a "2-wave" epidemic which has been in three seasons already; 3) Unfortunately the virus reached susceptible populations of high genetic value (i.e., multiplication herds) and commercial herds with higher biosecurity, and, 4) We are seeing the rapid dissemination of L1C.5.32. Altogether, this season resembles the 2020-2021 when L1C.5 emerged causing a massive outbreak. The industry continues to have approximately a third (i.e., 37.6%) of the herds in the unstable category. Fortunately, 40.4% of the herds continue to remain free of the virus. We are continuing to monitor variants of interest. The latest report can be found at "Updates on monitored PRRSV variants". More structured and frequent reports are being planned for the future.

- **PEDv** – This virus certainly generated a larger impact compared to previous years as during the winter-spring we witnessed a larger than usual epidemic. Fortunately, practitioners and veterinarians rapidly contained it as the number of breaks rapidly decreased. Out of the 65 herds reporting a break, only 4 of them had reported a break in the previous MSHMP season suggesting most of these breaks were new introductions. Even though the cumulative incidence for 2024/2025 reached 6.7%, ~95% of the herds continue to remain PEDV free.

- **PDCoV** – We continue to monitor PDCoV and throughout the 2024/2025 season the cumulative incidence graph showed that just like PEDV, this virus takes advantage of the winter/spring seasons to find hosts as most outbreaks occurred in this time window. Fortunately, we have not received more reports since March 2025.

- **Senecavirus** – It is certainly good news to see that this virus seems to reach susceptible populations at a lower rate; however, it is one to keep in mind as we do not want to continue to allow this virus to find more hosts. We are still better understanding seasonality, as of now we clearly see that most of the breaks occur either in the spring and summer seasons and the yearly cumulative incidence is lower than 2.5% with most breaks originating in the Midwestern United States. We still encourage participants to directly report new SVA cases should they come up.

We would like to continue to recognize our participants' effort and dedication towards our voluntary project. This also would not be possible without the financial support from the Swine Health Information Center.

Sincerely,

The MSHMP Team