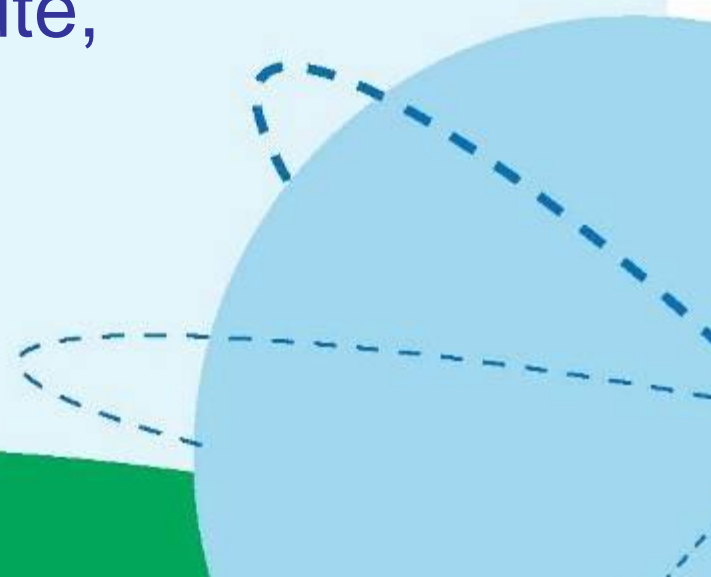




*OFFLU swine influenza virus meeting  
27 – 28 March 2017  
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy*

**Clement Meseke**  
Chief Vet. Research Officer,  
National Vet. Research Institute,  
Vom Nigeria



# The burden of animal influenza in Nigeria: prospects for early detection and control

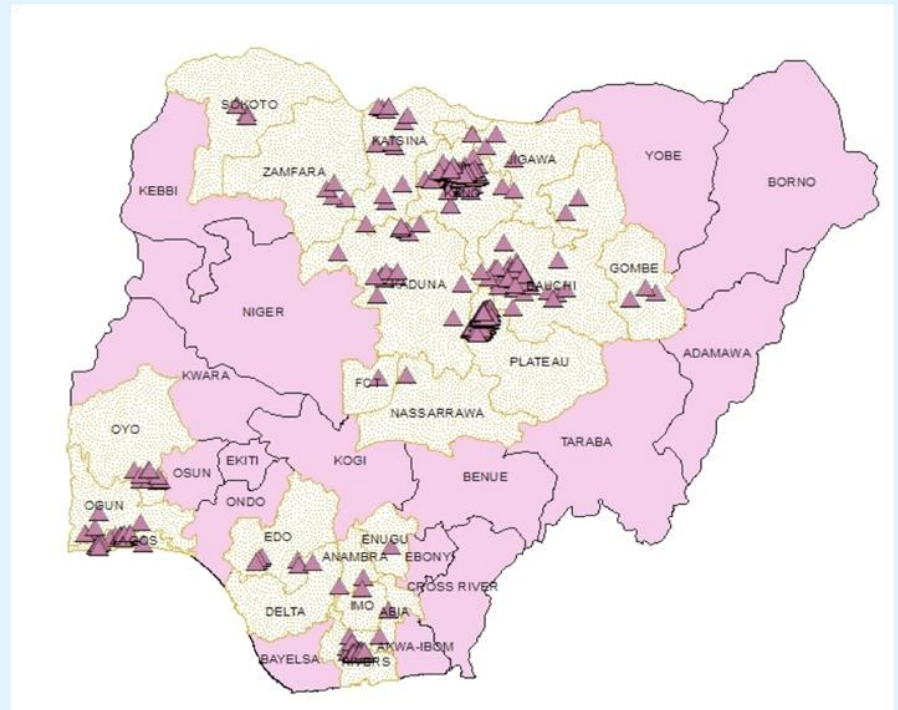
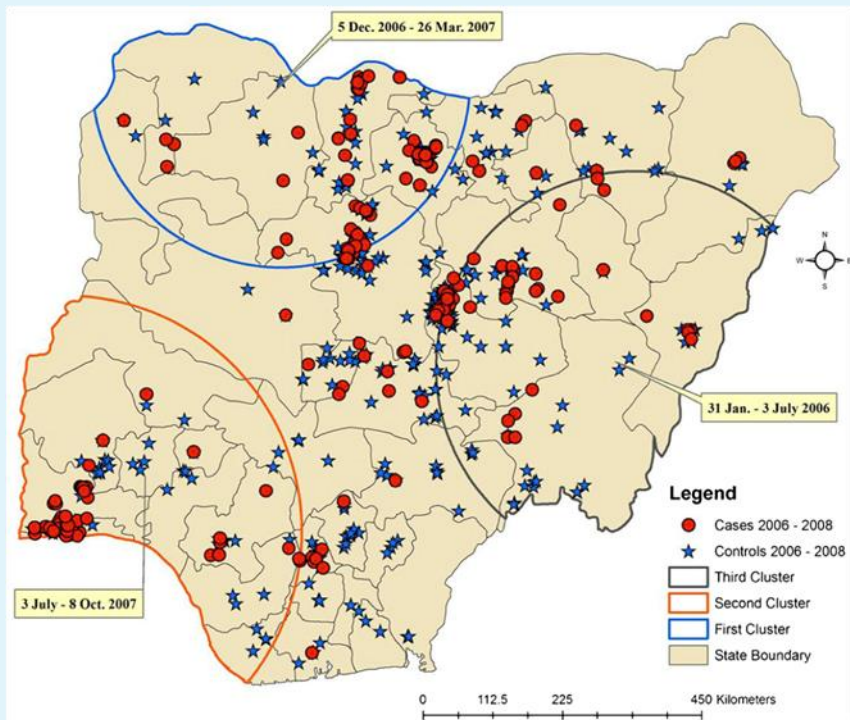
## Nigeria:

- Nigeria's climate is a mixture of equatorial/tropical (south) and arid (north)
- Average annual rainfall of 50-430cm
- Temperature range 10-40°C
- 2 major seasons-wet rainy & dry cold harmattan
- Population:
  - >190 million people,
  - ≈160 million poultry
  - ≈10 million pigs

# Spatial distribution of HPAI H5N1 cases in Nigeria

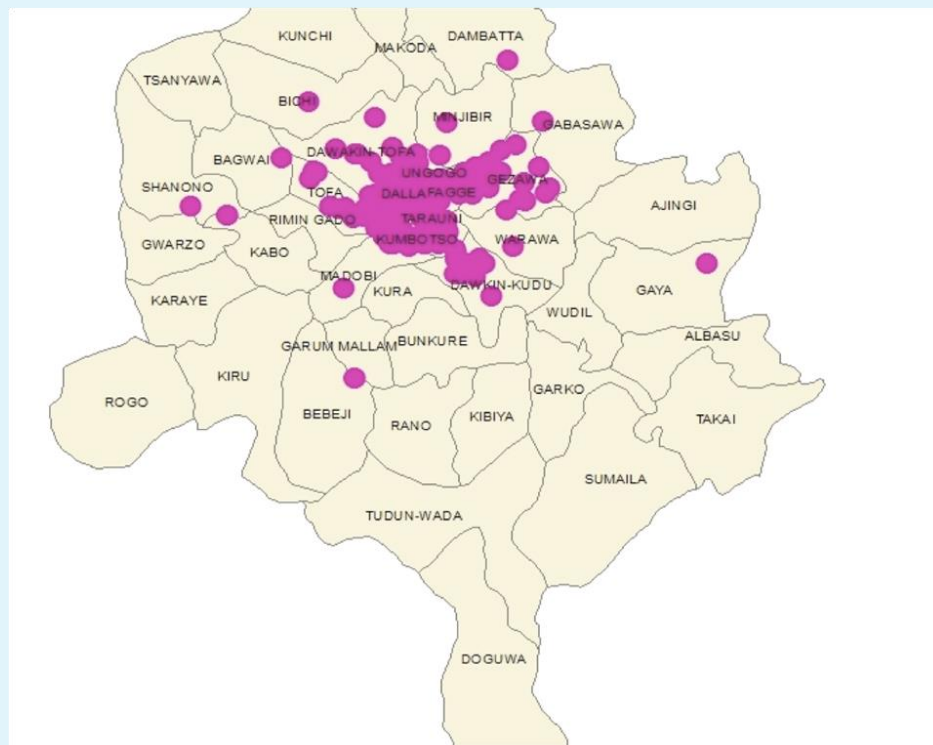
2006-2008 clades 2.2(1,2,3,4)

2015-2016 clade 2.3.2.1c

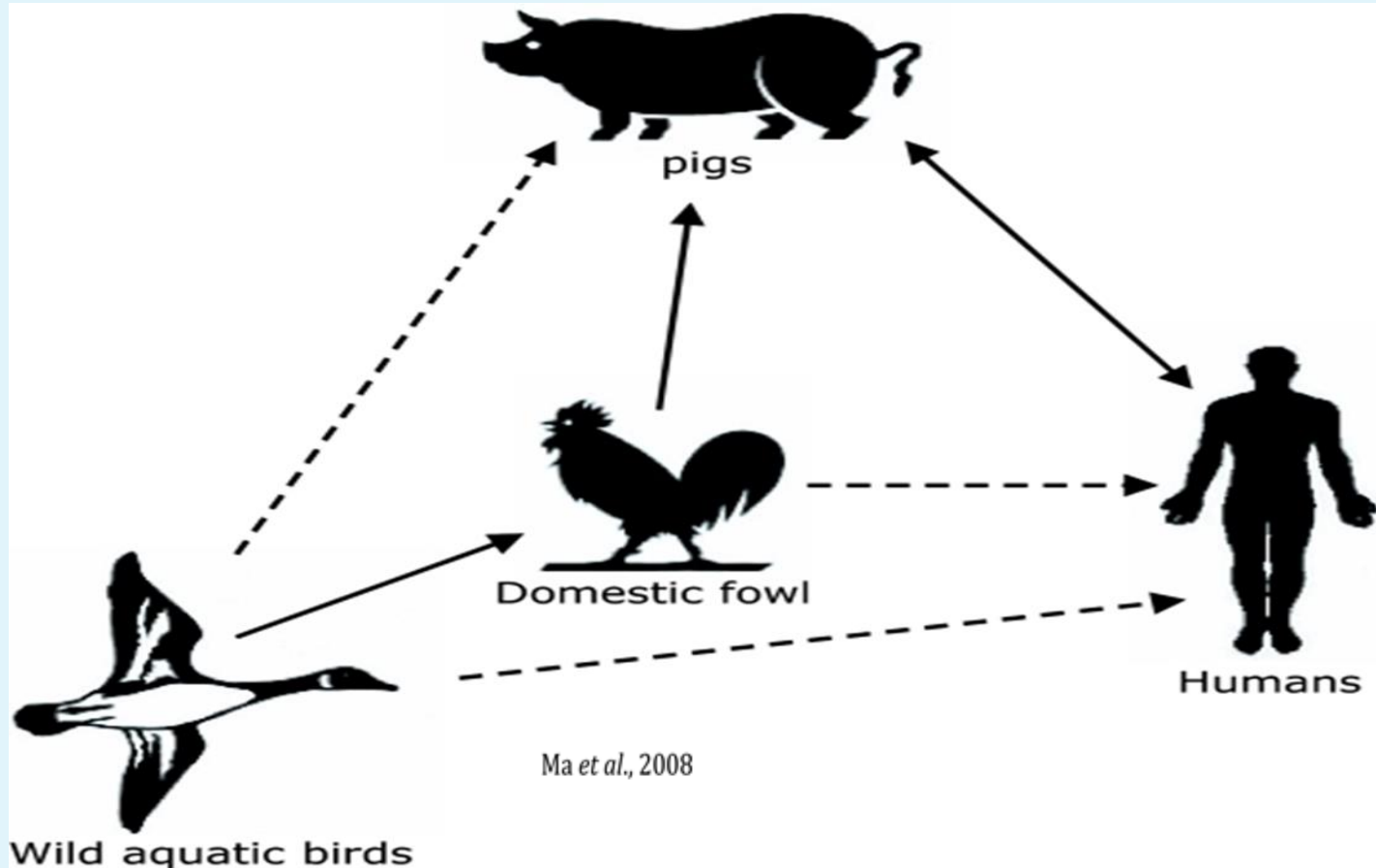


# Nigeria (Kano/Plateau states axis) as regional hotspots of influenza

- Highest no of cases in 2006-2008 with repeats in 2015-2016
- Highest concentration of commercial poultry in northern Nigeria
- Largest source of local live bird trade in north–south direction



# Cycles of inter species transmission of influenza virus





# Swine influenza study

- >10 million pigs in Nigeria-30% of pigs in Africa (FAOSTAT, 2013).
- ✓ High density/confined commercial farms
- ✓ live pig markets
- ✓ Backyard farms
- ✓ free roaming pigs

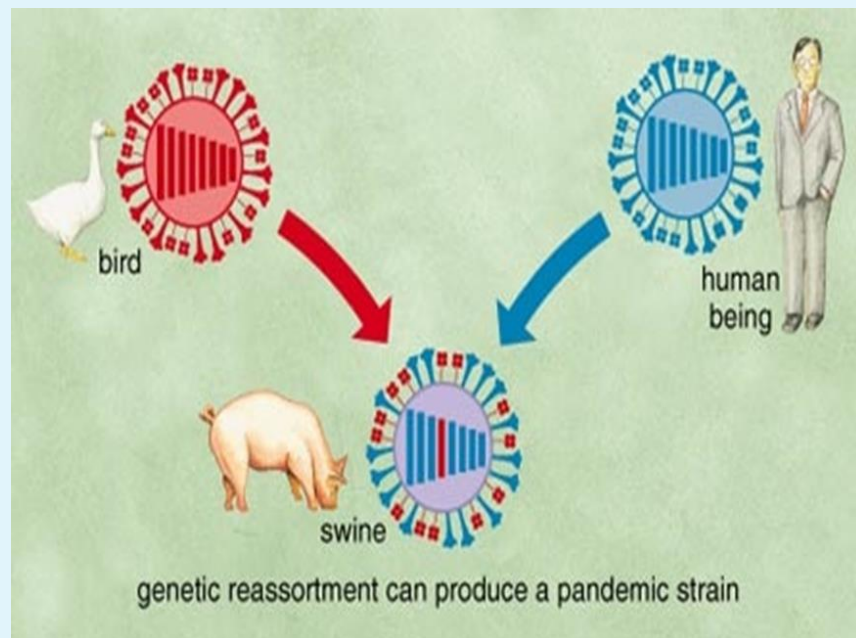


# Swine influenza study in Africa

- H1N1pdm09 endemic in commercial pigs Nigeria (Meseke et al., 2014)
- H1N1pdm09 detected in Cameroon (Njabo *et al.*, ) Kenya (Munya et al., 2015) Togo (Ducatez et al., 2015)
- Recent serology:
  - antibody to H1N1pdm09 West & Central Africa (Snoeck *et al.*, 2015)
  - antibodies to H1N1pdm09, H1 and H3 in Nigeria (Meseke *et al.*, 2016)
- H5 sequences from pigs in GenBank- Egypt
- Other genomic and serological investigation ongoing at FLI, Germany

# What is known

- Pigs central for the emergence of zoonotic influenza virus
- Nigeria is burdened by several outbreaks of:
  - **avian H5** (Monne et al., 2015)
  - **pigs harbors H1** (Meseko et al., 2013)
  - **human seasonal H1 & H3** (David-West and Cooke, 1974)
- Interspecies reassortments of influenza in pigs may result in emergence of a zoonotic virus with pandemic potential





# Risk of inter species transmission ...

## Pertinent questions:

- Would co-mingling of avian, swine and human results in interspecies transmission of influenza and inter-subtype gene reassortment in pigs ?

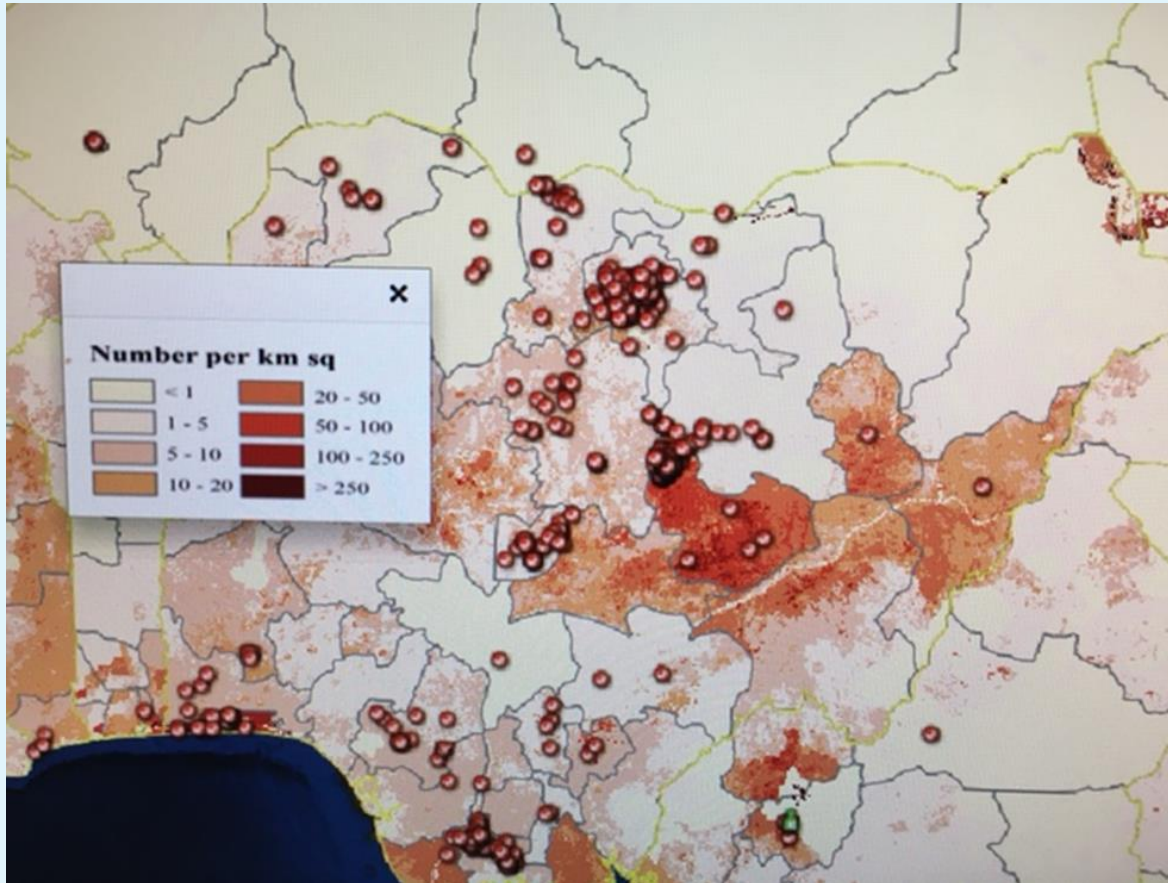
## Predictions of inter-subtype transmission and re-assortments:

“Avian H5N1 subtype viruses do have the potential to acquire mammalian transmissibility by reassortment in current agricultural scenarios”- Zhang et al., 2013 Science

“We observed a relative increase in infectivity and transmission in swine of an HPAI-derived H5N1 following incorporation of H1N1pdm09 internal genes”- Abente et al., 2017 General Virology

# Pig population density mapped on H5N1 hotspots

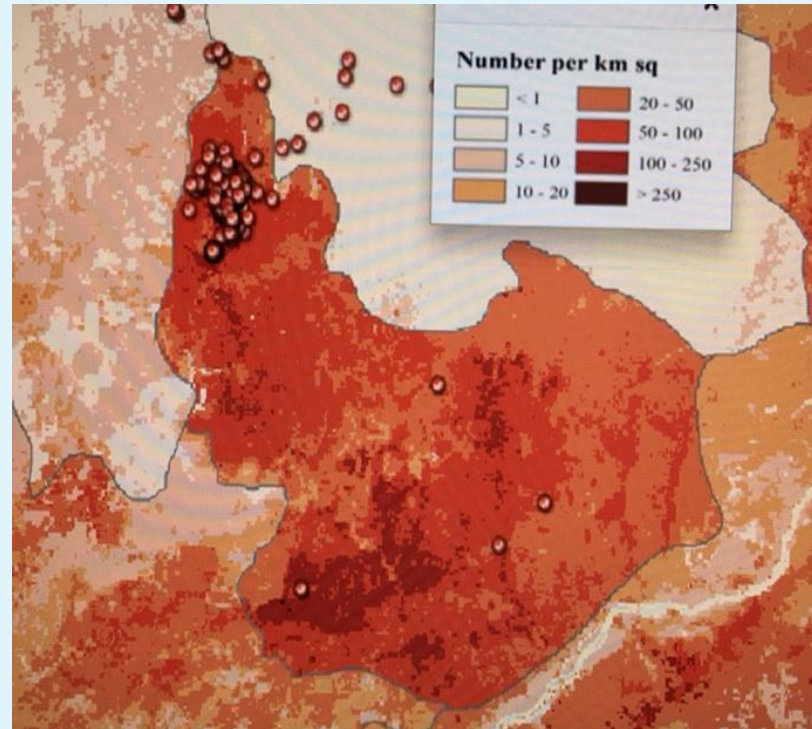
(source: Empres-i)



# Sentinel surveillance in pigs

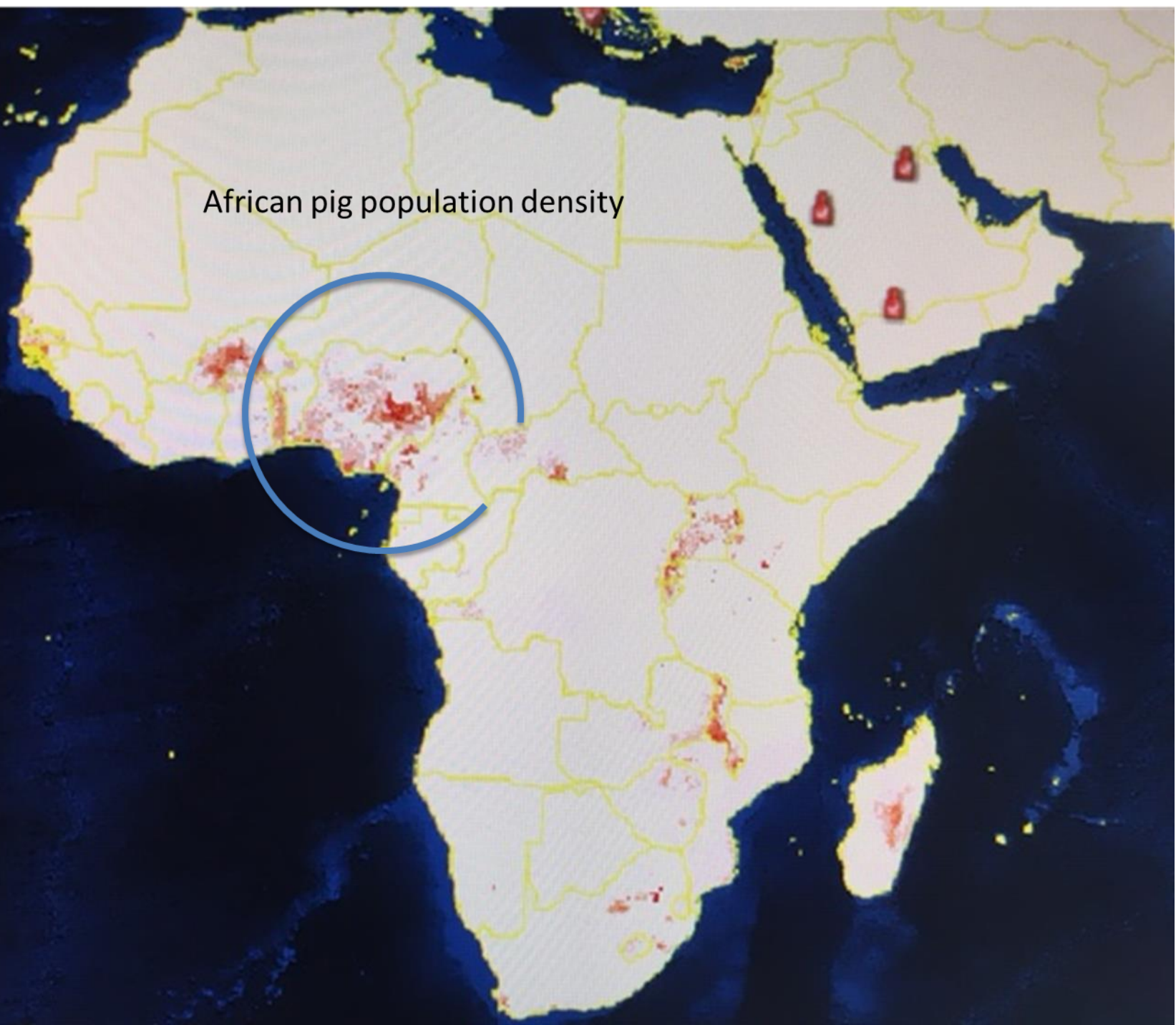
## Research in progress:

- Risk based sentinel study in Nigeria
- Seasonal and yearly collections (Dec-February)





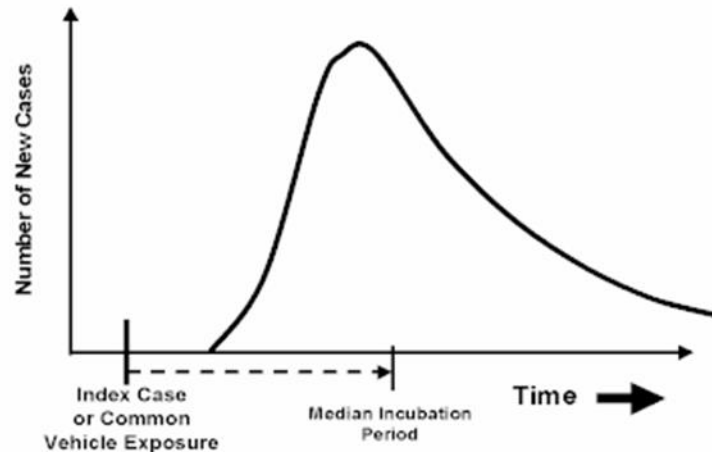
African pig population density



# Conclusion

- The best public health action is before the onset of an epidemic, not during or after”  
- *anonymous*
- That time is now!

Epidemic Curve of Point Source Epidemic





- Acknowledgments



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