



United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Veterinary  
Services

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# Influenza A Virus in Swine Surveillance

## Fiscal Year 2018 Quarterly Report

Surveillance Summary for third Quarter FY2018: April 1 - June 30, 2018

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### Report Summary<sup>1</sup>

- This report covers the third quarter (Q3) of fiscal year (FY) 2018, from April 1 - June 30, 2018.
- Where relevant, the report also includes previous years' data for historical perspective.
- The report provides data from both national and regional levels.
- In FY 2018 Q1-Q3, there were 11,754 samples submitted for influenza A virus (IAV) surveillance in swine from 3,843 accessions.
- H1N1 continues to be the predominant subtype reported in USDA data.
- Over the past 8 quarters, H1N2 was the main subtype in Regions 1, 3, 4, and 5 while H1N1 was the highest isolated subtype in Region 2. For regions recorded as "unknown," H1N2 was the most frequent subtype also (see map in regional section).
- Limited accessions from a region can skew data and lead to misinterpretation. Therefore, less inference can be applied to results from Regions 3, 4, and 5.
- All IAV-S submissions are voluntary and based on clinical case submissions to veterinary diagnostic labs. These data are not a statistically representative sampling of the U.S. swine population.
- Due to the voluntary nature of this surveillance, the information in this report cannot be used to determine regional and/or national incidence, prevalence, or other epidemiological measures, but it may help identify IAV-S trends.

### Introduction

This report, based on data received as of October 2, 2018, provides a brief update on the status of national surveillance for IAV in swine for producers, swine practitioners, diagnosticians and the public. Summaries in this report may differ from those provided in past reports due to the regular addition of data from participating laboratories. Reporting months are based on the month the sample was collected. The USDA-APHIS web site provides general information about the [IAV-S surveillance program \(https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/swine-disease-information/influenza-a-virus\)](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/swine-disease-information/influenza-a-virus). The IAV-S surveillance program is voluntary and, as a result, the

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<sup>1</sup> In November 2016, VS modernized the process that prepares and stages laboratory results data for reporting. Consequently, VS recognizes there is a small difference in previously reported summary numbers for IAV-S surveillance. The results in this report reflect updated and corrected numbers achieved with the modernized data process.

accessions and samples submitted represent a subset of the swine population. Submitted samples should only be collected from animals displaying influenza-like illness. Due to its voluntary nature, this surveillance system does not entirely represent the total U.S. domestic swine population. Therefore, the data cannot be used to determine IAV-S prevalence or other epidemiologic measures in the swine population. However, the data may help identify trends of influenza in swine.

When the submitter does not report relevant information, data are recorded as “unknown.” Summaries in this report may differ from those provided in past reports due to the ongoing addition of data from participating labs. Reporting months are based on the month when the sample was collected.

A laboratory accession is generally a set of samples collected at a single premises on a single day and received at the laboratory. A maximum of 10 samples of any kind is allowed per accession for reimbursement under the USDA IAV-S system. However, no more than five of the 10 samples may be oral fluid for any given accession. This does not prevent additional samples from being tested at the owner’s expense. While a nasal swab or lung tissue sample represents a single animal within the herd, a single oral fluid sample may represent one to two pens of animals in a herd. A positive sample status is based on the screening real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR). The subtype result is based on the rRT-PCR-based subtyping assays. Virus isolation (VI) and sequencing in the NAHLN labs are only attempted on rRT-PCR positives meeting criteria with sequences deposited into GenBank, the public sequence database. On a monthly basis, USDA also performs whole genomic sequencing (WGS) on a selected subset of virus isolates received through surveillance and deposits those sequences into Genbank. On a quarterly basis, a phylogenetic analysis is performed; phylogenetic analyses are based on all successful USDA surveillance sequencing results, with sequences deposited into GenBank®, the public sequence database.

## Program Updates

There have been recent changes to the USDA’s webpages that provide information on IAV-S and IAV-S surveillance. Please visit the new webpage and navigate around to find the information you may be seeking. The new web address is:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/swine-disease-information/influenza-a-virus>

Quarterly IAV-S reports can be found here: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/swine/surveillance>

The focus of IAV-S surveillance remains on acquiring viruses. The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) has several submission options to ensure unusual viruses identified by methods other than those approved for NAHLN testing can be submitted into the program. An updated version of the IAV-S NAHLN testing guidelines and instruction sheet can be found at:

[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/animal\\_dis\\_spec/swine/downloads/appendix\\_c\\_testing\\_guidelines.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/appendix_c_testing_guidelines.pdf) and

[https://www-author.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/animal\\_dis\\_spec/swine/downloads/iav-s-algorithm-instructions.pdf](https://www-author.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/iav-s-algorithm-instructions.pdf)

## IAV-S Surveillance Objectives

USDA’s National Surveillance Plan for Swine Influenza Virus in Pigs (July 2010) describes the current surveillance system for IAV in swine in detail. The surveillance objectives are to:

1. Monitor genetic evolution of endemic IAV in swine to better understand endemic and emerging influenza virus ecology;
2. Make influenza isolates from swine available for research and establish a data management system to facilitate genetic analysis of these isolates and related information; and
3. Select proper isolates for the development of relevant diagnostic reagents, updated diagnostic assays, and vaccine seed stock products.

### Objective 1. Monitoring Genetic Evolution of Endemic IAV in Swine to Better Understand Endemic and Emerging Influenza Virus Ecology

Objective 1 is met through the submission of diagnostic laboratory samples to the surveillance system, collection of the viruses that are isolated from the samples, and analysis of the hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) sequences that are generated at the NAHLN laboratories. Each month, selected viruses undergo whole genomic sequencing by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL). Phylogenetic analysis of the genetic sequences submitted through the surveillance program is provided through an interagency agreement with the USDA’s Agricultural Research Service (ARS) National Animal Disease Center (NADC).

### National Surveillance Data Summary

From FY 2010 through FY 2016, the total number of accessions and samples submitted increased. Changes initiated in FY 2016 resulted in decreased laboratory accessions and samples, but a higher percentage of accessions resulting in a virus isolate that can be sequenced and analyzed. In FY 2018’s third quarter to date, 11,754 samples have been tested from 3,843 accessions (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the overall increasing trends in total accessions, rRT-PCR and VI positive accessions, and subtyped accessions.

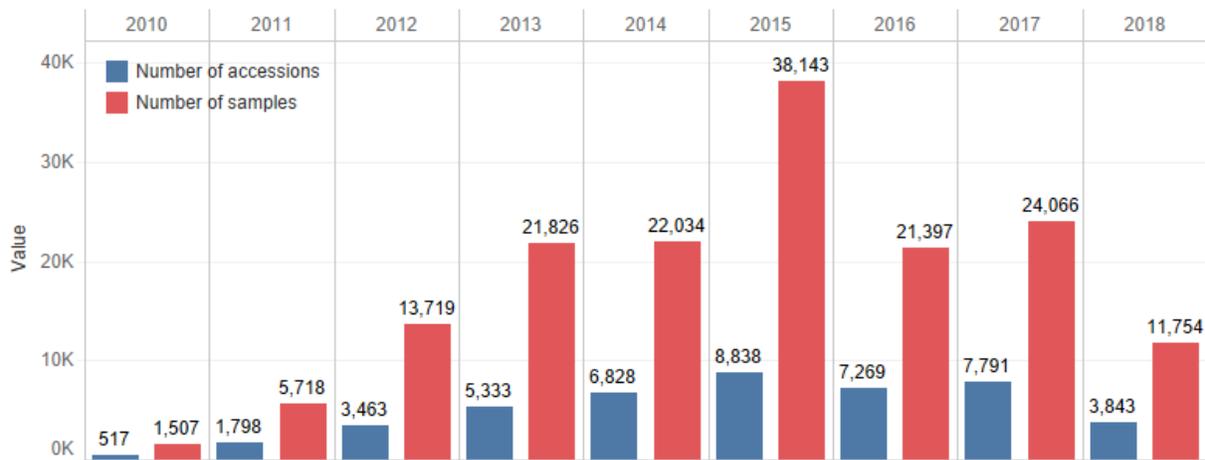


Figure 1. Number of IAV-S laboratory accessions and samples tested in swine, FY 2010 through FY 2018 Q3

Influenza A Virus in Swine Surveillance Quarterly Report for FY 2018, Quarter 3

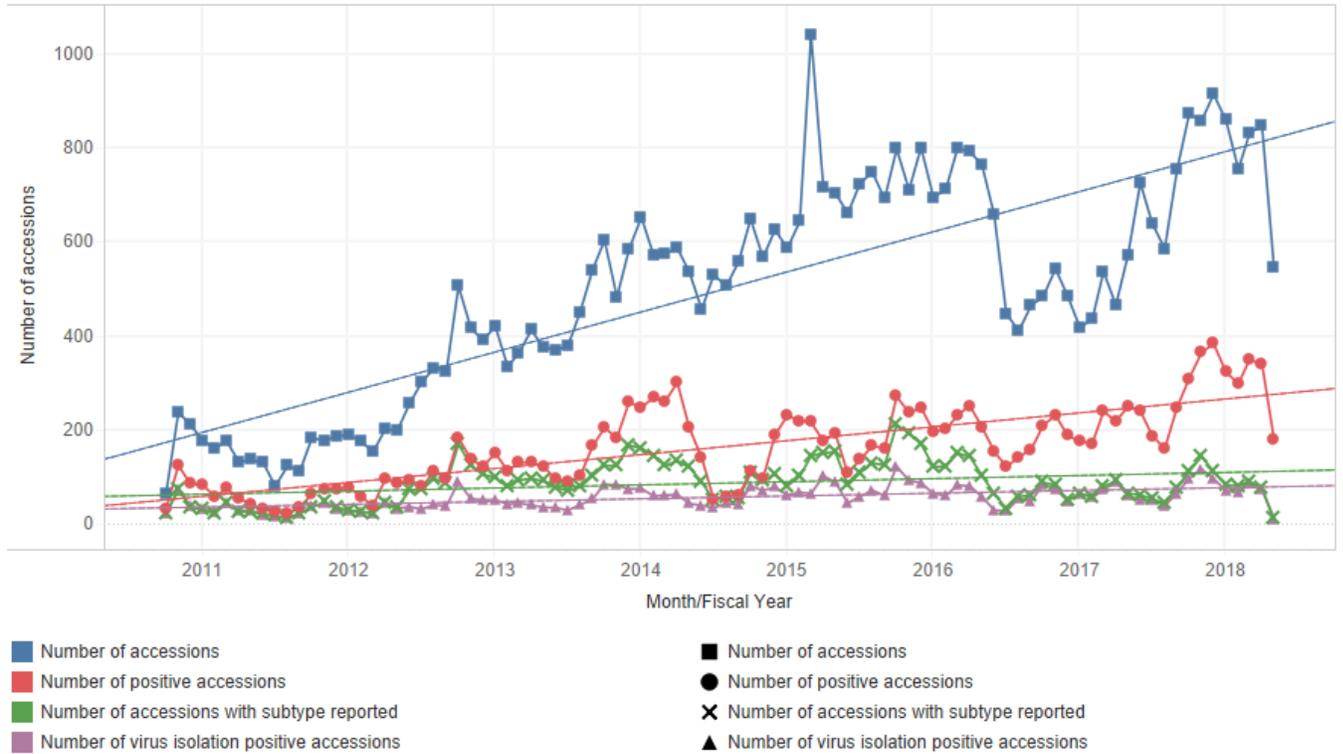


Figure 2. Accessions submitted, subtyped accessions, rRT-PCR positive accessions, and virus isolation positive accessions over time with trend lines for influenza A virus in swine, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2018 Q3.

Figure 3 shows the number of subtype detections in FY 2018 Q3. The total number of samples subtyped was 81, including H1N1 (n=39), H1N2 (n=22), H3N2 (N=20) and mixed (N=9). H3N1 was not isolated.

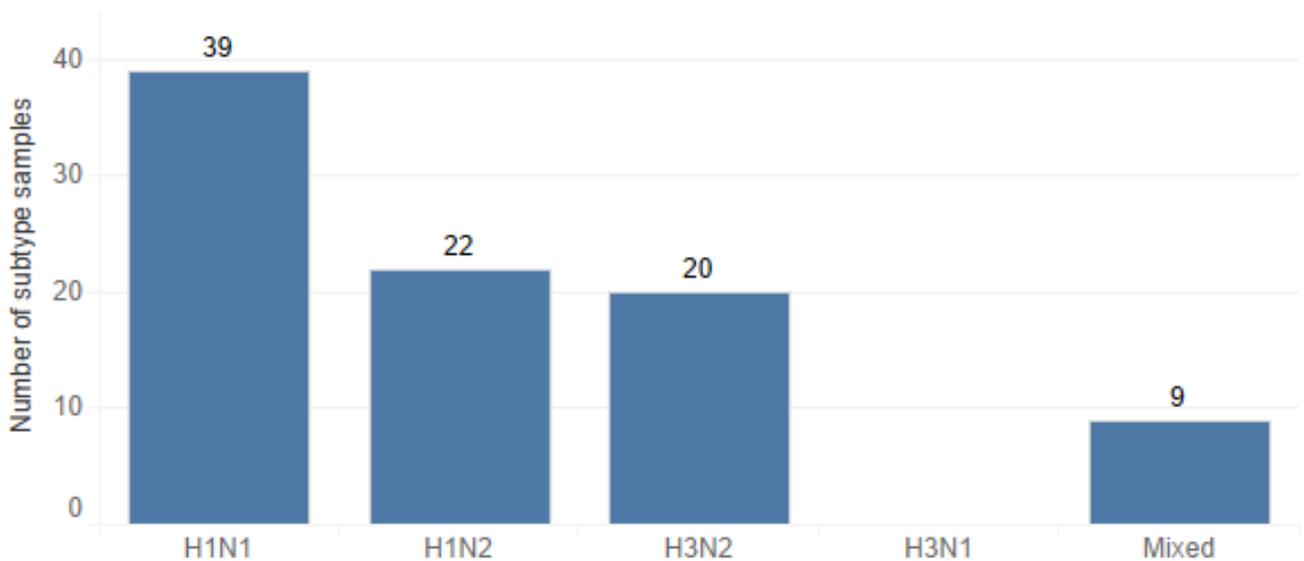


Figure 3. Number of influenza A subtype detections in swine fiscal year 2018 Q3

Figure 4 breaks down accessions by rRT-PCR subtype from FY 2010 Q1 to FY 2018 Q3. H1N1 was the predominant subtype detected in 2010, 2012, 2013, and 2018 (October 2, 2018). H1N2 was detected most often in 2011, 2015, 2016, and 2017 while detection of H3N2 subtype was the highest in 2014.

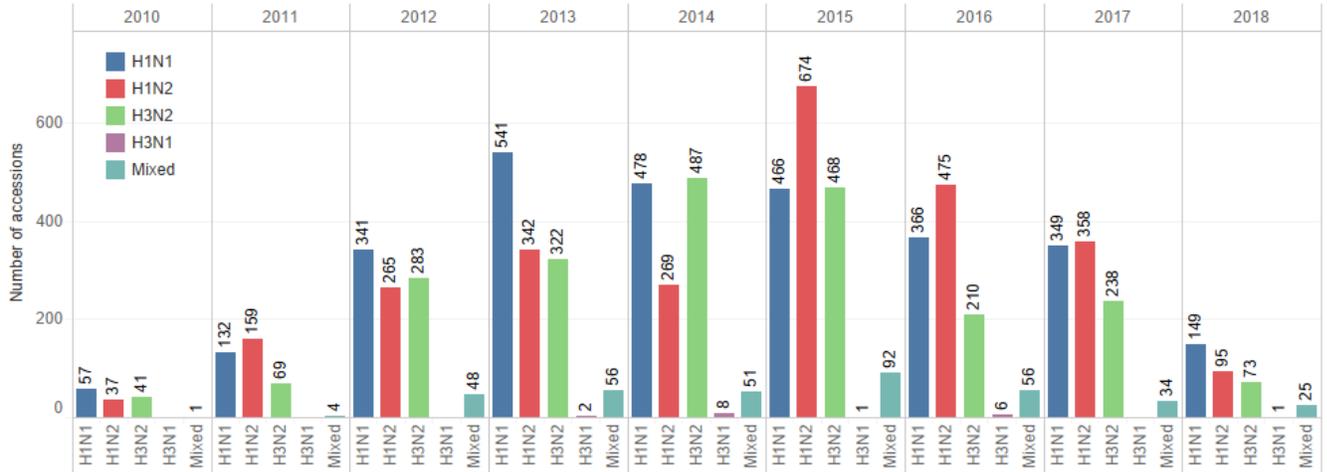


Figure 4. Number of subtypes, FY 2010 through FY 2018 Q3 to date

Figure 5 displays the number of times VI was conducted in blue, the number of times VI was conducted and was positive in red, and the number of viral isolates submitted to GenBank in green. Since the implementation of the June 2016 modifications to the program, almost all VIs attempted now yield a virus and the sequences are submitted to Genbank for analysis.

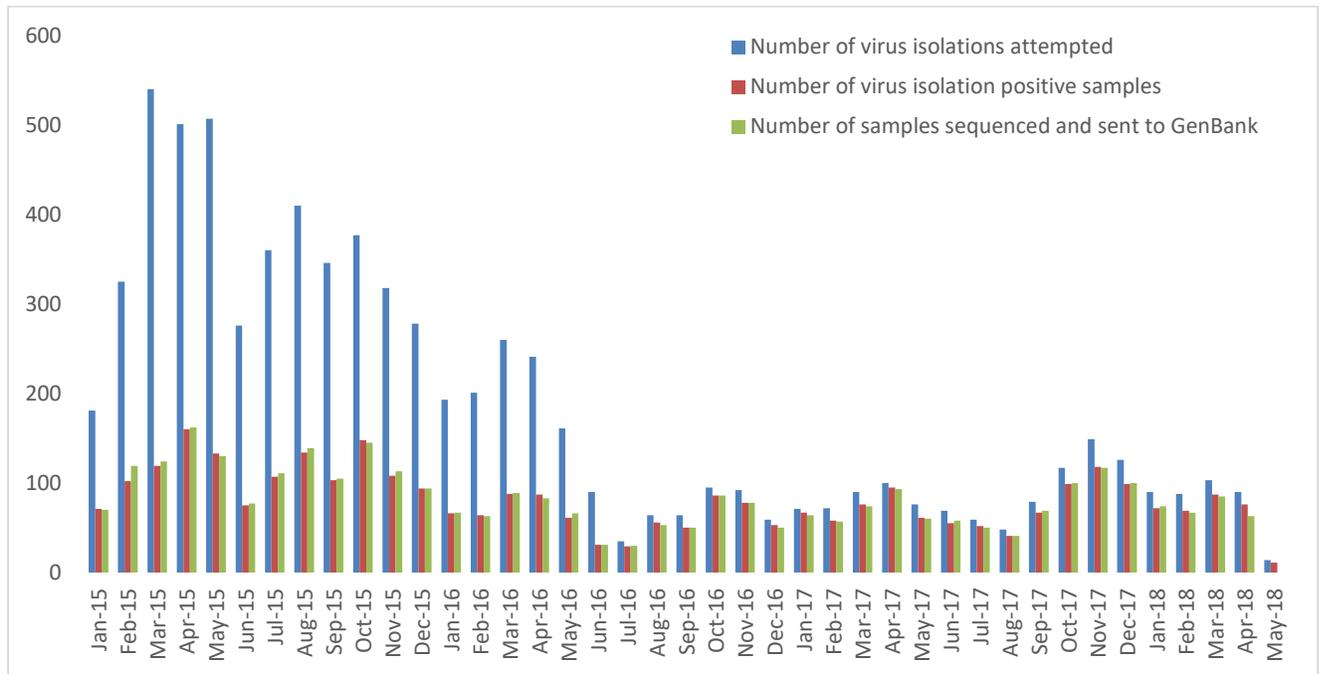


Figure 5. Number of influenza A virus isolations attempted, number of virus isolations that were positive, and the number of viruses submitted to GenBank from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2018 Q3

Laboratory accessions were evaluated by age-class for the third quarter. The most common subtype isolated among the nursery and grow- finish age classes was H1N1. Among suckling age class, H3N2 was the predominant isolated subtype. The sow/boar class had limited testing, with only four isolates of H1N2. Among isolates for which the age class was unknown or not recorded, H1N1 was the predominant subtype (Table 1). Excluding specimen types with less than 10 percent of total submissions, samples collected from lung were the most successful at providing a virus isolate which enables sequence submission to GenBank (Table 2).

**Table 1. Number of positive accessions tested for influenza A virus in swine by age class and subtype FY 2018, Q3**

Age Class (group)	Number of accessions with subtype reported	Number of H1N1	Number of H1N2	Number of H3N1	Number of H3N2	Number of Mixed
Suckling	16	2	4	0	7	2
Nursery	42	23	7	0	7	5
Sow/Boar	4	0	4	0	0	0
Grow/Finish	11	6	2	0	2	1
Unknown	18	8	5	0	4	1

**Table 2. Number of positive accessions\* tested for influenza A virus in swine by specimen type\*\* and subtype FY 2018, Q3**

Specimen Type (group)	Number of accessions with subtype reported	Percent of subtyped accessions with positive virus isolation	Number of H1N1	Number of H1N2	Number of H3N1	Number of H3N2	Number of Mixed	Number of samples sequenced and sent to GenBank
Lung	71	96%	37	15	0	12	8	53
Nasal or Nasal Swab	14	86%	2	6	0	5	1	5
Oral Fluid	4	125%	0	1	0	3	0	4
Other Specimen	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	1

\*Accessions may include samples with multiple specimen types. In these cases, individual accessions are counted in more than one specimen type category.

\*\* Other includes specimen types recorded as swab, mixed tissue, or unknown.

## Regional surveillance data

In this section, we present data in five different regions (Figure 6). These regions are based on current USDA administrative districts only and do not represent specific industry distribution. Submissions are voluntary, as is any identifying information accompanying the submission (except the State of animal origin), and therefore no sampling strategies can be applied to the regions.



Figure 6. A map of the regions for national IAV-S surveillance

### Summary of Regional Data from ARS

Table 3. Summary of predominant subtypes in each region in a 2 year window (FY 2016 Q3 through FY 2018 Q3)

Region	Total number	HA/NA subtype
1	255	Gamma H1/Classical N1 Delta2 H1/1998-N2 Alpha H1/2002-N2
2	1,195	Gamma H1/Classical N1 Delta1 H1a/2002-N2 Human-like _2010.1 H3/2002-N2
3	138	Delta1a H1/2002-N2 Gamma H1/Classical N1 Human-like _2010.1 H3/2002-N2
4	159	Delta1b H1/2002-N2 IV-A H3/2002-N2 Gamma H1/Classical N1
5	11	Low participation Delta 1b H1/2002-N2 Human-like _2010 H3/2002 N1 Delta 1a H1/1998-N2

**Most Predominant HA/NA phylo-types overall:** H1N1 (Gamma H1/Classical N1), H1N2 (Delta1a H1/2002-N2) and H3N2 (Human-like \_2010.1 H3/2002-N2)

Figure 7 shows the distribution of rRT-PCR subtyped accessions among the five regions for Q2 FY 2016 through Q3 FY 2018. Regions 1, 3, 4, and 5 demonstrate H1N2 as the predominant subtype while Region 2 isolated H1N1 the most frequent. For regions recorded as “unknown,” H1N2 was also the most frequent subtype.

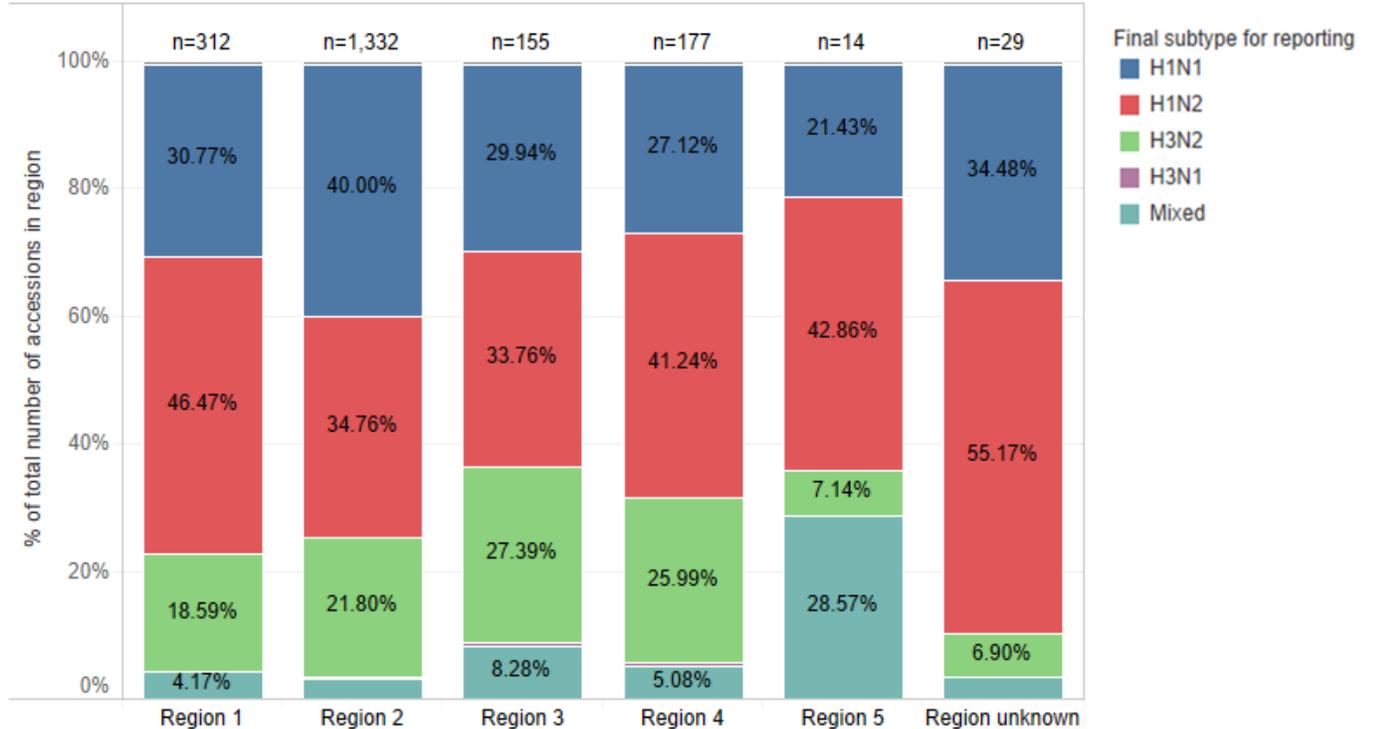


Figure 7. Percentage of influenza A subtyped accessions for swine by region for fiscal year 2016 Q2 to fiscal year 2018 Q3

## Regional phylogenetic analysis

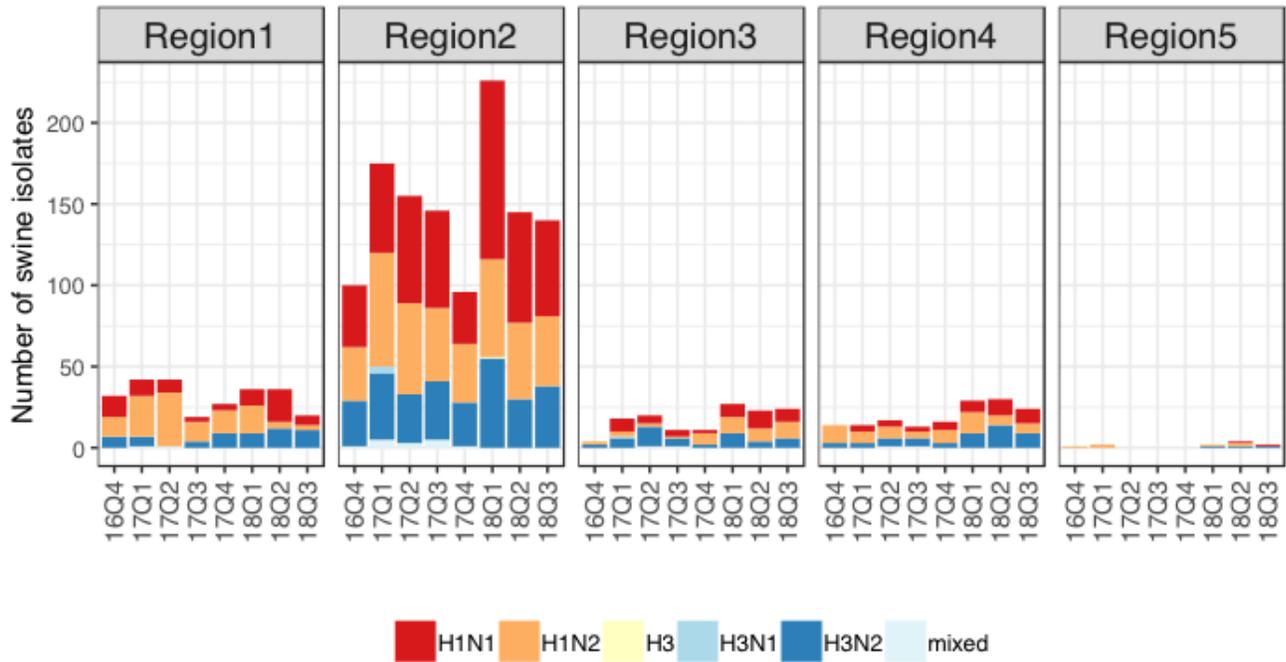
### Phylogenetic analysis of sequences from the IAV-S surveillance system

Phylogenetic analysis of gene sequences of IAV in swine is conducted to further examine the genetic changes that occur in HA, NA, and Matrix (M) genes of this rapidly changing virus. Through collaboration with ARS, a dataset<sup>2,3</sup> of 420 isolates with published sequences in GenBank was characterized by phylogenetic analysis for the Q3 FY 2018 report. This analysis provides information on the genetic diversity and evolution patterns of influenza in swine and allows for inferences about population and/or vaccine immunity.

<sup>2</sup> Participating NAHLN labs included M gene sequencing in their testing until July 2016 because the 2009 H1N1 M gene was the predominant circulating gene.

<sup>3</sup> The ARS dataset is comprised of IAV-S surveillance isolate sequences that were posted in Genbank. This represents only a subset of the complete IAV-S surveillance dataset that includes PCR diagnostic test-based results as well as sequencing results. Therefore, ARS dataset results, such as subtype percentages, differ from the complete IAV-S dataset results provided in other sections of this report.

The following series of bar charts parse the data into an approximately 2-year window by quarters and subtypes for each region, followed by charts further describing the phylogenetic clades of H1 and H3 subtypes. Regional charts depicting the various combinations of HA and NA are in Appendix 1.



**Figure 8. Temporal distribution of Influenza A virus subtype by region for Q4 fiscal year 2016 to Q3 fiscal year 2018**

Figure 8 demonstrates the four subtypes H1N1, H1N2, H3N1, H3N2, and mixed subtypes across the five regions. Regions 1 and 2 reported the most submissions, with a mixture of mostly H1N1, H1N2, and H3N2. Limited accessions from a region can skew data and lead to misinterpretation and therefore, less inference can be applied to results from Regions 3, 4, and 5.

**National phylogenetic HA gene information**

HA genes from H1 subtype viruses are classified as alpha, beta, gamma, delta-1, delta-2, or pandemic H1N1 2009 (H1N1pdm09) phylogenetic clades based on a previously published nomenclature system. Similarly, H3 subtype viruses are classified as Cluster IV, Cluster IV-A, Cluster IV-B, Cluster IV-C, Cluster IV-D, Cluster IV-E, Cluster IV-F, or human-like. In the H1 subtypes (Figure 9), there continued to be detections of alpha with two aa deletions. Delta 1a, delta 2, and gamma viruses are the predominant H1.

### H1 phylogenetic-clades by Region

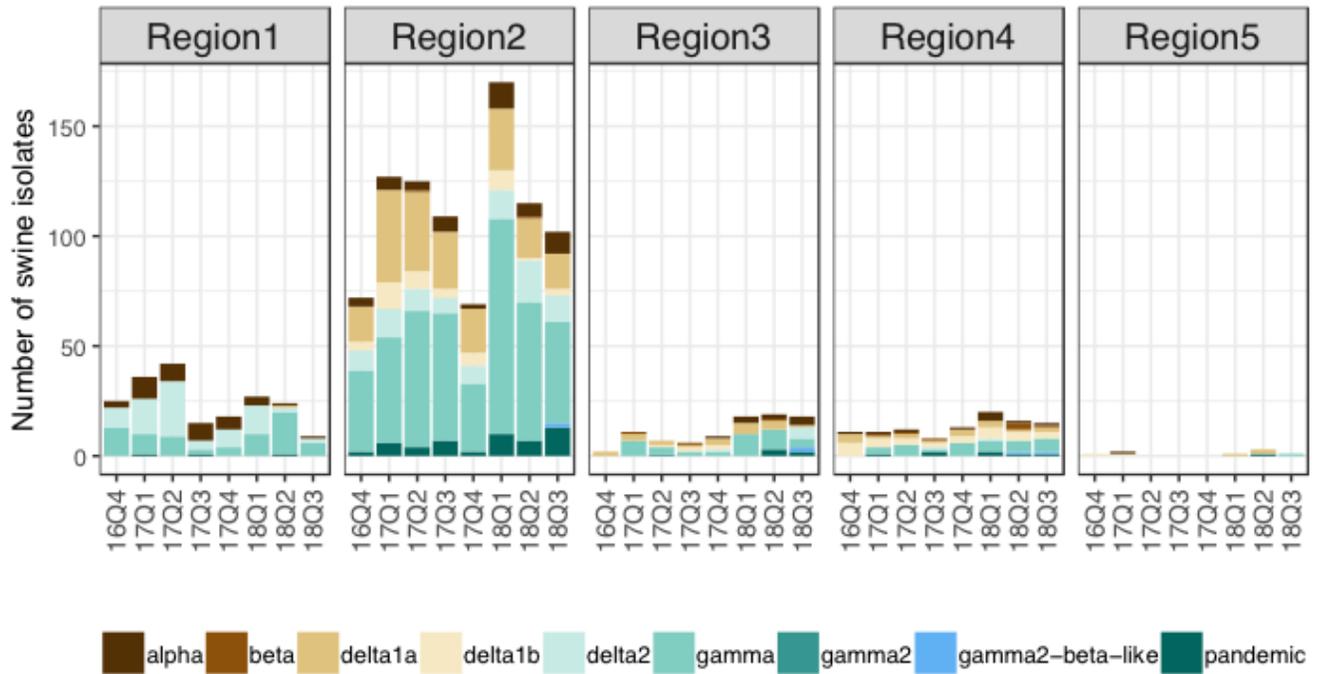


Figure 9. Temporal distribution of H1 phylogenetic clades by region for fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2018 Q3

### H3 phylogenetic-clades by Region

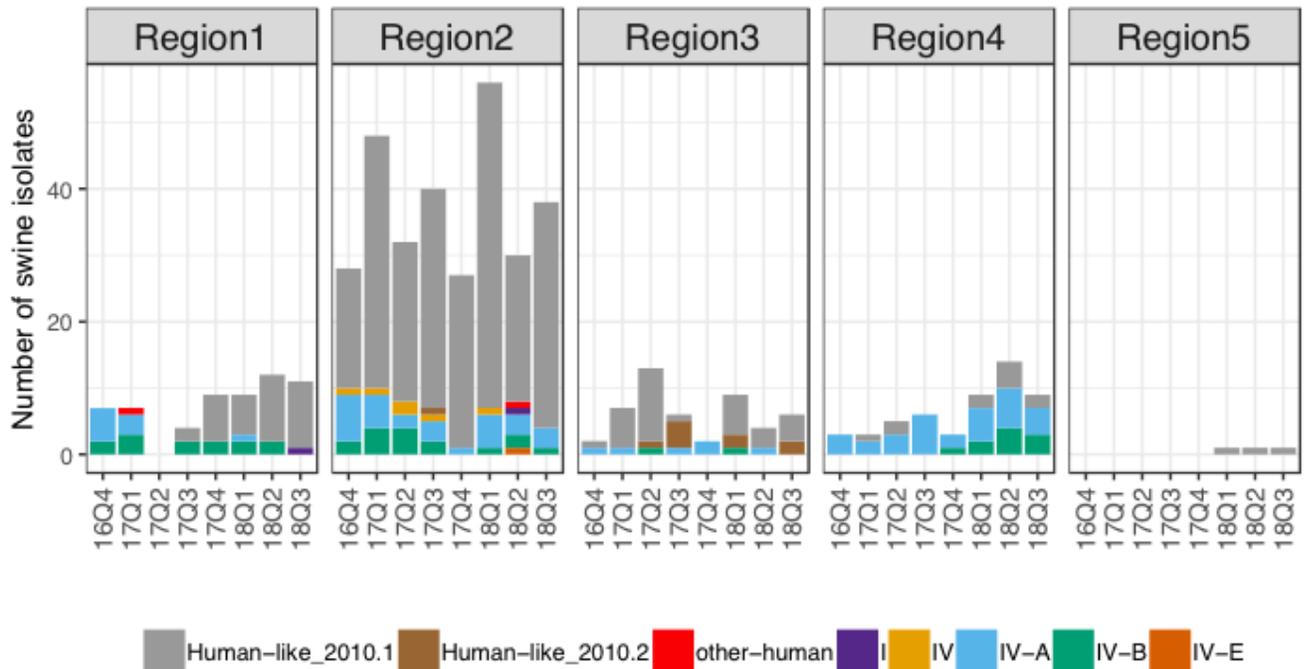


Figure 10. Temporal distribution of H3 phylogenetic clades by region for fiscal year 2016 Q4 to fiscal year 2018 Q3

In Q3 FY 2018, there were 65 detections of H3s (Figure 10). Human-like\_2010.2 H3 was detected in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indiana. Cluster I H3 was detected in Iowa and Tennessee paired with N2.TX98. Human-like\_2010.1 H3 was the predominant H3.

**National phylogenetic NA gene information**

Whole genome patterns with HA/NA pairs were reported. The dominant patterns in descending order below with most frequent pattern by HA/NA pair follow: TTTTPT – H3.2010.1/N2-02, H1.delta1a/N2-02, H1.gamma/cN1; TTPPPT – H1.gamma/cN1, H1.delta2/N2-98, H1.delta1b/N2-02; and TTPPPT – H1.gamma/cN1, H1.alpha/N2-02, H1.delta1a/N2-02. Please note that A/SW/IA/A02139351/2018 (H3.I/N2.TX98) has a VVVVVV constellation where (V=LAIV) and other vaccine segment (V) constellations include TTVTPT and TVVVP. Both the N1 and N2 subtypes are found in circulating swine viruses. Classical N1 continued to be the dominant cluster at 89 percent; and the 2002-lineage N2 represents 82 percent of N2 collections.

**Objective 2. Make Influenza Isolates from Swine Available for Research and Establish a Data Management System to Facilitate Genetic Analysis of these Isolates and Related Information**

A primary goal of IAV swine surveillance is to share selected virus isolates obtained through the surveillance system with public health, animal health, and academic researchers to facilitate genetic analysis and research on viruses of interest. The NVSL Diagnostic Virology Laboratory maintains a repository of the viruses submitted into the surveillance system and provides these viruses upon request.

In the third quarter of FY 2018, the NVSL Diagnostic Virology Laboratory provided 19 isolates to four government, two academic, and 13 pharmaceutical institutions. NVSL received 234 isolates into the repository (Table 4). Table 5 reports the total number of isolates available in the repository by subtype for sharing.

**Table 4. Virus isolates received in repository**

Virus isolates in the repository	
2018	788
2017	844
2016	1,046
2015	883
2014	765
<b>TOTAL TO DATE</b>	<b>4,326</b>

**Objective 3. Select Proper Isolates for Development of Relevant Diagnostic Reagents, Updating Diagnostic Assays, and Vaccine Seed Stock Products**

USDA makes IAV-S isolates available in the public domain for further research. ARS-NADC conducts research on isolates obtained from the repository and sequences generated from the surveillance system. Genetic sequencing from the USDA program that is reported to GenBank is available for private corporations, government entities, academia, and other scientific community partners for research and

vaccine strain selection and efficacy testing. NVSL and ARS staff are consulted as subject matter experts when necessary.

**Table 5. Total number of subtyped isolates available through repository**

Subtyped isolates available through repository	
<b>H3N2</b>	1,600
<b>H3N1</b>	16
<b>H1N1</b>	2,136
<b>H1N2</b>	1,897
<b>Mixed</b>	299
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,948

## Conclusion

The IAV voluntary surveillance system in swine continues to provide insight into the genetic makeup of circulating influenza A virus in limited populations of commercial pigs. Genetic information and virus isolates are made publicly available for further research and possible vaccine strain selection and efficacy testing. Influenza A virus in swine remains a dynamic virus with high levels of genetic variability in the hemagglutinin and neuraminidase genes.

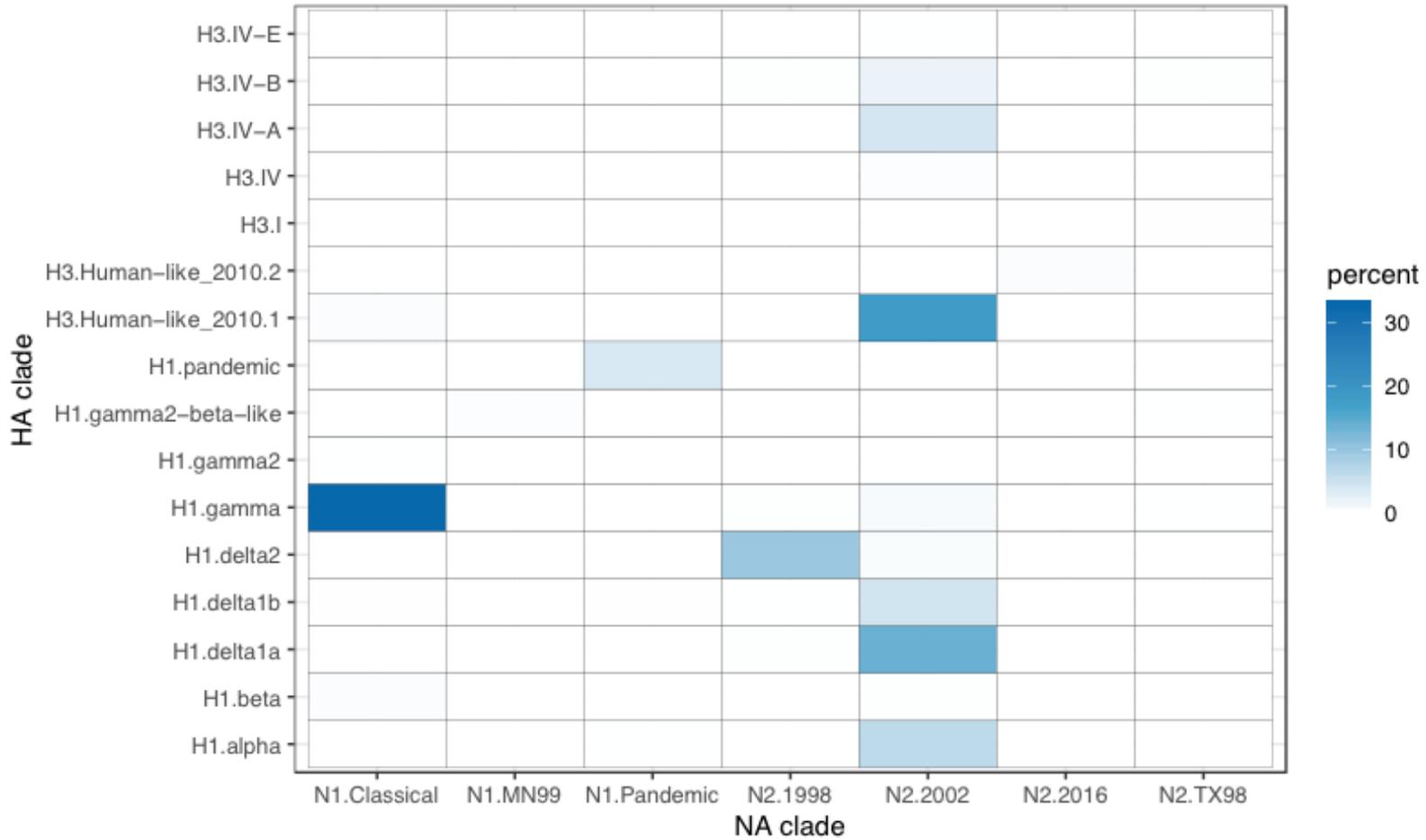
## **Appendix 1. Regional Charts of HA and NA Combinations by Percentage**

The following charts present the percentages of combinations of HA and NA on the national and regional scales based on ARS-NADC phylogenetic analyses. The results are reported from July 2016 to June 2018. These “heat maps” represent the percentage of combinations by using a color gradient where a deeper gradient color represents a greater percentage occurrence for a particular HA-NA combination. HA clusters are listed on the left vertical axis of the chart and NA clusters are listed on the bottom horizontal axis. Line up the HA cluster with the corresponding NA cluster to determine the occurrence of that particular combination.



Total HA & NA combinations – 1,774

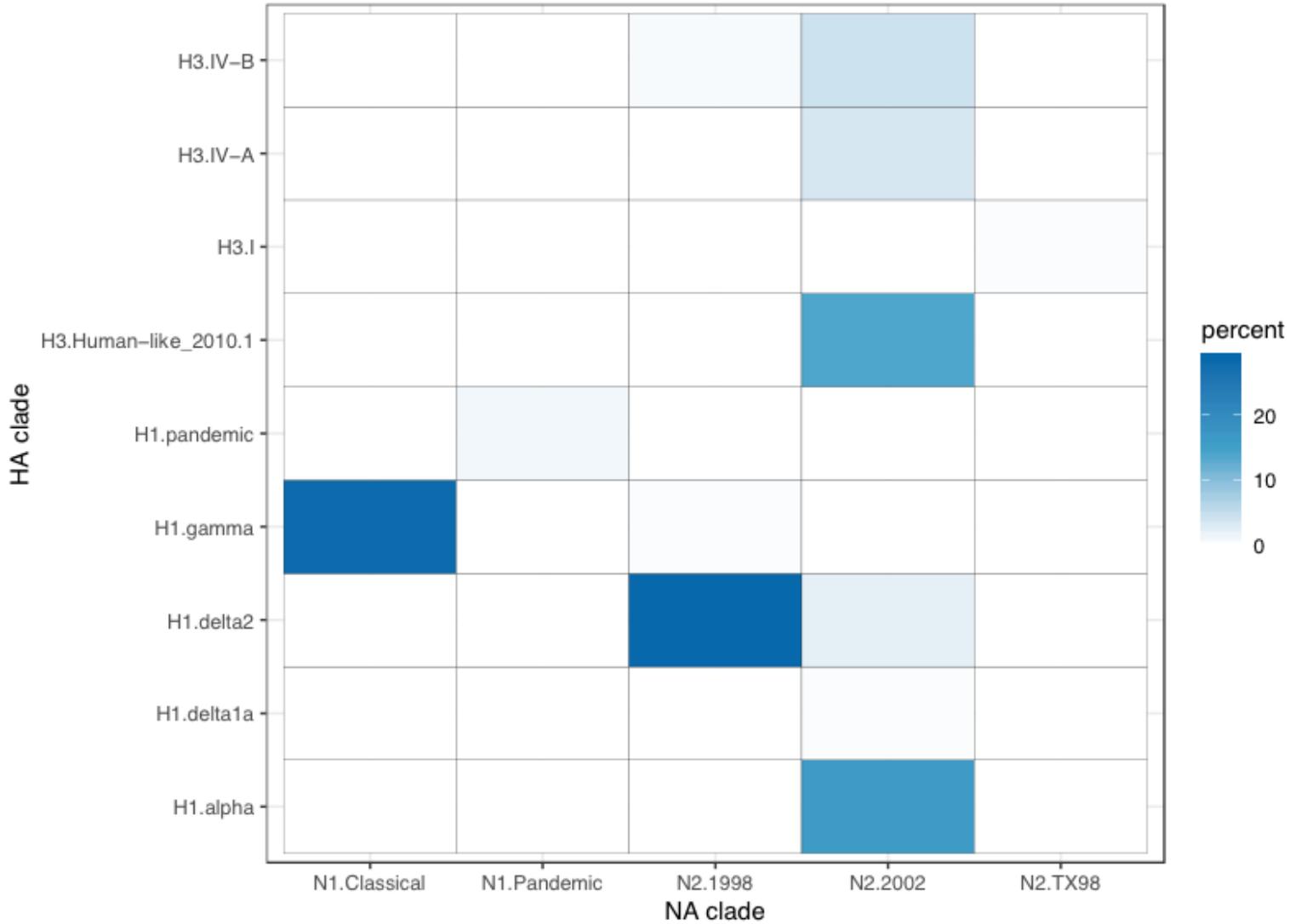
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – July 2016 to June 2018





**Region 1.** Total HA & NA combinations – 255

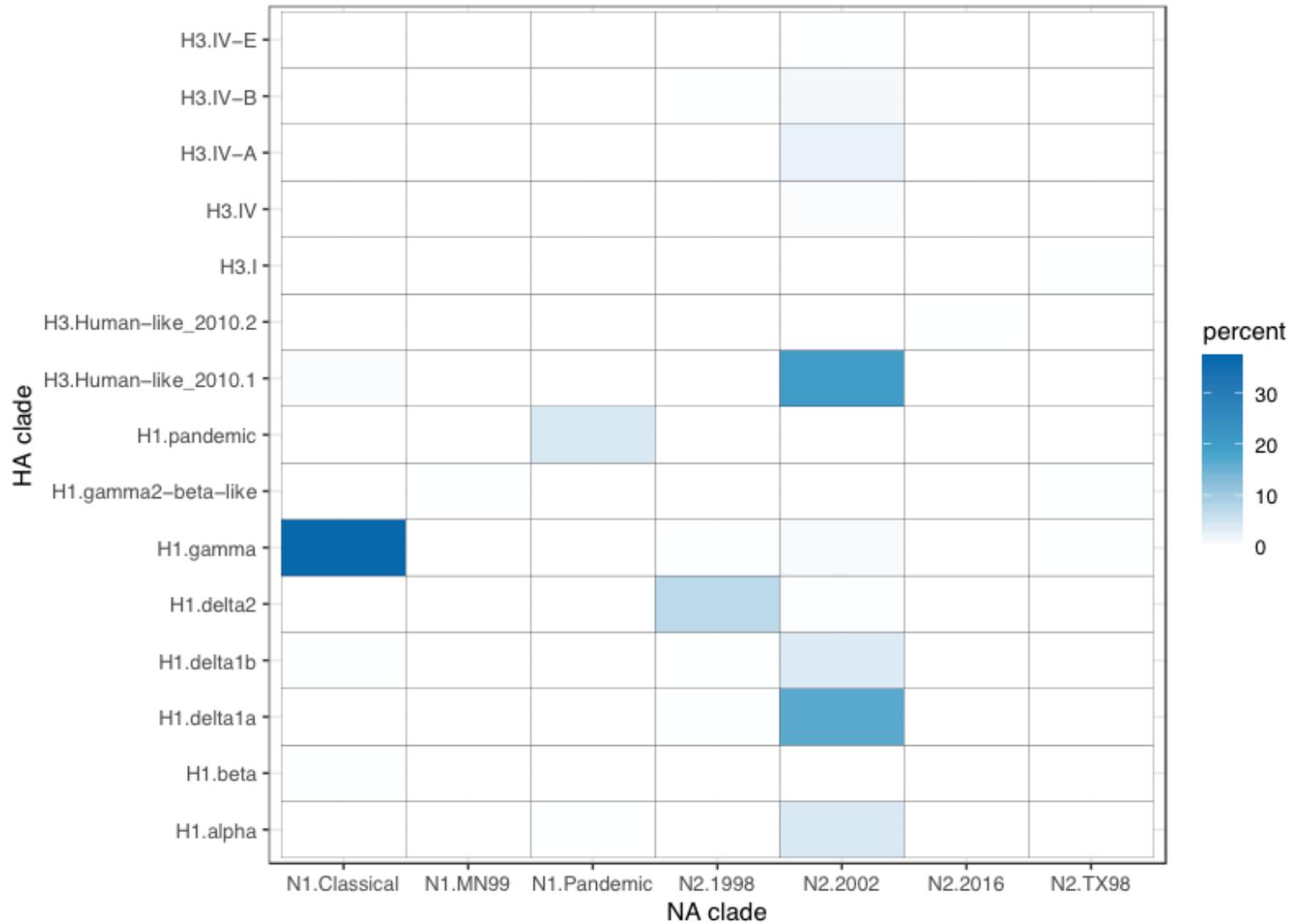
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – July 2016 to June 2018





**Region 2. Total HA & NA combinations – 1,195**

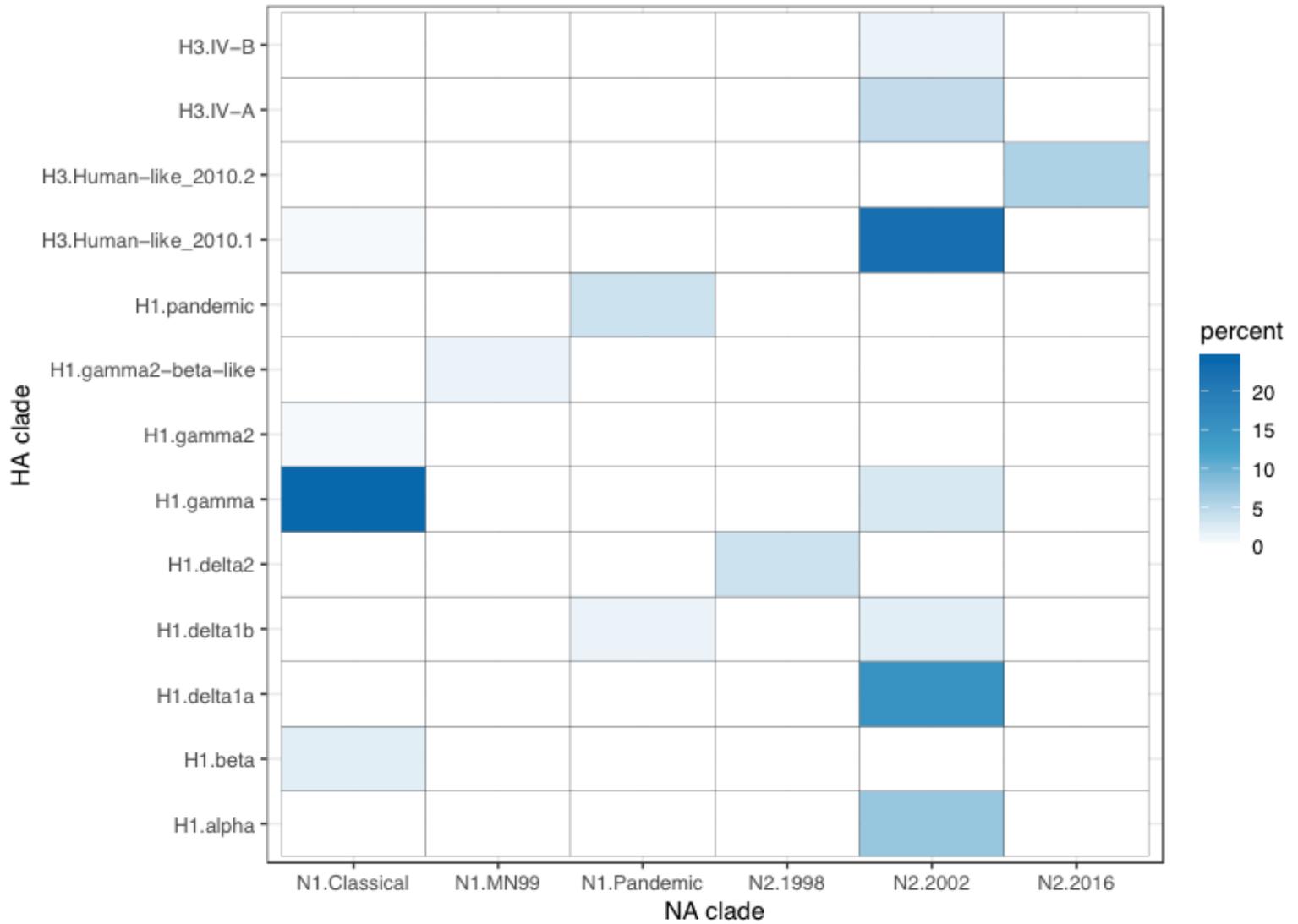
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – July 2016 to June 2018





**Region 3. Total HA & NA combinations – 138**

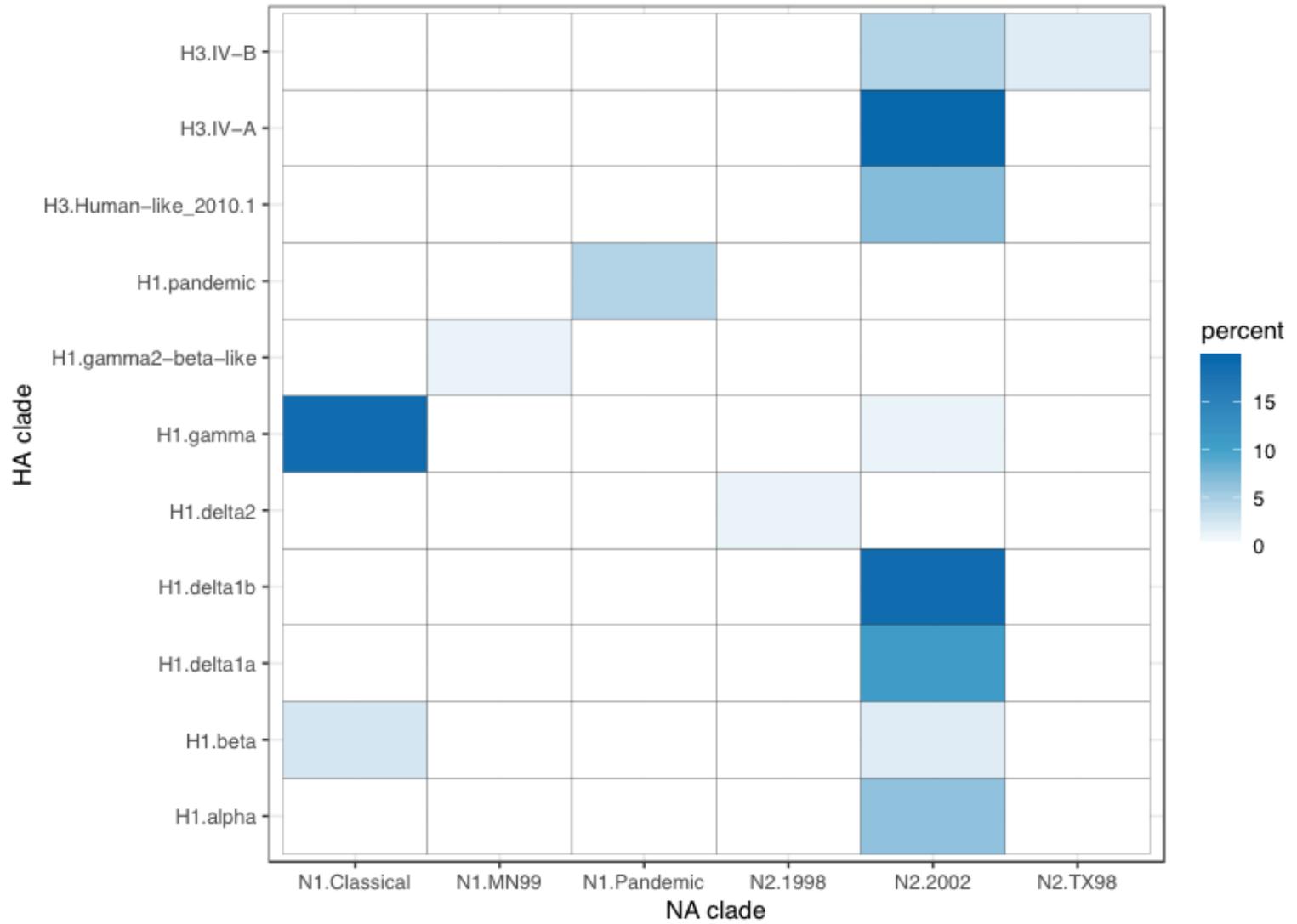
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – July 2016 to June 2018





**Region 4. Total HA & NA combinations – 159**

Percentage of HA and NA combinations – July 2016 to June 2018





**Region 5. Total HA & NA combinations –11**

Percentage of HA and NA combinations – July 2016 to June 2018

