

An Update on the World of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus

SHARI M. KENNEDY, THOMAS PASSLER, SHOLLIE M. FALKENBERG, MANUEL F. CHAMORRO, CONSTANTINOS C. KYRIAKIS, PAUL H. WALZ, VIENNA R. BROWN, TIM LINDER.

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Worldwide Antigen prevalence 2010-2021

(Su, Wang et al. 2022)

TABLE 2 Antigen prevalence of Bovine viral diarrhoea virus of cattle in the world.

	No. studies	No. tested	No. positive	% (95% CI)*
Area*				
Asia	43	27,333	2,957	16.75% (11.27-23.04)
Europe	2	1,138	96	23.27% (8.00-49.41)
North America	1	7,544	24	0.32% (0.20-0.46)
South America	5	10,196	411	16.55% (2.63-22.82)
Sampling years				
Before 2017	30	26,688	1,625	17.18% (11.08-24.27)
After 2017	21	9,513	1,156	17.91% (10.33-26.99)

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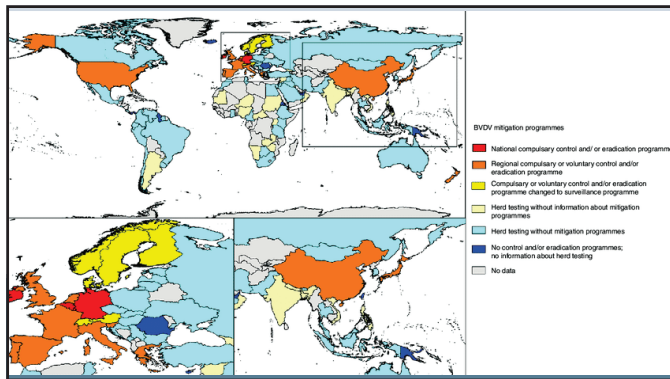
Worldwide Antibody prevalence 2010-2021

(Su, Wang et al. 2022)

TABLE 4 Antibody prevalence of Bovine viral diarrhoea virus of cattle in the world.

	No. studies	No. tested	No. positive	% (95% CI)*
Area				
Asia	71	53,457	23,597	42.63% (35.99-48.18)
Europe	1	180	82	45.56% (38.52-52.88)
North America	1	385	184	47.79% (42.81-52.79)
South America	1	390	298	76.41% (72.06-80.50)
Africa	3	937	424	46.13% (26.82-66.06)
Sampling years				
Before 2017	55	33,177	15,345	43.63% (37.25-50.13)
After 2017	19	11,619	6,319	48.11% (27.05-59.95)

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Implications of a resourceful virus

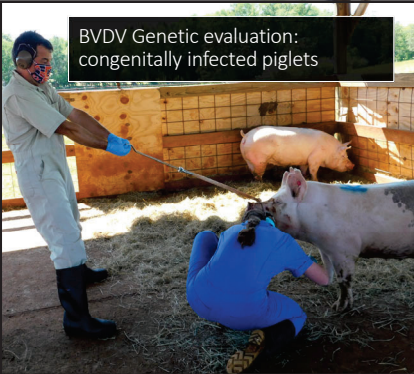
- The economic impact can be evaluated for BVDV by assessing differences in performance in the presence or absence of a PI animal
 - The average direct losses per:
 - naived dairy cow were **\$199.50**
 - beef cow **\$174.60**
 - animal in the feedlot **\$93.52**
- Cost of testing
- Exposure of heterologous hosts
 - sheep, goats, deer, camels, alpaca, pigs, and a wide array of ungulate wildlife
 - Seroprevalence varied from 0-45% among herding districts for Reindeer in Norway**
 - Feral swine seroprevalence ~6%
 - individual state range 0-7%
 - CA, OK, TX highest seroprevalence
- Fetal bovine serum (500 ml bottles)
 - Super value - \$446
 - Value FBS - \$676
 - Premium - \$800 US, \$1656 New Zealand, \$1608 Australia
 - Specialty - FBS call for pricing

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BVDV Heterologous hosts

DOMESTIC SWINE	FERAL SWINE/WILD PIGS	WHITE-TAILED DEER	CATTLE
Genetic Changes PI vs CI	Seroprevalence in US	Commercial Test Comparisons	Swine vs Bovine BVDV PI Genetic

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BVDV Genetic evaluation: congenitally infected piglets

Hypothesis:

- Viral change → clearance of congenital infection

Specific objectives:

- Quantify/Characterize nucleotide changes
- Compare over time, between CI and PI

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Chronic Infection Considerations

CI vs PI


- Eventual clearance of the virus
- Serum neutralizing antibodies

Timing of clearance?

- Terpstra et al 1997
- One month of age
- 6-8 months of age

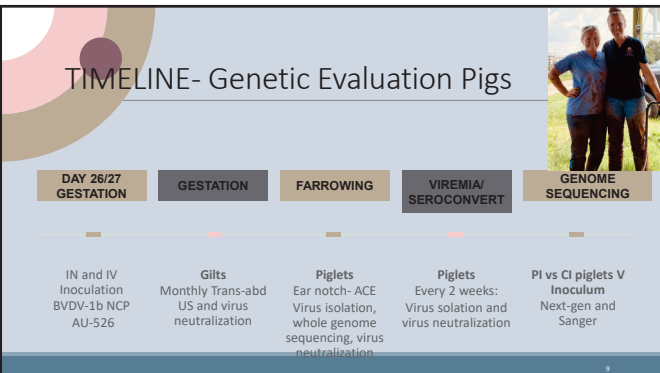
Mechanism of clearance?

Inciting cause of viral clearance?



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TIMELINE- Genetic Evaluation Pigs



DAY 26/27 GESTATION	GESTATION	FARROWING	VIREMIA/ SEROCONVERT	GENOME SEQUENCING
IN and IV Inoculation BVDV-1b NCP AU-526	Gilts Monthly Trans-abd US and virus neutralization	Piglets Ear notch- ACE Virus isolation, whole genome sequencing, virus neutralization	Piglets Every 2 weeks: Virus isolation and virus neutralization	PI vs CI piglets V Inoculum Next-gen and Sanger

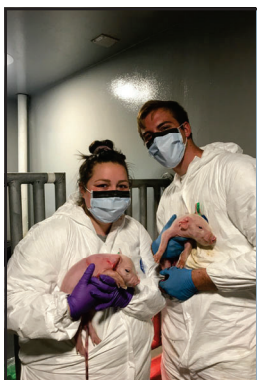
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Results

4 Litters- 2019
26 live-born
9 antigen positive at birth
Antigen Capture ELISA
PCR
4D- chronically infected
Seroconverted ~5.5-6 months of age



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Results: Repeat

3 Litters- 2020
34 live-born piglets
7 antigen positive at birth
Antigen Capture ELISA
6 virus positive at birth
Virus isolation
8H Chronic Infection
Seroconverted- ~6-8 weeks

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Results- BVDV sequencing

WHOLE-GENOME/NEXT-GEN

98.8% Identical to AU526 460F6 inoculum

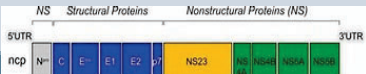
4s vs Inoculum
2 polymorphic sites E2

8s vs Inoculum
1 polymorphic site E^{NS}
5 polymorphic sites in E2

SANGER

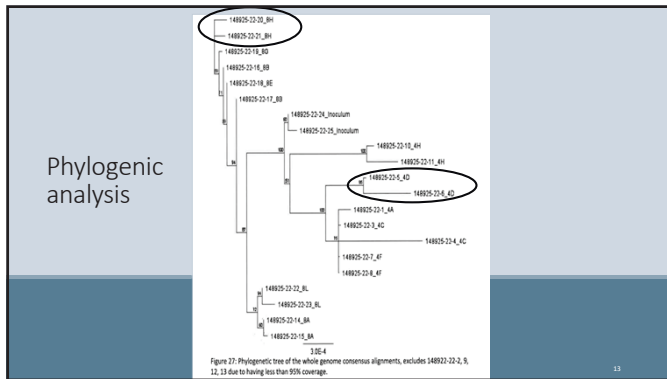
15 congenitally infected piglets
Most of E1, E2, E^{NS} Complete
1 polymorphic site E^{NS}
5 polymorphic sites in E2

Compare to WGS/NGS- pending
M&M paper for lab tech



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Feral Swine/wild pig seroprevalence

Current US Feral Swine/Wild Pig BVDV knowledge:

- 0% Great Smokey Mountains National Park
- doi: 10.7589/0090-3558-30.1.103.

Seroprevalence rate for states with higher feral swine/wild pig or cattle population states

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Feral Swine Seroprevalence

- Objective:
 - Determine BVDV seroprevalence in wild pigs in US
 - Determine if age, sex, or location associated with positive antibody titer

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Approach:

- 945 serum convenience samples from 17 states collected by USDA-ARS NFSDM program and Auburn University College of Forestry, Wildlife and Environment
- Virus neutralization- 1:2 serial dilutions until final titer

Methods

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Feral swine BVDV seroprevalence: Results

- 67 samples excluded from cytotoxicity
- 878 samples analyzed
- Total BVDV seroprevalence= **5.8%**
- BVDV-1b seroprevalence= **4.4%**
- BVDV-2a seroprevalence= **3.6%**
- Individual states 0-16.7%
- No difference in mean antibody titer BVDV-1b/2a by sex or age
- **CA, OK, TX**= greatest seroprevalence
- Also, largest cattle and most established wild pig population states

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Review

Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) infections in pigs

Yue Tao, Jinhua Liao, Yin Wang, Xinjun Zhang, Jianye Wang, Guoqiang Zhu

College of Veterinary Medicine, Yangzhou University, China

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associated with the detection of BVDV
herds

Marcelo Lima Linares¹, Henrique Meiroz de Souza Almeida¹,
Carlos de Medeiros¹, Zvonimir Poljak², Samir Issa Samara¹

Ruminant pestivirus infection in pigs

W.L.A. Loeffen^{a,*}, A. van Beuningen^{a,1}, S. Quak^a, A.R.W. Elbers^{a,b}

^aDepartment of Virology, Central Veterinary Institute of Wageningen UR (CVI-Lelystad), P.O. Box 65, 8200AB Lelystad, The Netherlands
^bDepartment of Swine Health, Animal Health Service, P.O. Box 9, 7400AA Deventer, The Netherlands

¹China


transmission and full protection against
infection in pigs experimentally infected
induces /DV type 1b
very highly, S. Quak, W.L.A. Loeffen

1 School of Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences, São Paulo State University (Unesp), Jaboticabal, Via do
Acesso Prof. Paulo Donato Castellane 40, Jaboticabal - SP 14884-900, Brazil
mlinares@unesp.br (M.L.L.), hmeiroz@unesp.br (H.M.S.A.)
2 Guangdong Animal Health Lab, Guangdong Animal Health Lab, 200800, Daxi Road Industrial,
Guangzhou - SP 511440-0000, Brazil (yue.tao@unesp.br)
*Correspondence: linares@unesp.br

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Comparative BVDV
COMMERCIAL TESTS

Commercially available and
validated for Cattle



RealPCR BVDV RNA Mix

IDEXX SNAP BVDV Antigen Test ★

IDEXX BVDV PI X2 Test

IDEXX BVDV Total Ab Test

IDEXX BVDV Ag/Serum Plus Test

IDEXX BVDV p80 Ab Test

IDEXX BVDV Ag Point-of-Care Test ★

Hypothesis:

- Heterologous hosts would have an elevated false-positive ACE results

★ Could easily be used by producers and veterinarians

<https://www.idexx.com/en/livestock/livestock-tests/ruminant-tests/idxx-bvdv-pi-x2-test/>

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Appropriate testing?- DR. PASSLER

Year	acELISA*	Immunohistochemistry	RT-nPCR
2006/07 440 deer	22 Positive		
2007/08 577 deer	7 Positive, 13 Suspect	5 Positive, 4 Suspect	2 Positive
2008/09 590 deer	4 Suspect, 3 Positive	Pending	0 Positive

*S/P ratios : Suspect 0.2 – 0.39, Positive: > 0.39

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Comparative BVDV
COMMERCIAL TESTS



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Comparative test conclusion

Reliably detect negative or non-viremic animals.
High specificity between IDEXX BVDV PI X2 Antigen-capture ELISA with PCR
Unknown sensitivity- likely high false positives in previous studies?

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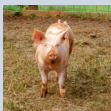
Swine vs Bovine BVDV isolate PI infection

Evaluate antigenic changes during immune recognition of pregnant cattle and creation of PI

- BVDV propagated in heterologous hosts
- BVDV propagated in cattle hosts

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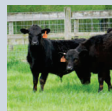
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Swine Isolate 460f6

Pre-colostrum viremia PI calf
Acute Infection Heifer
Inoculum

VS



Bovine Isolate AU-526

Pre-colostrum viremia PI calf
Acute Infection Heifer
Inoculum

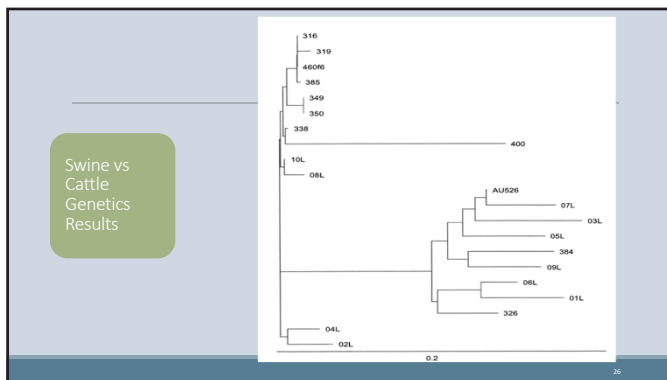
Swine vs Cattle BVDV PI Genetics

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Cell-mediated immunity during pregnancy recognition with a PI fetus

Does pregnancy with a PI fetus alter the cell mediated immunity and the ability for the adaptive immune system to respond to both specific and non-specific challenges?

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CMI Assay Heifers

Materials and Methods

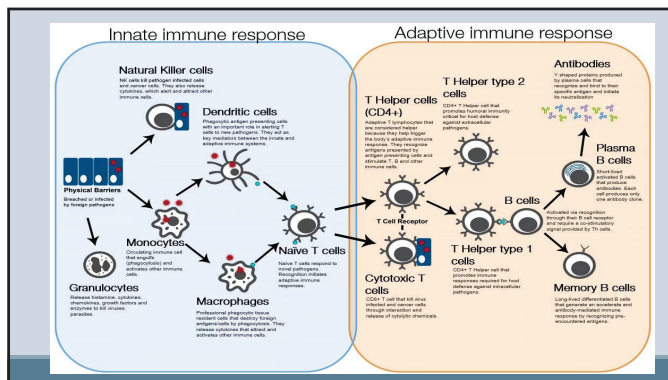
Measuring CMI responses using the PrimeFlow RNA assay: A new method of evaluating BVDV vaccination response in cattle

Shailie M. Falkenberg^{1,2}, Rohana P. Dassanayake¹, John D. Neill³, Paul H. Walz², Eduardo Casas⁴, Julia F. Ridpath¹, James Roth¹

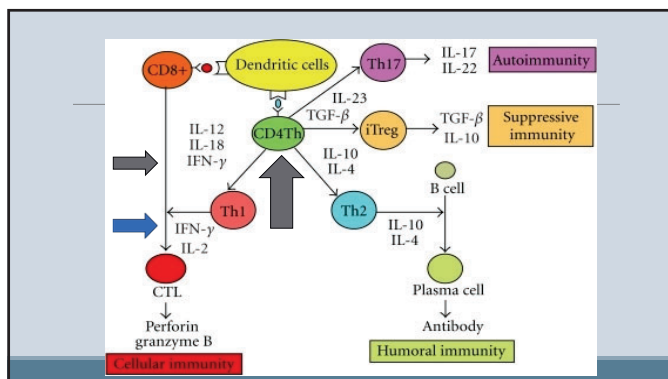
¹Biomedical Science and Technology Research Unit, National Animal Health Center (NAHC), Agricultural Research Service, Ames, IA, 50010, United States
²Department of Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50010, United States
³Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, IA, United States

- 76 • Prior to Challenge
- 130 • Early gestation
- 190 • Mid-gestation
- 240 • Late-gestation

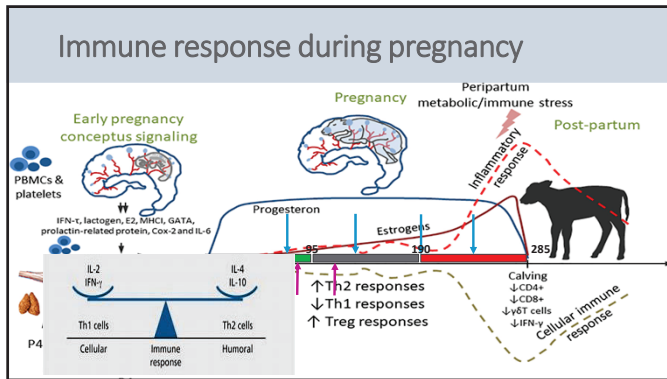
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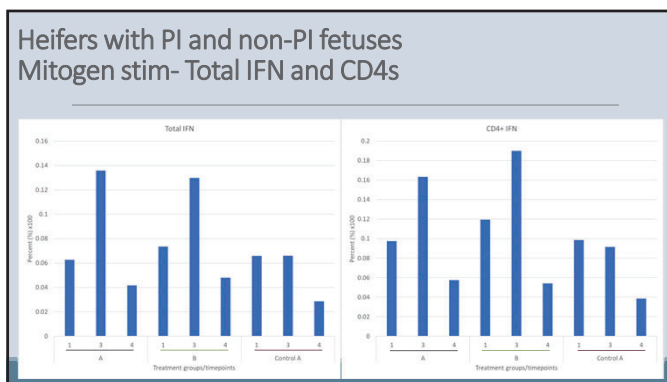
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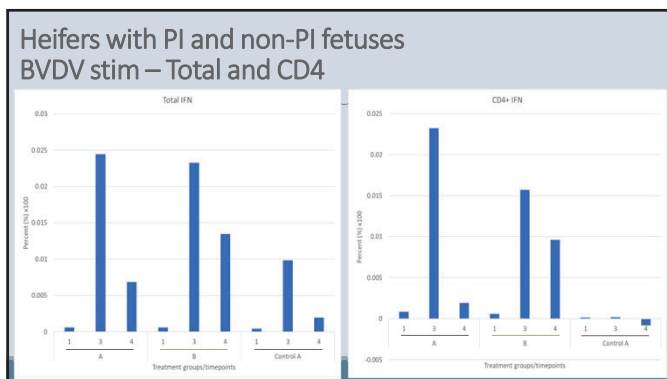
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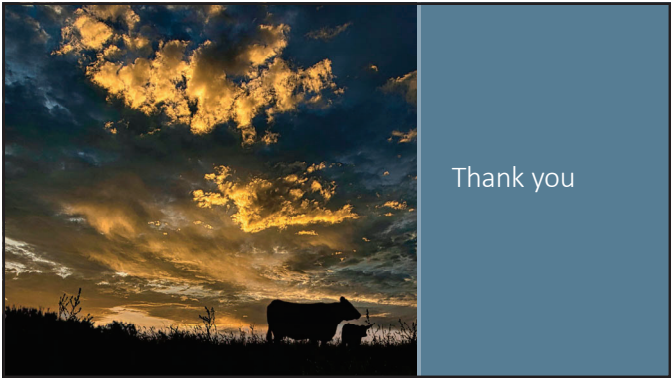
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