Progressive atrophic rhinitis (PAR) in pigs is caused by an infection with strains of capsule type A or D Pasteurella multocida. These are able to produce a dermonecrotic toxin encoded by the toxA gene. This induces necrosis and atrophy of the conchae resulting in deformity of the upper jaw. Suffering pigs have a reduced productivity. In Switzerland this disease was not observed in herds monitored by the Swiss Pig Health Service (90% of Swiss breeding herds) in recent years. Disease freedom is monitored by annual examination of 10 nasal swabs per herd in multiplying herds, cultural and by toxA-PCR. In August 2011, an outbreak of PAR was detected on a multiplying farm. A tracing back and forward was initiated focusing on (1) source of the pathogen on the index herd; and (2) spread of the disease via gilts sold during latency period. In 38 herds that had received gilts from the index herd since beginning of 2010, 20 nasal swabs were obtained for examination in culture and PCR. 17 herds were tested positive. Analysing the trading history revealed the most likely time period for infection of case 0 to be between August and November 2010. During this time and the preceding years, no animals had been introduced into this herd. The most likely sources were introduction from neighbouring fattening farms or by a seasonal worker from a country with endemic PAR infection who might have been a carrier of toxigenic P. multocida. Fattening farms in Switzerland are not free from infection; a transmission via vectors (cats, dogs, foxes, etc.) seems possible. The 3 closest fattening herds were tested negative during investigation but this does not surprise considering the time since infection and their all-in-all-out stocking system.