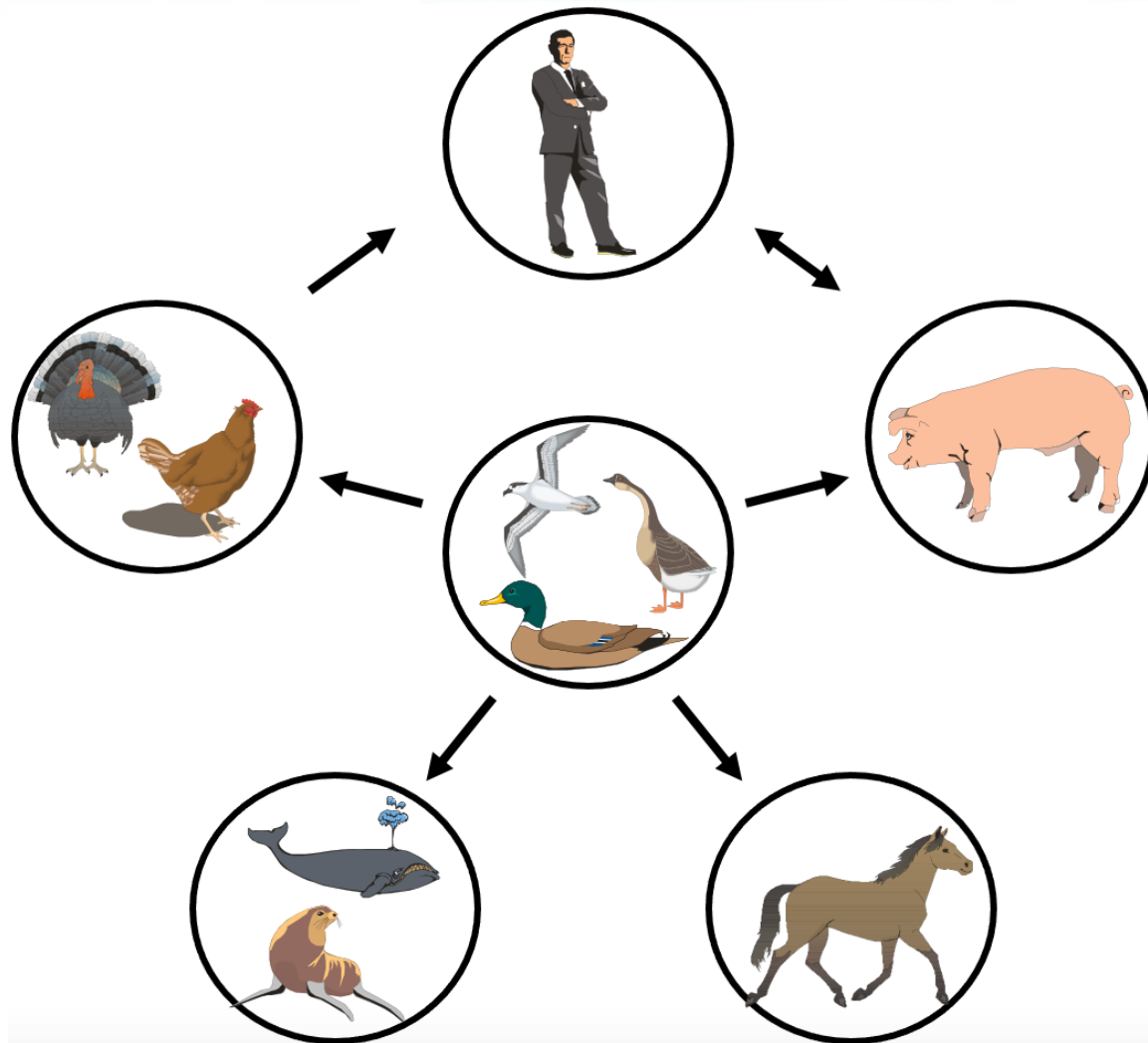


Influenza A/H5 virus evolution and ecology

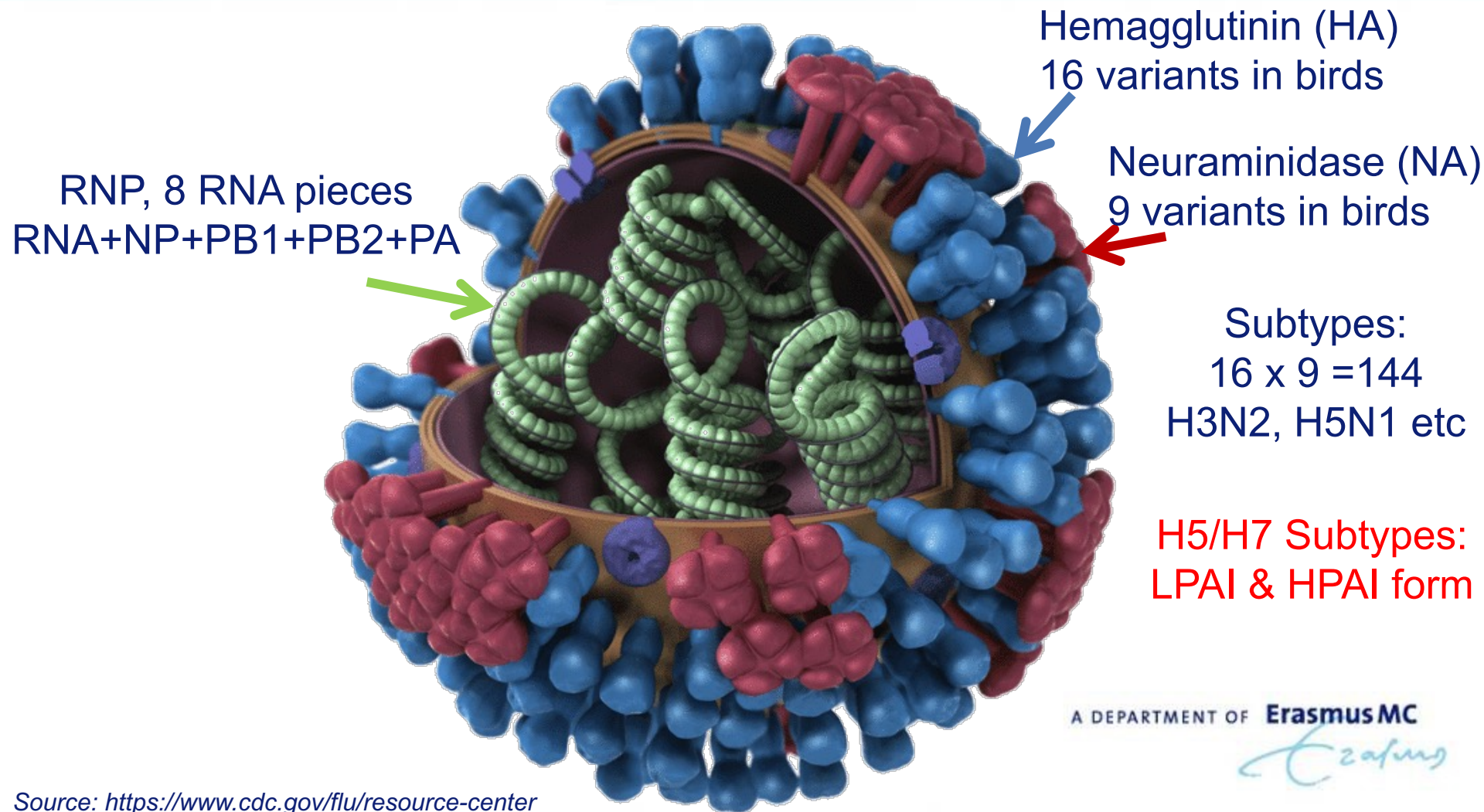
Influenza A virus

- Host range (simplified) -



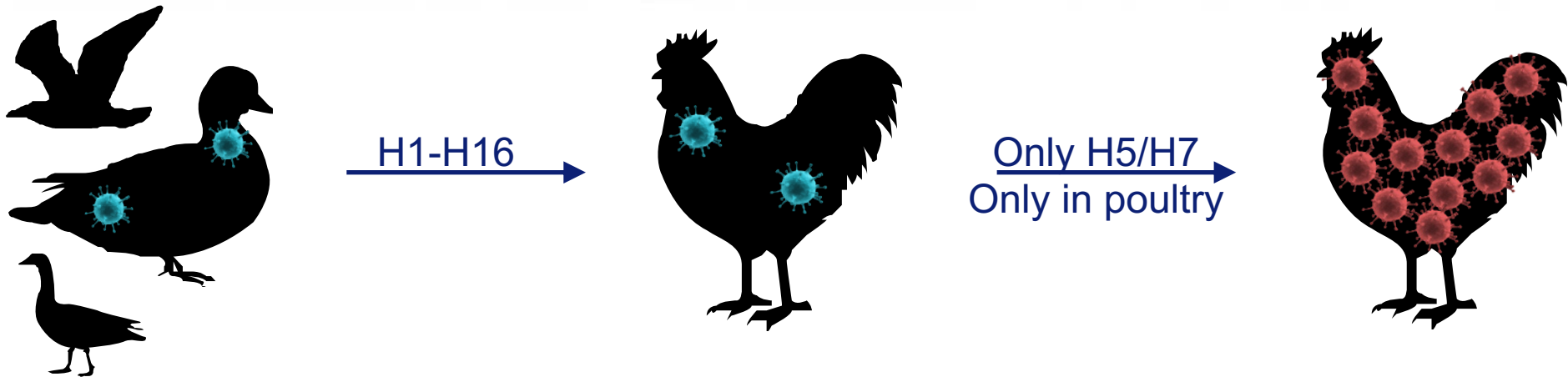
Influenza A virus

- Structure and (antigenic) subtypes -



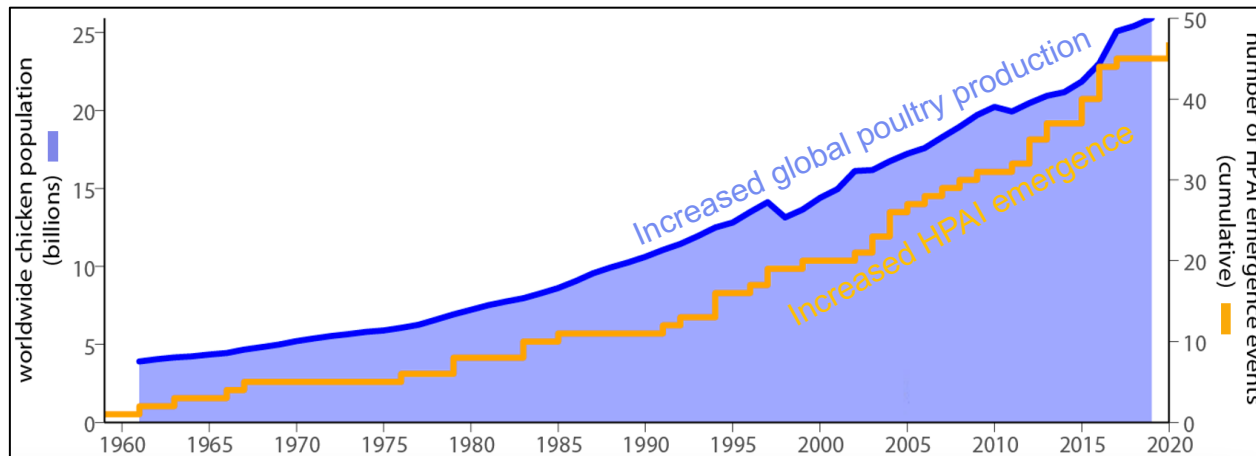
Avian influenza viruses in poultry

- High versus low pathogenicity -



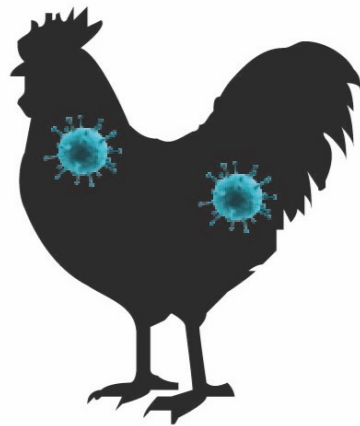
Low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI)

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)



HPAI viruses in poultry

- HA cleavage determines virulence -



low pathogenic

AGAGAAACAAGAGGA

R E T R G



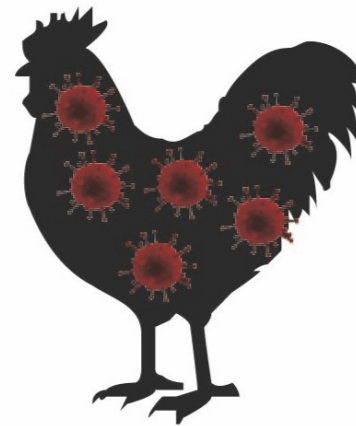
monobasic HA cleavage site

HA cleaved by trypsin

tissue-restricted infection

mild symptoms

insertions
in H5/H7



highly pathogenic

AGAGAGAGAAGAAGAAAAAAGAGAGGA

R E R R R K K R G

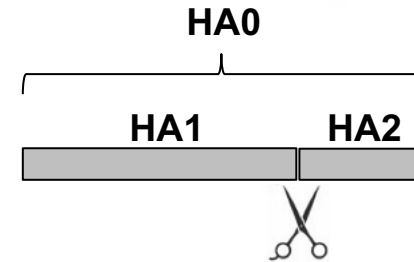


multibasic HA cleavage site

HA cleaved by furin

systemic infection

fatal disease



H5N1 birdflu

- The A/Goose/Guangdong/96 lineage -



1997: H5N1 birdflu infects, kills humans in Hong Kong

H5N1 virus from live poultry markets; culling

>2003 spread with wild migratory birds ("spill back")

Spread throughout Asia, Africa, Europe, Americas

Infection of >30 mammalian species (incl. humans)

Genetic mixing ("reassortment") with LPAI viruses

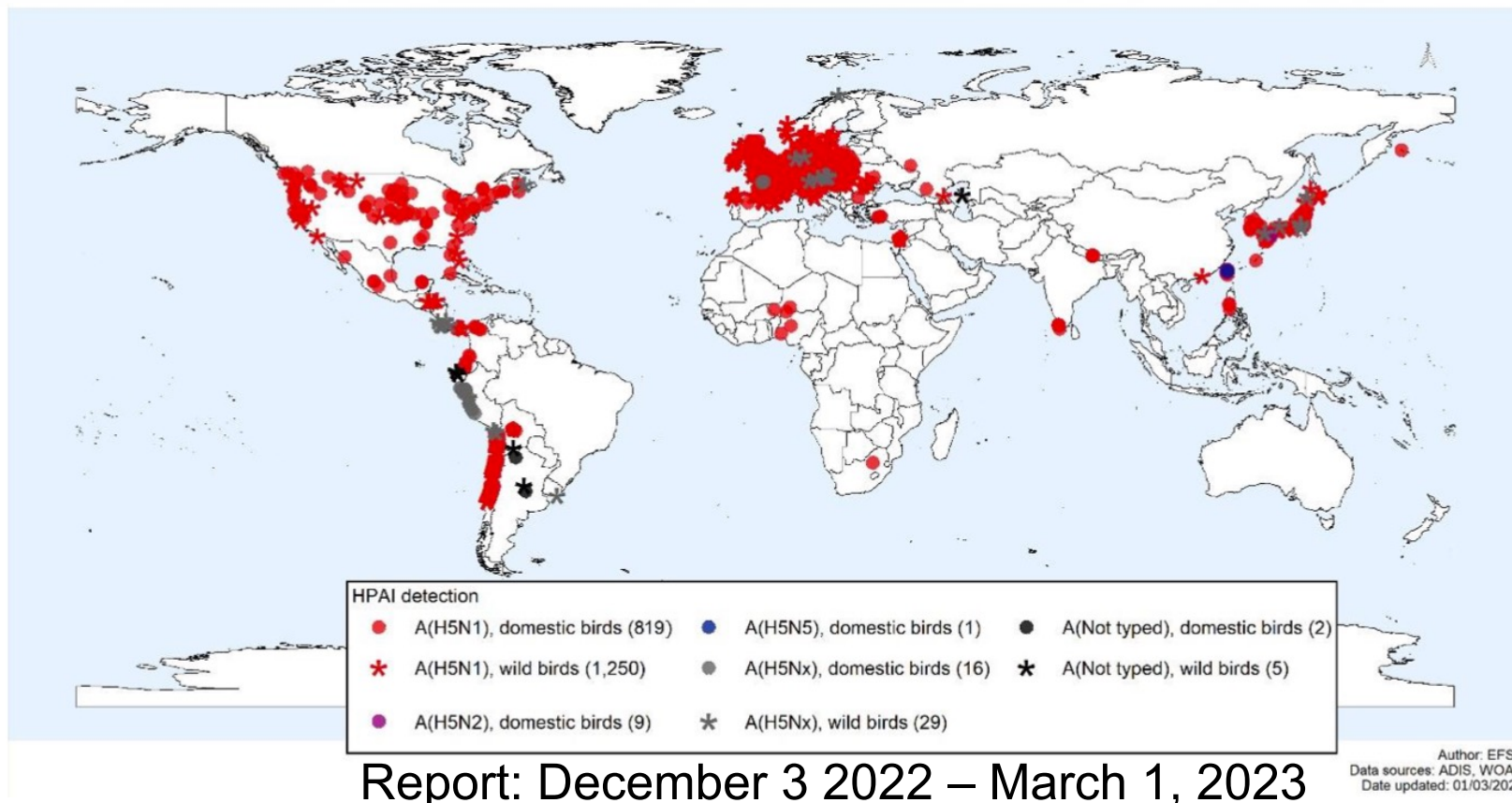
H5N1, H5N2, H5N5, H5N6, H5N8, etc

Still causing damage & surprises 25 years later



HPAI globally

- Domestic and wild birds -

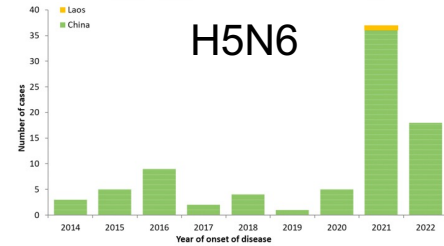
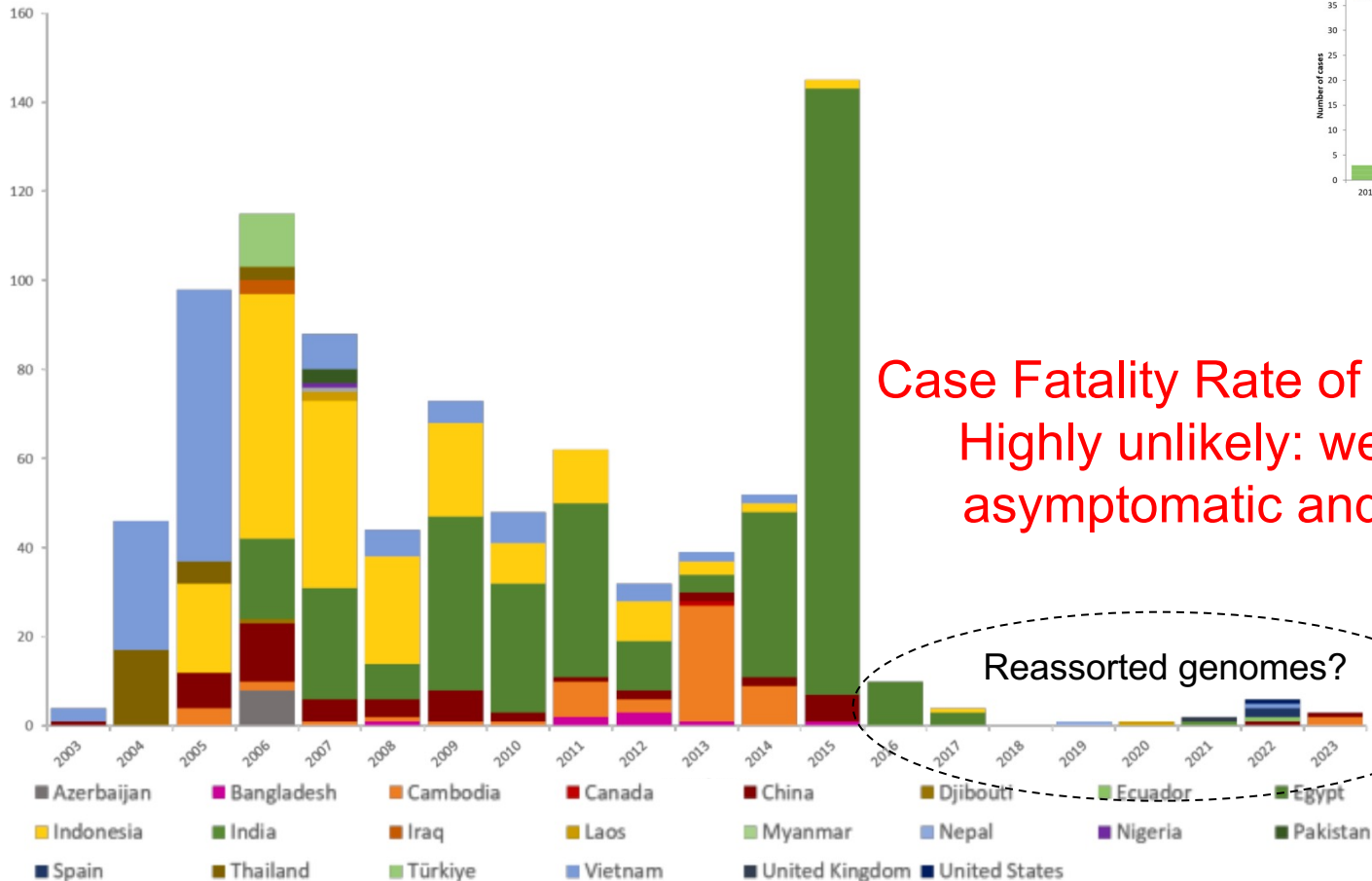


HPAI A/H5N1 virus

- Human cases, global -



Number of cases

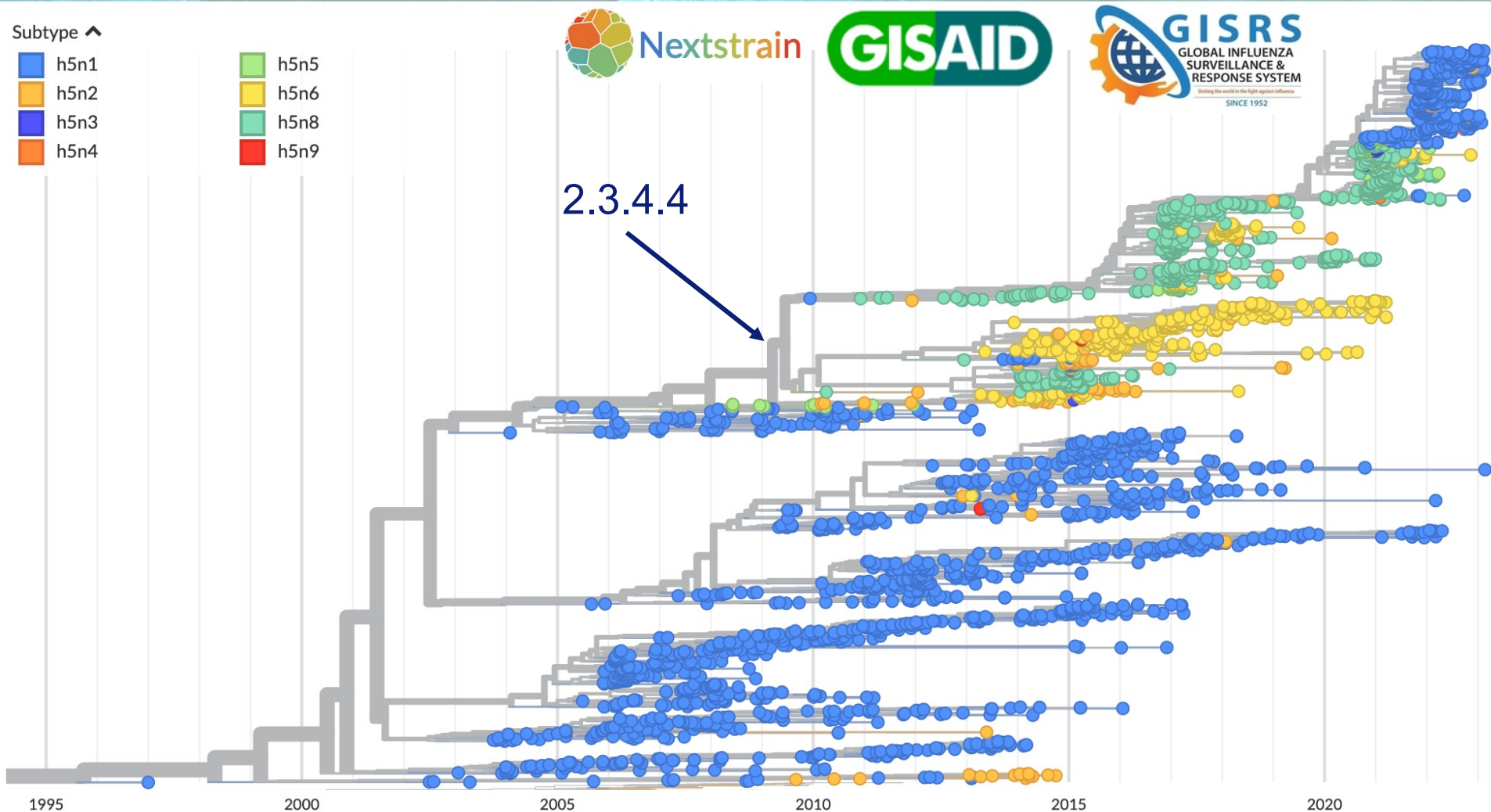


Case Fatality Rate of 52% (458/873)?
Highly unlikely: we miss many asymptomatic and mild cases!

Reassorted genomes?

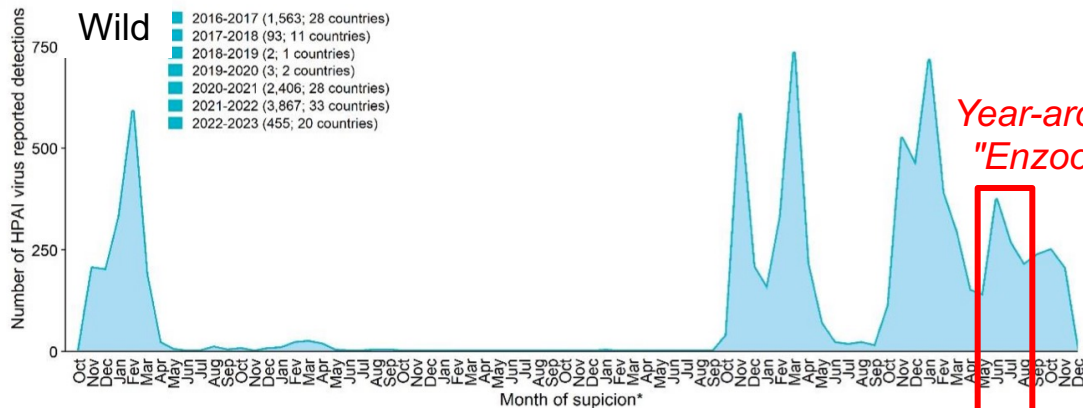
HPAI H5 virus evolution, reassortment

- A/Goose/Guangdong/96 lineage -

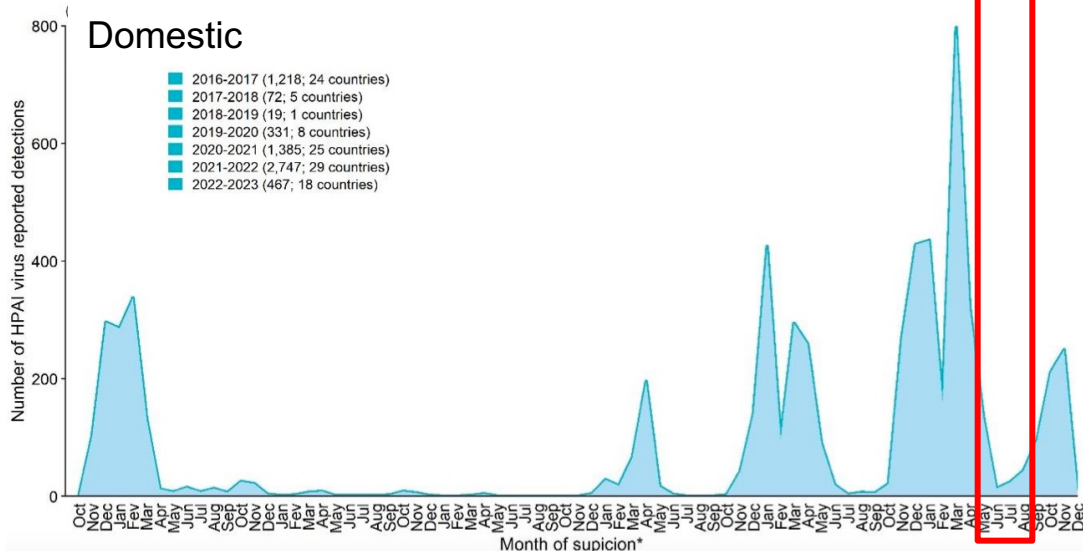


HPAI outbreaks in Europe

- Clade 2.3.4.4b, ongoing problems -



2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	20
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2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	20
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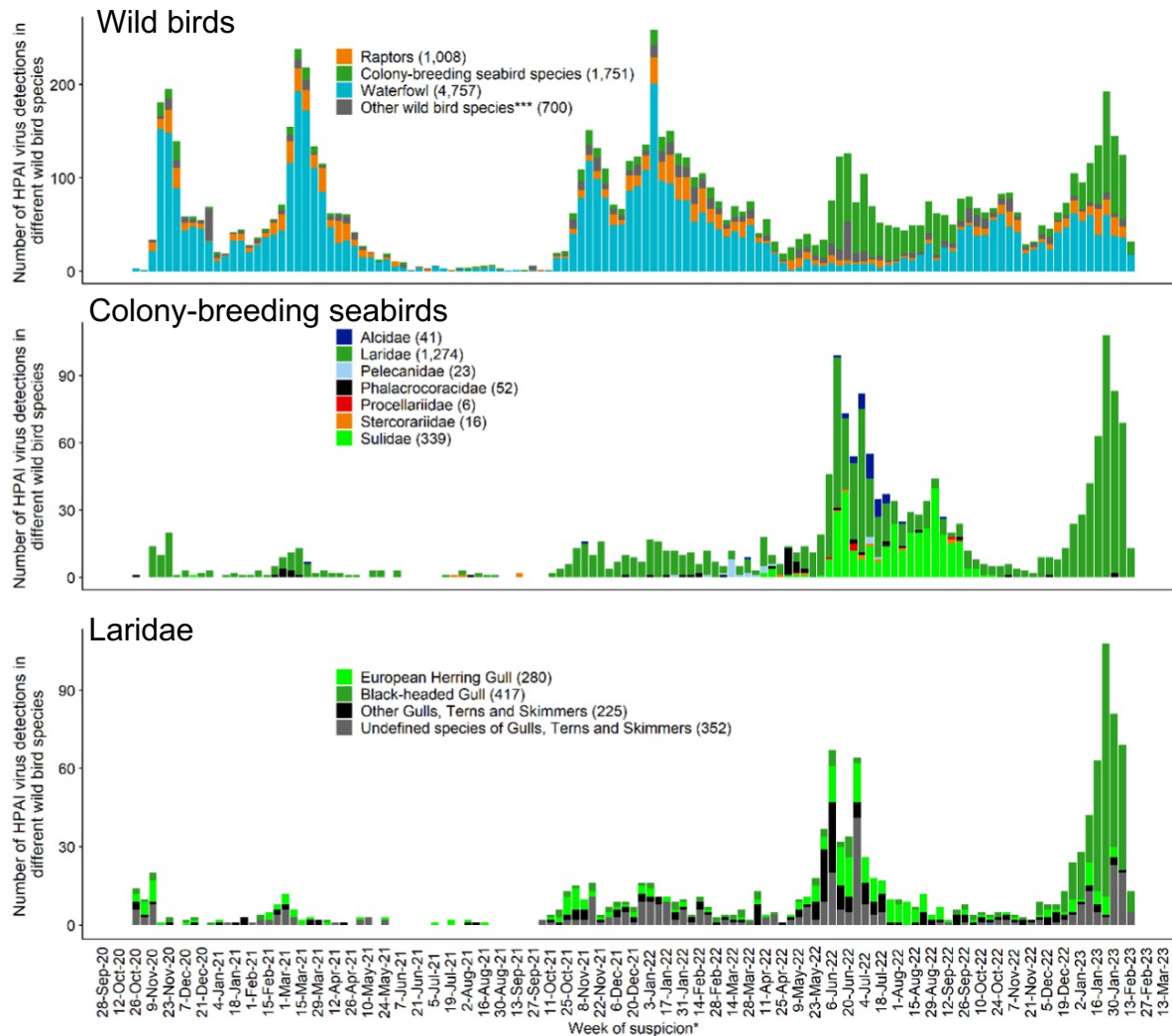


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HPAI H5 virus in Europe

- Domestic and wild birds -

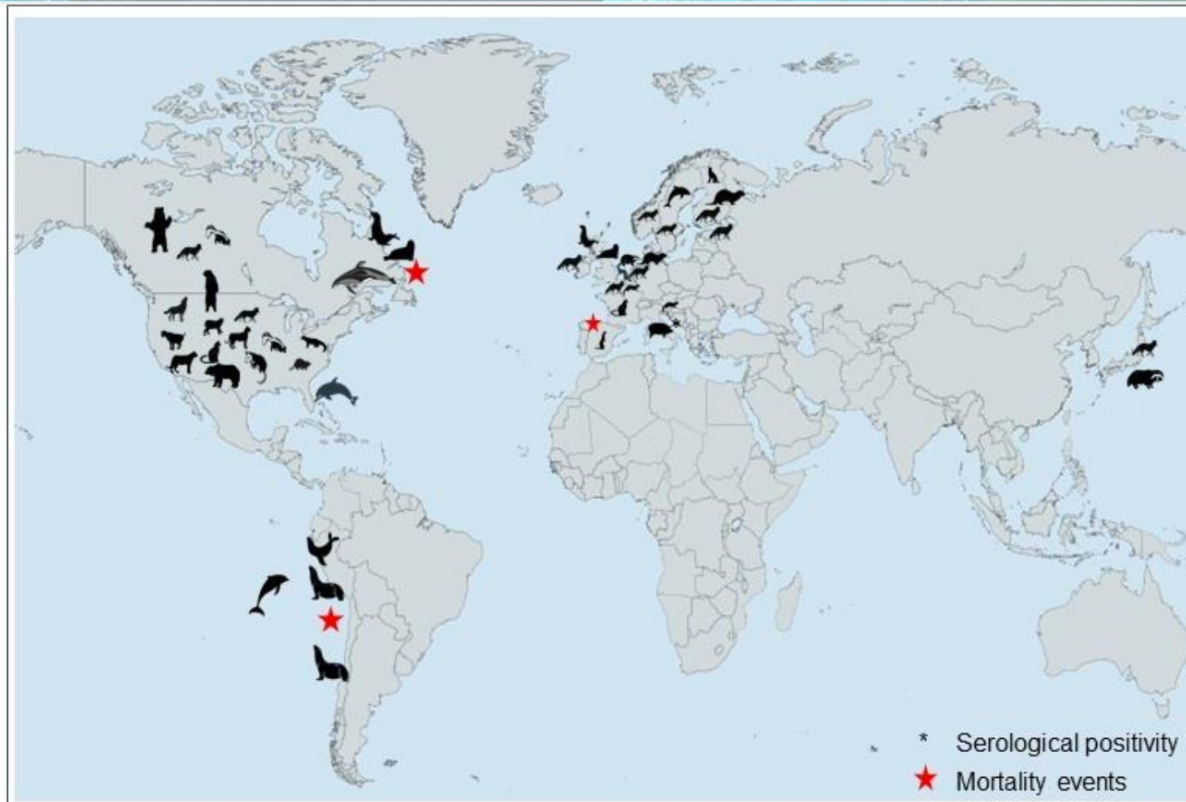


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HPAI H5N1 virus globally

- Mammals -



Mostly carnivores

Infection via feeding

Neurological signs

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| American black bear (<i>Ursus americanus</i>) | Common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>) | Grey seals (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) | Red foxes (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) |
| American mink (<i>Neogale vison</i>) | Coyote (<i>Canis latrans</i>) | Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>) | South American fur seal (<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>) |
| Amur leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) | Domestic pigs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) | Harbour seals (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) | South American sea lion (<i>Otaria flavescens</i>) |
| Amur tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) | Eurasian otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) | Lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>) | Striped skunks (<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>) |
| Bobcat (<i>Lynx rufus</i>) | European badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) | Mountain lion (<i>Puma concolor</i>) | Virginia opossum (<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>) |
| Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) | European polecat (<i>Mustela putorius</i>) | Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) | White-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>) |
| Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) | Ferret (<i>Mustela furo</i>) | Raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>) | |
| Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>) | Fisher cat (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>) | Raccoon dog (<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>) | |

HPAI H5 outbreaks

- Infection of mammals 2016-2023 -



Domestic pig, wild boar (serology)

Red fox, raccoon dog, coyote,

Otter, badger, polecat, ferret, mink, stone marten

Brown bear, black bear, grizzly bear

Leopard, tiger, bobcat, fisher cat, lynx, mountain lion, cat

Opossum, skunk, raccoon,

Grey seal, harbour seal, sea lion, porpoise, dolphins (3 sp.)

"Adaptive" substitutions
(~50% of cases)

PB2 E627K

PB2 D701N

PB2 T271A

.....

NA (mink)

Mammal-mammal transmission ?

Seals (USA), Mink (Spain), Sea Lions (Peru) ?



A DEPARTMENT OF **ErasmusMC**



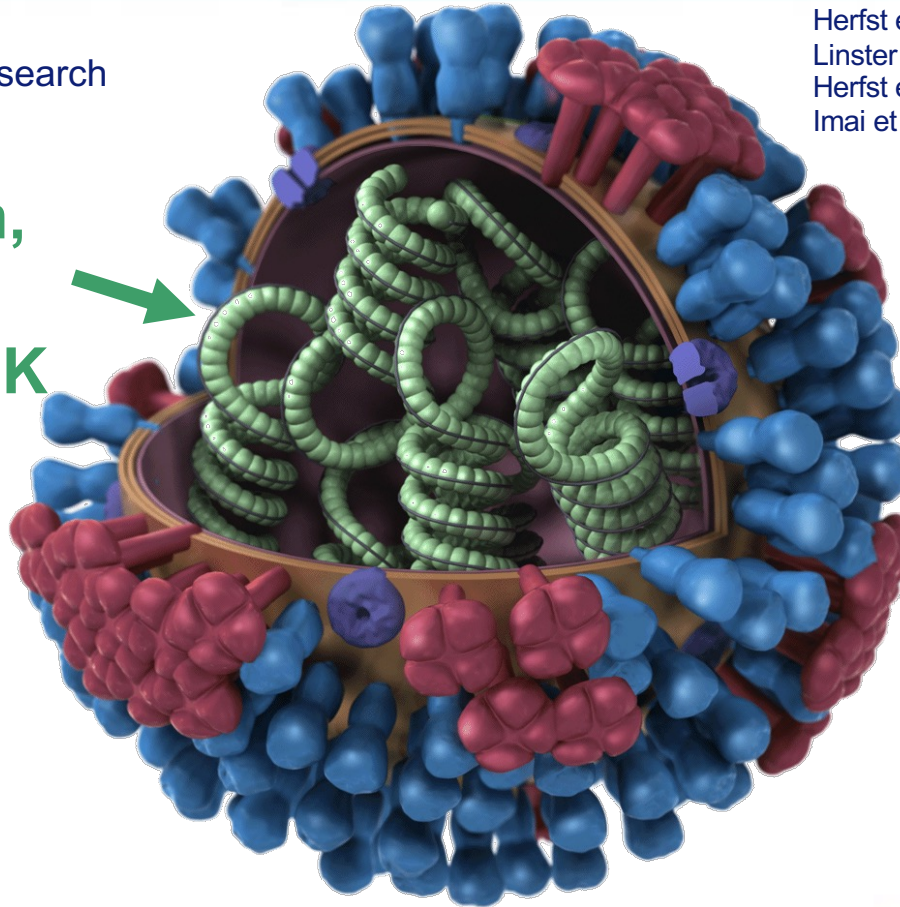
Avian virus transmission in mammals

- Phenotype/genotype traits; detection -



Based on past pandemics,
natural variants, laboratory research

**Transcription,
Replication
e.g. PB2 E627K**



Herfst et al., Science. 2012 336:1534-41
Linster et al., Cell. 2014 157(2):329-339
Herfst et al., Cell Host Microbe 2020 28:602-613
Imai et al., Virus Res. 2013 178:15-20

**Virus
attachment
(e.g. Q222L)**

**Virus
stability
(e.g. H103Y)**

Genetic changes: <https://flusurver.bii.a-star.edu.sg>
<https://gisaid.org>
<https://www.fludb.org/>

Influenza A/H5 virus evolution and ecology

- Vigilance, not panic -



- Active (live) and passive (dead) surveillance is crucial

Wild & domestic animals; birds & mammals; vectors & sentinels

- Early detection and detailed investigation of zoonoses is crucial
- Investigation of unusual events in mammals (pigs, mink, seals, etc)
- To prevent further spread, action required at the animal source (poultry, pigs, mink)
- Sharing virus sequences and viruses is critical for surveillance and research
- Monitor domestic animals, improve biosecurity, investigate management options

Poultry vaccination? Ensure post implementation surveillance! Exit strategy?

- Monitor wildlife, investigate management options, protect vulnerable species
- Check pandemic preparedness plans, stockpiles, vaccines, drugs, interventions, etc

"WHAT IF..." scenarios

Acknowledgements



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Marangon, Grazina Mirinaviciute, Éric Niqueux, Karl Stahl, Christoph
Staubach, Calogero Terregino, Alessandro Broglia and Francesca Baldinelli

Other sources:

<https://www.who.int/>
<https://www.woah.org/>
<https://www.fao.org/>
<https://www.offlu.org/>

