

FMD epidemiology

Transmission and disease dynamics

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Acknowledgement/Funding



Fundo de Desenvolvimento e Defesa Sanitária Animal



NC STATE UNIVERSITY



PANAFTOSA
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa
y Salud Pública Veterinaria

Motivation

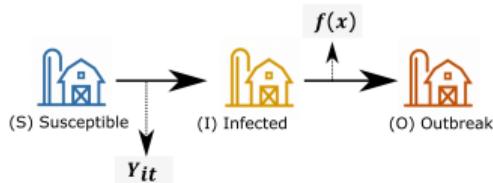
2000, FMD in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil



Between-farm porcine epidemic diarrhea virus transmission dynamics

Modeling between-farm transmission dynamics of PRRSV.

A) Farm status



Detection rate

$$f(x) = \frac{L_p}{1+e^{-k(x-x_0)}}$$

Transmission probability

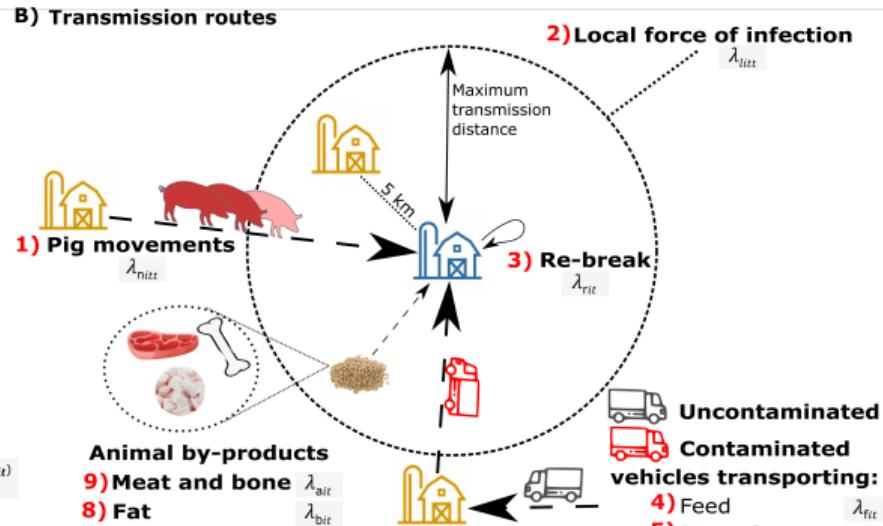
$$Y_{it} = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_{nit} + \lambda_{lit} + \lambda_{fit} + \lambda_{pit} + \lambda_{mit} + \lambda_{cit} + \lambda_{ait} + \lambda_{bit} + \lambda_{rit}) * T_t * (1 - H_{it})}$$

λ Force of infection

T Seasonality index

H Biosecurity index

B) Transmission routes



[3, 2]

Revisiting foot-and-mouth disease epidemiology

FMD epidemiology

- 1 FMD affects cloven-hoofed animals (including cattle, sheep, goats and pigs).

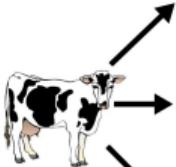
What FMDV is shed in	What gets contaminated	Transmission Route
Breath	→ Air	→ Direct contact with aerosols via respiratory tract
Secretions and excretions	→ People, vehicles, equipment, feed, roads, etc	→ Direct contact and indirect contact with secondary aerosols (resuspension) or via abrasions/ingestion
Animal products	→ Milk, meat, rest of carcass	→ Indirect contact via ingestion or secondary aerosols

Current Opinion in Virology

[5]

FMD epidemiology

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- 2 Infection is facilitated via vesicles and bodily excretions and secretions, including breath, milk, and semen.



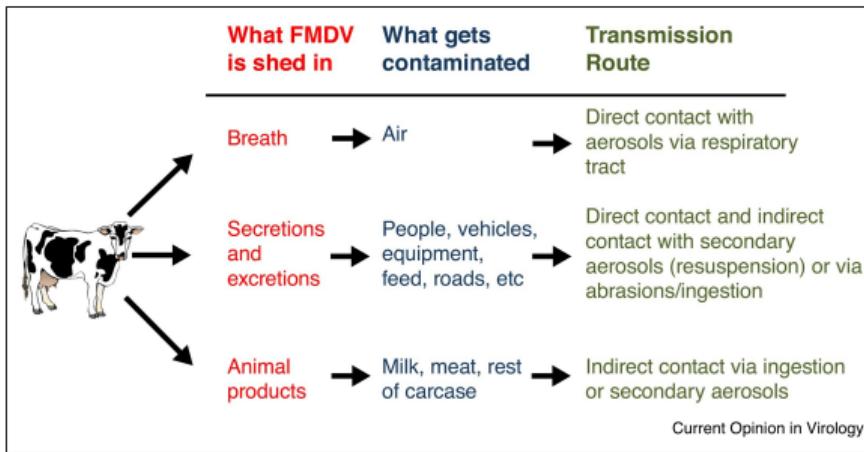
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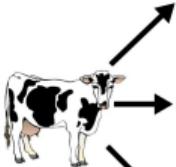
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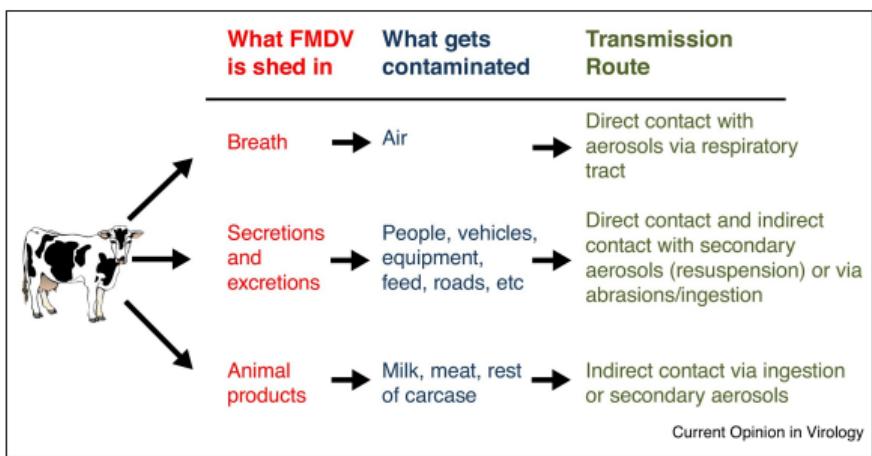
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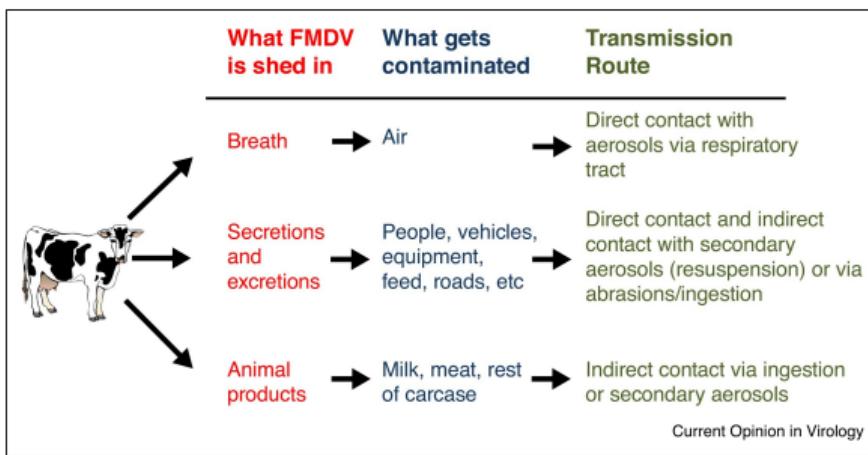
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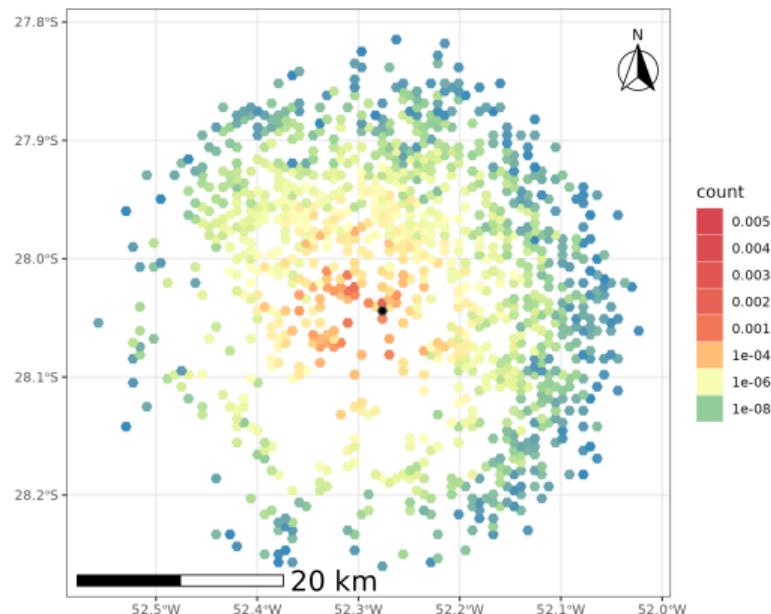
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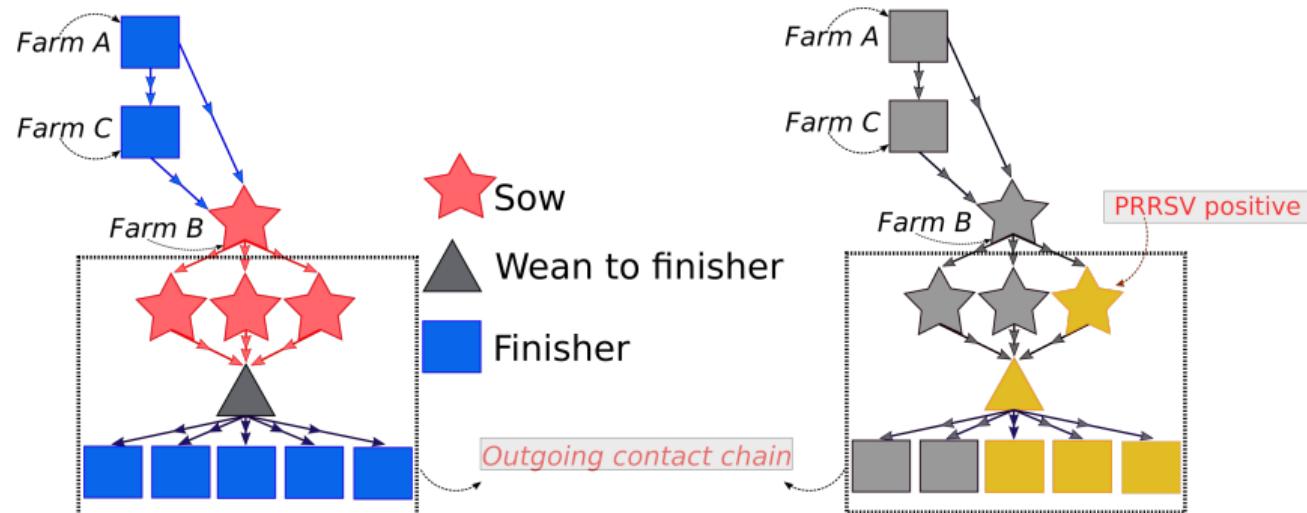
FMD transmission between-farms

Local spread



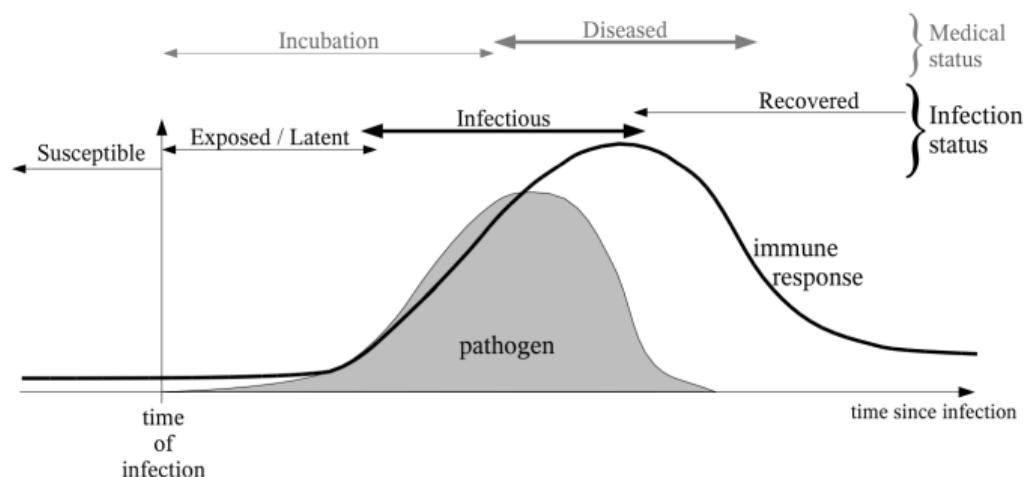
FMD transmission between-farms

Between-farm movements



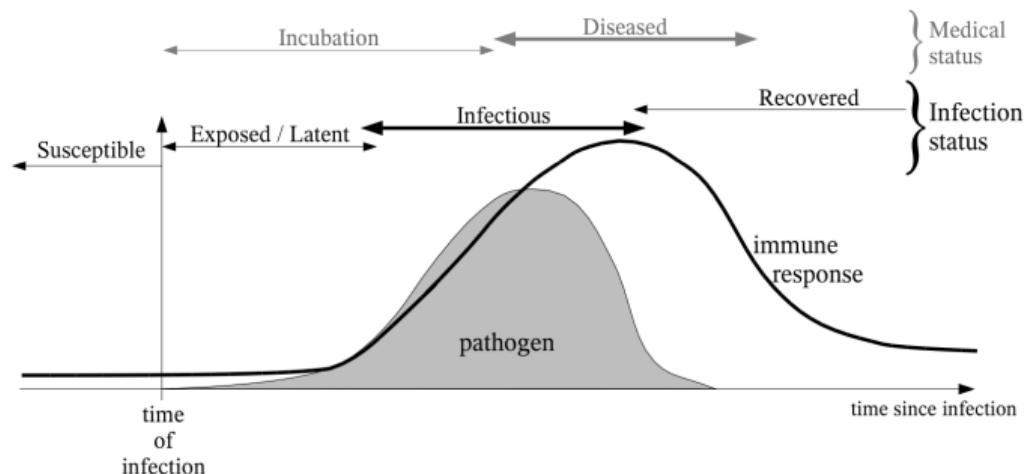
FMD transmission dynamics

- 1 Experimental studies under controlled conditions contributed to understanding parthenogenesis and transmission dynamics.



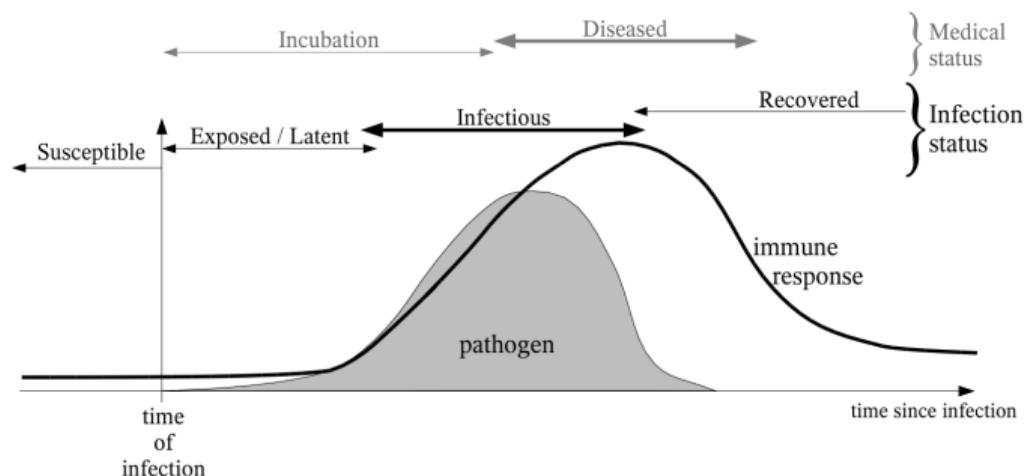
FMD transmission dynamics

- ① Experimental studies under controlled conditions contributed to understanding parthenogenesis and transmission dynamics.
- ② Small-scale studies cannot quantify low-probability transmission routes, e.g., fomites, contaminated feed, or carriers.

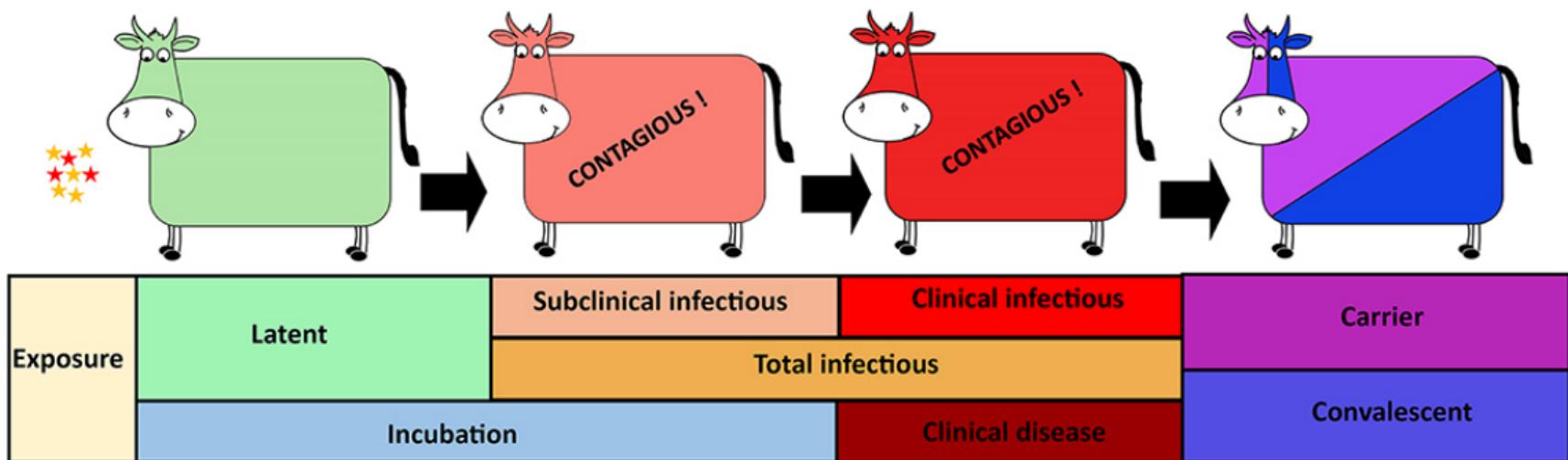


FMD transmission dynamics

- ① Experimental studies under controlled conditions contributed to understanding parthenogenesis and transmission dynamics.
- ② Small-scale studies cannot quantify low-probability transmission routes, e.g., fomites, contaminated feed, or carriers.
- ③ Ideally, we would need good data from real epidemic!!!



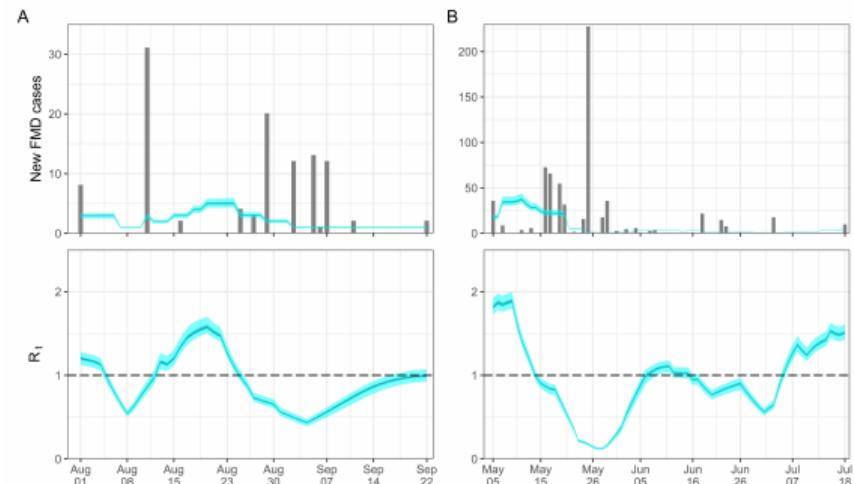
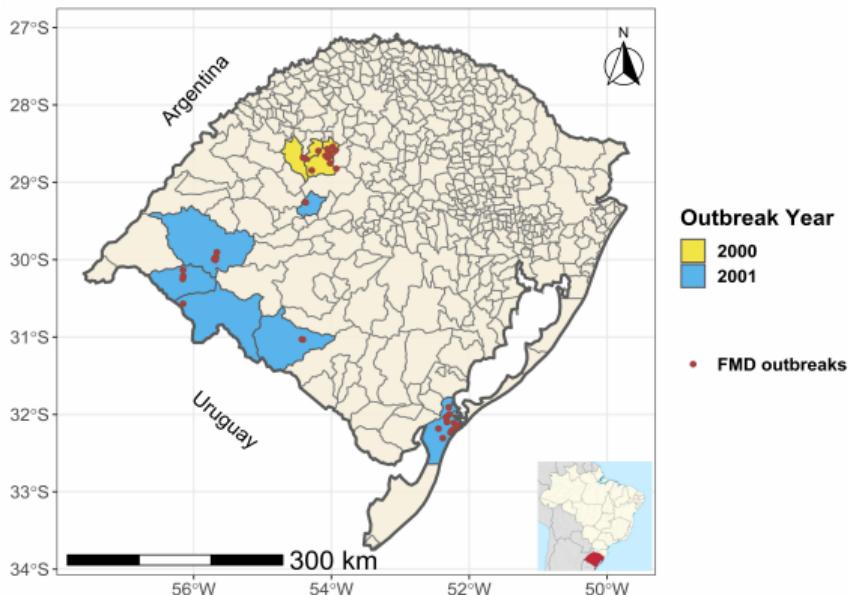
FMD progression cattle



[5]

FMD transmission dynamics

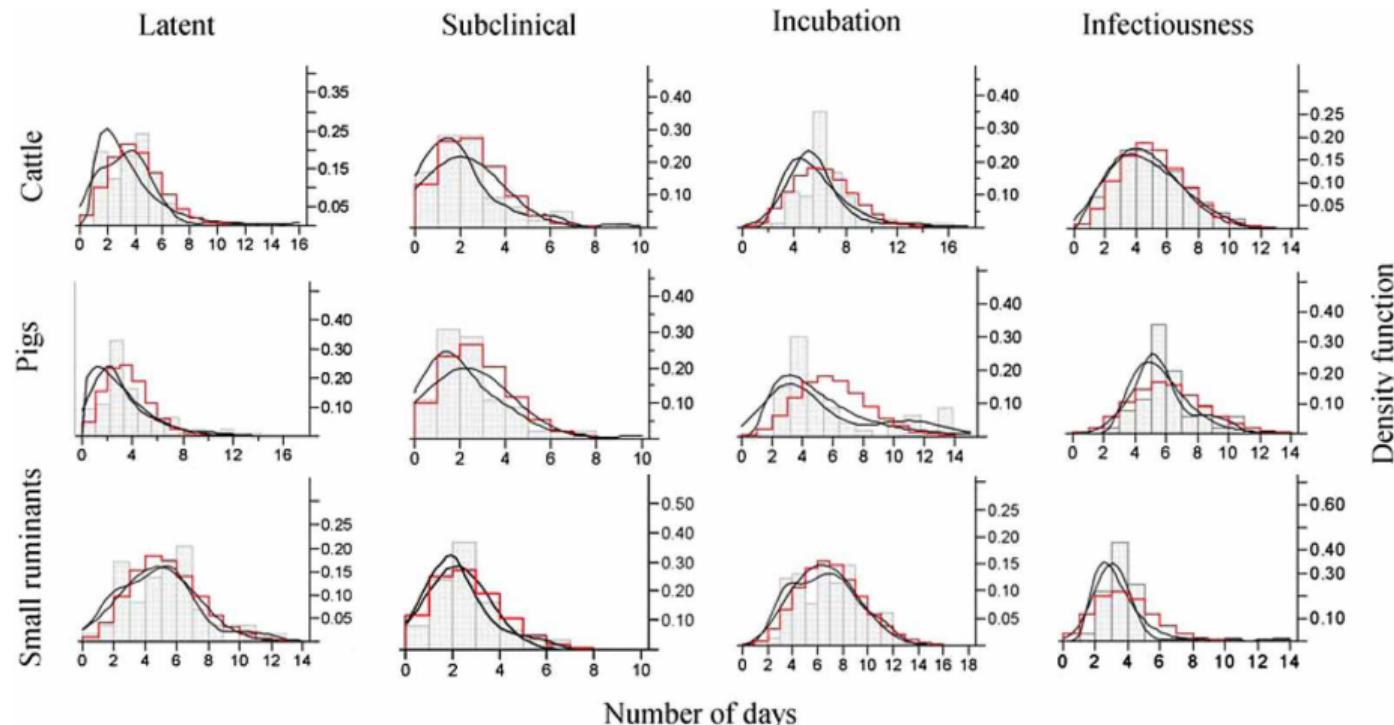
We need good data from real epidemics!!! [1]



FMD transmission parameters

FMD progression cattle

If we are missing field data to estimate disease progress? meta-analysis? [4]



FMD progression

What do we do if are missing field data to estimate how the disease progress?
meta-analysis? [4]

FMD stage	Animal species	No.	Mean, median (25th, 75th percentile)	Distribution (parameters)	Poisson (λ)
Latent	Cattle	136	3.6, 3 (2, 5)	Weibull ($\alpha = 1.782$, $\beta = 3.974$)	3.59
	Pig	72	3.1, 2 (2, 4)	Gamma ($\alpha = 1.617$, $\beta = 1.914$)	3.07
	Small ruminant	58	4.8, 5 (3, 6)	Pert ($m = 3.963$, $a = 0$, $b = 13.983$)	4.79
Subclinical	Cattle	119	2.0, 2 (1, 3)	Gamma ($\alpha = 1.222$, $\beta = 1.672$)	2.04
	Pig	45	2.3, 2 (1, 3)	Inverse Gaussian ($\mu = 2.3$, $\lambda = 3.045$)	2.27
	Small ruminant	62	2.2, 2 (1, 3)	Gamma ($\alpha = 2.4$, $\beta = 0.898$)	2.16
Incubation	Cattle	59	5.9, 5 (5, 6)	Log logistic ($y = 0$, $\beta = 5.3$, $\alpha = 4.02$)	5.9
	Pig	46	5.6, 4 (3, 9)	Pearson 5 ($\alpha = 3.05$, $\beta = 11.72$)	5.58
	Small ruminant	128	6.6, 6 (4, 8)	Weibull ($\alpha = 2.784$, $\beta = 7.426$)	6.59
Infectious	Cattle	71	4.4, 4 (3, 6)	Gamma ($\alpha = 3.969$, $\beta = 1.107$)	4.39
	Pig	53	5.7, 5 (5, 6)	Log logistic ($y = 0$, $\beta = 5.39$, $\alpha = 5.474$)	5.69
	Small ruminant	59	3.3, 3 (2, 4)	Pearson 5 ($\alpha = 6.188$, $\beta = 17.192$)	3.32

The **process** of disease transmission is the core dynamic process in a transmission model.

Important parameters

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- **Incubation period:** a period of time between infection to the occurrence of symptoms
- **Generation time:** time for an infected individual to generate a second infection
- **Serial interval:** time between the onset of symptoms for an animal and the onset of symptoms for another second infected animal.

We follow national and local control and eradication plans.

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- ② Depopulation.

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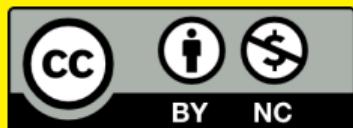
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- ③ Movement restrictions (animal, vehicles, and people).

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- ① Vaccination.
- ② Depopulation.
- ③ Movement restrictions (animal, vehicles, and people).
- ④ Control zones.

Thanks for listening

Questions?



References

- [1] Joao Marcos Nacif da Costa et al. "Assessing epidemiological parameters and dissemination characteristics of the 2000 and 2001 foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil". In: *bioRxiv* (2022).
- [2] Jason A Galvis et al. "Modeling between-farm transmission dynamics of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus: characterizing the dominant transmission routes". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.04983* (2022).

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- [3] Jason A Galvis et al. "The between-farm transmission dynamics of porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus: A short-term forecast modelling comparison and the effectiveness of control strategies". In: *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases* (2021). DOI: [10.1111/tbed.13997](https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.13997).
- [4] Fernando Mardones et al. "Parameterization of the duration of infection stages of serotype O foot-and-mouth disease virus: an analytical review and meta-analysis with application to simulation models". In: *Veterinary research* 41.4 (2010), p. 45.
- [5] Shankar Yadav et al. "Parameterization of the durations of phases of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle". In: *Frontiers in veterinary science* 6 (2019), p. 263.