



Transboundary infectious viral diseases of pigs

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Abstract:

Agriculture contributes more than \$3 trillion USD to the global economy and comprises up to 15% of gross domestic product for high income countries and an average of 30% for low income countries. With human populations rapidly growing worldwide, food security will be an increasing concern over the coming decades. Pork production, which accounts for more than one-fourth of total protein consumed worldwide, has increased over the past several decades and now accounts for 35% of all meat production. Infectious diseases result in direct losses to livestock production through mortality, loss of productivity, trade restrictions, reduced market value, and often food insecurity. The constant risk of endemic and emerging diseases affecting swine, have implication on human health and highlight the potential vulnerability of piggery sector worldwide. Due to increased globalization, the interconnection between countries leads to constant threat of introduction of new diseases through movement of animals and their products. Indeed, infectious diseases of swine are among the primary constraints to pork production and trade. India is having one of the largest livestock populations in the world and pig husbandry is mostly traditional in its Northeast regions. India alone is a home to nearly 40% of the total swine population, where the piggery plays an inseparable role in socio-economic status of the farmers. India shares different international borders, having a constant risk of getting exposure to new diseases of pigs of economic importance through its porous borders. Transboundary diseases of swine are of major concern which is spread by frequent movements of pigs, feed, and pork products at local, national, and international scales and includes different diseases like African Swine fever (ASF), Classical swine Fever (CSF), porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) etc. Besides, there are several other bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases of swine such as Porcine parvovirus,



Rotavirus enteritis, Transmissible gastroenteritis, Actinobacillus infection, Anthrax, Brucellosis, Colibacillosis, Edema disease, Erysipelas, Greasy pig disease, Salmonellosis and mycoplasmal infection etc. which are also economically important. A proper vaccination schedule will be able to protect the pig population against various diseases. Development of newer diagnostics and vaccines hold great promise for safeguarding swine health and productivity as well as to reduce the potential risk to public health.

Biography:

Dr Ajay Kumar Yadav is scientist in the discipline of Veterinary Microbiology and posted at ICAR-National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati, Assam. Dr Ajay has completed his Masters and PhD from ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute in the discipline of Veterinary Virology and Dr Ajay is working on the aspects of molecular diagnosis of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (PRRSV) and Porcine Coronaviruses.

Publication of speakers:

1. Microbial Heat Shock Protein70 (HSP70): A New Insight in the Development of Veterinary Vaccines 2020
2. Classical Swine Fever Virus Biology, Clinico pathology, Diagnosis, Vaccines and a Meta-Analysis of Prevalence: A Review from the Indian Perspective, 2020
3. Pattern of antibiotics use in pigs of North Eastern India, 2020

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