

Transmission dynamics of H9N2 Avian Influenza virus in a Live-Bird market in Chattogram, Bangladesh

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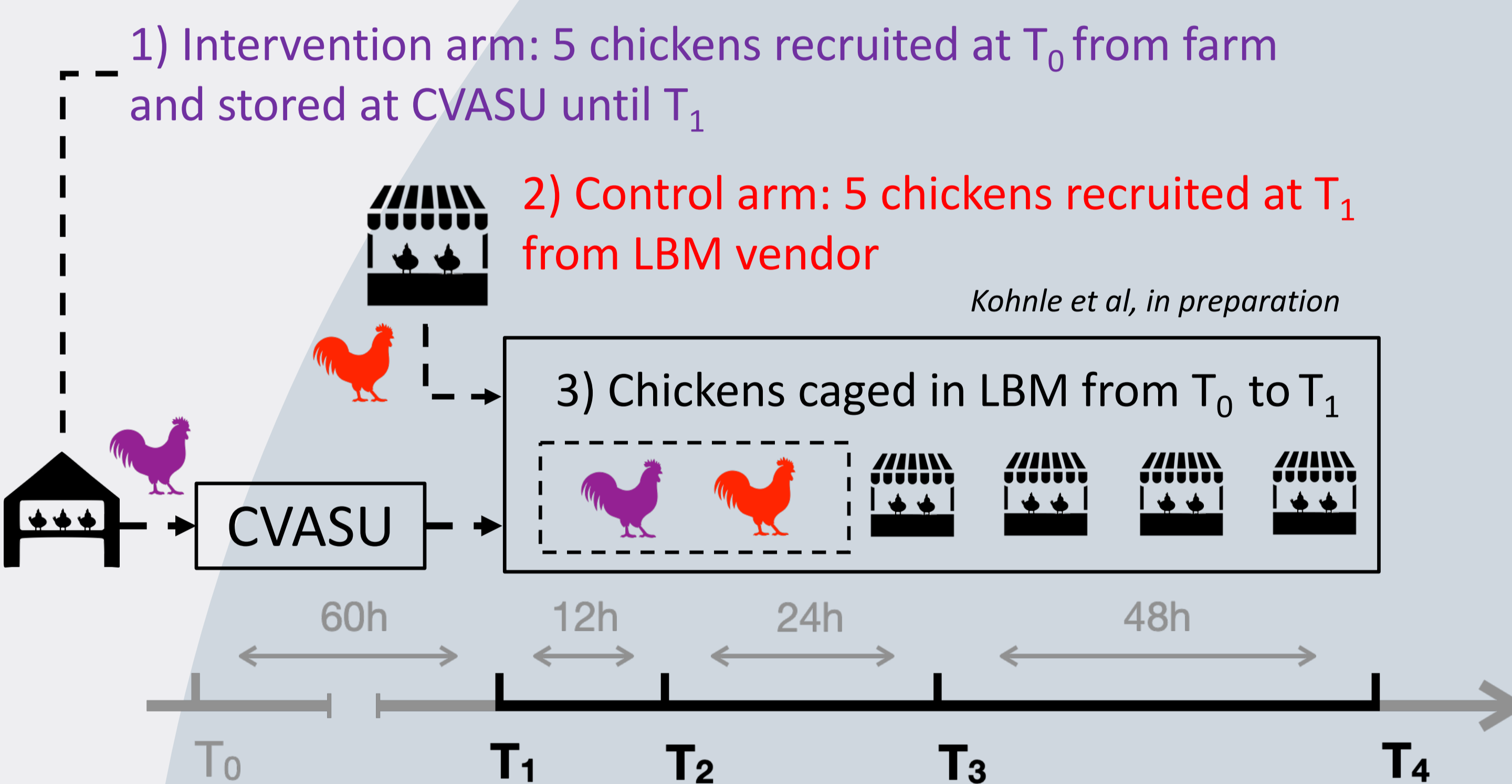
Introduction

- H9N2 Avian Influenza virus (AIV) negatively affects poultry industry and human health (Sun et al, Protein & Cell, 2015).
- H9N2 AIV is prevalent in Live-Bird Markets (LBMs) in Bangladesh (Turner et al, Emerging Microbes & Infections, 2017; Kim et al, Emerging Infectious Disease, 2018).

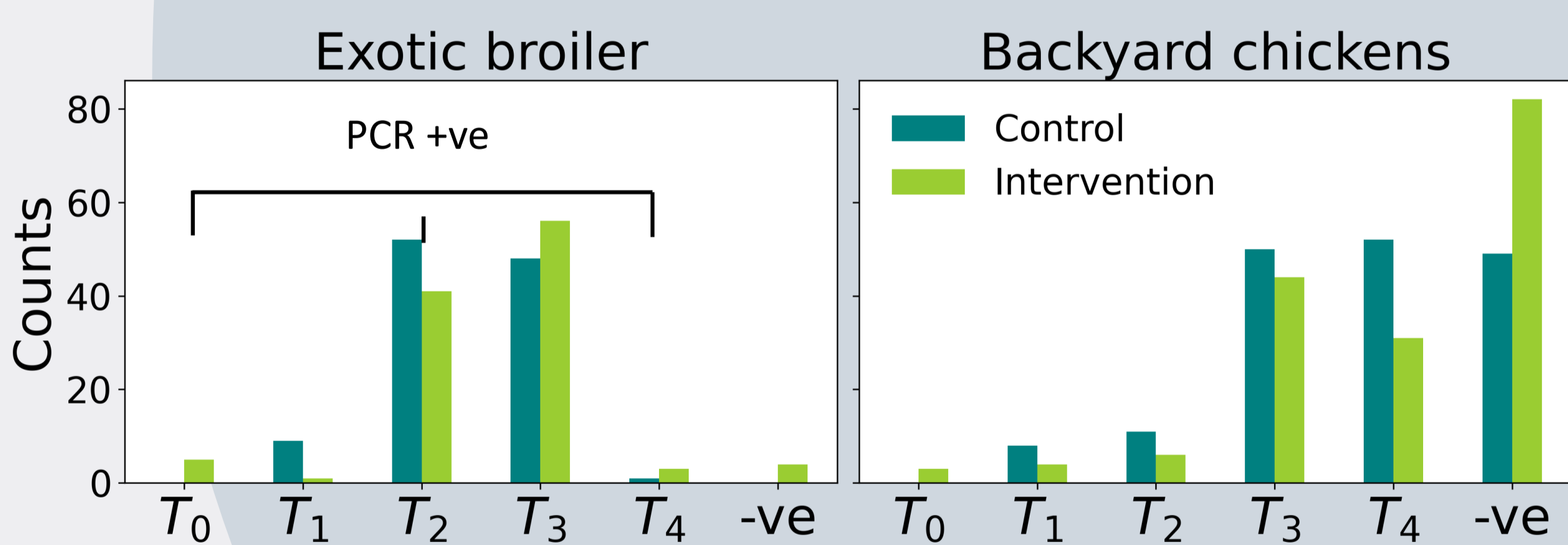
Our aim:

- Investigate H9N2 transmission in an LBM in Chattogram.
- Infer relevant epidemiological parameters.
- Assess impact of interventions to reduce H9N2 burden.

Field experiment

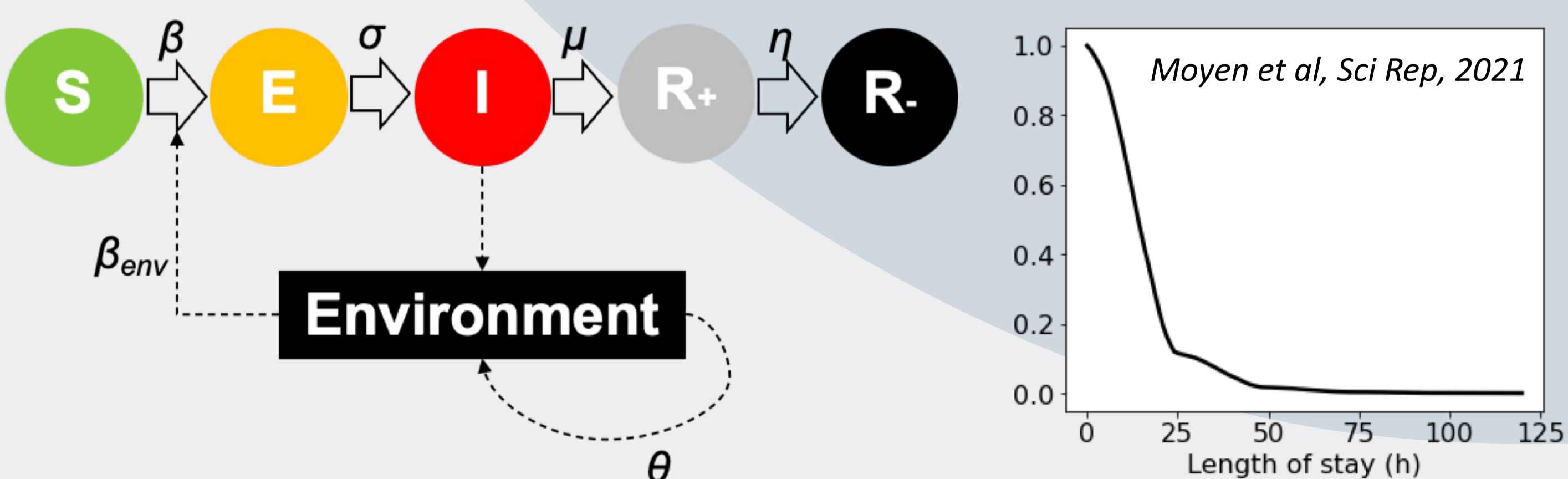


- Chickens PCR-tested at recruitment ($T_{0,1}$) and at LBM (T_{1-4}).
- Repeat many times with broiler and backyard chickens.



Epidemic Model

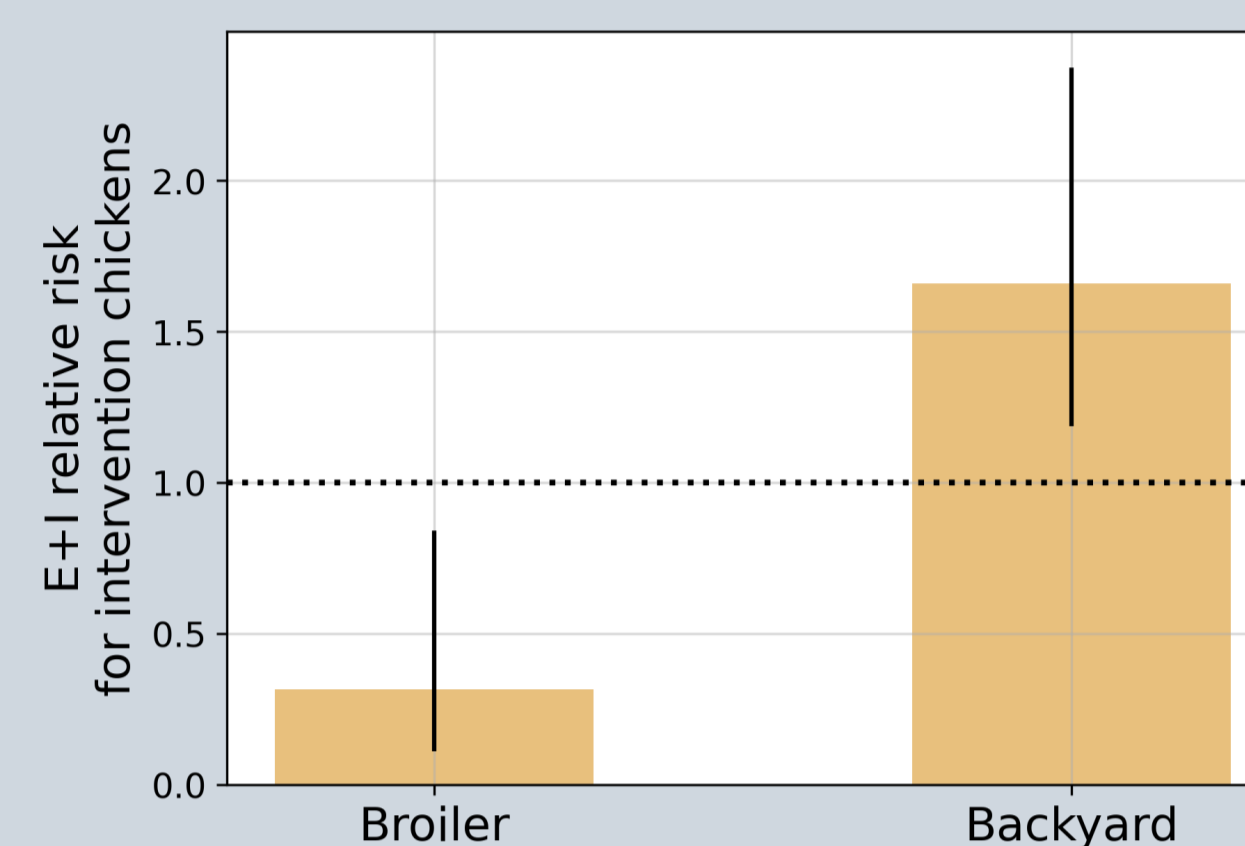
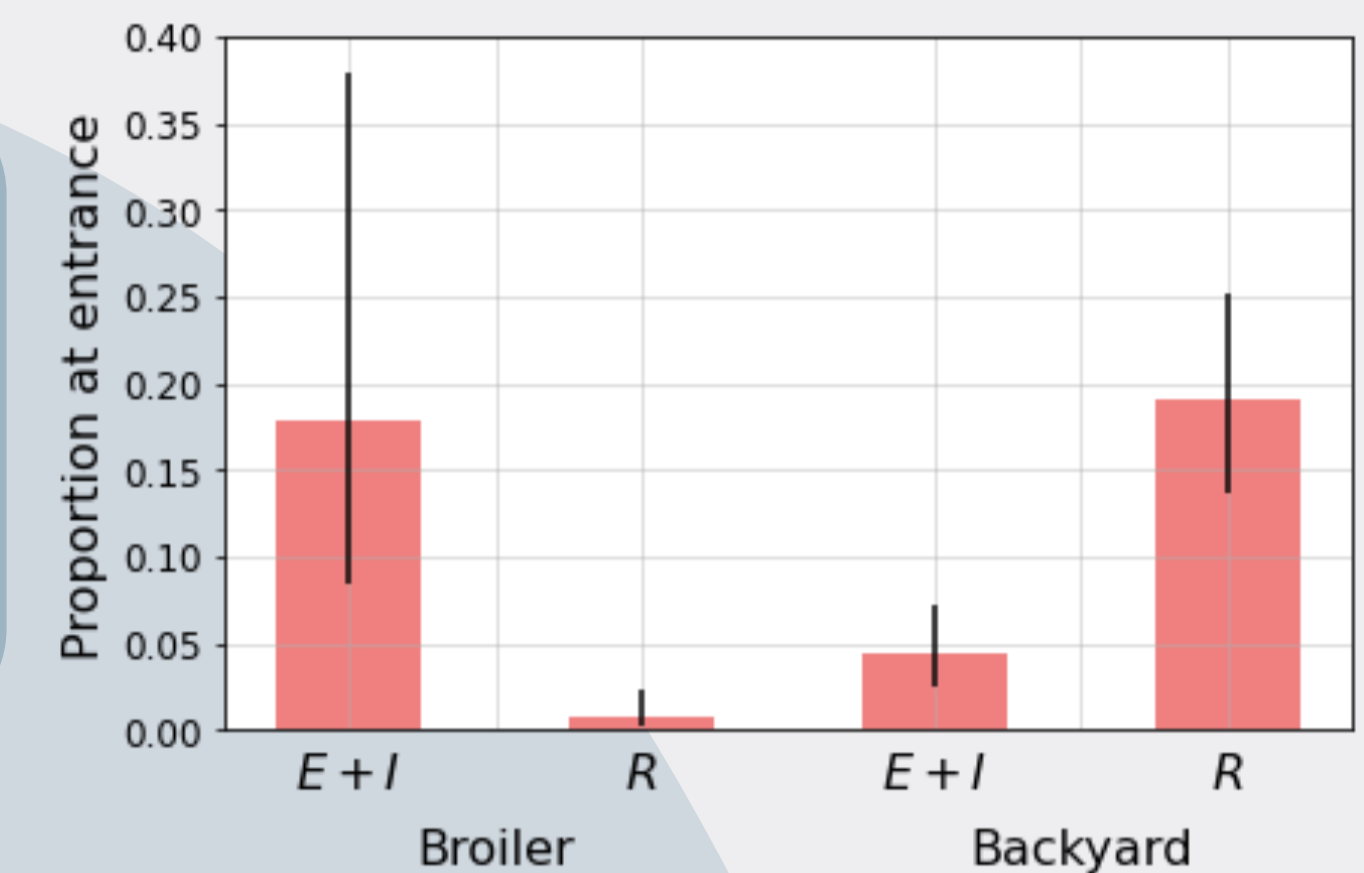
Susceptible-Exposed-Infectious-Recovered (SEIR) model with direct (β) or environmental (β_{env}) transmission. Marketed chickens' length of stay given by empirical distribution (right).



- σ : infectiousness onset rate
- μ : recovery rate
- η : undetectability rate
- θ : environment decay rate

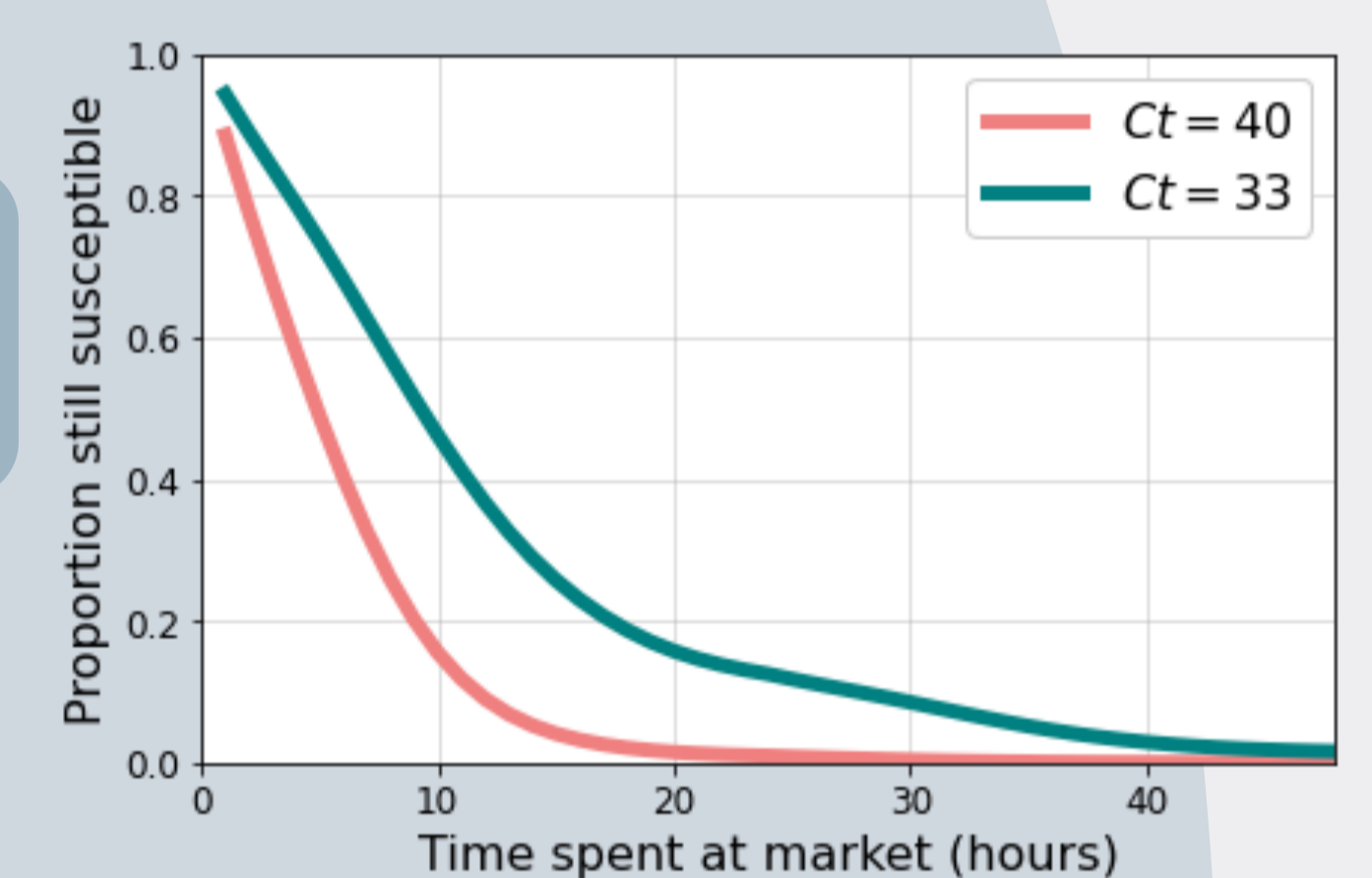
Results

- 18% incoming broilers are latent or infectious (E+I)
- 19% incoming backyard chickens are recovered (R)



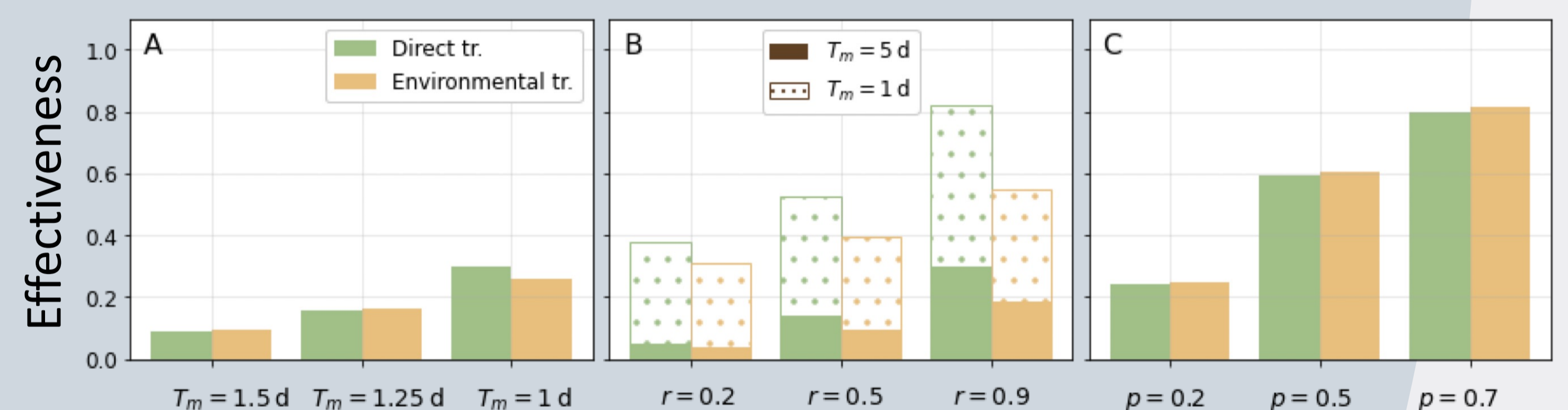
Smaller (larger) odds of recruiting E+I broiler (backyard) chickens in intervention group.

More than 80% of chickens become infected within 1 day.

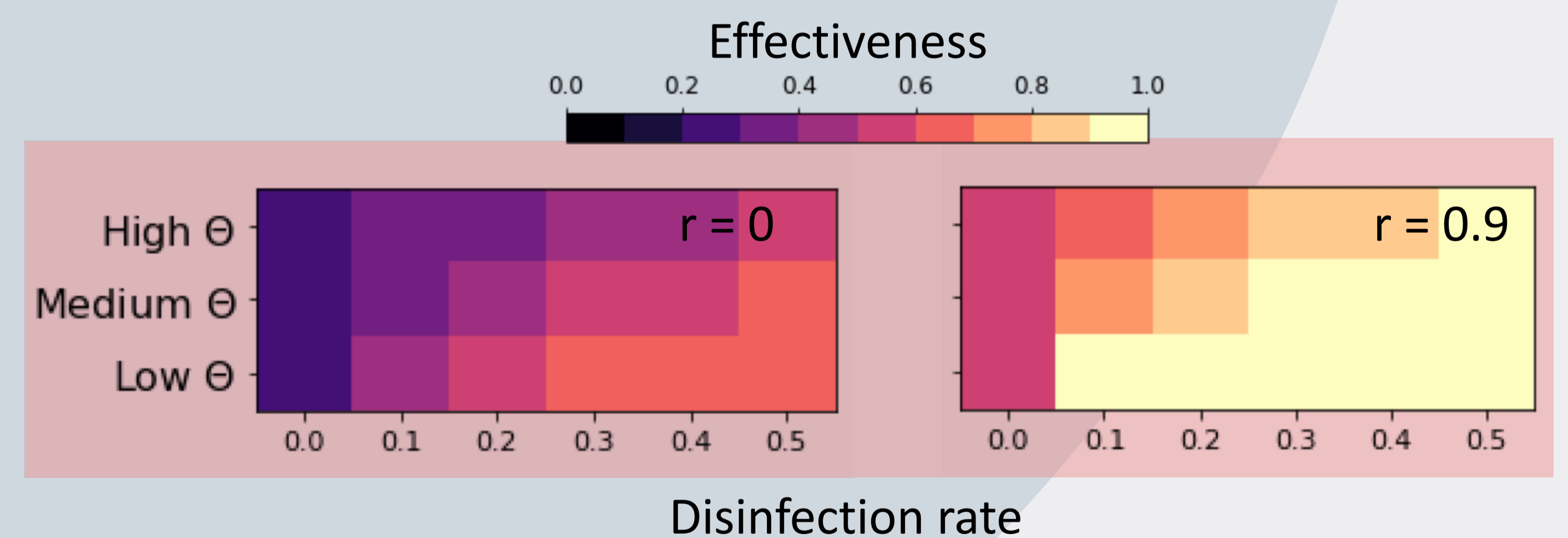


Interventions

- Reducing length of stay T_m (A) or preventing infected chickens from entering the market (B) not much effective unless combined together.
- Widespread vaccination appears effective (C).



LBM disinfection is also valuable if environmental dynamics is slow (low θ).



Conclusions

- LBMs amplify H9N2 transmission.
- Transport contributes to viral amplification.
- Multi-pronged approach needed to reduce H9N2 burden.
- Next: investigate role of LBMs in the context of production and distribution systems.