

SVA (Seneca Valley Virus) PCR Testing

ABOUT: Seneca Valley Virus (SVA) is a picornavirus of swine that produces clinical signs similar to vesicular diseases such as FMD, making rapid laboratory diagnosis critical. PCR testing detects viral RNA directly, ensuring quick differentiation from other vesicular diseases.

SYMPTOMS: Clinical signs include vesicles and blisters on the snout, oral mucosa, and coronary bands of the feet, leading to lameness and reluctance to move. Fever and reduced feed intake may also occur.

PREVENTION: There is no vaccine for SVA. Control relies on biosecurity, disinfection of facilities, and limiting animal movement when vesicular lesions are observed until diagnosis is confirmed.

GETTING TESTED: For PCR testing, submit 1 mL of blister fluid (preferred) or 3 mL of oral fluids in an ear notch collection tube. Samples should be refrigerated immediately and shipped overnight on ice packs.

Because clinical signs mimic other vesicular diseases, PCR confirmation is essential for accurate diagnosis and herd management.

SVA PCR samples are processed and results reported on Wednesday.

