to visualize type of production, PRRSV infection status, size of site, and routes of pig movement, among other features.

It is suggested that all swine facilities execute basic farm biosecurity protocols.¹⁰

Phase 4: Design PRRS control strategies

On the basis of the information obtained in Phases 2 and 3, the local group will outline the guidelines for herd, flow, and neighboring plans to reduce overall PRRSV infection prevalence in the area.

Objectives

The objectives of this phase are to design herd and flow strategies that are coordinated within neighborhoods.

Participants responsible for Phase 4 are local veterinarians, who will design herd plans and will discuss neighborhood guidelines, and the project coordinator(s) and supporting team, who will organize and coordinate control interventions. The execution period is the 6 to 15 months after the initial meeting.

Methodology

The local group will organize the region by neighborhood or township, depending on specific characteristics such as proximity, natural barriers, and pig flow.

The local group will also design strategies for PRRS control by site, supporting neighborhood guidelines and consistent with the first four steps of the five-step process shown in Figure 1. The strategies to control PRRS include gilt acclimation, herd closure, depopulation-repopulation, live-virus inoculation, inactivated-virus vaccination, test and removal, and partial depopulation.

In anticipation of emergencies in the operation, contingency plans or courses of action must be designed, discussed, and posted.

Phase 5: Execute and monitor PRRS control strategies

In this phase, the local group will implement specific strategies to maintain or reduce PRRSV infection prevalence by farm and neighborhood.

Objectives

The objectives of this phase are to execute and monitor PRRS control strategies by site and neighborhood.

Figure 1: The five-step process form to be filled out by producers in order to design a strategy for regional control of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) on their farms. ADG = average daily gain; FE = feed efficiency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Clinical signs</th>
<th>PRRS Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADG, FE, mortality, culls…</td>
<td>Cough, abortions…</td>
<td>Negative or stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Identify desired goals

What would you consider an improvement or win with respect to PRRS in your operation?

2. Determine current status

Describe your current PRRS situation

3. Understand current constraints

Describe your operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site/flow/system</th>
<th>Biosecurity</th>
<th>Other diseases</th>
<th>Opinion leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type, ownership</td>
<td>Proximity, trucks…</td>
<td>PCV2, Mycoplasma…</td>
<td>Vet opinion/ involvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible next steps:

- ☐ Meeting (producer, vet, manager)
- ☐ Farm visit
- ☐ Additional diagnostics
- ☐ PRRS risk assessment
- ☐ Biosecurity discussion/education
- ☐ Other_____________________

4. Develop solution options

5. Implement and monitor preferred solution

Notes: