

U.S. Pork Producers Influenza Priorities

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Swine Industry Influenza Priorities

Key Gaps/Needs:

- Global monitoring and reporting of influenza isolates
- Genetic and antigenic analysis of influenza isolates
- Development of new vaccine technologies
- Better understanding of zoonotic disease determinants and transmission
- Continued communication between animal health and public health communities

Influenza A Virus in Swine (IAV-S) Surveillance Plan



From Surveillance to Application



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Research Priorities-Swine Health

- Elimination of the virus from endemically affected herds (Disease characteristics)
- Genetic and antigenic analysis (Disease characteristics)
 - Rate of reassortment among the internal genes of IAV-S isolates

PQAPLI

– Rate of antigenic drift and shift within a closed herd

Research Priorities-Swine Health

- Development of new or novel vaccine technologies (Disease characteristics)
 - Decrease viral shedding and transmission and provide broad protection against multiple strains
 - Platforms for rapid recognition of viral changes and incorporation into vaccines

- Rapid approval and deployment

Research Priorities – Public Health

- Interspecies transfer of influenza virus (Human animal interface)
 - Introduction of new genes into a IAV-S positive herd from workers infected with endemic human influenza A virus
 - Assessment of current interventions or development of new interventions for mitigation of interspecies transfer of influenza virus in pork production facilities

PQAPL

Research Priorities – Public Health

 Determinants of zoonotic transmission (Human animal interface)



PQAPLI

Research Priorities – Public Health

 Characterize influenza dynamics in exhibitors and their pigs through the show pig/exhibitor
lifecycle (Human animal interface)



• Emphasis on identifying epidemiologic links to increased or decreased risk of infection for humans or pigs

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Other Global Priorities

- Enhanced monitoring and reporting of influenza isolates (real-time data for epi analysis)
- Standardized naming of influenza viruses (e.g. Influenza A H3N2 variant virus)
- Strategies to decrease viral antigenic shift in countries with multiple circulating strains

Summary

- Key Needs:
 - Global monitoring and reporting of influenza isolates
 - Genetic and antigenic analysis of influenza isolates
 - Development of new vaccine technologies
 - Better understanding of zoonotic disease determinants and transmission
 - Continued communication between animal health and public health communities