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Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Veterinary
Services

August 2019

Influenza A Virus in Swine Surveillance

Fiscal Year 2019 Quarterly Report

Surveillance Summary for Third Quarter FY 2019: April 1 - June 30, 2019

Report Summary¹

- This report covers the third quarter (Q3) of FY 2019, from April 1 - June 30, 2019.
- Where relevant, the report also includes previous years' data for historical perspective.
- The report provides data from both national and regional levels.
- In FY 2019 Q1-Q3, there were 3,227 samples submitted for influenza A virus (IAV) surveillance in swine from 2,128 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 and 5 while Region 2 and Region 4 most frequently isolated H1N1 and H3N2, respectively. For regions recorded as "unknown," H1N2 was also the most frequent subtype (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 August 27, 2019, 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 IAV-S surveillance program is voluntary and, as a result, the 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

¹ 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.

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 National Animal Health Laboratory Network (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 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 the public sequence database GenBank®.

Program Updates

USDA’s website provides information on IAV-S and IAV-S surveillance. The IAV-S quarterly reports are also posted there. Please visit the webpage at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/swine-disease-information/influenza-a-virus>

The focus of IAV-S surveillance remains on acquiring viruses. The 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

and

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 in detail the current surveillance system for IAV in swine. 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 2019’s third quarter, 3,227 samples have been tested from 2,128 accessions (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the overall increasing trends in total accessions, rRT-PCR and VI positive accessions, and subtyped accessions.

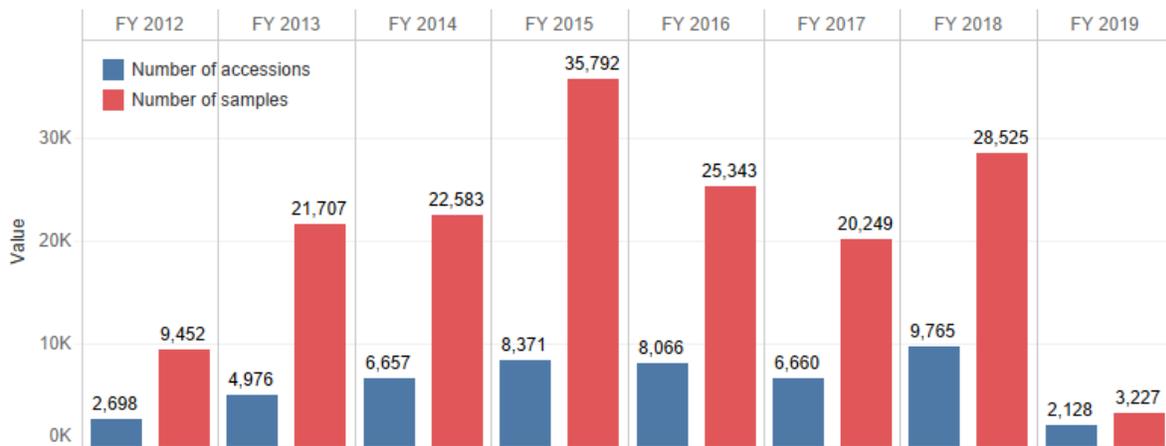


Figure 1. Number of IAV-S laboratory accessions and samples tested in swine, FY 2010 through FY 2019 Q3

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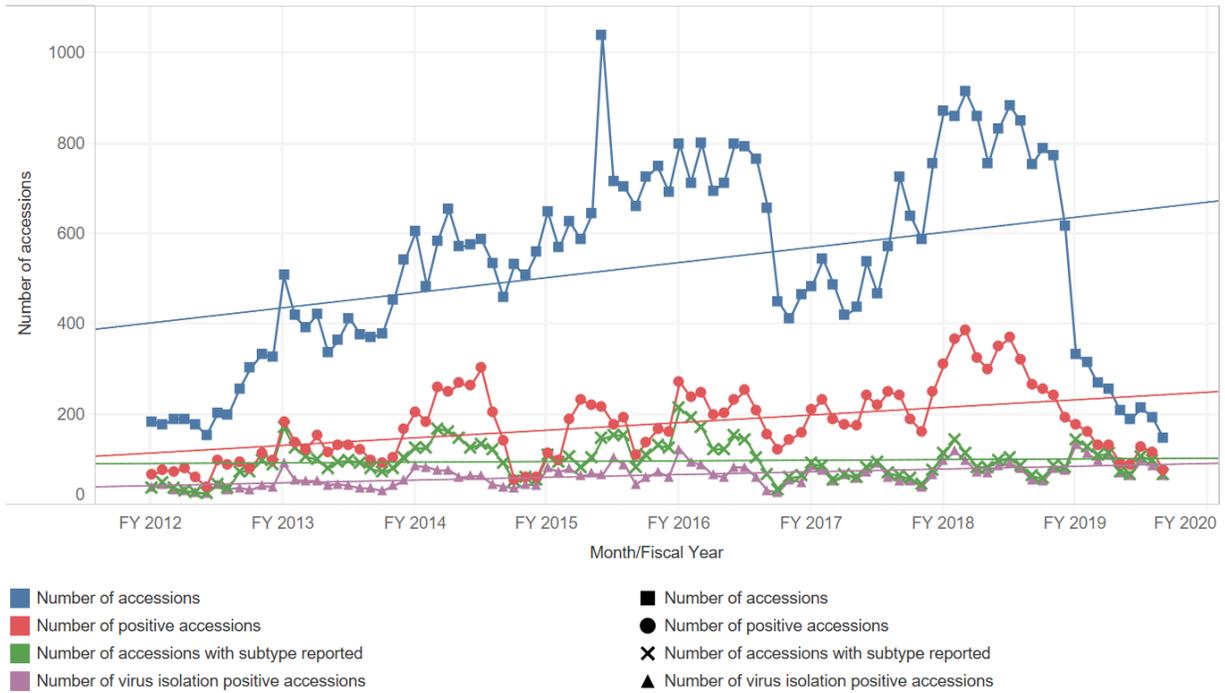


Figure 2. Accessions submitted, subtyped accessions, rRT-PCR positive accessions, and virus isolation positive accessions over time with trend lines for influenza A virus in swine, fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2019 Q3.

Figure 3 shows the number of subtype detections in fiscal year 2019 Q3. The total number of samples subtyped was 319, including H1N1 (n=123), H1N2 (n=107), H3N2 (N=83) and mixed (N=6). H3N1 was not isolated.

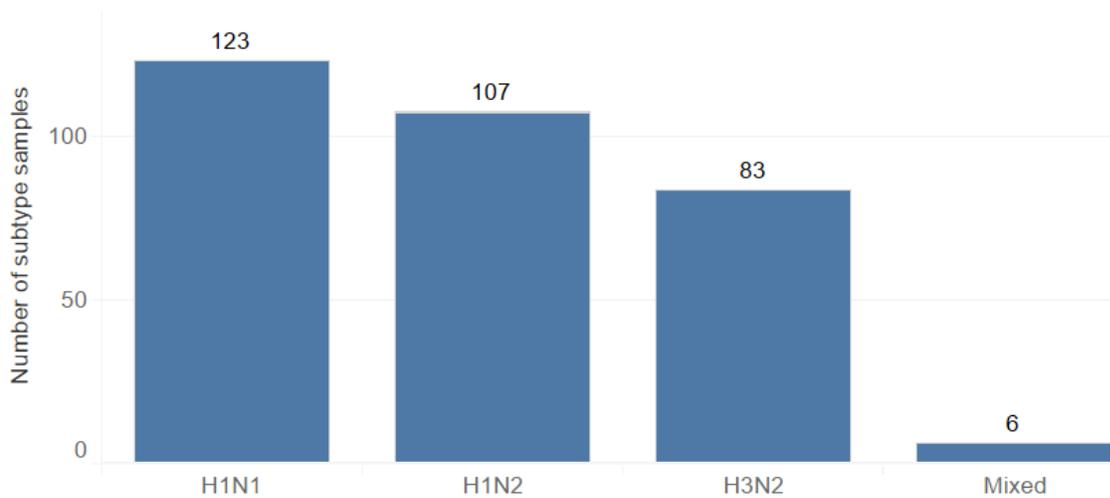


Figure 3. Number of influenza A subtype detections in swine fiscal year 2019 quarter 3

Figure 4 breaks down accessions by rRT-PCR subtype from FY 2010 Q1 to FY 2019 Q3. H1N1 was the predominant subtype detected in 2010, 2012, 2013, 2018 and 2019. H1N2 was detected most often in 2011, 2015, 2016, and 2017 while detection of H3N2 subtype was the highest in 2014.

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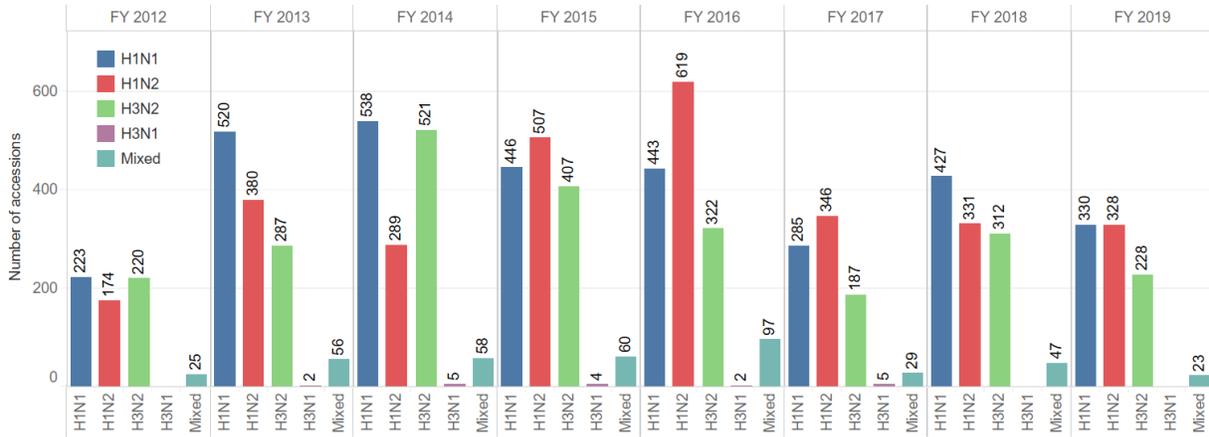


Figure 4. Number of subtypes, fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2019 Q3 to date

Figure 5 displays the number of times VI was conducted in blue, the number of times VI was conducted and was positive in purple, 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. Due to an unresolvable data processing coding error, samples sequenced and sent to Genbank during FY2019 Q1, appear greatly reduced in Figure 5. As with other fiscal years, the samples sent during that timeframe closely follow the number of attempted virus isolations as well as the number of positive virus isolation samples.

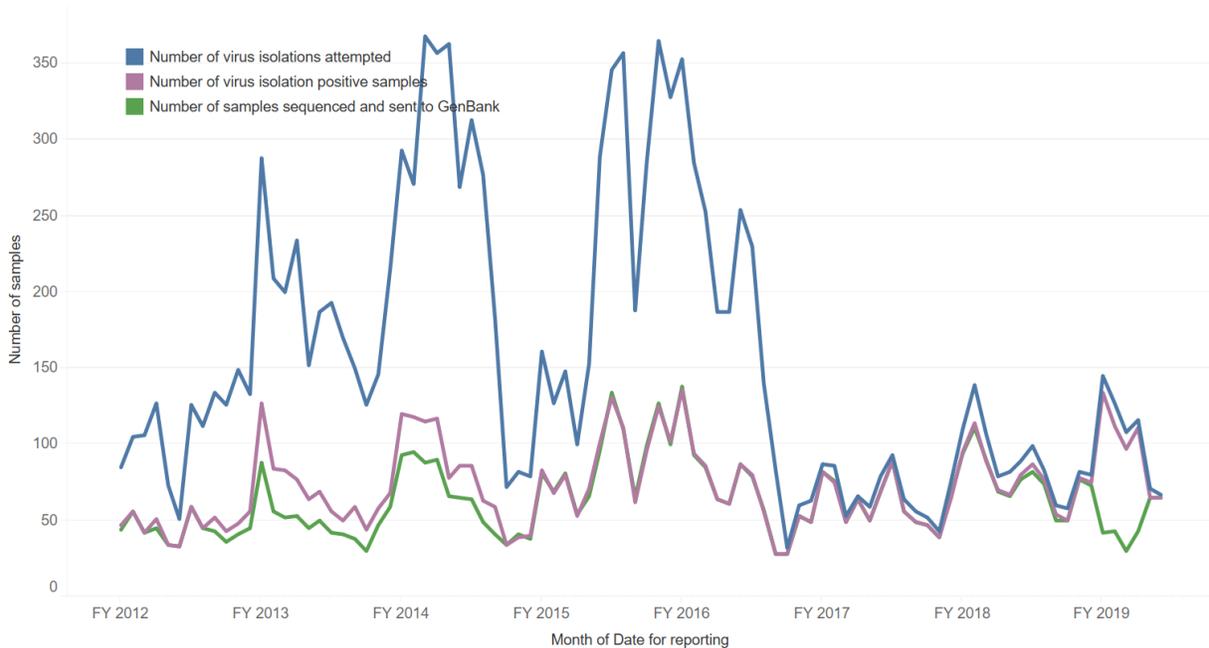


Figure 5. Number of influenza A virus isolations attempted, number of virus isolations that were positive, and the number of viruses submitted to GenBank from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2019 Q3

Laboratory accessions were evaluated by age-class for the third quarter. The most common subtype isolated among the nursery class was H1N2. Among suckling age class, H1N2 was also the predominant isolated subtype. The grow/finish class had H1N1 as the predominant subtype. The sow/boar class had limited testing, with only one isolate of H1N1 and one isolate of H1N2. Among isolates for which the age class was unknown or not recorded, H1N1 was the predominant subtype (Table 1). Nasal specimens (swab or wipes) were the most successful at providing positive virus isolation and submission to GenBank (Table 2).

Table 1. Number of positive accessions tested for IAV in swine by age class and subtype fiscal year 2019, Q3

Age class	No. of accessions with subtype reported	No. of H1N1	No. of H1N2	No. of H3N1	No. of H3N2	No. of Mixed
Suckling	66	21	28	0	15	2
Nursery	108	33	42	0	29	4
Sow/boar	2	1	1	0	0	0
Grow/finish	59	28	9	0	21	0
Unknown	37	8	19	0	8	2

Table 2. Number of positive accessions* tested for IAV in swine by specimen type and subtype fiscal year 2019, Q3**

Specimen Type	No. of accessions with subtype reported	Percent of subtyped accessions with positive virus isolation	No. of H1N1	No. of H1N2	No. of H3N1	No. of H3N2	No. of Mixed	No. of samples sequenced and sent to GenBank
Lung	219	93%	86	63	0	64	5	201
Nasal	42	95%	5	28	0	7	2	39
Oral fluid	10	60%	0	7	0	2	1	7
Other	2	50%	0	2	0	0	0	2

*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 2-year window (fiscal year 2017 Q4 through fiscal year 2019, Q3)

Region	Total number	HA/NA subtype
1	271	Gamma H1/Classical N1 Delta2 H1/1998-N2 2010.1 H1/2002-N2
2	1,315	Gamma H1/Classical N1 2010.1 H3/2002-N2 Delta2 H1/1998-N2
3	181	Alpha H1/2002-N2 Gamma H1/Classical N1 2010.1 H3/2002-N2
4	189	Delta1b H1/2002-N2 IV-A H3/2002-N2 Gamma H1/Classical N1
5	30	Low participation 2010.1 H3/2002 N2 Pandemic H1/Pandemic N1 Delta 1a H1/1998-N2

Most Predominant HA/NA phylo-types overall: H1N1 (Gamma H1/Classical N1), H3N2 (2010.1 H3/2002-N2) and H1N2 (Delta2 H1/1998-N2)

Figure 7 shows the distribution of rRT-PCR subtyped accessions among the five regions for Q1 FY 2018 through Q3 FY 2019. Regions 1, 3, and 5 demonstrate H1N2 as the predominant subtype while Region 2 and Region 4 isolated H1N1 and H3N2 most frequently, respectively. For regions recorded as “unknown,” H1N2 was also the most frequent subtype.

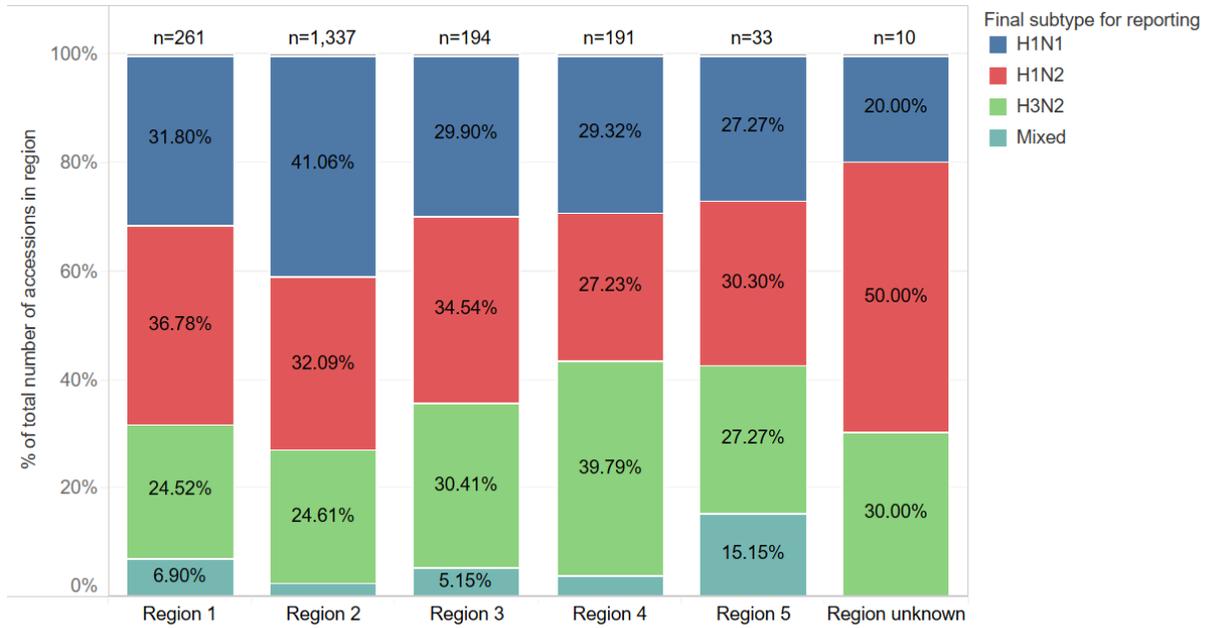


Figure 7. Percentage of influenza A subtyped accessions for swine by region for fiscal year 2018 Q1 to fiscal year 2019 Q3

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^{2,3} of 514 isolates with published sequences in GenBank was characterized by phylogenetic analysis for the Q3 FY 2019 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.

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.

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

³ 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.

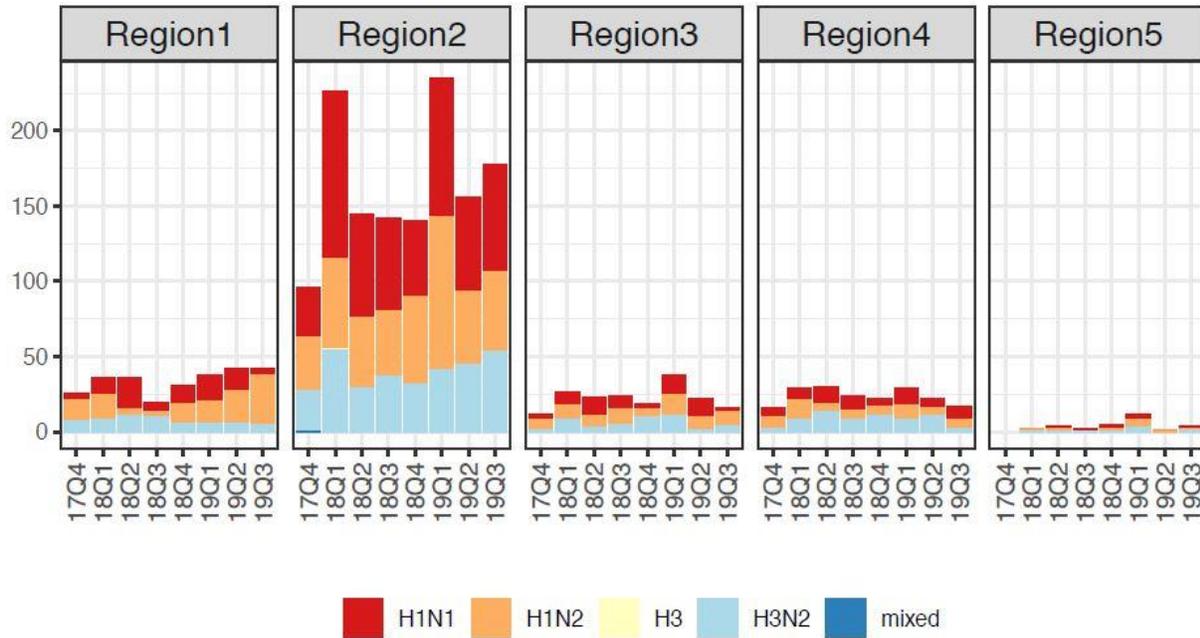


Figure 8. Temporal distribution of IAV subtype by region for fiscal year 2017 Q4 to fiscal year 2019 Q3

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.

Additional phylogenetic HA gene information

Genes from H1 subtype viruses are classified as alpha, beta, gamma, delta-1, delta-2, or pandemic N1 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.

Number of swine isolates

H1 phylogenetic-clades by Region

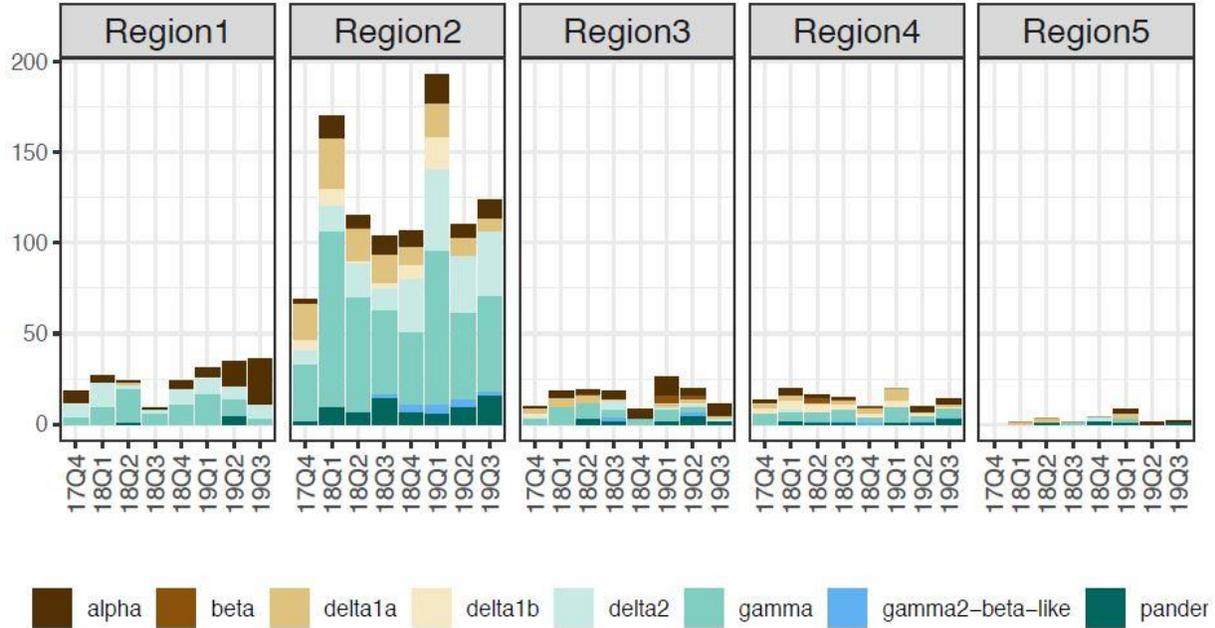


Figure 9. Temporal distribution of H1 phylogenetic clades by region for fiscal year 2017 Q4 to fiscal year 2019 Q3

H3 phylogenetic-clades by Region

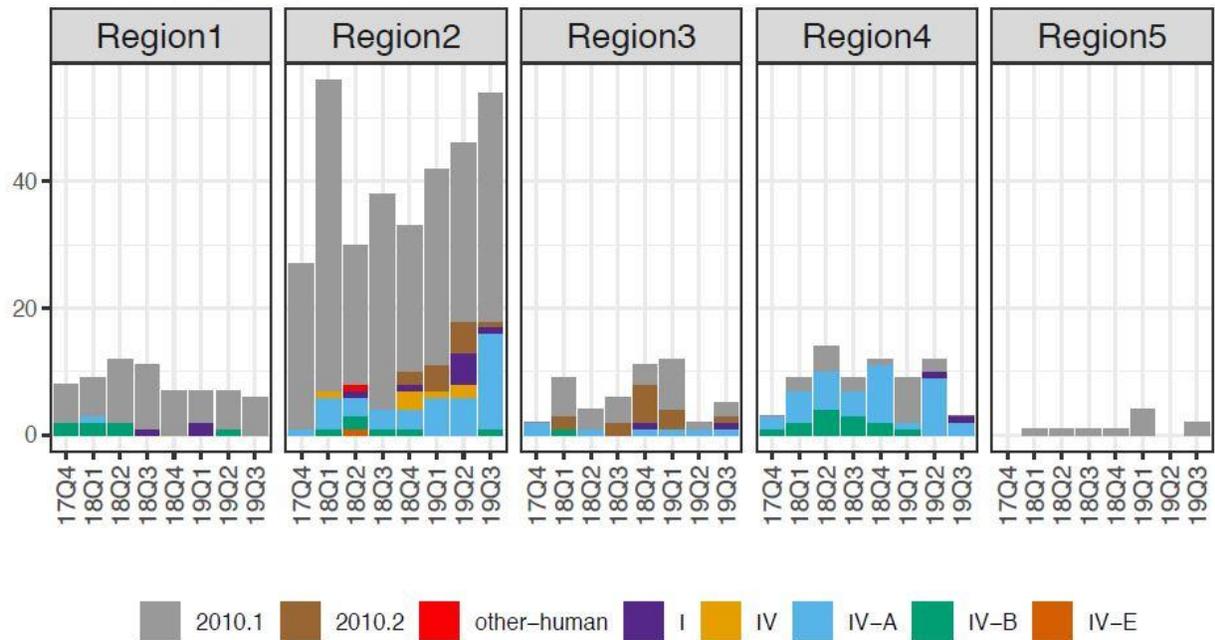


Figure 10. Temporal distribution of H3 phylogenetic clades by region for fiscal year 2017 Q4 to fiscal year 2019 Q3

In Q3 FY 2019, there were 70 detections of H3s (Figure 10). 2010.2 H3 was detected in Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Oklahoma paired with human N2. Cluster I H3 was detected in Alabama, Iowa,

Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee. Human-like_2010.1 H3 was the predominant H3.

National phylogenetic NA gene information

Whole genome patterns with HA/NA pairs were reported.

Dominant patterns in descending order below with most frequent pattern by HA/NA pair:

- TTTTPT: H3.2010.1/N2-02,
- H1.gamma/cN1,
- H1.delta1a/N2-02,
- TTTPPT: H1.delta2/N2-98,
- H1.gamma/cN1, H1.delta1b/N2-02,
- TTPPPT: H1.gamma/cN1,
- H1.alpha/N2-02,
- H1.delta1a/N2-02.

Leading vaccine constellation is TVVTPT (1.9% 2017-19), with other patterns detected. Both the N1 and N2 subtypes are found in circulating swine viruses. Classical N1 continued to be the dominant cluster at 83.5 percent; and the 2002-lineage N2 represents 71 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 2019, the NVSL Diagnostic Virology Laboratory provided 29 isolates to three government, 20 academic, four pharmaceutical, three government and two international institutions. NVSL received 328 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	
2019	905
2018	994
2017	844
2016	1,046
2015	883
2014	765
TOTAL TO DATE	5,437

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	
H3N2	1,891
H3N1	16
H1N1	2,533
H1N2	2,317
Mixed	302
TOTAL	7,059

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.

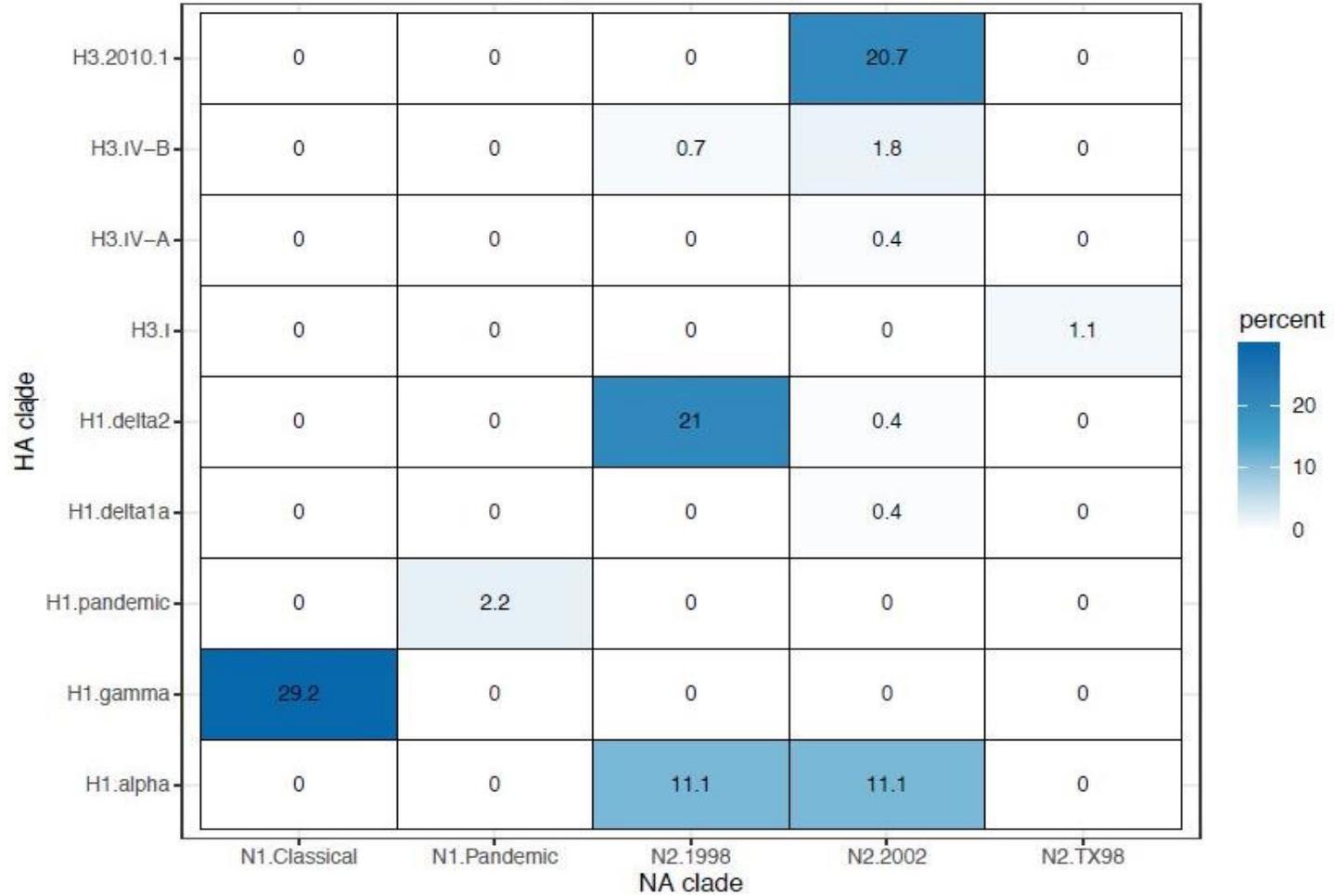
Appendix 1. Regional Charts of HA and NA Combinations by Percentage

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.



Region 1. Total HA & NA combinations –271

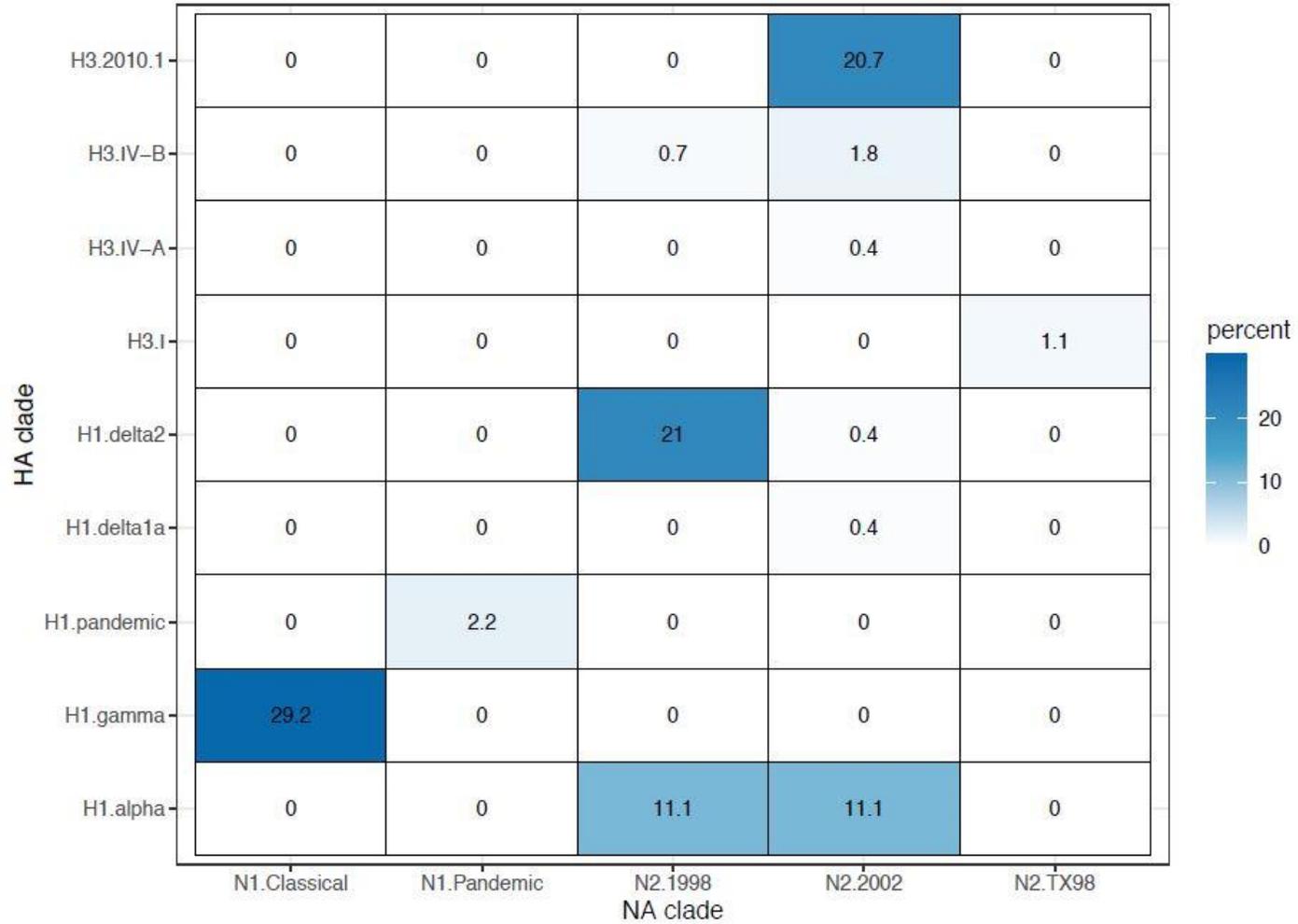
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – Jul 2017 to Jun 2019





Region 1. Total HA & NA combinations –271

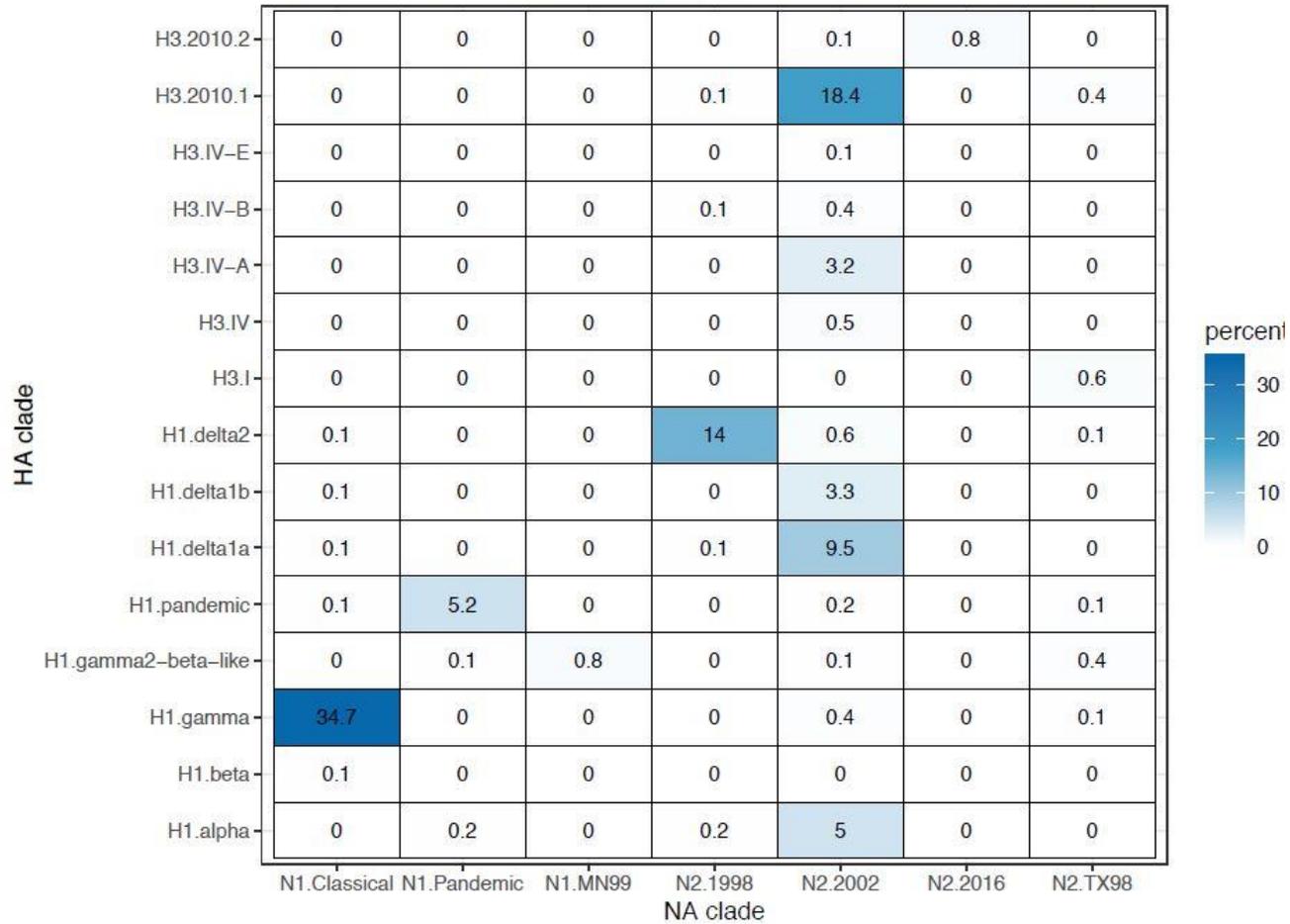
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – Jul 2017 to Jun 2019





Region 2. Total HA & NA combinations –1315

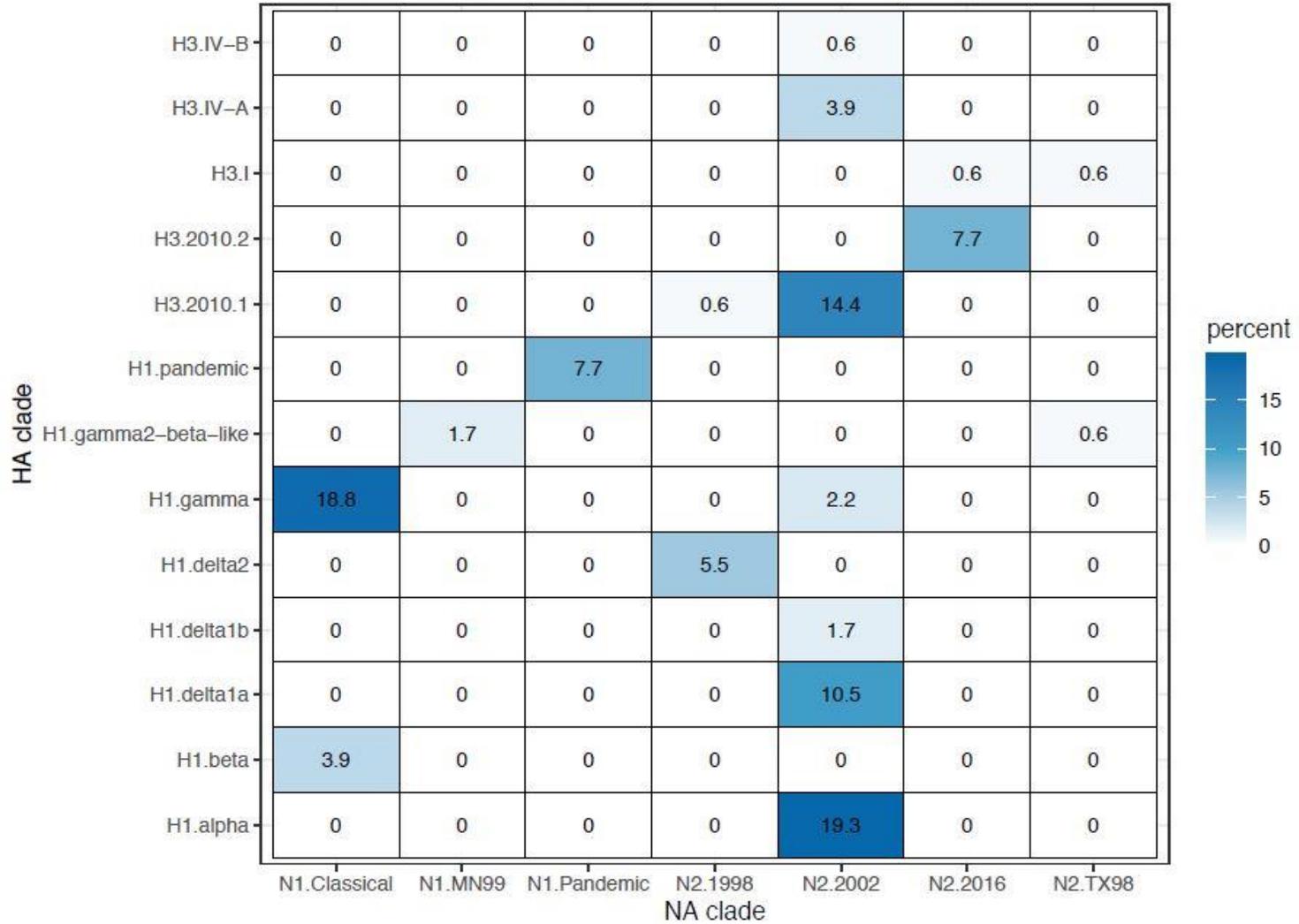
Percentage of HA and NA combinations – Jul 2017 to Jun 2019





Region 3. Total HA & NA combinations - 181

Percentage of HA and NA combinations – Jul 2017 to Jun 2019





Region 4. Total HA & NA combinations – 189

Percentage of HA and NA combinations – Jul 2017 to Jun 2019





Region 5. Total HA & NA combinations –30

