



Avian Influenza: A New Emerging Infectious Disease

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Aspects to be covered:

- The viruses
- The disease
- The emergence of H5N1
- Laboratory Diagnosis
- Real Time PCR
- R&D responses to the Asian epidemic
 - Vaccine evaluation
 - Point of sampling diagnostics evaluation

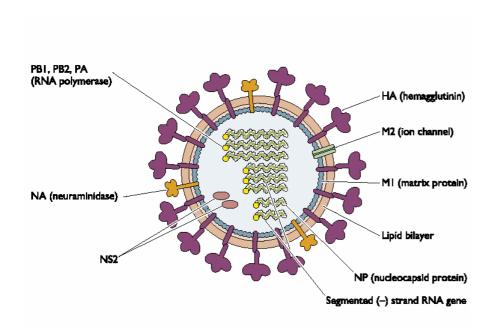


Avian Influenza

The Virus(es)



Influenza virus



Type

 Type A, B or C based on matrix (MA) and nonstructural (NS) proteins

Subtype

- H1 H16 based on HA protein
- N1 N9 based on NA protein

Molecular pathotype

- HPAI or LPAI strains
- Molecular pathotype based on HA cleavage region of H5 or H7 strains

Sequence analysis for pathotyping

Molecular Basis of Pathogenicity: Proteolytic Activation of H

Inactive Precursor H_o (76 kD)

Activated H_1 (47 kD)

 $H_2(29 \text{ kD})$



Molecular pathotyping of H5N1 strain (HA cleavage)

A/Chicken/Vietnam/8/2004 (H5N1) HPAI

A/Tern/Australia/75 (H5N3) LPAI

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CCC CAA AGG GAG ACA --- --- AGA GGT CTA TTT

Pro Gln Arg Glu Thr --- --- Arg*Gly Leu Phe

P O R E T - - - R *G L F
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Molecular pathotype based on HA cleavage site

Isolate	Cleavage sequence
Non-pathogenic H5 subtypes	
A/chicken/Mexico/31381/94	$P Q R E T R \downarrow G$
A/chicken/Pennsylvania/1/83 (CHO+)	$P Q K K K R \downarrow G$
A/duck/Singapore/645/97	$PQRETR\downarrow G$
Pathogenic H5 subtypes	
A/chicken/Pueblo/94	$P Q R K R K T R \downarrow G$
A/chicken/Queretaro/20/95	$PQRKRKRKTR\downarrow G$
A/chicken/Pennsylvania/1370/83 (CHO-)	$P Q K K K R \downarrow G$
A/chicken/Hong Kong/990/97	P Q R E R R R K K R \ G
A/Hong Kong/156/97- (human)	PQRETRRKKR↓G
A/Hong Kong/486/97- (human)	$PQRERRKKR\downarrow G$
Non-pathogenic H7 subtypes	
A/tern/Potsdam/79	$P E I P K G R \downarrow G$
A/duck/Victoria/76	$P E I P K K R \downarrow G$
Pathogenic H7 subtypes	
A/chicken/Leipzig/79	PEIPKKKGR↓G
A/goose/Leipzig/137/79	$PEIPKRKGR\downarrow G$
A/goose/Leipzig/187/79	PEIPKKKK-GR↓G
A/goose/Leipzig/192/79	PEIPKKKKKGR↓G
A/chicken/Victoria/76	$PEIPKKKE-KR\downarrow G$

- •Glycosylation of sites adjacent to the cleavage site can affect HA activation
- •Loss of glycosylation presumably allows easier access of proteases and increased spread



High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Australia

Previous outbreaks of high-pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) in Australia all caused by viruses of H7 subtype

- 1997 NSW H7N4
- 1994 Qld H7N3
- 1992 Vic H7N3
- 1985 Vic H7N7
- 1976 Vic H7N7

No cases of HP H5 in Australia



Avian Influenza

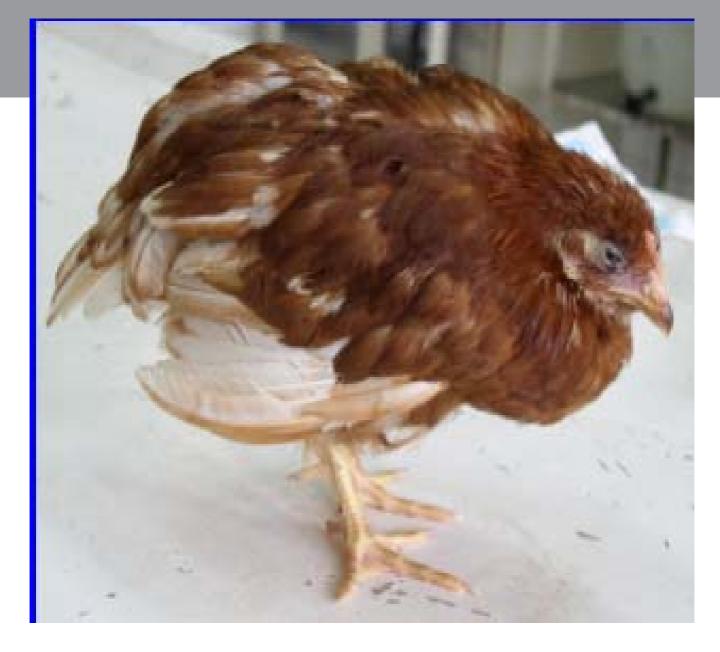
The Disease



Clinical Signs

- Very high mortality rate (almost 100%)
- Wattle and comb: swollen and cyanotic
- Sero-mucous nasal discharges and hypersalivation
- Feet petechiae
- Diarrhoea
- Depression
- Softened egg shells





Depression & Diarrhoea







sudden high mortality





Swollen head and nasal discharges









Subcutaneous petechiae and swollen feet





Subcutaneous petechiae feet



