2013 H3N2v Influenza Virus vs. 2012

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Indiana State Board of Animal Health
2013 Human Cases

INDIANA

• 14 positives
  – down from 138 in 2012

NATIONALLY

• 18 cases associated with fairs
  – down from 309 in 2012
2012 v. 2013
Index Case

• July 12:
  – By LaPorte County DVM
  – Ill swine first noticed at fair
  – Humans sick, too
  – Mid-season

• June 21:
  – By Grant County Health Dept.
  – Ill people visit doctor/epi report
  – No sick pigs
  – First county fair!
Why the Dramatic Drop?

Precautions?  Warnings?

Media coverage?  Weather?
Swine Surveillance/Testing

The Ohio State University study
– Started in Ohio, expanded to other states

– Sampled 35 IN county fairs
  • 20-pig sample from each
  • Samples held for testing 8+ weeks
    – 4 counties run early to verify human-swine link
Swine Surveillance/Testing

The Ohio State University study

– All 2104 pigs at State Fair
  • Re-sampled at 3-day intervals
  • Verify snout wipe technique
2012 Post-Season Meetings

Establish recommendations to reduce risk

- Swine industry
- Veterinarians
- Public Health
- Research/Laboratory
- 4-H Leadership
2013

EXHIBITION

RECOMMENDATIONS
2013 Recommendations

• Four recommendations
  – Do what you can
  – More is better
    • Reduce risk when, where you can

• Not a mandate

• Developed by top swine veterinarians
Vaccinate

- Less likely to become ill/less shedding

- Give prior to opening day
  - Within 120-day window

- Follow label, usually 2 doses
  - Single-dose product available

- Observe withdrawal period
  - Usually 21 days
Shorten Stay on Site

• *Congregating increases opportunity for disease spread*

• **Ideal:** <72 hours
  – Limit time as much as possible
  – If not, can you reduce by 1 or 2 days?

• **Load-out as swine complete competition**
Monitor Swine

• *Observe for signs of illness, infection*

• Rectal temperature
  – verify with non-digital, glass thermometer if $=+/+105^\circ$F,
  – Remove pigs $>105.0^\circ$F

• Pre-entry temping of pigs
Change In-Barn Behavior

- Advise visitors, exhibitors how to be safe
- Don’t eat, drink, cook in barns
  - No pacifiers and sippy cups
- No sleeping in barns
- Frequent handwashing
- No ILI visitors
SWINE EXHIBITIONS ZOONOTIC INFLUENZA WORKING GROUP
National Working Group

- Convened in January
- Broad participation/representation
  - Industry
  - State and Federal Government
    - Animal and Human Public Health
  - 4-H
  - Academia/research
Measures to Minimize the Flu

- Developed based on current evidence and collective knowledge of the Group
- Not intended to supersede regulations
- Flexible for the needs of specific event
  - Implement in part or in full
  - Designed for Before, During, After
Before the Exhibition

• Establish a communication network
  – State and local officials, DVMs, staff, others
• Determine testing protocol
  – Signs consistent with flu
Before the Exhibition
Swine Measures

EXHIBITION ORGANIZERS

• Limit time congregated (72 hrs)
• Establish relationship with veterinarian
• Establish protocol to remove sick swine
• Maintain records of ID, sources
Before the Exhibition
Swine Measures

EXHIBITORS

• Consult DVM for biosecurity advice
• Be familiar with clinical signs
• Seek veterinary assistance
• Understand risk to humans, animals
• Ask about plans for illness at the show
Before the Exhibition

Human Measures

- Follow CDC’s annual vaccination protocol
- Understand who is high-risk

EXHIBITION ORGANIZERS

- Establish communications plans
- Host non-animal activities away from barns

EXHIBITORS

- If sick, stay away from pigs
During the Exhibition
Swine Measures

EXHIBITION ORGANIZERS
• Hold exhibitors’ meeting early

EXHIBITORS
• Observe swine daily for signs of ILI
  – Report any cases
  – Consider testing
  – Remove ill animals
• Use precautions in caring for sick pigs
During the Exhibition

Human Measures

EXHIBITION ORGANIZERS

• Provide hand washing stations
• Post informational signage
• Discourage sleeping in animal areas
• Notify public health officials of any illness
After the Exhibition

SWINE MEASURES
• Clean and disinfect swine areas
• Isolate and observe animals at home

HUMAN MEASURES
• Consult health care provider if exhibitor or family member develops ILI