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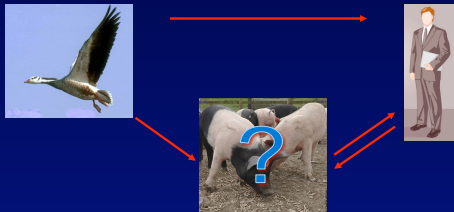


Pathogenesis and transmission of LPAI viruses in pigs

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Classical hypothesis

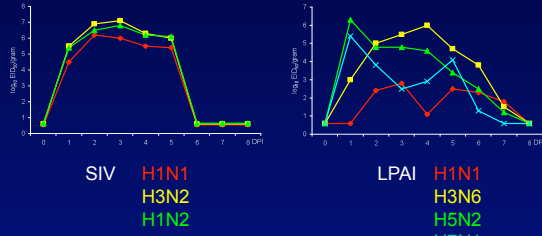
The pig as intermediate host for avian influenza viruses and "mixing vessel" for potentially pandemic reassortants?



Evidence for species barrier

- AI viruses seem to replicate less efficient in pigs than SIVs
 1. No or moderate virus excretion in pigs experimentally infected with HPAI H5N1 viruses (Shortridge *et al.*, 1998; Choi *et al.*, 2005; Isoda *et al.*, 2006)
 2. Moderate virus excretion titres in pigs experimentally infected with LPAI viruses of different subtypes; no excretion with 9/38 AI isolates (Kida *et al.*, 1994)
 3. Lower virus excretion levels with LPAI viruses than with SIVs in pigs (own results)

Nasal virus excretion of pigs intranasally inoculated with LPAI viruses

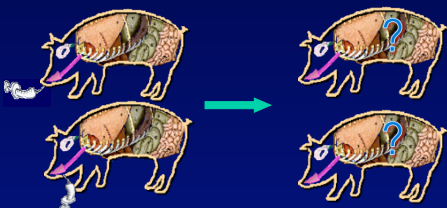


Aim of our research

Study the pathogenesis of a LP H5N2 virus isolate in pigs

Pathogenesis: aims

1. Examine tissue tropism of a LP H5N2 AI virus in pigs
2. Influence of inoculation method on extent of virus replication



Materials and methods



chicken/Belgium/150/99, LP H5N2 virus



12 pigs inoculated intranasally (10^7 EID₅₀)
12 pigs inoculated intratracheally ($10^{7.5}$ EID₅₀)
euthanasia of 2 pigs per day, 1-6 dpi



clinical monitoring
collection of respiratory tract and other tissues for
virus titration and immunofluorescence (IF)

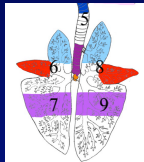
Materials and methods

Upper RT



1. Nasal mucosa respiratory
2. Nasal mucosa olfactory
3. Nasopharynx
4. Tonsil
5. Trachea

Lower RT



6. Lung apical/cardiac right
7. Lung diaphragmatic right
8. Lung apical/cardiac left
9. Lung diaphragmatic left
- + brain stem, spleen, intestine and serum

Intranasal inoculation LPAI H5N2

Tissue	Virus titres at ... DPI											
	1		2		3		4		5		6	
Upper RT												
1. Nasal muc. Resp.	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
2. Nasal muc. Olf.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
3. Nasopharynx	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4. Tonsil	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Lower RT												
5. Trachea	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
6. Lung a+c R	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	+	-	+	-	+
7. Lung D R	+	NA	+	NA	-	NA	-	+	-	-	-	+
8. Lung a+c L	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
9. Lung DL	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	<	-	+	-	-

-: no virus isolation +: virus isolation; NA: not available

Pathogenesis: conclusions

- Replication of LPAI H5N2 virus is limited to the respiratory tract, with indication for neurotropism
- LPAI H5N2 virus replicates less efficiently than SIVs, resulting in
 - lower virus titres
 - fewer virus positive cells
 - restricted virus spread from the upper to the lower respiratory tract and vice versa

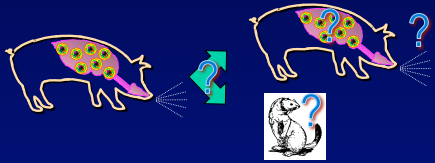
Are levels of virus excretion sufficient to allow transmission of LPAI viruses?

Transmission of AI viruses between pigs has not been shown under experimental conditions

1. No virus transmission of HP H5N1 or H7N7 AI viruses between pigs under experimental conditions (Shortridge *et al.*, 1998; Loeffen *et al.*, 2004; Choi *et al.*, 2005)
2. Wholly AI viruses rarely become established in pigs; exception avian-like H1N1 SIVs in Europe

Transmission: Aim

Can LPAI viruses spread between pigs and from pigs to other mammals



Transmission: Materials

- Seronegative piglets; 6-8 weeks
- Seronegative adult ferrets
- 2 SIVs: - A/swine/Belgium/1/98 (H1N1)
- A/swine/Flanders/1/98 (H3N2)
- 6 LPAIs - A/duck/Italy/1447/05 (H1N1)
- A/duck/Belgium/06936/05 (H3N6)
- A/mallard/Alberta/47/98 (H4N1)
- A/mallard/Italy/3401/05 (H5N1)
- A/chicken/Belgium/150/99 (H5N2)
- A/chicken/Italy/1067/V99 (H7N1)

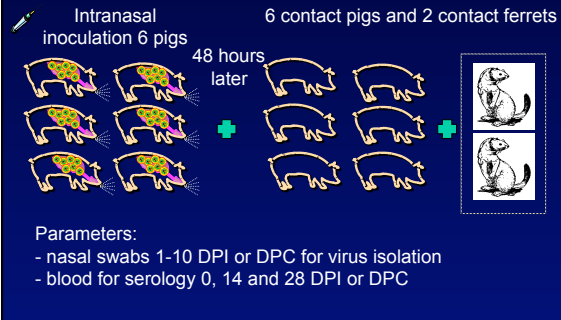
Transmission : experimental design

Intranasal inoculation 6 pigs

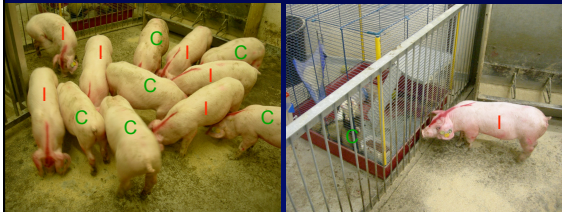


Stable climate: 20-22°C and R.H. 50-70%

Transmission : experimental design



Transmission: Experimental design



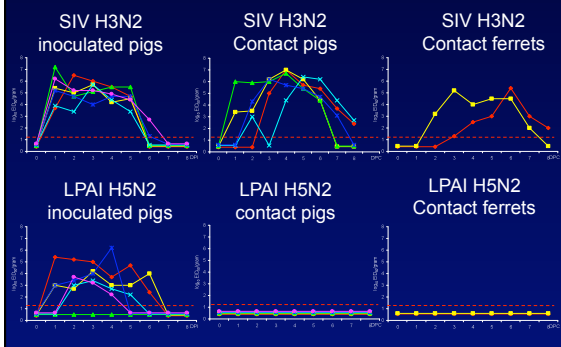
Results transmission SIVs

Virus	Inoculated piglets		# animals / total with		Contact ferrets	
	Virus excr.	Anti-bodies	Contact piglets Virus excr.	Anti-bodies	Contact ferrets Virus excr.	Anti-bodies
H1N1	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	2/2	2/2
H3N2	6/6	6/6	5/5	5/5	2/2	2/2

Results transmission LPAIs

Virus	Inoculated piglets		# animals / total with		Contact ferrets	
	Virus excr.	Anti-bodies	Contact piglets Virus excr.	Contact piglets Anti-bodies	Virus excr.	Anti-bodies
H1N1	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6	0/2	0/2
H3N6	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6	0/2	0/2
H4N1	6/6	5/5	0/6	0/5	0/2	0/2
H5N1	1/6	6/6	0/6	0/6	0/2	0/2
H5N2	5/6	6/6	0/6	0/6	0/2	1/2
H7N1	5/6	6/6	0/6	2/5	0/2	0/2

Nasal virus excretion



Transmission: conclusion

- No or only very limited spread of AI viruses between pigs or from pigs to ferrets
- Lower virus excretion with LPAI viruses than with SIVs might give a partial explanation
- Transmission model can be used to study the effect of well-defined genetic alterations on transmission capacity of LPAI viruses

Conclusions

- Pathogenesis of LP H5N2 virus is similar to that of SIV, but lower replication efficiency
- LPAI viruses fail to transmit between pigs and from pigs to ferrets

— There is a clear species barrier for LPAI viruses to infect pigs

— Risk of pigs to spread LPAI viruses to man is probably overestimated in the past, but may not be ruled out completely
