

U of Minnesota IAV-S Testing Summary

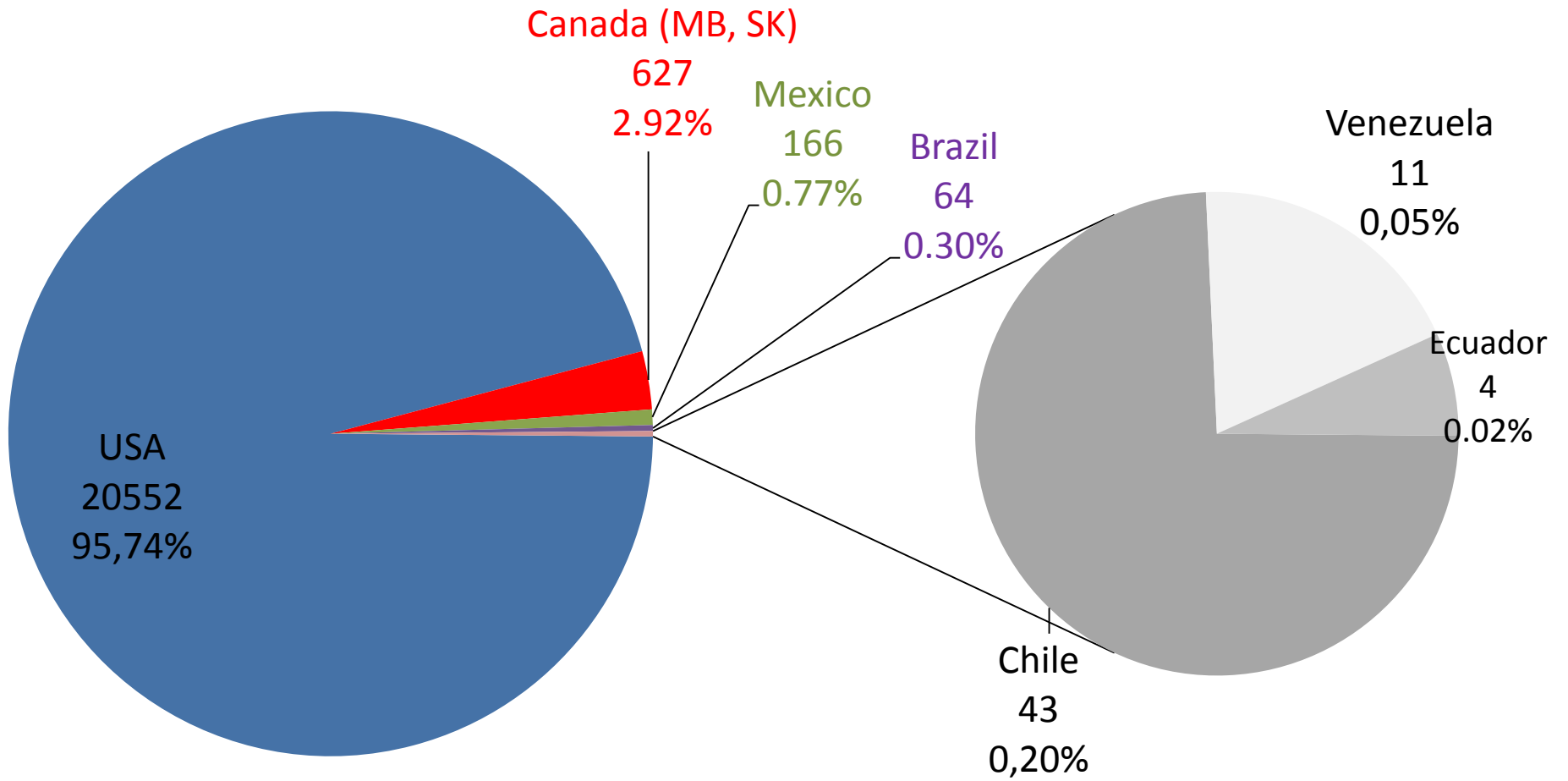
11-1-2014 to 11-30-2015

Marie Culhane

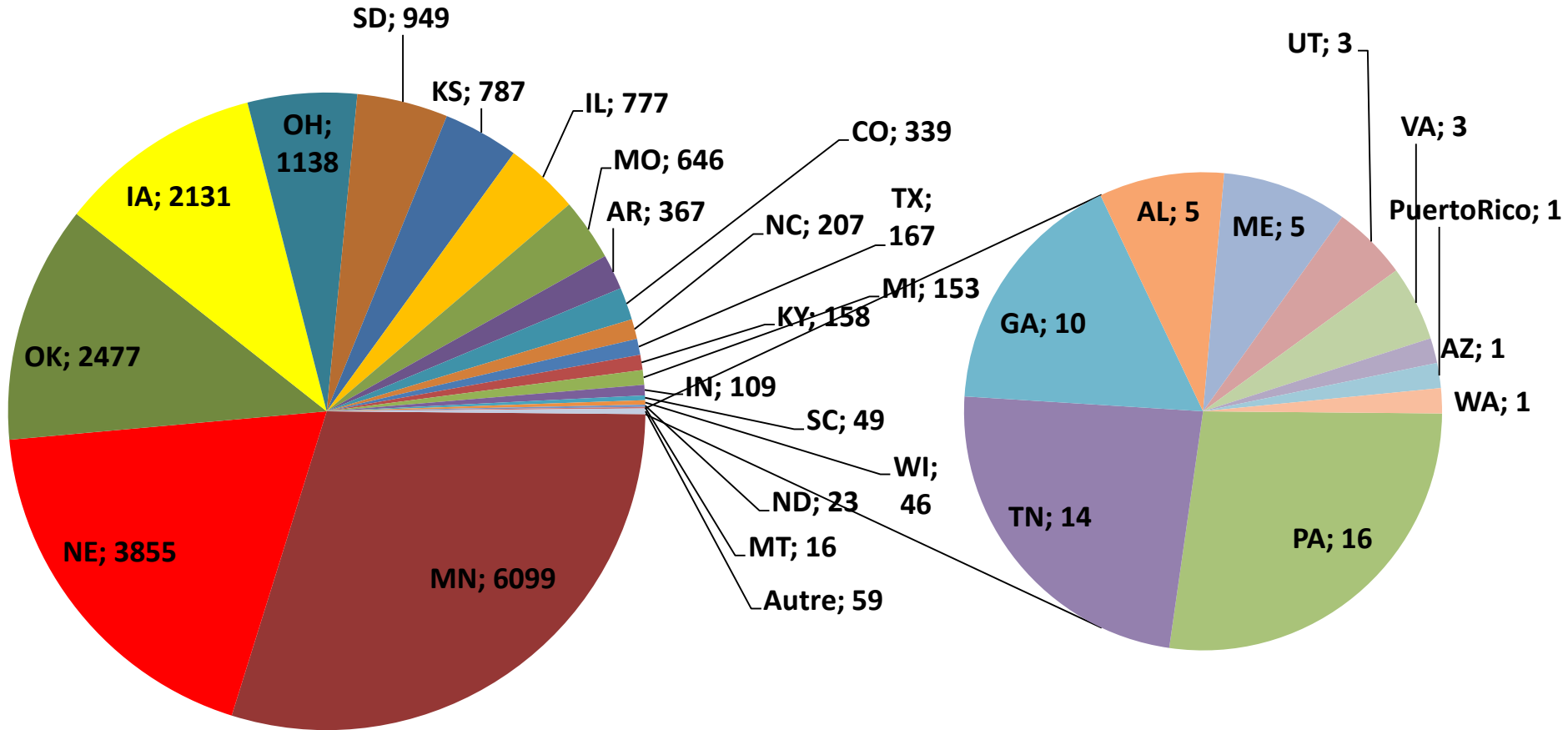
21,467 IAV-S rRT-PCR Matrix Gene Tests Performed between 11-1-2014 to 11-30-2015

- Samples from pigs in
 - 30 US States
 - 4 Canadian Provinces
 - 2 Mexican States
 - 4 South American Countries
 - Chile, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela
- 33% as part of USDA Flu Surveillance
 - 7016 of 21,467

Pig Locations



USA Pig Locations

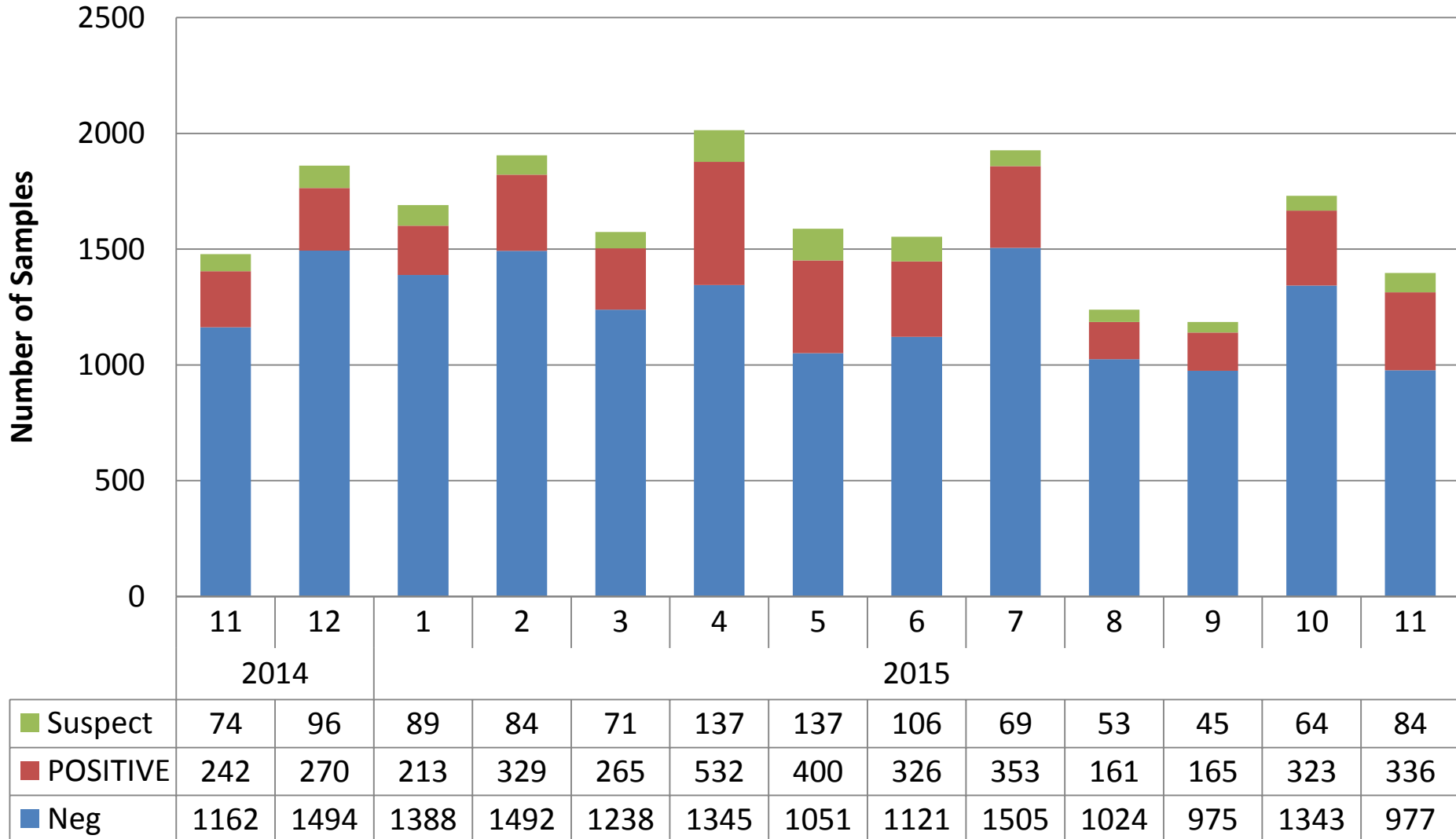


Top States in US\$ Hogs and Pigs Sold, USDA NASS 2012

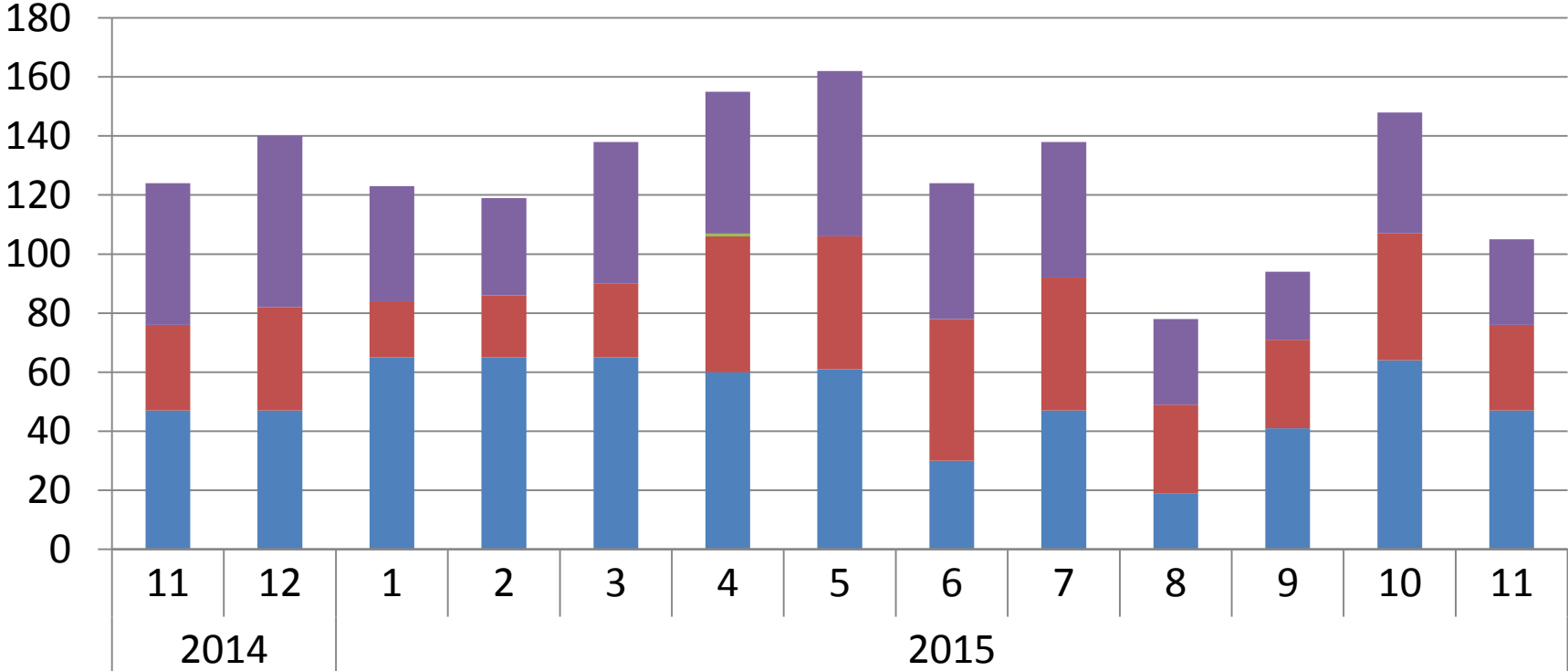
IA 6.8; NC 2.9; MN 2.8; IL 1.5; IN 1.3; NE 1.1; MO 0.9; OH 0.8; KS 0.7; OK 0.7

IAV-S rRT-PCR Matrix Gene Test Results

11-1-2014 to 11-30-2015

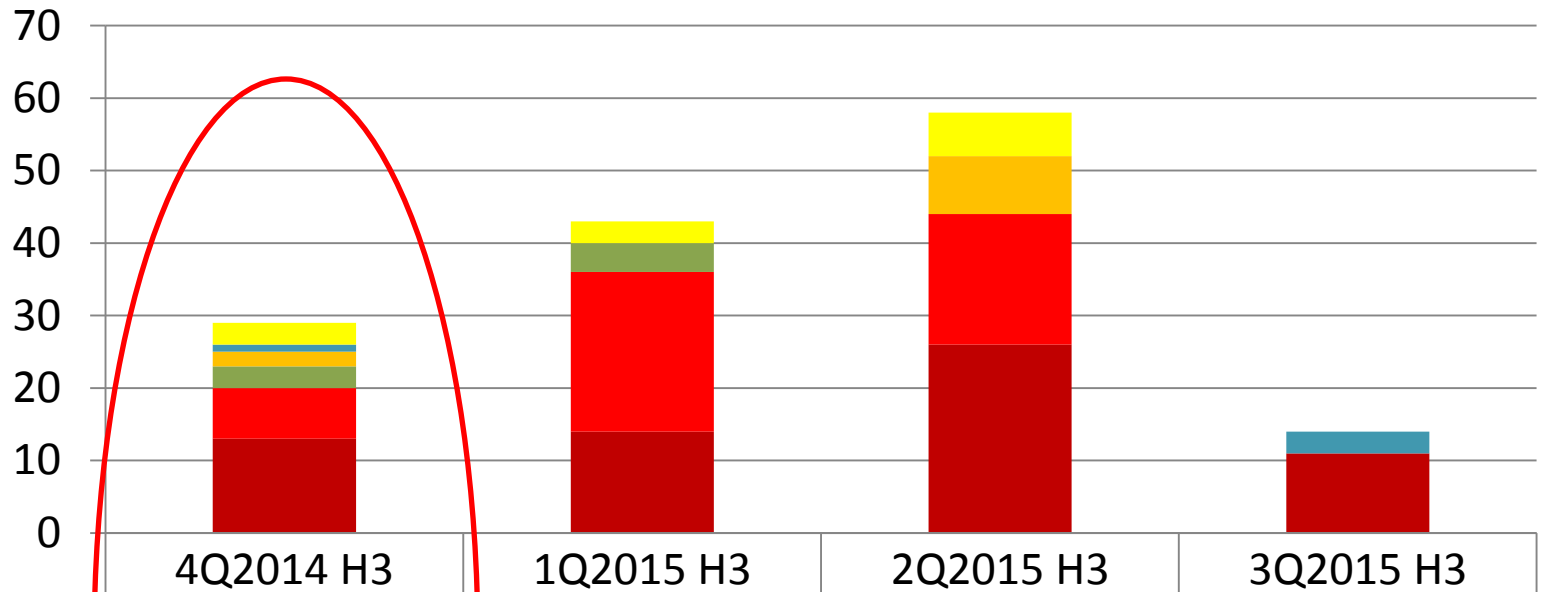


IAV-S Subtypes by Year and Month



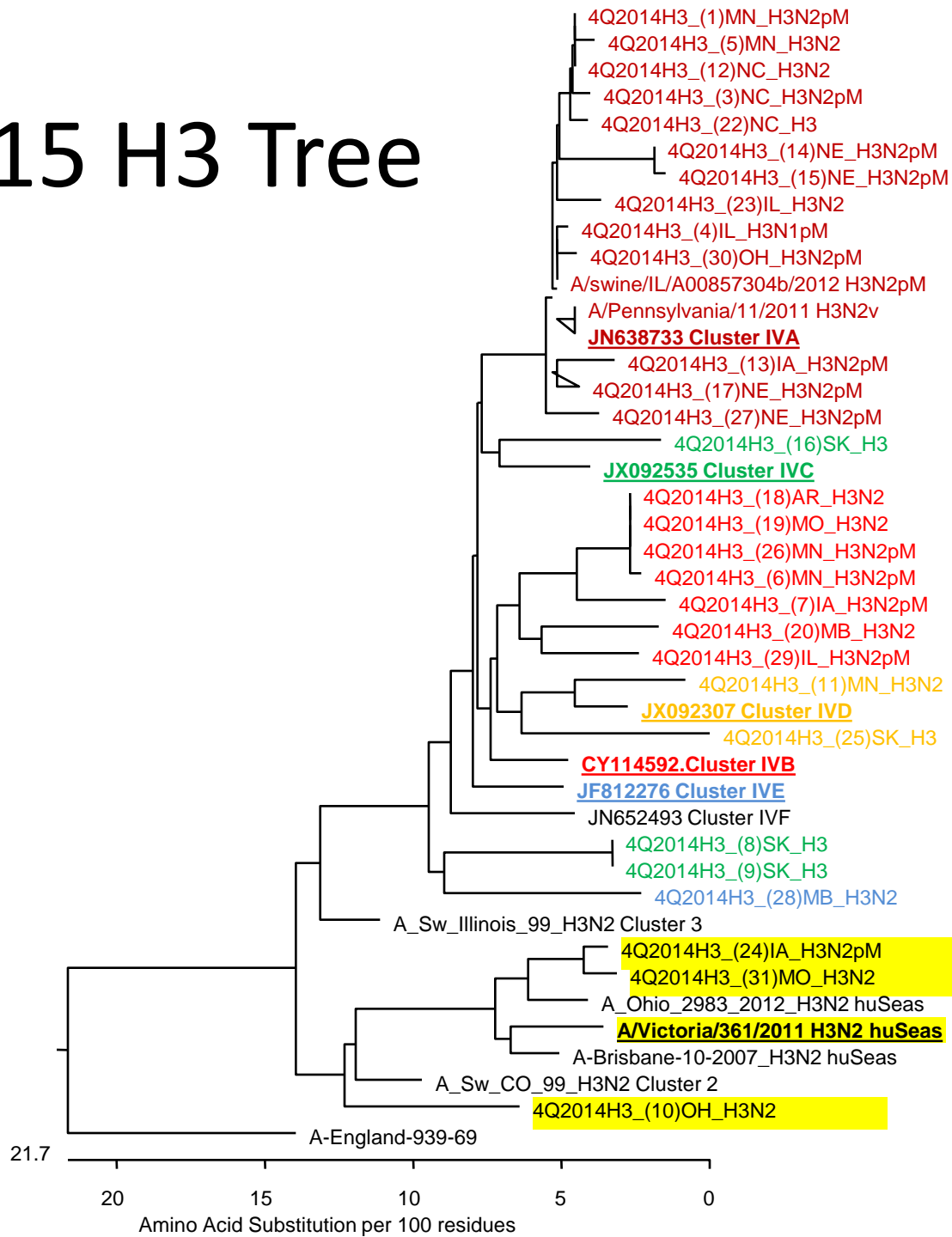
■ H3N2	48	58	39	33	48	48	56	46	46	29	23	41	29
■ H3N1						1							
■ H1N2	29	35	19	21	25	46	45	48	45	30	30	43	29
■ H1N1	47	47	65	65	65	60	61	30	47	19	41	64	47

IAV-S H3 Genetic Clusters by Quarter

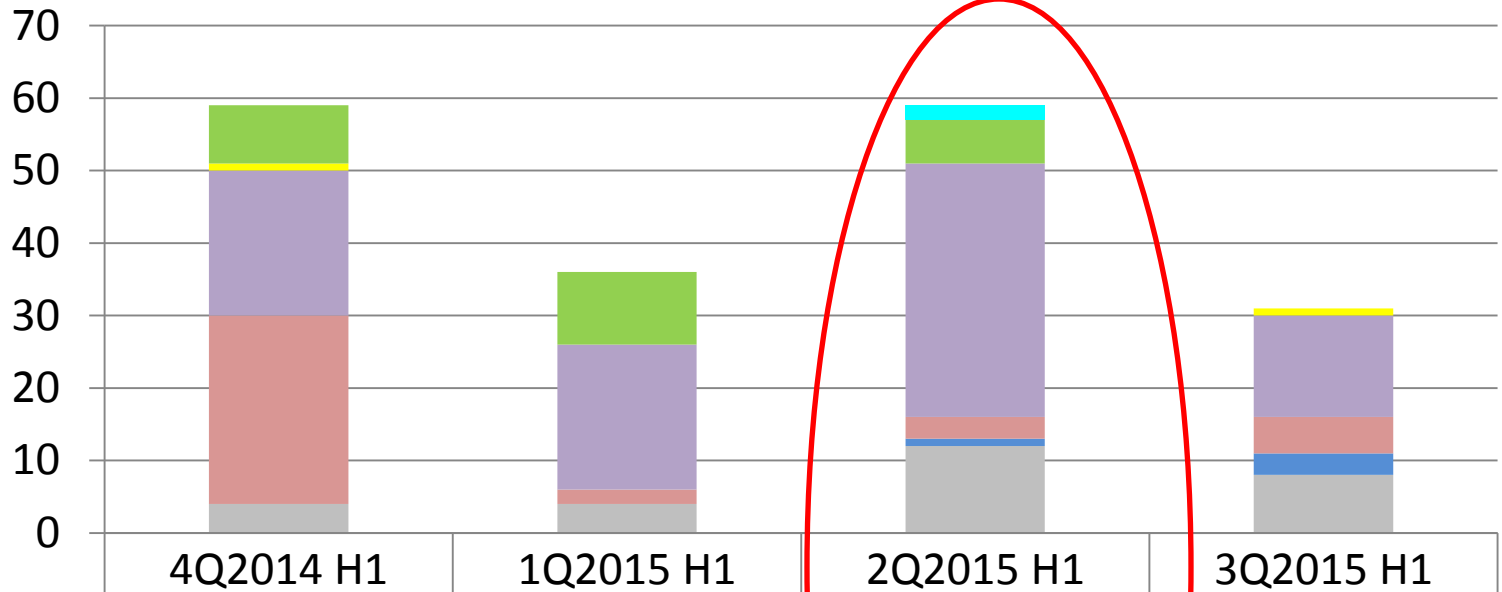


	4Q2014 H3	1Q2015 H3	2Q2015 H3	3Q2015 H3
otherH3	3	3	6	0
IVFH3	0	0	0	0
IVEH3	1	0	0	3
IVDH3	2	0	8	0
IVCH3	3	4	0	0
IVBH3	7	22	18	0
IVAH3	13	14	26	11

4Q2015 H3 Tree



IAV-S H1 Genetic Clusters by Quarter

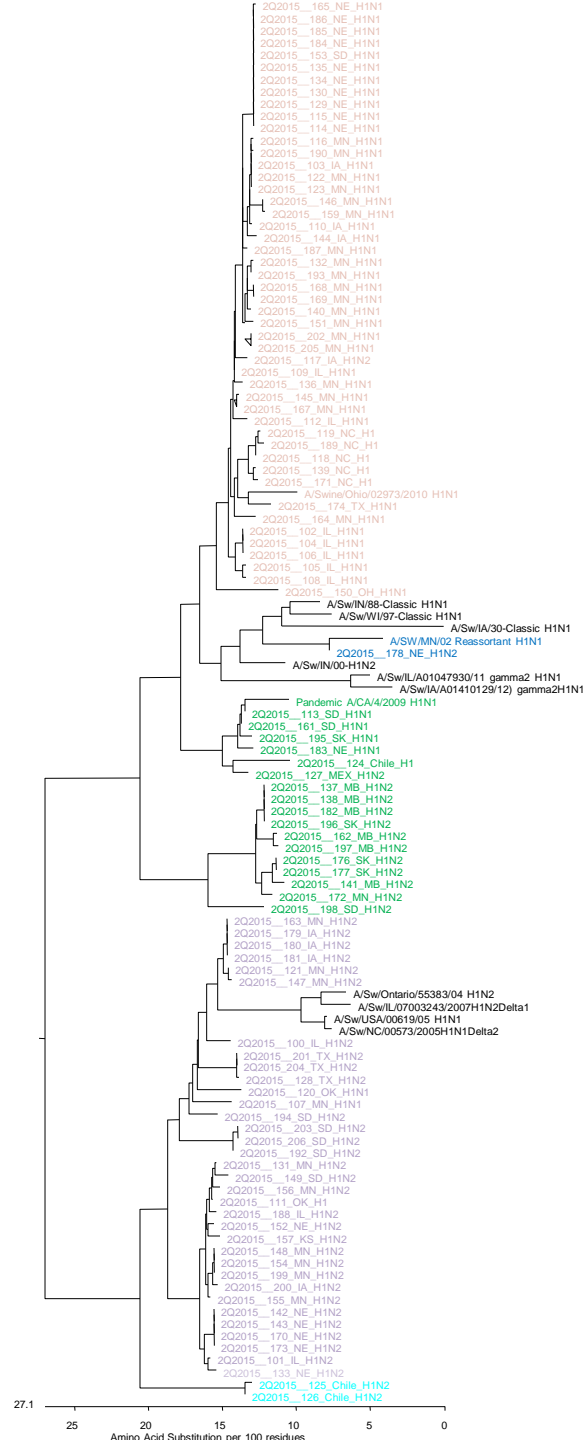


otherH1	0	0	2	0
npdmH1	8	10	6	0
Delta2H1	1	0	0	1
Delta1H1	20	20	35	14
gammaH1	26	2	3	5
betaH1	0	0	1	3
alphaH1	4	4	12	8

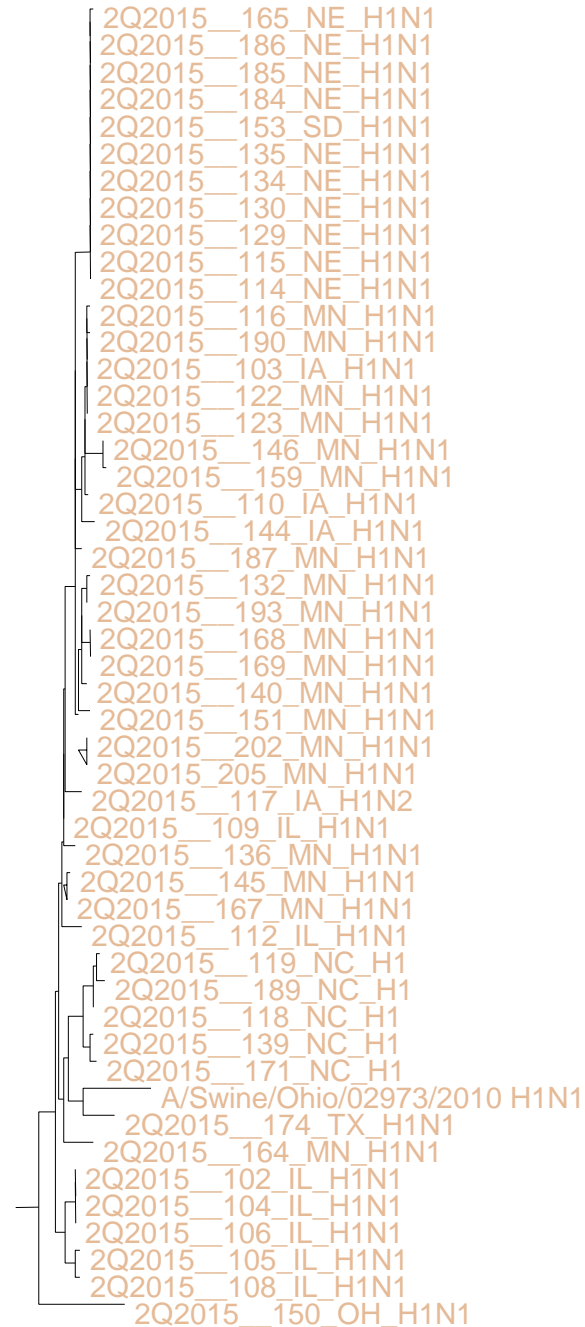
2Q2015 H1

Tree

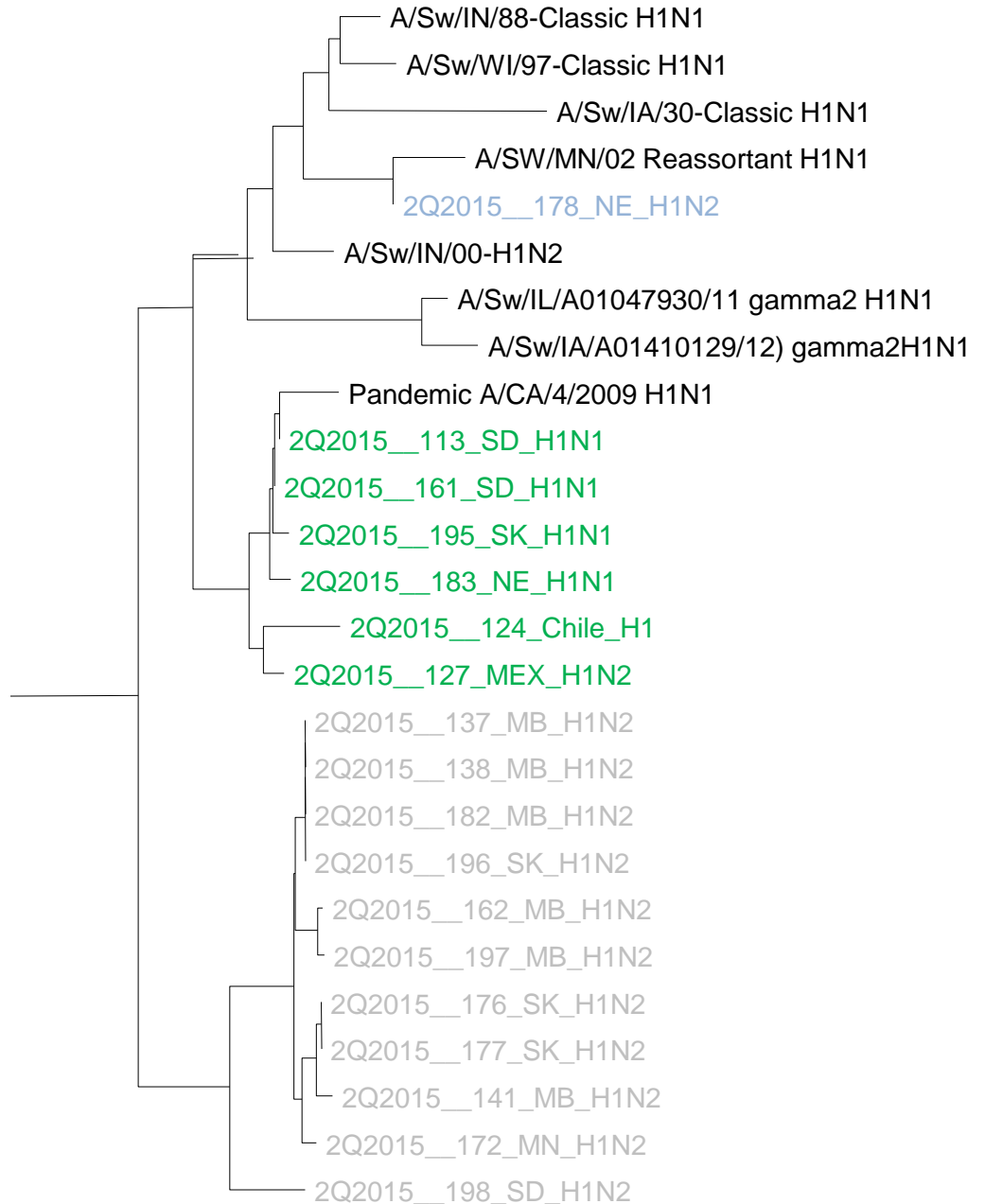
All



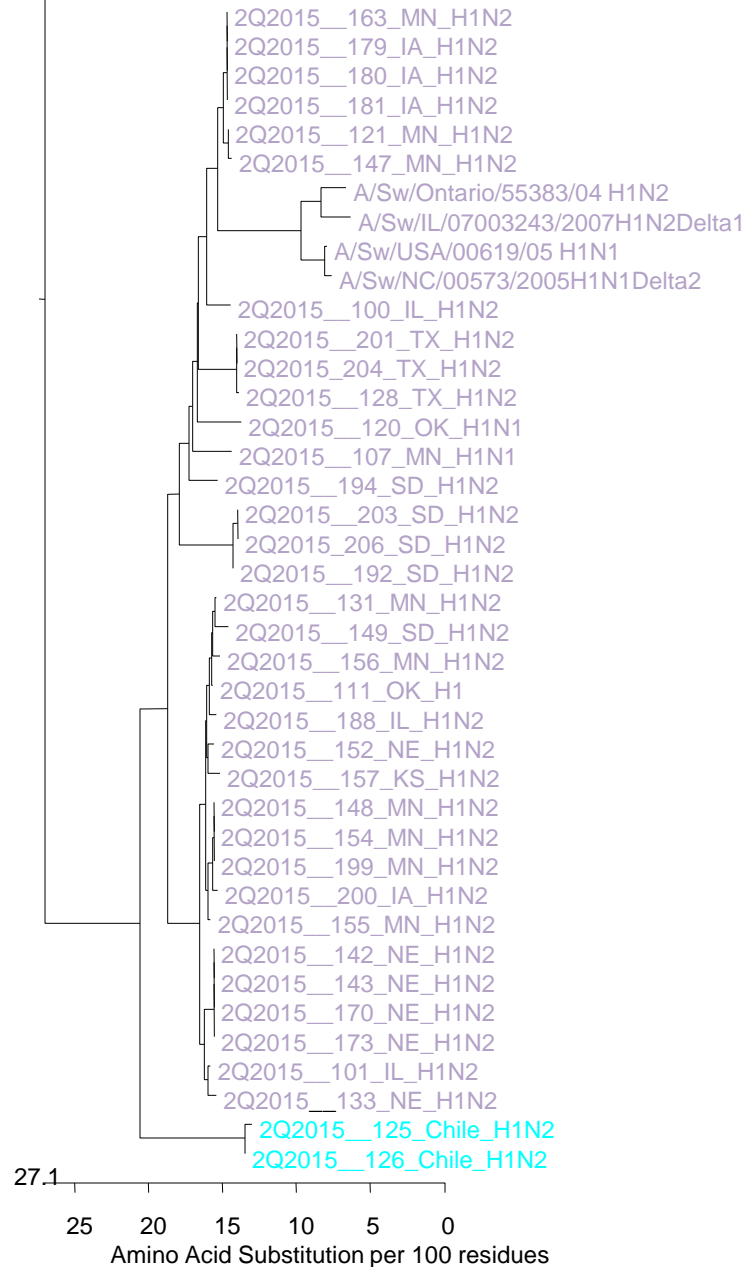
2Q2015 H1
Tree
Gamma-
cluster
(NE, MN,
IA, SD, IL,
NC ,TX,
OH)



2Q2015 H1
Tree
Alpha
(Canada, SD,
MN); **Beta**
(NE), and
nPdm
(Canada,
Mexico, SD,
NE)



2Q2015 H1
Tree
Delta 1 and 2
(MN, IA, IL,
TX, OK, SD,
NE, KS)
and Human
Seasonal
(Chile)





Version 1. PLoS Curr. 2015 August 13; 7:

PMCID: PMC4551470

[ecurrents.outbreaks.c8b3207c9bad98474eca3013fa933ca6](https://doi.org/10.1371/currents.outbreaks.c8b3207c9bad98474eca3013fa933ca6).

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Research

Novel Human-like Influenza A Viruses Circulate in Swine in Mexico and Chile

[Martha Nelson](#), [Marie R. Culhane](#), [Albert Rovira](#), [Montserrat Torremorell](#), [Pedro Guerrero](#), and [Julio Norambuena](#)

Human-to-swine transmission, spatial migration via swine movements, and genomic reassortment are the key evolutionary mechanisms that generate this viral diversity. Additional antigenic characterization and whole-genome sequencing is greatly needed to understand the diversity and independent evolution of IAV in swine.