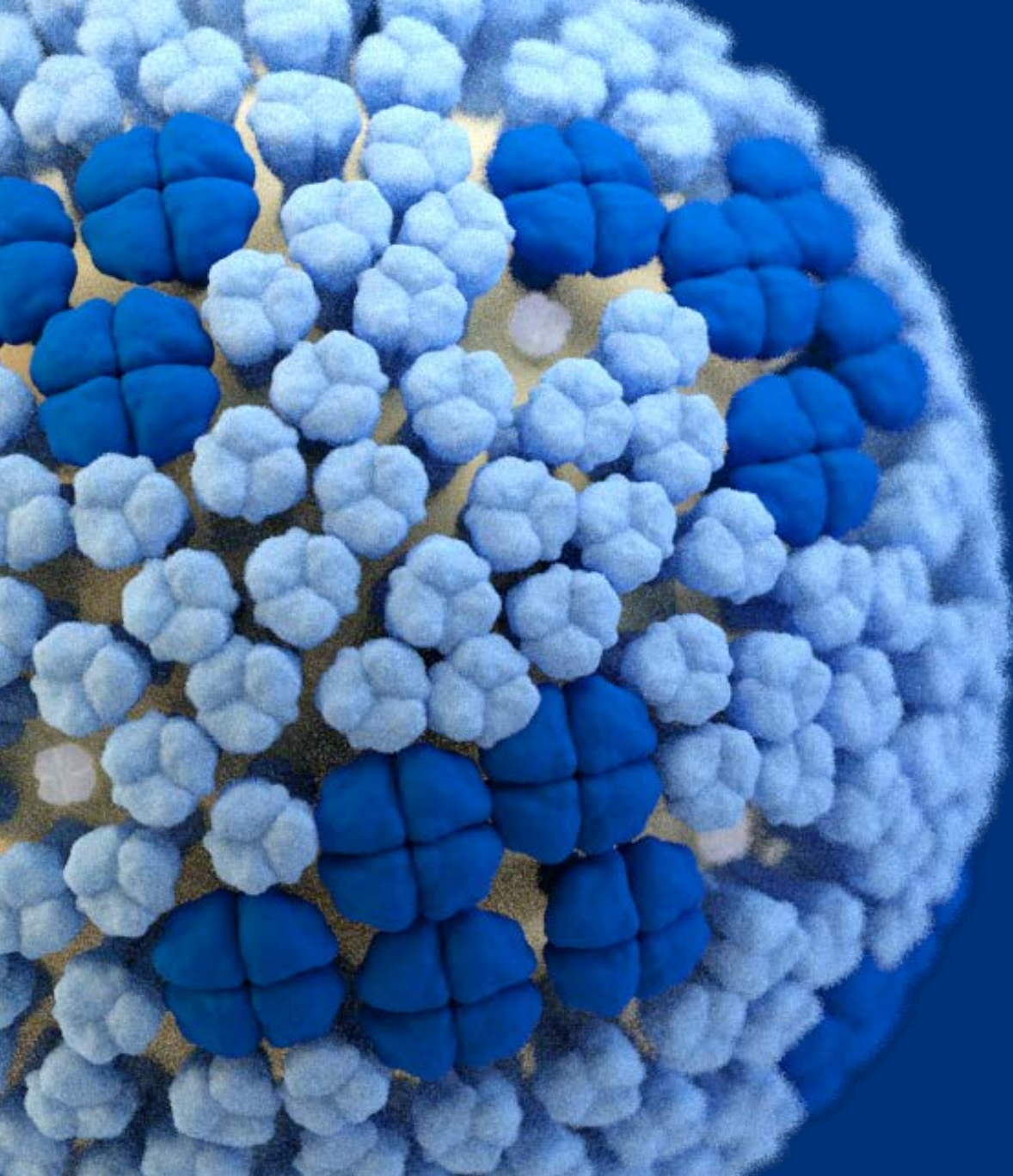




Animal and Zoonotic Influenza

Monitoring and Reporting

Dr. James Kile

Public Health Veterinarian

CDC Influenza Division

NASPHV Update

09 November 2020

Influenza Surveillance and Monitoring

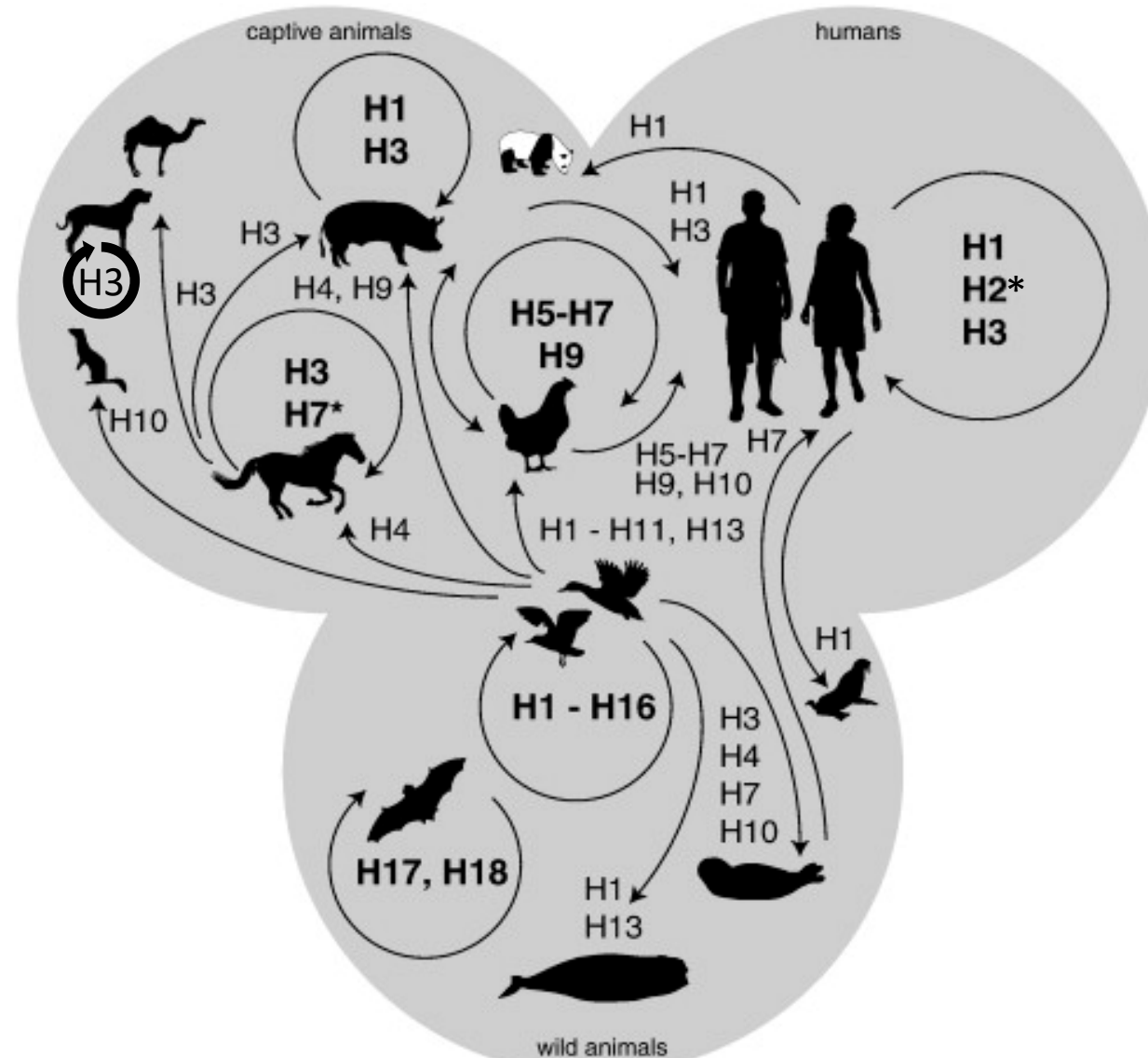
- Human seasonal influenza (WHO)
 - Large global burden of disease
 - 3-5 million severe cases/year
 - 290,000 – 650,000 deaths/year
- Influenza is a vaccine-preventable disease
- Animal and Zoonotic Influenza
 - Since 2003, numerous strains of animal influenza viruses have crossed species (zoonosis) and caused occasional illness in humans (novel)
- Pandemic Influenza
 - Novel influenza viruses can cause sporadic, unpredictable pandemics
 - 1918 (~50-100 million deaths worldwide); 1957; 1968; 2009



U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

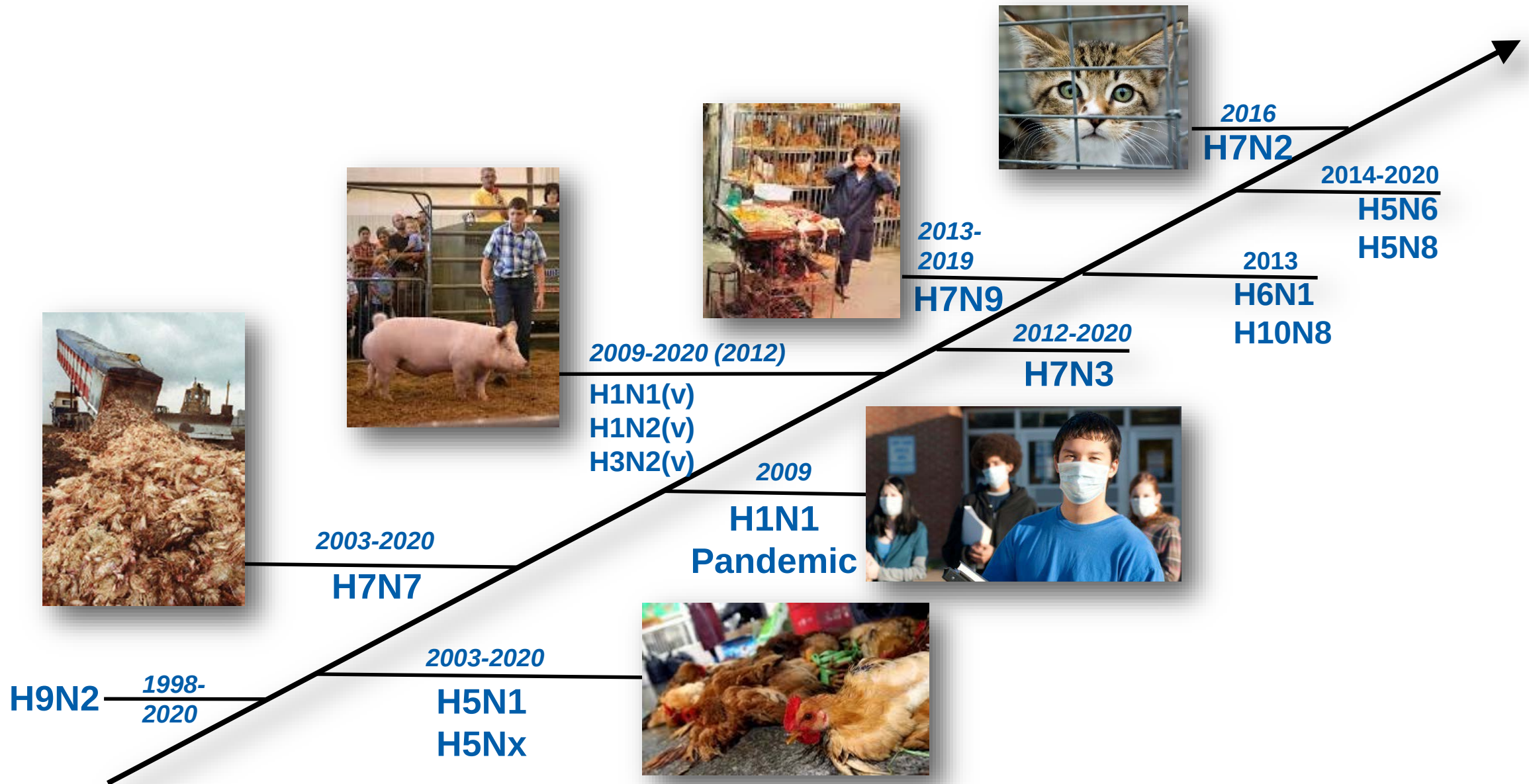


Reservoirs and Inter-species Transmission Events of Influenza A Viruses



Source: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352771415000026?via%3Dihub>

Emerging Animal, Zoonotic, Novel, and Pandemic Influenza A Viruses



Animal Influenza Virus Monitoring: Domestic and International

- **Emergence, impact, and potential zoonoses**
 - New viruses
 - Newly affected species
 - Unusual zoonotic events
 - New geographic locations
- **Review and assess pandemic potential of animal and zoonotic influenza viruses globally (IRAT and TIPRA)**
- **Develop technical, informational, and guidance documents related to animal and zoonotic influenza**
- **Monitored Animal Influenza Viruses**
 - Avian (H5Nx, H7Nx, H9Nx)
 - Swine (H1N1, H1N2, H3N2, H3N1)
 - Equine (H3N8)
 - Canine (H3N2)
 - Other outbreaks

Novel Influenza A Virus Surveillance, Domestic and International

U.S. National Reportable Disease

- Novel Influenza Virus (human infection with animal influenza virus)
- Confirmation at CDC lab
- Investigate case and close contacts with State
- Work with Animal Health Partners (Federal and State) to minimize transmission during animal exhibitions or outbreak responses

Partner with USDA

- USDA monitors avian and swine influenza viruses (monitors animal influenza viruses that affect the food supply, not pets, wild birds, etc)
- Partnership to monitor responders potentially exposed during avian influenza outbreak responses

Weekly Reports on Domestic and Global Activity

- International collaborations in multiple countries
- Avian influenza A H5, H7, H9 viruses
- Human novel influenza virus reports
- Animal Influenza virus outbreaks

Virologic Characterization

- Novel influenza viruses received from multiple partner sources
- Candidate Vaccine Virus development consideration
- Risk Assessment potential of Animal and Novel Influenza A viruses (IRAT)

Summary: Novel Influenza Virus Infections, USA, 2020



Cases By State, 2020, All Viruses (All Viruses)



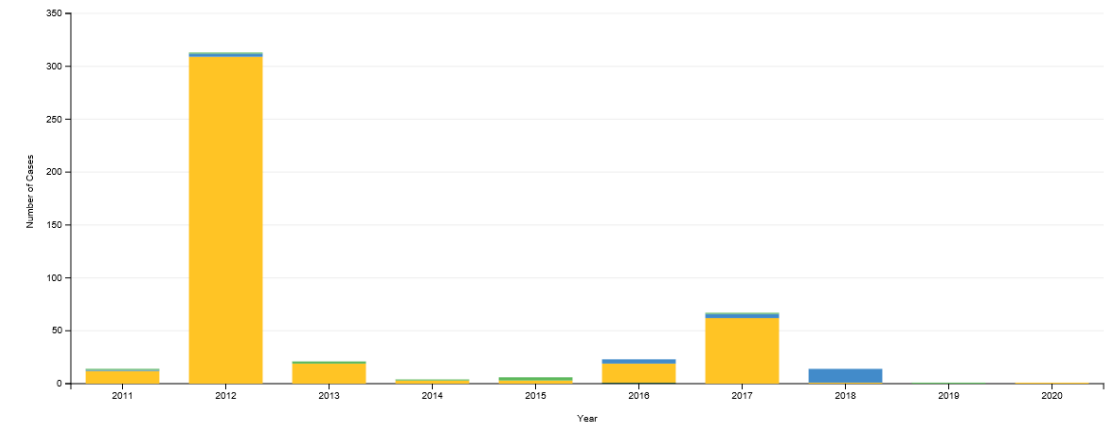
1 novel influenza virus reported to CDC, 2020

- Swine; no avian
- A(H3N2)v virus (Hawaii [1])

CDC: https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/Novel_Influenza.html



Cases By Year And Subtype



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Influenza A H1N1v	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	10
Influenza A H1N2v	1	3	0	0	0	4	4	13	0	0	25
Influenza A H3N2v	12	309	19	3	3	18	62	1	0	1	428
Influenza A H7N2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	313	21	4	6	23	67	14	1	1	464

Influenza A Viruses in Animals and Humans, USA, 2020

- **Avian Influenza Virus**
 - Reportable disease in poultry and in humans (no reported human infections in US)
 - AIV in US, typically low path and occasional high path domestic poultry outbreaks
 - In 2020, HPAI H7N3 reported in turkeys in 1 state, LPAI H7N3 reported in turkeys in 2 states
- **Swine Influenza Virus**
 - Not a reportable disease in swine; reportable in humans (1 human infection in HI in 2020)
 - APHIS tracks voluntary SIV surveillance in swine; provides annual reports of diverse SIVs in US swine
- **Equine Influenza Virus**
 - Reportable disease in horses and in humans (no reported human infections in US)
 - EIV H3N8 cases in horses in US annually, not always reported
- **Canine Influenza Virus**
 - Not a reportable disease in dogs; reportable in humans (no known human infections to date)
 - H3N2 positive samples in dogs (and FluA unsubtypable) reported by the Canine Influenza Virus Surveillance Network
- **CDC IRAT 2020: risk assessment of animal influenza viruses**
 - 3 viruses assessed in 2019; 1 virus assessed in 2020; 20 viruses assessed since 2011

Avian Influenza Virus Novel Human and Animal Reports, International, 2020

- **H5Nx**
 - **Human: AIV H5Nx**
 - 1 human infection with H5N1 reported by Laos
 - **Animal: ~24 countries reporting ~605 bird/poultry outbreaks (LPAI & HPAI): H5Nx, H5N1, H5N2, H5N3, H5N5, H5N6, H5N8**
- **H7Nx**
 - **Human: AIV H7N9**
 - 0 human infection with HPAI H7N9
 - **Animal: AIV H7N9**
 - 0 outbreaks; positive environmental samples
 - **Other Animal AIV H7: ~25 bird/poultry outbreaks (LPAI & HPAI) reported in 5 countries: H7Nx, H7N1, H7N3, H7N6, H7N7**
- **H9Nx**
 - **Human: AIV H9Nx**
 - 1 human infection with H9N2 reported by Hong Kong SAR
 - 1 human infection with H9N2 reported by Senegal (onset 2019)
 - 5 human infections with H9N2 reported by China (16 infections in 2019 by retrospective report published, later redacted)
 - **Animal: numerous H9N2 publications (LPAI H9 not reportable by OIE)**
- **WHO TIPRA 2020: avian influenza H5N1 clade 2.3.2.1c virus risk assessment**

Swine Influenza Virus Novel Report, International, 2020

- **China reported five human infections with H1N1v (2010, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2019)**
 - IRAT scoring of G4 EA SIV H1N1
- **Germany reported one human infection with H1N1v**
- **Brazil reported one human infection with H1N2v**
- **USA reported one human infection with H3N2v**
 - Interest in genome with LAIV swine vaccine reassortants
- **Canada reported one human infection with H1N2v**

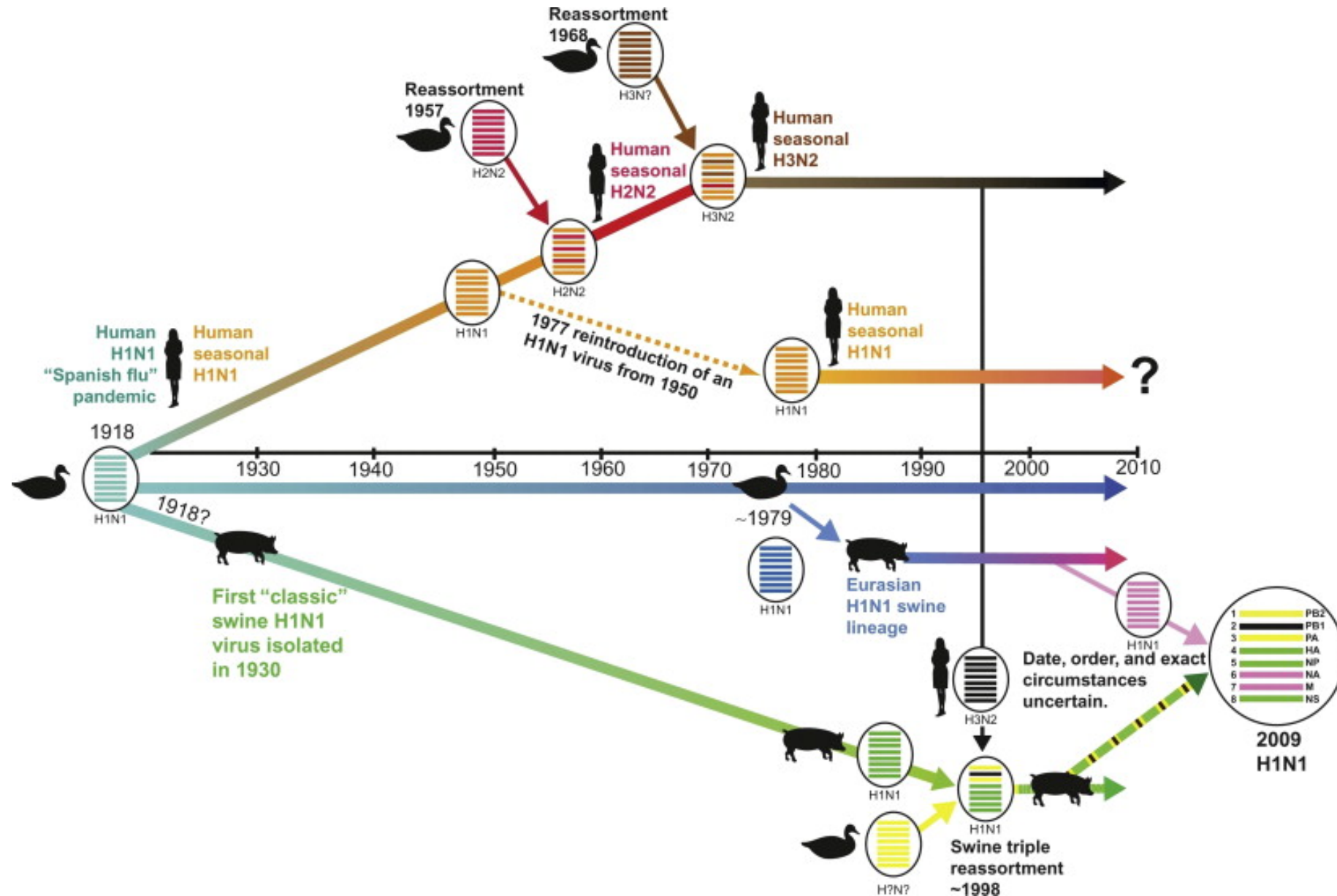
Gaps in Animal Influenza Prevention

- **Regional and Global surveillance and reporting**
 - Influenza viruses in animal species reportable and not reportable to OIE
 - In countries that are resource-limited
- **Animal Influenza virus detection and virus sharing**
 - Other avian influenza viruses, such as H9 (H5 and H7 information good)
 - Low path AIV (any subtype) causing domestic poultry severe morbidity or mortality
 - only H5 and H7 are OIE reportable
 - Swine influenza internationally (not OIE reportable)
 - Equine (OIE reportable) and Canine (not OIE reportable) influenza internationally
- **Animal Influenza virus characterization**
 - Especially regarding adaptations necessary for sustainable transmission to other species, including humans
- **Challenges in prevention of pandemic influenza**
 - Knowledge related to Viruses, Hosts, and Environments
 - When to remove an infected host population
 - When to vaccinate the host population with intent to alter the virus ecology/evolution

Impact on Human Health of Animal/Zoonotic (Novel) Influenza Virus Prevention and Control

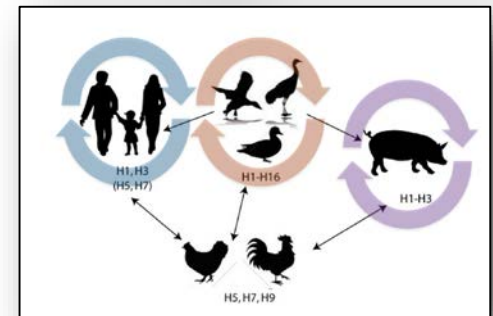
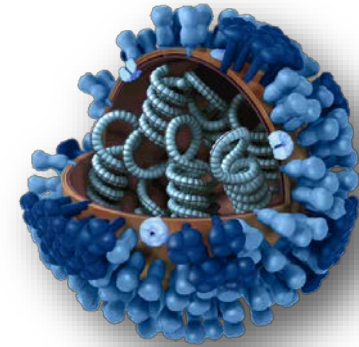
- **Limited human infections with animal influenza viruses annually**
 - Primarily avian H5N1, H7N9, H9N2
 - Also avian H5N6, H6N1, H7N2, H7N3, H7N4, H7N7, H10N7, H10N8
 - Also swine H1N1v, H1N2v, H3N2v
- **Occasional increase in human morbidity and mortality with various zoonotic influenza subtypes**
 - Avian H5N1 (2003-2019): 860 / 455 (53%)
 - intervention in poultry vaccination and population control; environment biosecurity; industry and consumer education
 - Avian H7N9 (2016-2019): 1568 / 614 (39%)
 - intervention in poultry vaccination and population control; environment biosecurity; industry and consumer education
 - Avian H9N2 (1998-2019): 50 / 1 (2%)
 - Swine H3N2v (2011-2019): 427 infections, 1 death (0.23%)
- **Greatest impact is the prevention of potential influenza pandemic**
 - 1918 H1N1 (avian): globally, ~500,000,000 infections / ~50-100 million deaths (US: ~675,000)
 - 1957 H2N2 (avian, human): globally, ~1,100,000 deaths (US: ~116,000)
 - 1968 H3N2 (avian, human): globally, ~1,000,000 deaths (US: ~100,000)
 - 2009 H1N1 (swine, avian, human): globally, ~152,000-575,000 deaths (US: ~61,000,000 / ~12,500)
- **Average annual human seasonal influenza burden estimates**
 - globally, ~290,000-650,000 deaths (US: ~40,000,000 infections / 48,800 deaths)
 - Human influenza vaccine-preventable with varying effectiveness (novel influenza - candidate vaccine virus)

Complex Path to a Pandemic: 2009 Influenza A(H1N1) Virus

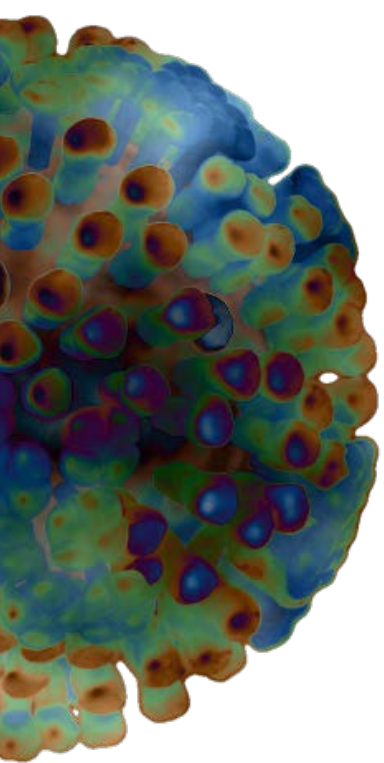


Summary:

- Influenza viruses are constantly changing in animals and humans, requiring ongoing surveillance and frequent vaccine virus changes
- Path from animal flu to zoonotic flu to novel flu to pandemic flu is complex and often is the result of multiple virus changes in birds, swine, and humans
- Number of emerging novel influenza viruses is increasing, requiring ongoing laboratory and epidemiologic investigations for risk assessments



 Virus	1. Genomic variation
	2. Receptor binding
	3. Transmission in Laboratory animals
	4. Antivirals and Treatment Options
 Population	5. Existing Population Immunity
	6. Disease Severity and Pathogenesis
	7. Antigenic Relationship to Vaccine Candidates
 Ecology	8. Global Geographic Distribution
	9. Infection in Animals, Human Risk of Infection
	10. Human Infections and Transmission



Thank you! Questions?

James C Kile, DVM, MPH, DACVPM, CPH
CDC Influenza Division
JKile@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

