2012’s H3N2v Influenza Virus Event and Looking Ahead to 2013

Bret D. Marsh, DVM
State Veterinarian
Indiana State Board of Animal Health
H3N2v

2012: What Happened?
– Unique animal/human events
– Rapid response
– One Health approach

2013: What’s Next?
– Minimize potential threat
– Recommendations
Human Cases

INDIANA

• 138 positives
  – Residents of 24 counties
    • associated with 14 fairs
  – Last case was Aug. 16

NATIONALLY

• 306 cases associated with fairs
  – 98% younger than 18 years old
Timeline

• July 12: Call from LaPorte County DVM
• July 13: Humans with close contact to swine discovered to be ill
• July 19: Hendricks County reports illness
• July 24-30: Sick pigs reported in Johnson and Monroe counties
• July 31: Swine check-in at Indiana State Fair
• Aug 3: Washington County closes swine barn
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
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