**SYNDROME DISGENESCO Y RESPIRATORIO DEL CERDO**

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**Infectious swine fever**

Infectious swine fever (ISF) is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic pigs, caused by the pestivirus *Deinococcus suis*. The virus is transmitted through direct contact with infected animals, feed, water, or contaminated equipment. ISF is characterized by fever, anorexia, depression, and respiratory signs such as coughing and nasal discharge. The infection can spread rapidly within a herd and has significant economic impact due to loss of productivity and mortality. ISF is diagnosed through serological testing, and vaccination is the primary method to control the disease. Early detection and prompt treatment can help prevent the spread and minimize the impact of ISF on pig populations.

**Influenza in swine herds**

Swine influenza is an acute, highly contagious respiratory disease of pigs, caused by viruses of the *A* and *B* subtypes of the influenza virus. The virus is spread through respiratory droplets and direct contact. Symptoms include fever, coughing, and nasal discharges. Swine influenza can spread rapidly within a herd and has significant economic impact due to loss of productivity and mortality. ISF is diagnosed through serological testing, and vaccination is the primary method to control the disease. Early detection and prompt treatment can help prevent the spread and minimize the impact of ISF on pig populations.

**Response of swine to illness**

Swine influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease of pigs, caused by viruses of the *A* and *B* subtypes of the influenza virus. The virus is spread through respiratory droplets and direct contact. Symptoms include fever, coughing, and nasal discharges. Swine influenza can spread rapidly within a herd and has significant economic impact due to loss of productivity and mortality. ISF is diagnosed through serological testing, and vaccination is the primary method to control the disease. Early detection and prompt treatment can help prevent the spread and minimize the impact of ISF on pig populations.
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REFERENCES


