

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF
PORCINE EPIDEMIC DIARRHEA (PED) IN DIARRHEIC
PIGS FROM SELECTED BACKYARD FARMS
IN CAVITE

THESIS

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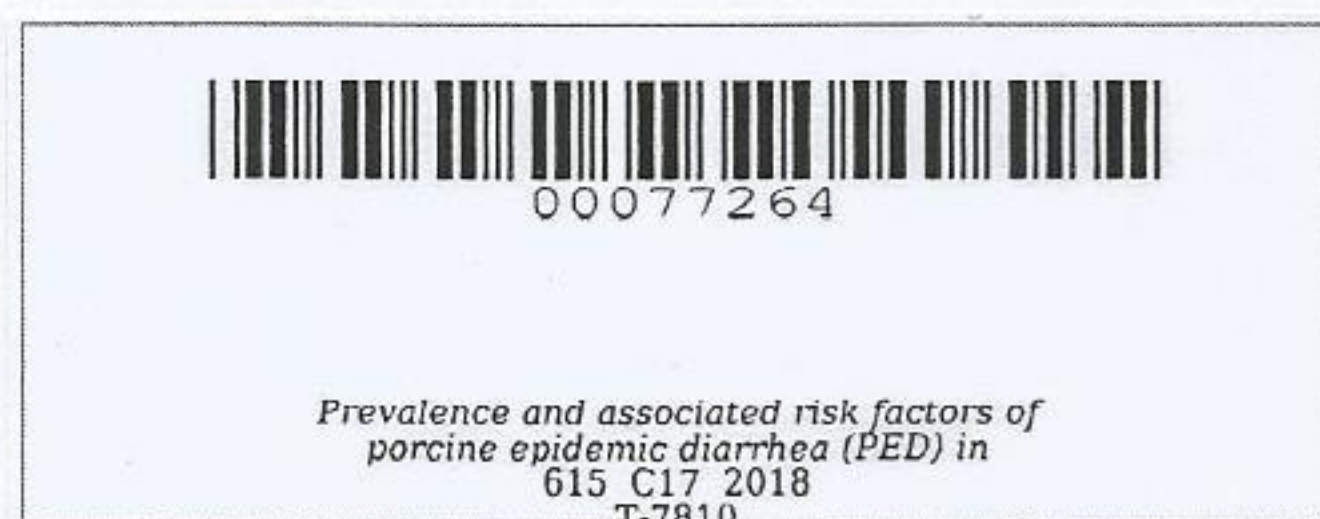
Indang, Cavite

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Undergraduate Thesis
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of the requirements for the degree of
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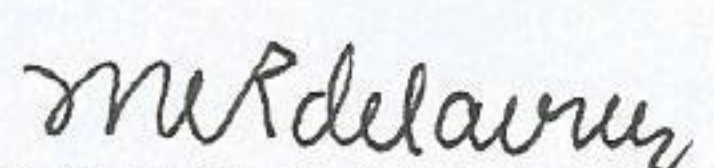
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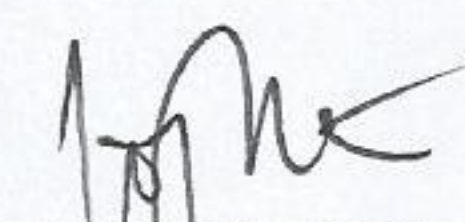
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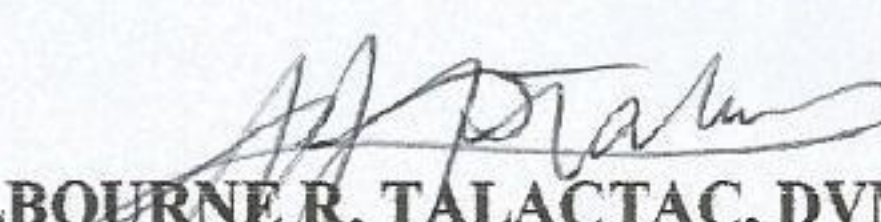
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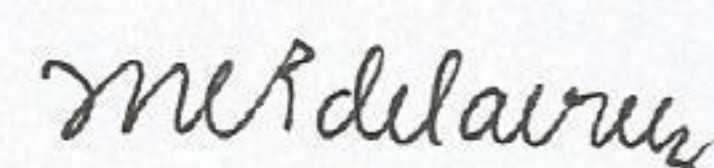
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ABSTRACT

CARBONEL, JULIANNE V., Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) in Diarrheic Pigs from Selected Backyard Farms in Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. May 2018. Adviser: Ma. Cynthia R. dela Cruz, DVM, PhD.

The study determined the prevalence of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) in diarrheic pigs from selected backyard farms in the province of Cavite and the corresponding risk factors. Systematic random sampling was used in selecting the sixty-four (64) backyard farms and the two hundred nine (209) diarrheic pigs. Farm owners were interviewed using a structured questionnaire to determine the probable risk factors associated with PED. Fecal samples were collected using a sterile cotton swab and were tested using the commercially available ANDALI[®] Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Reverse Transcription- Loop mediated Isothermal Amplification (RT-LAMP) test kit. Results revealed that 7 out of 209 were positive for PED giving a prevalence of 3%. Furthermore, the highest prevalence was observed in Noveleta (27%) followed by Naic (18%), and Alfonso and Tanza (9%). The risk factors such as use of straw at any age, use of hospital pens and use of foot dips were found to be statistically significant to the prevalence of PED. It is recommended that further testing of positive samples using quantitative PCR. This study confirmed the presence of PED virus among backyard farms in Cavite, which to the best of our knowledge is the first study of its kind in the province.

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