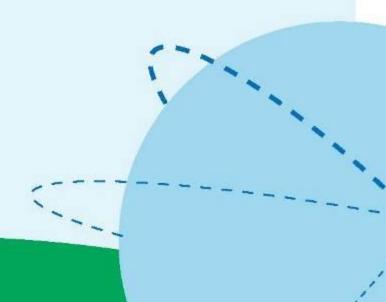


OFFLU swine influenza virus meeting 27 – 28 March 2017 FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

#### Janice Reis Ciacci Zanella

Embrapa Swine and Poultry Concordia, SC

**BRAZIL** 



### Swine influenza in Brazil



#### **Since 2009:**

 Frequent outbreaks of H1N1pdm in pigs associated with respiratory illness.

#### **Since 2011**:

- Human-like H1N2 and H3N2 FLUAVs
  detected in swine in seven Brazilian states (RS, SC, PR, SP, MG, MT and MS).
- H1N2 and H3N2 viruses have the internal gene segments of H1N1pdm origin.



Isolation and genetic characterization of FLUAVs detected in swine in Brazil from 2009 to 2016.



## Sampling and methods







1952 nasal swabs



165 lung tissue samples

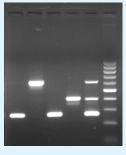


RNA Sample screened via RT-qPCR for FLUAV

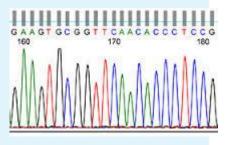




RT-qPCR + samples Inoculated for VI on ECE/ or MDCK cells



FLUAV subtyping by RT-PCR

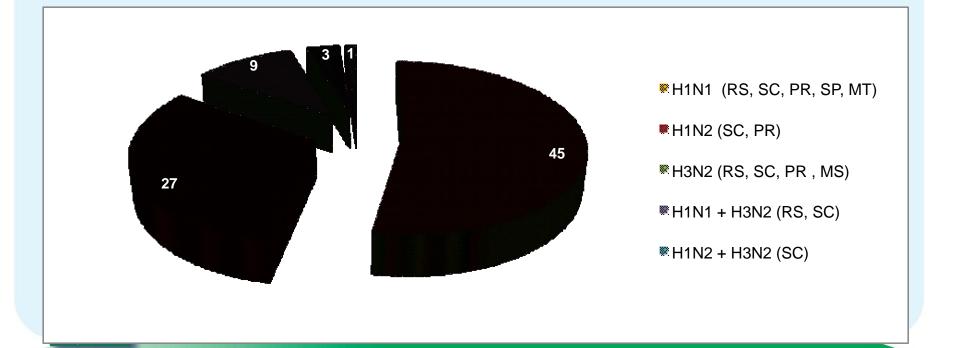


Genetic sequencing

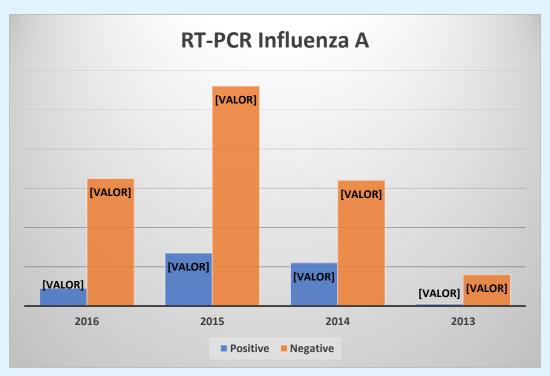


#### Results

ASSAY	NO. SAMPLES
FLUAV RT-qPCR	306/2117 (14.45%)
Virus isolation	162/295 (54.91%)
FLUAV Subtyping	85/162



#### Results



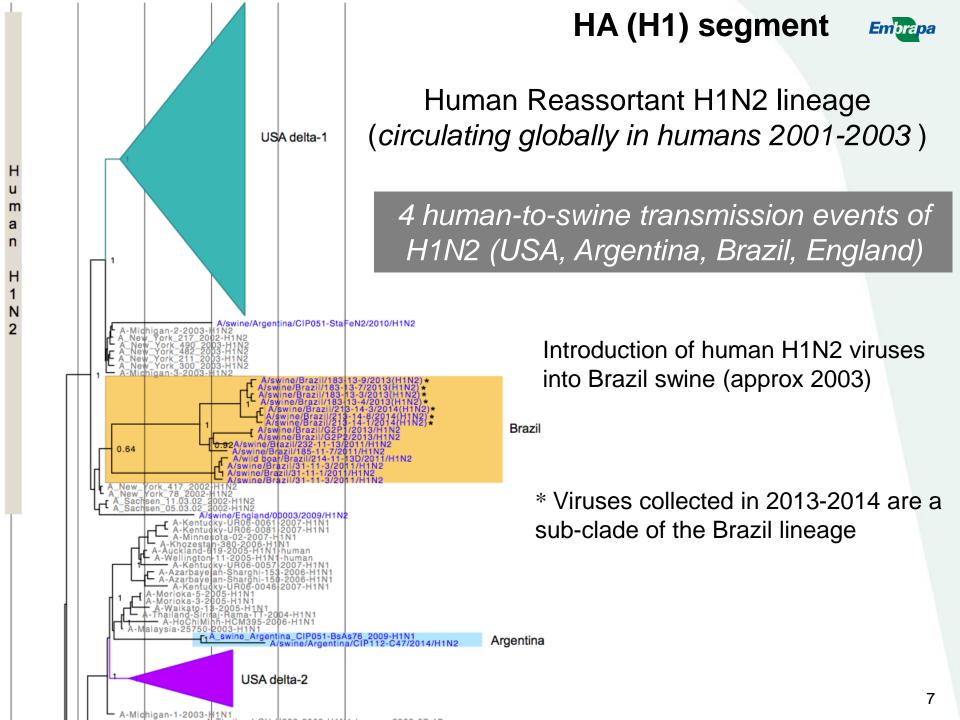


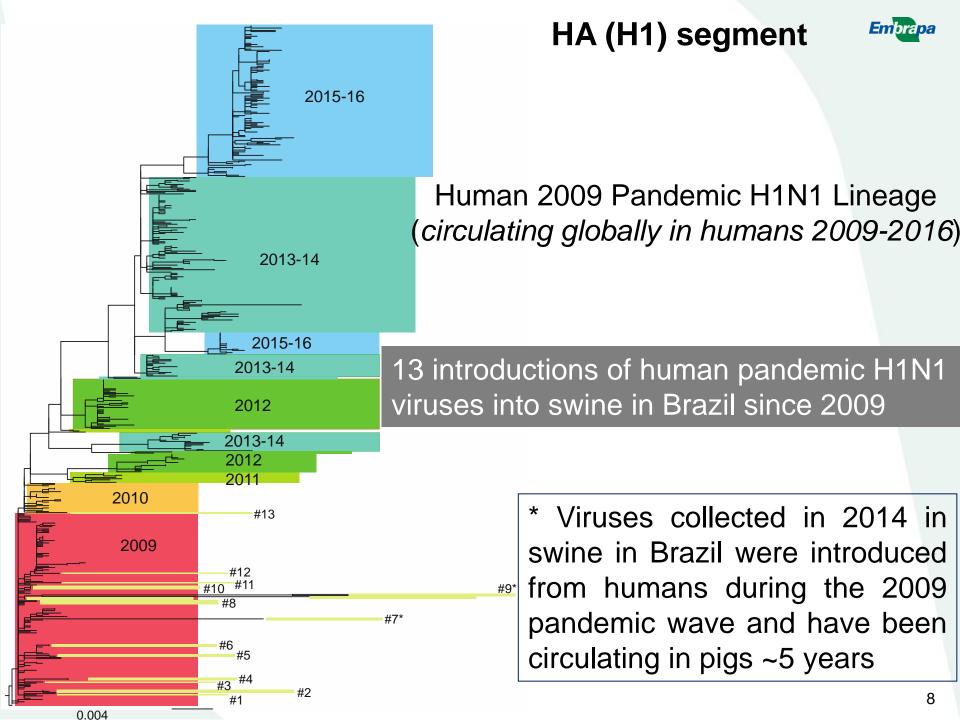


#### Results

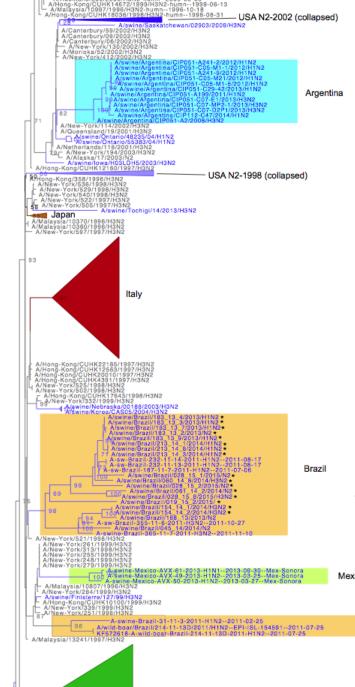
- Partial and complete gene sequences were generated for 58 FLUAVs.
- Sequence analysis of gene segments H1s, H1pdm, H3, N1 and N2.







#### HA (H3) segment \_ 1 U I K \_ 0 Z \_ Z U U I \_ M 3 I Y Z \* I I U I I I I I I I Z \* Z U A\_New\_York\_403\_2002\_H3N2-human--2002-01-04 A\_Morioka\_52\_2002\_H3N2-human--2002-03-01 A\_swine\_Saskatchewan\_02903\_2009\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_194\_2003\_H3N2 Human H3N2 lineage A\_Malaysia\_10816\_1996\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_457\_1999\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_314\_1999\_H3N2 (circulating globally in humans 1968-2016) A\_New\_York\_249\_1998\_H3N2 A\_Dunedin\_1\_2000\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_180\_2000\_H3N2 A\_Queensland\_7\_2000\_H3N2 A\_Canterbury\_36\_2001\_H3N2 A\_Malaysia\_12550\_1997\_H3N2 A\_Hong\_Kong\_CUHK14672\_1999\_H3N2 Continual human-to-swine transmission A\_Hong\_Kong\_CUHK12312\_1999\_H3N2 A\_Hong\_Kong\_CUHK10100\_1999\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_539\_1998\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_511\_1997\_H3N2 of H3N2 globally since 1970s A\_New\_York\_531\_1998\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_536\_1998\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_517\_1998\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_526\_1997\_H3N2 A\_Malaysia\_13241\_1997\_H3N2 A/sw/Brazil/154-14-2/2014/H3N2 \* Brazil A/sw/Brazil/154-14-1/2014/H3N2 \* A/sw/Brazil/231-11-1-2011/H3N2 100 A/sw/Brazil/061-14-1/2014/H3 \* A\_sw/Brazil/028-15-8/2015/H3N2 \* A/sw/Brazil/060-14-8/2014/H3N2 \* USA H3-IV (collapsed) A\_New\_York\_564\_1997\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_592\_1996\_H3N2 A New York 617 1996 H3N2 Thailand 1 introduction of human H3N2 viruses into swine in Brazil (approx 1996) A\_New\_York\_562\_1996\_H3N2 A\_Malaysia\_07831\_1995\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_671\_1995\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_641\_1996\_H3N2 \* Viruses collected in 2014-2015 are a A\_New\_York\_609\_1995\_H3N2 A\_New\_York\_693\_1995\_H3N2 A New York 698 1995 H3N2 new sub-clade



Thailand

#### NA (N2) segment



Human H3N2 lineage (circulating globally in humans 1968-2016)

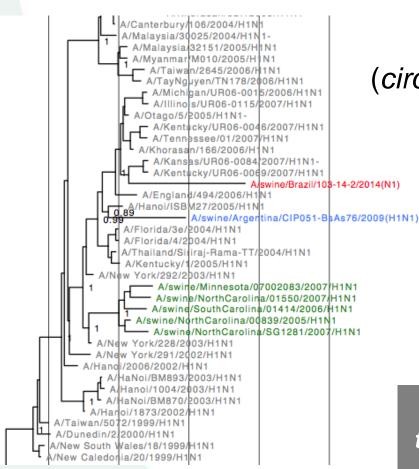
Continual human-to-swine transmission of H3N2 globally since 1970s

2 introductions of human H3N2 viruses into Brazil swine (approx 1998)

\* Viruses collected in 2013-2015 are in clade 1; no evidence of transmission of clade 2 since 2011



# Novel introduction of human N1 into swine in Brazil (approx 2006)



Human H1N1 lineage (circulating globally in humans 1977-2009)

2 isolates with the N1 gene from 2006.

Sample 103 / 14-2 isolated in 2014 in SC, and sample 200/15 isolated in 2015 in PR.

The two samples were identified as being of subtype H1N1 in the subtyping by RT-PCR. The primer used for amplification of the HA 1 gene was designed for identification of the HA gene of human origin

Only 3 human-to-swine transmissions of H1N1 (N1) globally since 1970s

#### **Conclusions**

 H1N1pdm and human-origin H1N2 and H3N2 influenza viruses are widespread in pig herds in Brazil, where they continue to evolve.

• FLUAVs of human seasonal virus origin have been circulating in swine for more than a decade.

 These particular H3N2 and H1N2 swIAV clades appear to be specific to Brazil.



#### **Conclusions**

 A novel introduction of a human N1 in swine was detected; the most closely related human influenza virus circulated in humans between 1977 and 2009. The human-to-swine transmission probably has occurred in 2006.

 These findings show the very dynamic epidemiology of influenza virus in pigs and highlight the importance of human-to-swine transmission in the generation of influenza virus diversity in swine in Brazil.



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Thank you

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