

Study ID	Study title	Principle Investigator	Objective	Date of Latest update	Date of Final Report
<a href="#">13-215</a>	Environmental stability of PEDv (porcine epidemic diarrhea virus)	Sagar Goyal	Determine the environmental stability of PEDv (porcine epidemic diarrhea virus): Aim 1. To determine survival of PEDv in fresh feces that represents the risk posed by transport. Aim 2: To determine survival of PEDv in slurry (old feces in the pit) that reflects the risk of manure spreading. Aim 3. To study PEDv survival in drinking and recycled water (truck washes). Aim 4. To study PEDv survival in animal feed.	10/3/2013	
<a href="#">13-216</a>	Epidemiologic investigation on propensity for lateral spread of PED virus	Bob Morrison	Objective 1. Prevalence & incidence of PED virus contamination in transport vehicles at slaughter. Objective 2. Determine incidence of infection in unrelated sites adjacent to known infected sites and identify site-level risk factors associated with infection.	10/3/2013	
<a href="#">13-222</a>	Propagation of PEDV in tissue culture and development of standardized reference samples for use in diagnostic testing	Qihong Wang and Linda J. Saif	Objective 1. Development and validation of diagnostic testing for PEDV antigen and antibody detection Objective 1.2. Development of standardized reference samples that can be utilized by Veterinary Diagnostic Labs (VDLs) for diagnostic test validation Objective 1.3. Develop and validate antibody-based diagnostic tests for serologic monitoring and surveillance	10/3/2013	

<a href="#">13-226</a>	<p>Oral fluid testing for cost-effective and efficient surveillance and control of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus in swine population</p>	<p>Kyoung-Jin Yoon</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine if oral fluids can be sample matrix to detect PEDv and/or virus-specific antibody.</li> <li>2. Evaluate the performance of PEDv diagnostics on oral fluid samples.</li> <li>3. Assess the utility of oral fluid sampling and testing for PEDv monitoring on farm.</li> </ol>	<p>10/3/2013</p>	
<a href="#">13-227</a>	<p>Evaluation of time and temperature sufficient to kill PEDV in swine feces on metal surfaces</p>	<p>Derald Holtkamp</p>	<p>The objective of this study is to investigate the combinations of time and temperature sufficient to kill porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) in swine feces on the metal surface of a model trailer used to haul live pigs. The results of this study will inform producers and veterinarians about the adequacy of current sanitation procedures for live haul trailers and enable them to make better decisions about investments in truck sanitation.</p>	<p>10/3/2013</p>	
<a href="#">13-228</a>	<p>Tissue localization, shedding, virus carriage, antibody response, and aerosol transmission of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) following inoculation of feeder pigs.</p>	<p>Dick Hesse</p>	<p>Study of the basic pathogenesis and characterization of the virus: Tissue localization, shedding, virus carriage, antibody response, and aerosol transmission of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) following inoculation of feeder pigs will be investigated. In an attempt to expand diagnostic testing capabilities, multiple aliquots of all will be samples collected and shared with requesting laboratories</p>	<p>10/3/2013</p>	

<a href="#">13-238</a>	Development and validation of isolation and diagnostic testing detection for PEDv	Jim Collins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development and standardization of viral propagation techniques to produce virus for use in diagnostic testing (outcome to be publicly available to all VDLs for PEDv diagnostics).</li> <li>2. Development of standardized reference samples that can be utilized by VDLs for diagnostic test validation.</li> <li>3. Validation of the current PCR diagnostic tests.</li> </ol>	10/3/2013	
<a href="#">13-239</a>	Development and validation for diagnostic testing for antigen and antibody detection for PEDv	Jim Collins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and validate antibody-based diagnostic tests for serologic monitoring and surveillance.</li> <li>2. Develop and validate oral fluid testing (antigen and antibody testing capabilities) to provide rapid method for sample collection and to support on-farm surveillance.</li> </ol>	10/3/2013	