CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF), also known as hog cholera, is a serious and highly contagious viral disease of pigs which was eradicated from the U.S. in 1978. Because CSF is common across the world, producers and veterinarians must be on the lookout for its possible reintroduction.

Transmission
- Ingestion (uncooked garbage; meat products; blood, secretions, or excretions)
- Direct close contact
- Other less common routes: contaminated objects, semen, insects, and aerosol
- Humans are not affected

Clinical Signs
- Incubation period: 2-14 days
- Mild to severe depending on the strain of virus
- High fever (41°C (105°F))
- Dullness
- Weakness
- Constipation and/or diarrhea
- Mortality may be low
- Abortions
- Congenital deformities (piglets)

Classical Swine Fever may resemble other swine diseases:
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Porcine circovirus associated disease (PCVAD), especially porcine dermatitis nephritis syndrome
- Salmonellosis
- Erysipelas
- Leptospirosis
- Pseudorabies virus (Aujeszky’s)
- African swine fever
- Any septicemic condition

Surveillance
- Classic swine fever may resemble other common swine diseases. It is impossible to diagnose on clinical signs alone.
- Tonsil samples (see image) should be included with every submission to your state veterinary diagnostic laboratory.
- Under current surveillance programs, these samples can be screened for classical swine fever virus at no charge.

Prevention
- Do not allow visitors who have recently traveled internationally to have contact with your pigs.
- Never feed garbage or table scraps to your pigs.
- Prevent contact of your pigs with other animals including wildlife or feral swine.
- Quarantine new animals for at least 30 days before integrating them into your herd.

If you suspect classical swine fever, contact your herd veterinarian or State Veterinarian immediately.

Herd Veterinarian contact information

State Veterinarian contact information

Federal Area Veterinary in Charge (AVC)