

**PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF PORCINE EPIDEMIC  
DIARRHEA (PED) IN DIARRHEIC PIGS FROM SELECTED  
COMMERCIAL FARMS IN LAGUNA**

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## ABSTRACT

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This study determined the prevalence of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) in diarrheic pigs in selected commercial farms in the province of Laguna and correlated the risk factors that may have contributed to the disease. A total of three hundred twenty two (322) diarrheic pigs were sampled from 37 farms within the province of Laguna. Only diarrheic pigs on the day or 21 days prior to collection were included in the study. The identified animal raiser was interviewed using a structured questionnaire to determine the probable risk factors associated with the prevalence of PED. The fecal samples were processed using a commercially available kit, ANDALI® PED RT-LAMP test kit. Twenty one fecal samples tested positive for PED with an overall prevalence of six percent (6%). The municipality of Majayjay recorded the highest prevalence rate in Laguna at 10% followed by Calamba (8%), Bay, Siniloan and Liliw all with 6% prevalence rate and lastly, Magdalena with 4%. There were no positive results in samples collected from the municipalities of Pagsanjan, Pila and Sta. Cruz. The use of early weaning system was identified as protective risk factor to the occurrence of PED in some farms. This study detected the presence of PED in the commercial swine farms examined in Laguna using an active surveillance system.



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