

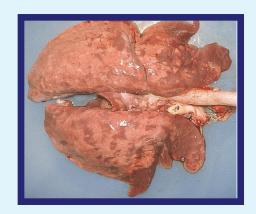
OFFLU swine influenza virus meeting 27 – 28 March 2017 FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

# USDA SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM FOR INFLUENZA A VIRUS IN SWINE

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#### Three data streams

- Case-compatible swine accessions submitted to the NAHLN system
  - Pigs on farm exhibiting influenza-like illness
  - >99% of samples
- 2. Swine populations epidemiologically linked to a human case of IAV
- 3. Swine exhibiting influenza-like illness (ILI) at commingling event such as auctions, markets, fairs, or other swine exhibition events.







#### **Data disclaimers**

- Surveillance is voluntary, passive, and anonymous
- No measure of disease prevalence by
  - o Time
  - Location
  - Subtype
- State-level data summaries are not externally disclosed
  - Internal state stakeholder may receive state-specific data



### **Surveillance Program Timeline History**

Pandemic H1N1 Out<u>br</u>eak



April 2010: Anonymous stream added; Participation increases; Surveillance broadened to look beyond pdmH1N12009 March 2014:
Matrix Ct cutoff
values
established for
VI (swabs ≤30,
OF ≤35); limit
OF samples

Stakeholders meeting; algorithm changes for efficiency

2008

CDC/APHIS/ ARS collaboration to begin pilot IAV-S Surveillance Program 2009 2010

June 2009: Federal funding for IAV-S surveillance; 2008 draft modified for the 2009 H1N1 pandemic 2012

Algorithm changes:
Added subtyping PCR; Only
one unique subtype selected
for H, M, N sequencing
(previously two per herd);
allow OF samples

2014

2015

2016

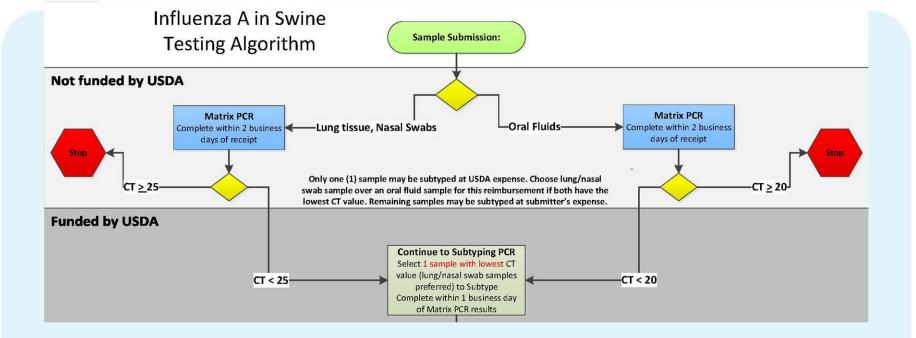
External review of surveillance program



### **Budget and program modifications**

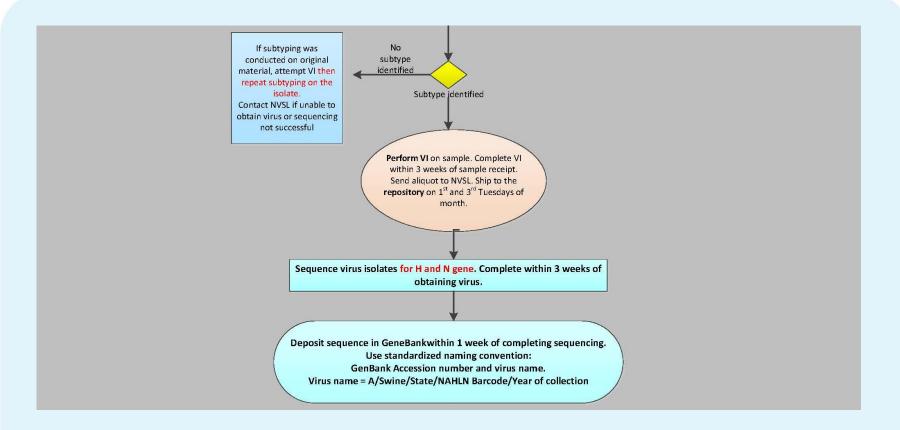
- Original program funding expected to be depleted soon
- 2. Stakeholder outreach for program efficiencies
- 3. Stakeholder meeting in May 2016 in Ames, IA
  - Program goals and objectives revisited
  - Conserve remaining funding until new funding could be identified
  - Discuss suggested modifications to improve efficiencies
- 4. Virus isolates are key
  - Research, diagnostics and vaccine development
  - Insight into strain variation across U.S. swine
    - Look at antigenic changes (better inform vaccine development)





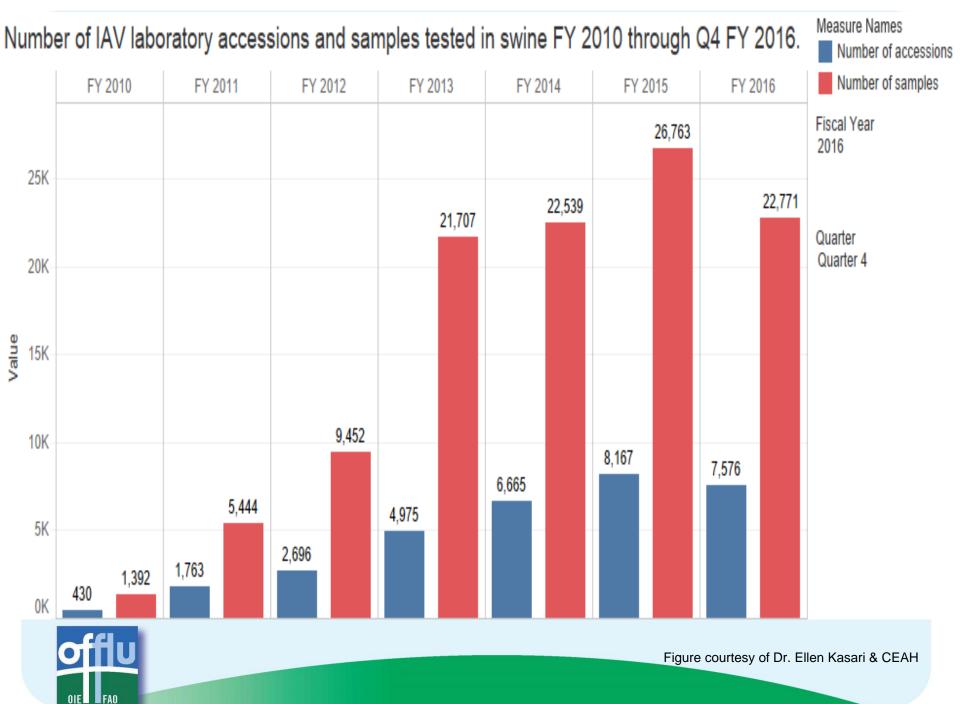
- Matrix PCR cost no longer borne by the program
- Lower CT cutoff values for further covered testing
- Select only one sample per herd for subtyping



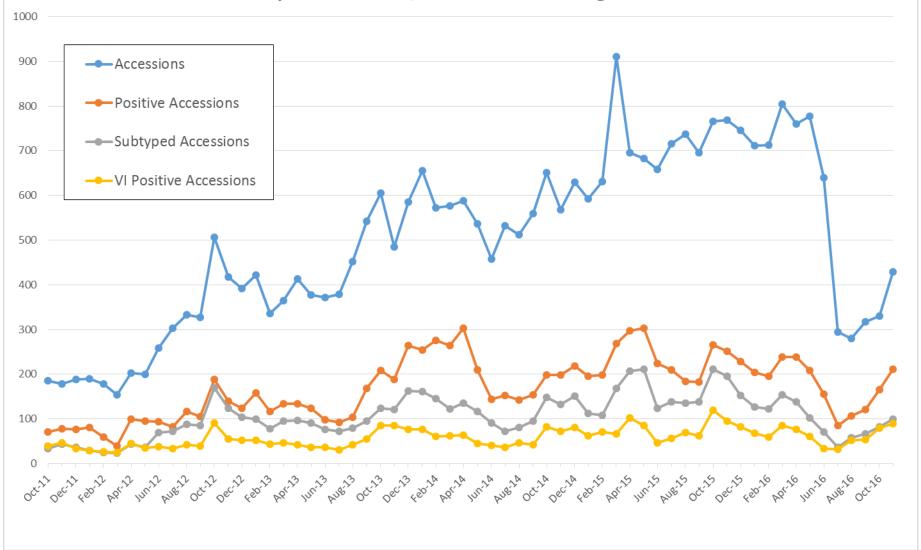


# Matrix gene sequencing of select isolates at NVSL via whole genomic sequencing

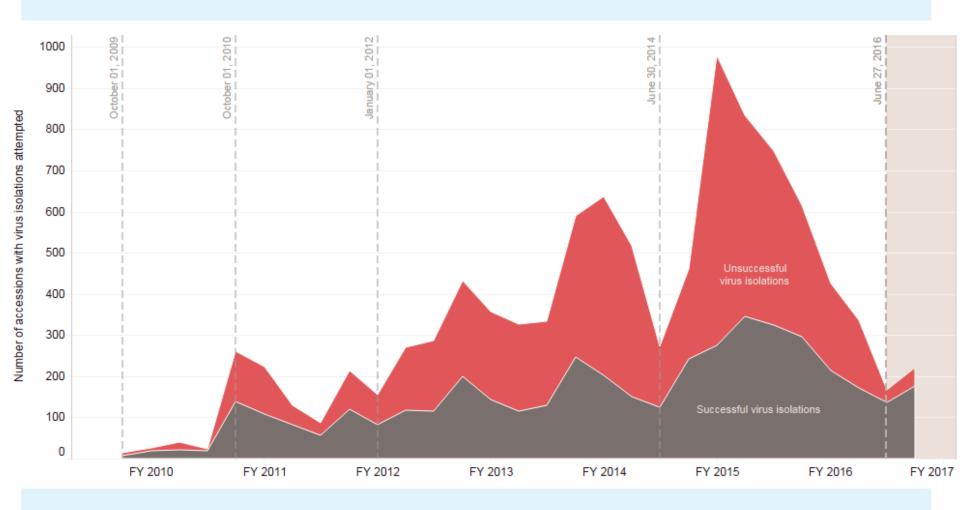




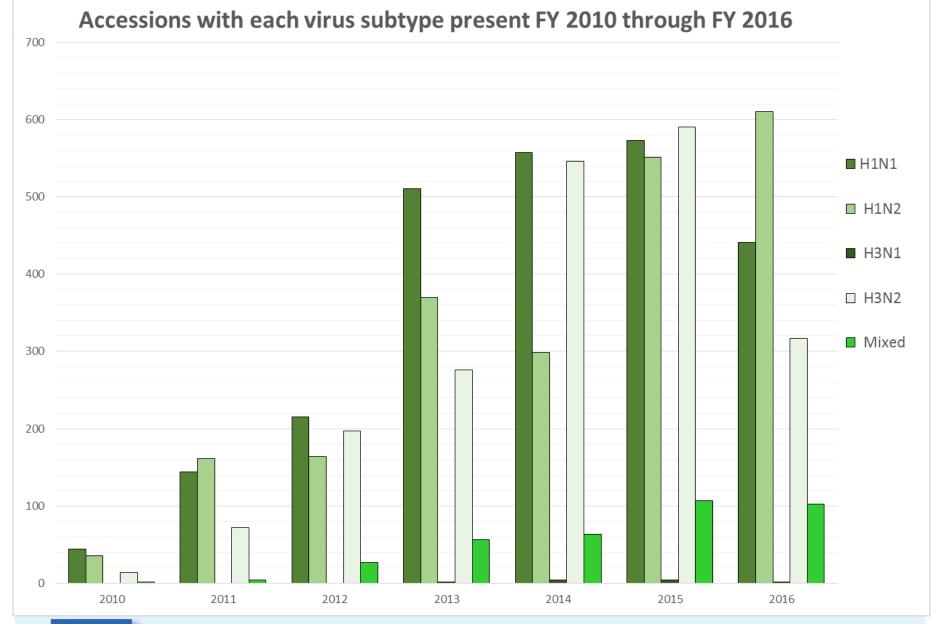
## Number of accessions collected, subtyped, with matrix positive test results and with virus isolation positive results, October 2011 through November 2016













#### **NVSL** Roles

- Repository Maintenance
  - ~6100 viruses (representing 37 states)
  - Shipping isolates to research laboratories, biologics companies, public health organizations, domestically and internationally
- Whole genome sequencing of select isolates of interest
- Confirmatory testing
- Assisting in public health investigations



# County Fair-associated Zoonotic Transmissions

- July August 2016
- Seven county fairs
  - Ohio 4
  - Michigan 3
- Eighteen human infections reported
  - Variant H3N2 influenza A virus
  - Linked to swine exposure at those fairs
- Swine sampled at each fair
  - Positive for H3N2 virus
- Human viruses were genetically related to the swine viruses detected from the same fairs



#### **Summary**

- 1. Program changes implemented June 27, 2016
  - Impact to the program 74% cost savings
  - New algorithm has been posted to web
- 2. Data management and analysis moving forward
- 3. 26/33 (79%) of the H3's in FY17-Q1 are Human-like H3s
  - Human-like H3 has now been identified in 11 states
  - Human-like H3 at the 2016 Michigan and Ohio county fairs



#### **Acknowledgements**

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- ARS personnel
  - Dr. Amy Vincent

