

Introduction to mathematical modelling of foot-and-mouth disease in livestock

Julien Arino

April 2023

- ▶ In these slides, I consider foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in livestock
- ▶ FMD was also called hoof-and-mouth disease (HMD) in the UK, although FMD tends to be used globally now
- ▶ I only consider single population aspects here, spatial spread is a later lecture

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

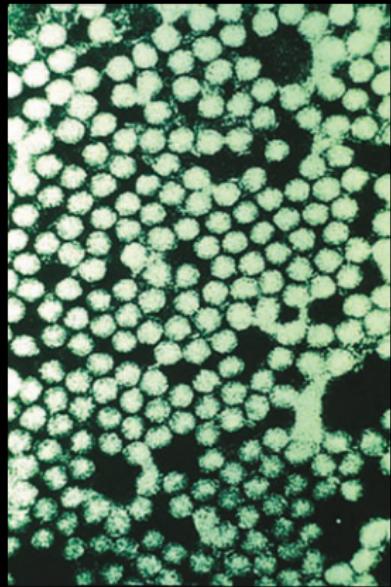
Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

Foot-and-mouth disease



- ▶ Severe, highly communicable **viral** disease of cattle and swine
- ▶ Also affects sheep, goats, deer and other cloven-hoofed ruminants. Horses not affected
- ▶ Elephants, hedgehogs and some rodents also susceptible but do not develop clinical signs of the disease



- ▶ Fever and blister-like sores on the tongue and lips, in the mouth, on the teats and between the hooves
- ▶ Many affected animals recover, but the disease leaves them weakened and debilitated

2001 United Kingdom HMD outbreak

- ▶ 2,000 cases of the disease in farms across most of the British countryside
- ▶ Over 6 million cows and sheep were killed to control the disease
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) adopted a policy of “contiguous cull” - all sheep within 3,000 metres of known cases slaughtered

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

REVIEW

Foot and mouth disease

GARETH DAVIES

Zinna, Kettlewell Hill, Woking, Surrey GU21 4JJ, UK

SUMMARY

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) affects cloven-footed animals. It is caused by seven species (“types”) of Foot and Mouth virus (FMDV) in the genus aphthovirus, family Picornaviridae (ICTV 2000). FMDV is a single-stranded RNA virus, with a protein coat consisting of four capsid proteins enumerated as VP1, VP2, VP3, and VP4 (Garland and Donaldson 1990). © 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

The disease is characterised by vesicular lesions on the coronary band of the hooves and in the mucosa of the mouth including the tongue and palate. The vesicles typically contain clear or straw-coloured fluid before they burst and heal. There is a rise in body temperature of some 3–4 °C. The lesions in sheep are often difficult to find and may be confused with other conditions (Ayers et al 2001).

The disease varies considerably in its severity. It may result in death or severe morbidity particularly in neonates but in areas where the infection is endemic the disease may be mild and the few vesicles that appear may heal without further damage.

HOST SPECIES

CATTLE, sheep, goats, and pigs are the main domesticated species infected. The Water Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) can become infected and may also transmit infection to other species. Camelids, experimentally infected, contract the disease (Lubroth et al 1990) but there is no evidence of transmission to other domestic livestock and there seems to be some doubt as to whether they play any role in the epidemiology of the disease in domestic livestock (Fondevila et al 1995).

A wide range of wild cloven-footed animals contract FMD including deer and pigs. During the 2001 epidemic in the United Kingdom there was great concern that the various species of deer now abundant in the country might contract the disease and act as a persistent reservoir of infection. In the event, investigation of a number of cases of apparent disease failed to reveal the presence of FMD virus. The African Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) appears to be particularly susceptible to infection and may act as a reservoir host (see later).

Although FMD is known as a disease of cloven-footed animals it can occur naturally in other animals, e.g., the hedgehog (*Erinaceus* spp.) (McCauley 1963), and infection has been established experimentally in a number of other species. However, it is doubtful whether these animals play any part in the epidemiology of the disease (Snowdon 1968).

FMD is not considered zoonotic. Although clinical cases have been proven in human, these are extremely rare in relation to human exposure during outbreaks (Sellers et al 1970).



REVIEW

The Pathogenesis and Diagnosis of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

S. Alexandersen, Z. Zhang, A. I. Donaldson and A. J. M. Garland

Pirbright Laboratory, Institute for Animal Health, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF, UK Working,





FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

Jamal and Belsham *Veterinary Research* 2013, **44**:116
<http://www.veterinaryresearch.org/content/44/1/116>



REVIEW

Open Access

Foot-and-mouth disease: past, present and future

Syed M Jamal¹ and Graham J Belsham^{2*}

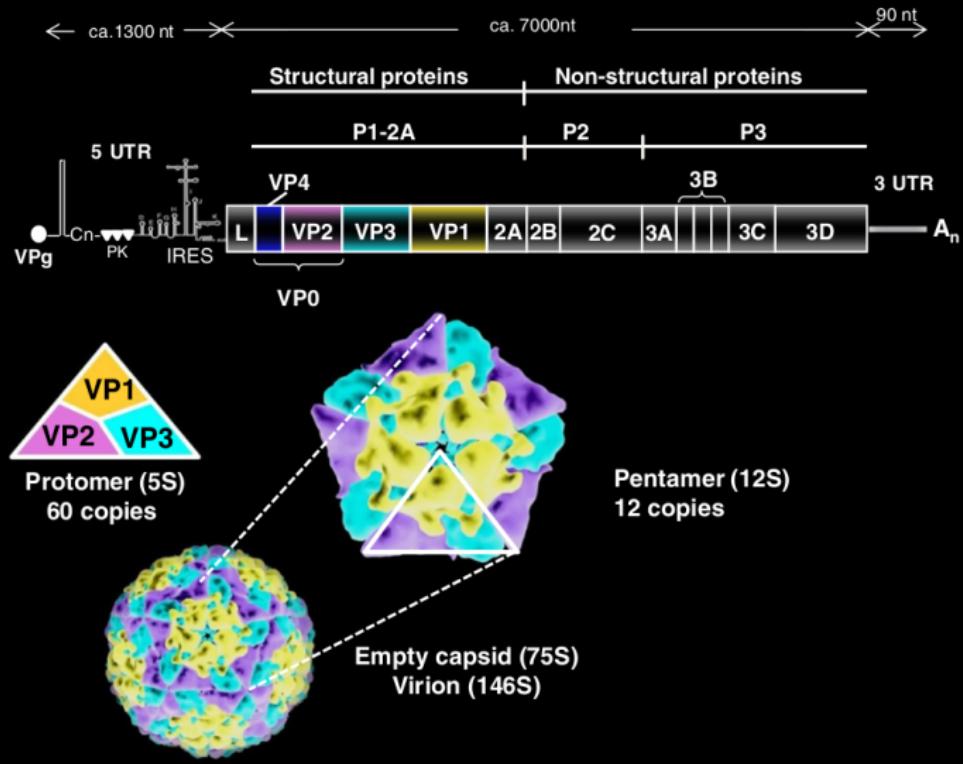


Figure 1 Genome organization of FMDV and the structure of virus. The FMDV genome includes a single large ORF, indicated by the shaded rectangle. The regions within the rectangle indicate the individual proteins. The 5' UTR includes several distinct structural elements including: a poly(C) tract (Cn), 3 or 4 pseudoknots (PK) and the internal ribosome entry site (IRES). The VPg peptide is made in 3 different forms (encoded by the $3B_{1-3}$) and each acts as the primer for RNA synthesis so each RNA genome, when synthesized, is covalently linked to a VPg. The assembly of virus particles from protomeric and pentameric subunits is indicated. Assembled virus particles contain a single copy of the viral RNA and 60 copies of the 4 different capsid proteins (VP1-VP4). Self-assembly of empty capsid particles, lacking the RNA genome, can also occur. The VP4 protein is internal.

REVIEW

Foot and mouth disease

GARETH DAVIES

Zinna, Kettlewell Hill, Woking, Surrey GU21 4JJ, UK

SUMMARY

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) affects cloven-footed animals. It is caused by seven species (“types”) of Foot and Mouth virus (FMDV) in the genus aphthovirus, family Picornaviridae (ICTV 2000). FMDV is a single-stranded RNA virus, with a protein coat consisting of four capsid proteins enumerated as VP1, VP2, VP3, and VP4 (Garland and Donaldson 1990). © 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

PATHOGENESIS

The replication of the infectious particles is extremely rapid after entry through the upper respiratory tract or lung, with viraemia seeding infection into the epithelium where secondary virus multiplication results in vesicles and shedding from the udder in milk (Hyslop 1965, Sellars 1971). The incubation period, from infection to clinical signs, may be as short as 2/3 days or as long as 14 days (Garland and Donaldson 1990) and infected animals may become infectious before showing clinical signs (Burrows 1968a). The virus is excreted during viraemia for some days; thereafter as serum antibody develops viraemia decreases, and the animal ceases to be infectious as the lesions heal.

REVIEW

The Pathogenesis and Diagnosis of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

S. Alexandersen, Z. Zhang, A. I. Donaldson and A. J. M. Garland

Pirbright Laboratory, Institute for Animal Health, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF, UK Working,

Table 1
Selected estimated minimum doses* for various species and routes of exposure

<i>Species</i>	<i>Inhalation</i>	<i>Intradermal</i>	<i>Intramuscular</i>	<i>Nasal instillation</i>	<i>Oral</i>
Cattle	10	100	10^4	10^4 – 10^5	10^5 – 10^6
Sheep	10	100	10^4	10^4 – 10^5	10^5 – 10^6
Pigs	>800	100	10^4	Unknown	10^4 – 10^5

*The estimated minimum doses are those reported to cause *clinical* disease. It is emphasized that these are not absolute values but represent estimates based on different experiments that are not necessarily directly comparable. It is possible that even smaller doses might produce infection if large numbers of animals were exposed. Doses are given as TCID₅₀ (bovine thyroid tissue culture 50% dose end-point estimates). For further information see the text and associated references. It should be noted that for intradermal and intramuscular inoculation, doses from 5 to 10 fold lower are cited in the literature, but without details of the assay systems used (Sellers, 1971).

REVIEW

The Pathogenesis of Foot-and-Mouth Disease I: Viral Pathways in Cattle

J. Arzt¹, N. Juleff², Z. Zhang^{2,*} and L. L. Rodriguez¹

¹ Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Foreign Animal Disease Research Unit, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Orient, NY, USA

² Pirbright Laboratory, Institute for Animal Health, Woking, Surrey, UK

Detection of FMDV in previremic steers

Color coding of prevalence

80–100%

60–80%

40–60%

20–40%

0–20 %

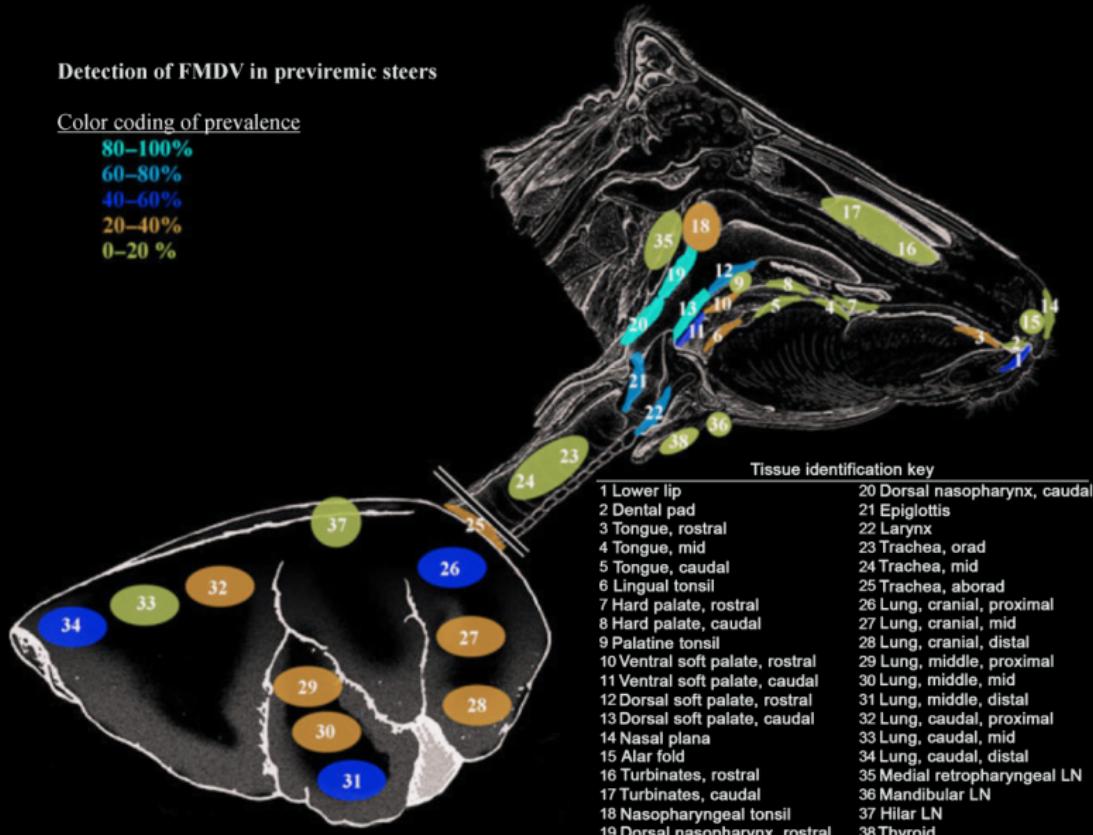


Fig. 1. Tissue-specific detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) or viral RNA by virus isolation (VI) or rRT-PCR in pre-viraemic steers inoculated via aerosol with 10^7 BID₅₀ of FMDV-O1-Manisa 3–24 h prior. Only epithelia of the nasopharynx and larynx occupy the highest stratum of 80–100% indicating these tissues as the most consistent sites of primary infection. Prevalence values were calculated as number of animals in which a tissue was determined positive/number of animals in which that tissue was assayed. Inclusion criterion was negative VI on serum at the time of euthanasia. Data adapted from Arzt et al., Veterinary Pathology 2010.

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

Jamal and Belsham *Veterinary Research* 2013, **44**:116
<http://www.veterinaryresearch.org/content/44/1/116>



REVIEW

Open Access

Foot-and-mouth disease: past, present and future

Syed M Jamal¹ and Graham J Belsham^{2*}

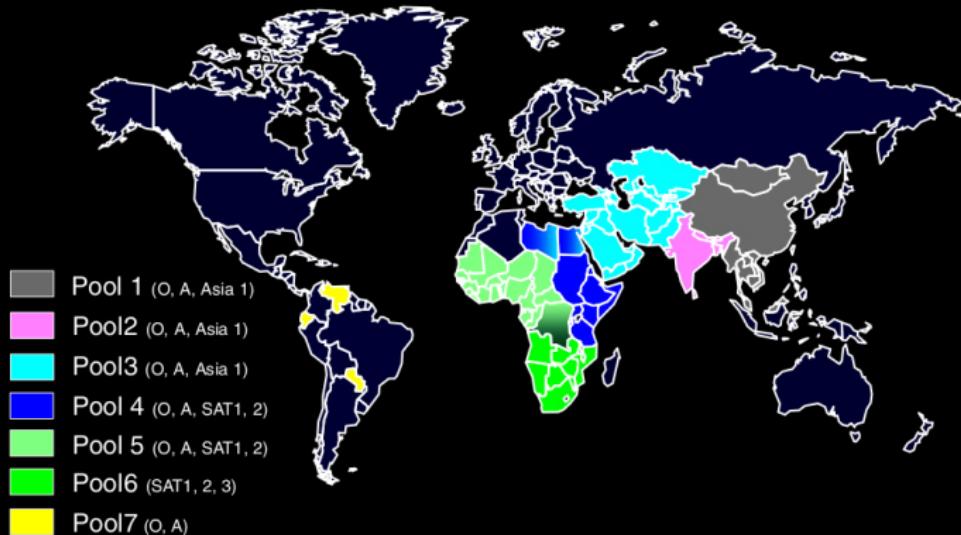


Figure 2 Geographical distribution of seven pools of foot-and-mouth disease viruses. Serotype O FMDV is the most widely distributed serotype of the virus (in 6 of the 7 indicated virus pools) whereas, in contrast, SAT3 is only present in pool 6 (within southern Africa). The Asia-1, SAT1 and SAT2 serotypes also have quite limited geographical distribution. However, individual countries can have multiple serotypes in circulation at the same time and hence it is necessary to be able to determine which serotype is responsible for an outbreak if vaccination is to be used. Countries which are normally free of the disease (marked in yellow) can still suffer incursions of the virus which can have high economic costs.

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Marvin J. Grubman* and Barry Baxt

*Plum Island Animal Disease Center, USDA, Agricultural Research Service,
North Atlantic Area, Greenport, New York 11944*



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SCIENCE @ DIRECT®

The Veterinary Journal 169 (2005) 197–209

The
Veterinary Journal

www.elsevier.com/locate/tvjl

Review

A review of foot-and-mouth disease with special consideration for the clinical and epidemiological factors relevant to predictive modelling of the disease

R.P. Kitching ^a, A.M. Hutber ^{b,*}, M.V. Thrusfield ^c

^a National Centre for Foreign Diseases, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3E 3M4

^b EpiVet, Reines House, Porlock, Somerset TA24 8QJ, UK

^c Veterinary Clinical Studies, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Easter Bush Veterinary Centre, Easter Bush, Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9RG, UK

Accepted 7 June 2004

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

An analysis of foot-and-mouth-disease epidemics in the UK

D. T. HAYDON† AND M. E. J. WOOLHOUSE

Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS, UK

R. P. KITCHING

Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Pirbright, Surrey GU24 0NF, UK

From: Foot-and-Mouth Disease: Current Perspectives. Edited by: Francisco Sobrino and Esteban Domingo

Chapter 13

Mathematical Models of the Epidemiology and Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Mark E. J. Woolhouse

Review

Models of foot-and-mouth disease

Matt J. Keeling*

Department of Biological Sciences and Mathematics Institute, University of Warwick, Gibbet Hill Road, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK

During the 2001 foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in the UK, three very different models were used in an attempt to predict the disease dynamics and inform control measures. This was one of the first times that models had been used during an epidemic to support the decision-making process. It is probable that models will play a pivotal role in any future livestock epidemics, and it is therefore important that decision makers, veterinarians and farmers understand the uses and limitations of models. This review describes the utility of models in general before focusing on the three foot-and-mouth disease models used in 2001. Finally, the future of modelling is discussed, analysing the advances needed if models are to be successfully applied during any subsequent epidemics.

Keywords: livestock disease; mathematical models; control



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Preventive Veterinary Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/prevetmed



Modelling foot and mouth disease

John H.M. Thornley *, James France

Centre for Nutrition Modelling, Department of Animal & Poultry Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON N1G 2W1, Canada



ELSEVIER



Within-farm transmission dynamics of foot and mouth disease as revealed by the 2001 epidemic in Great Britain

Irina Chis Ster*, Peter J. Dodd, Neil M. Ferguson

MRC Centre for Outbreak Analysis and Modelling, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Theoretical Biology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yjtbi



Dynamics and control of foot-and-mouth disease in endemic countries: A pair approximation model



N. Ringa ^{a,*}, C.T. Bauch ^{a,b}

^a Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Guelph, 50 Stone Rd E, Guelph, Canada N1G 2W1

^b Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West Waterloo, Canada N2L 3G1

HIGHLIGHTS

- Traditional models of FMD focus on control and dynamics in disease-free settings.
- We analyze long-term dynamics and control of FMD in endemic countries.
- Success of vaccination depends on rates of vaccine and natural immunity waning.
- Prophylactic vaccination performs better than ring vaccination.
- More mathematical models applicable to FMD-endemic countries need to be developed.

MODELING THE INTRINSIC DYNAMICS OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

STEADY MUSHAYABASA

Department of Mathematics, University of Zimbabwe
P.O. Box MP 167, Harare, Zimbabwe

DREW POSNY

NSF Center for Integrated Pest Management, NC State University
Raleigh, NC 27606, USA
and

USDA, ARS, US Horticultural Research Laboratory
Fort Pierce, FL 34945, USA

JIN WANG*

Department of Mathematics, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Chattanooga, TN 37403, USA

(Communicated by Jia Li)

FMD characteristics

Brief overview

Symptoms

More about transmission

Virus types are spatially located

Other reviews worth taking a look at

A few models

Conclusion

Use and abuse of mathematical models: an illustration from the 2001 foot and mouth disease epidemic in the United Kingdom

R.P. Kitching ⁽¹⁾, M.V. Thursfield ⁽²⁾ & N.M. Taylor ⁽³⁾

(1) National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, 1015 Arlington St, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 3M4, Canada

(2) Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Royal School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Easter Bush Veterinary Centre, Roslin Midlothian EH25 9RG, United Kingdom

(3) Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Research Unit, University of Reading, P.O. Box 237, Reading RG6 7AR, United Kingdom

Appropriate use of models in the context of epidemiological knowledge and data quality (47, 93, 96)

Epidemiological knowledge	Data quality and quantity	
	Poor	Good
Poor	Exploration of hypotheses	Hypothesis testing
Good	Simplified representation of past events, and guarded use for prediction of future events	Detailed representation of past events, and prediction of future events

Conclusion