

Influenza A Virus-Swine (IAV-S)

The goals of the influenza A virus in swine (IAV-S) surveillance program are (1) to monitor the genetic evolution of endemic IAV-S to better understand endemic and emerging influenza virus ecology, (2) make IAV-S isolates and associated epidemiologic data available for research and analysis, and (3) select proper isolates for the development of relevant diagnostic reagents, updating diagnostic assays, and vaccine seed stock products. The program was initiated in May 2009 with a focus on monitoring the pandemic H1N1 2009 [pH1N1 (2009)] virus in swine. As the human health threat of pH1N1 (2009) declined in 2010, IAV-S surveillance efforts were re-focused on monitoring all current circulating IAV-S. Also in 2010, an anonymous submission protocol was adopted to encourage more industry participation and increase the number of samples available for monitoring IAV-S in the U.S. swine herd. IAV-S surveillance efforts are targeted towards these three swine populations:

- Case-compatible sick pig submissions to VDLs
- Swine exhibiting influenza-like illness at first points of concentration or commingling events i.e., markets, fairs
- Swine populations that are epidemiologically linked to confirmed human cases involving IAV-S

[NAHLN laboratories conduct IAV-S](#) surveillance for the above-mentioned streams. The NVSL Diagnostic Virology Laboratory in Ames, Iowa is the IAV-S confirmatory laboratory.

More information on VS' involvement in IAV-S, and the procedure manual, are found [here](#).