Equine West Nile Encephalitis: The 2002 U.S. Epizootic

Eileen N. Ostlund, DVM, PhD
USDA / APHIS/ VS
National Veterinary Services
Laboratories





Acknowledgments

Data on equine cases of West Nile virus (WNV) infection were acquired through the efforts of private veterinary practitioners, clinicians, field investigators, laboratory diagnosticians, animal health and public health officials in all the States where suspect equine cases have been investigated to date.

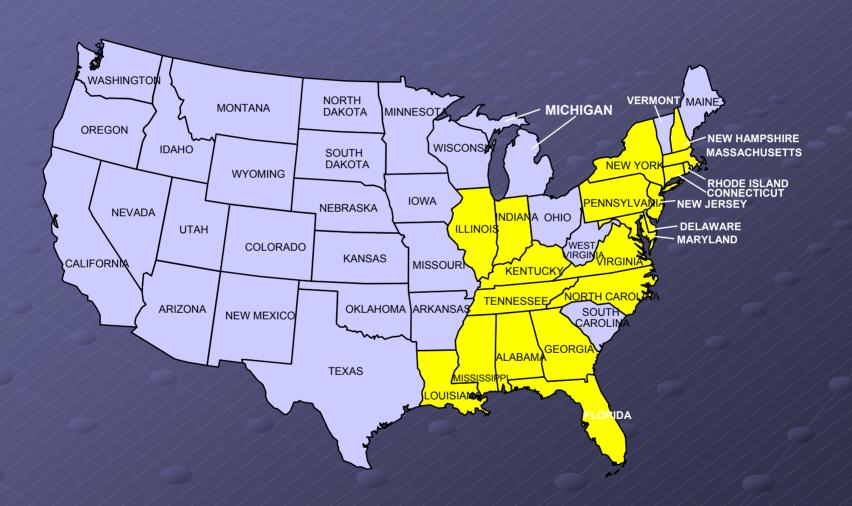
Topics

- 2002 equine epizootic
- •WNV laboratory tests veterinary species
- Update equine vaccine issues
- Predictions for 2003

West Nile encephalitis 2002 equine epizootic



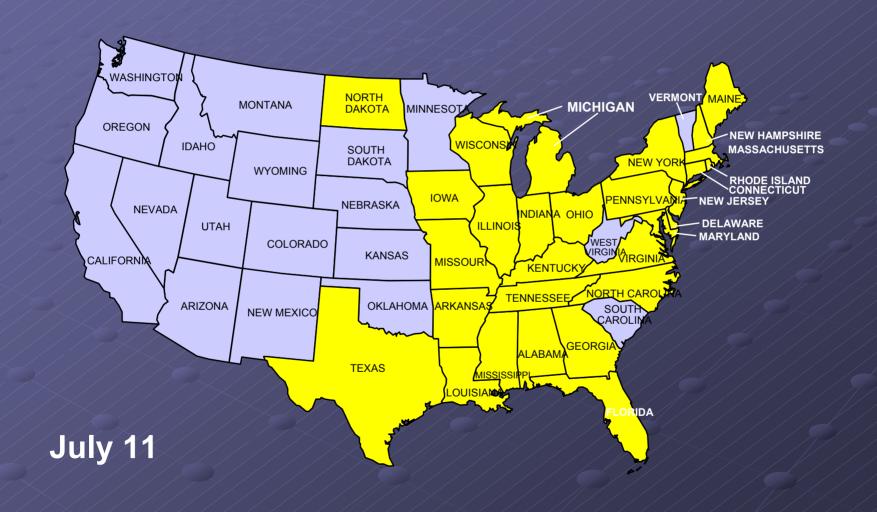
West Nile Virus 2001 – equine



West Nile Virus 2001 all species

















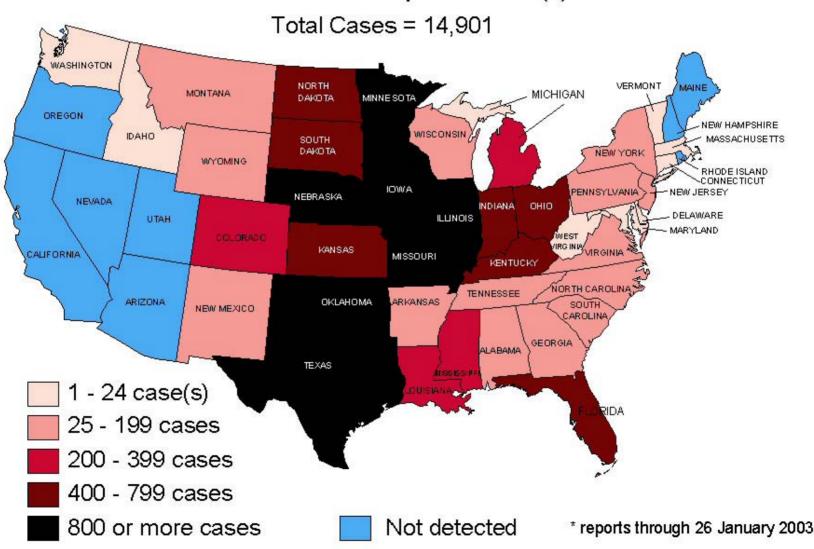


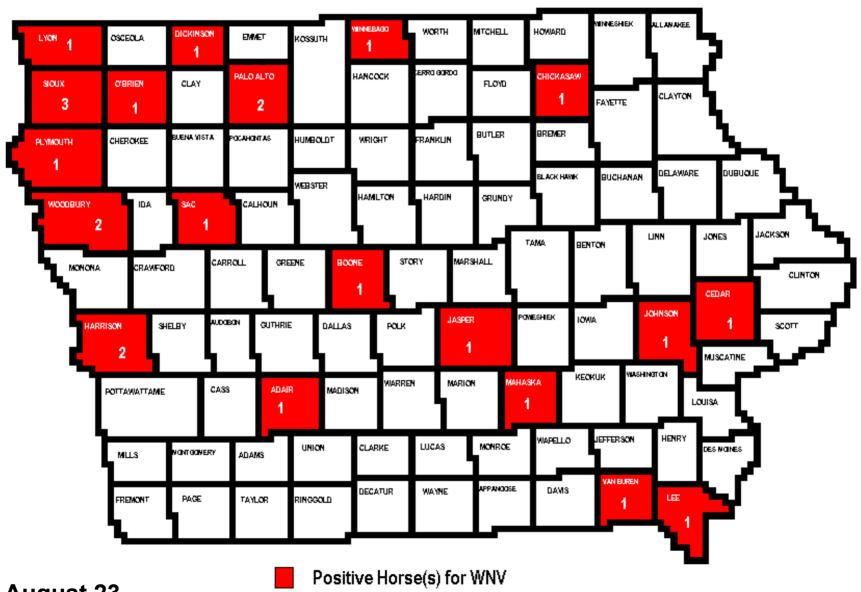


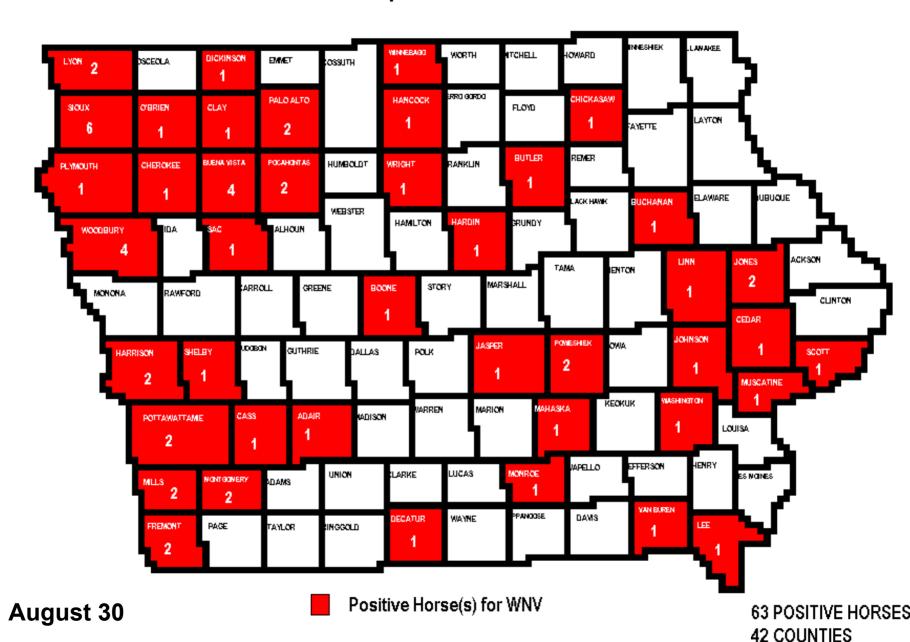


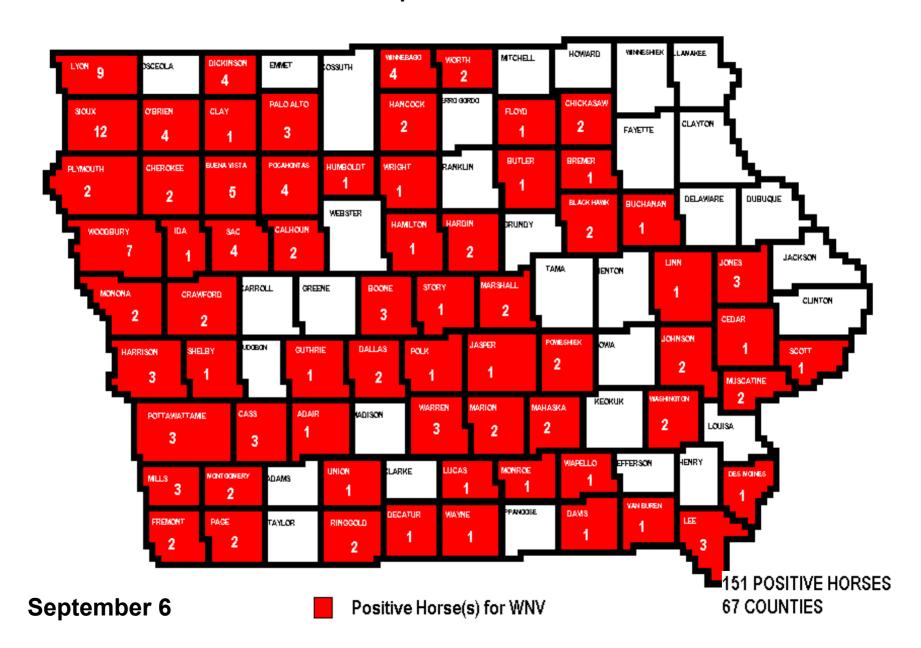
West Nile Virus in 2002*

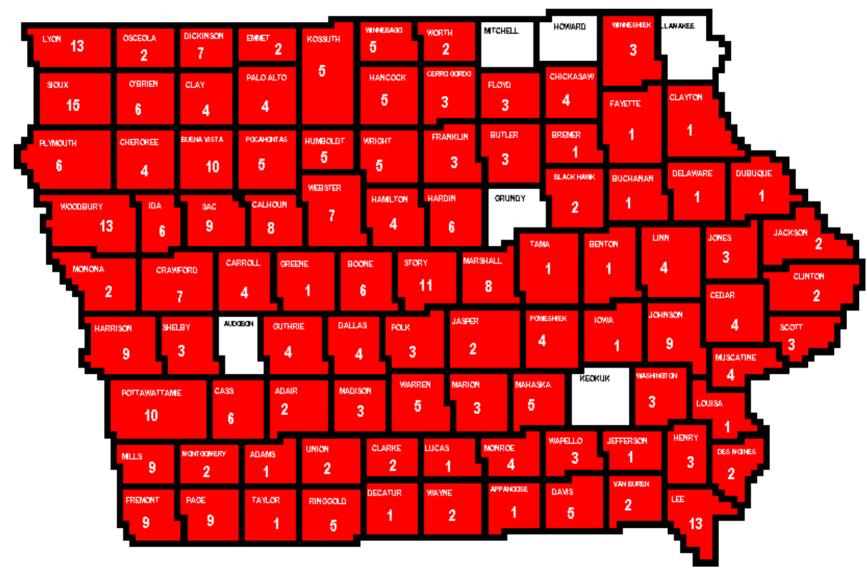
States with an Equine Case(s)

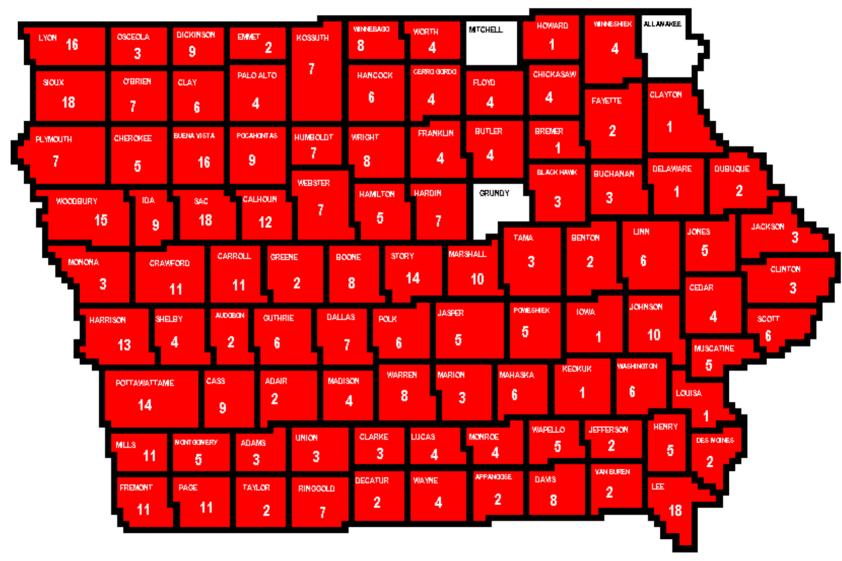








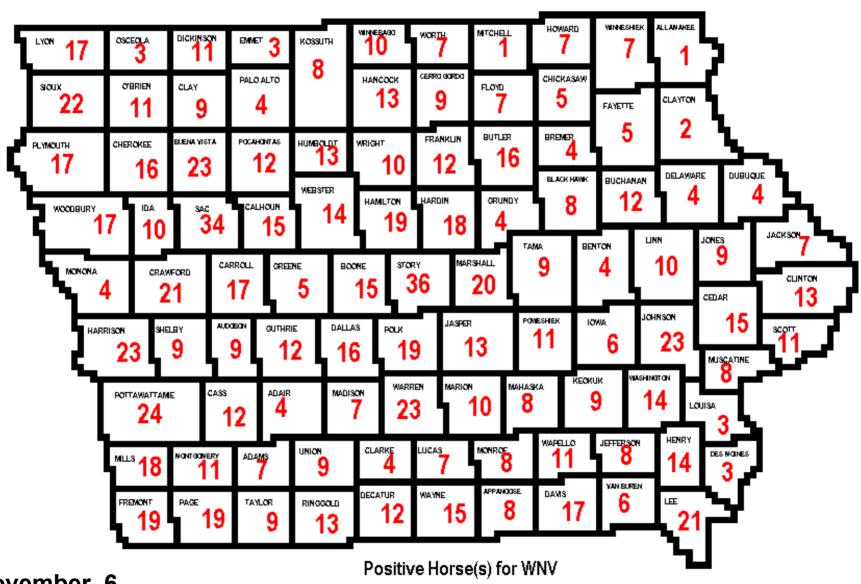




September 23

Positive Horse(s) for WNV

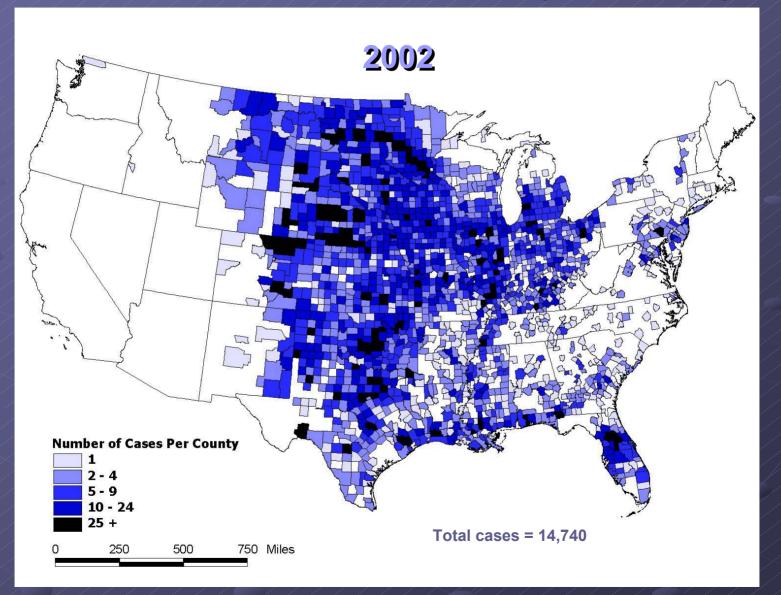
576 POSITIVE HORSES 96 COUNTIES



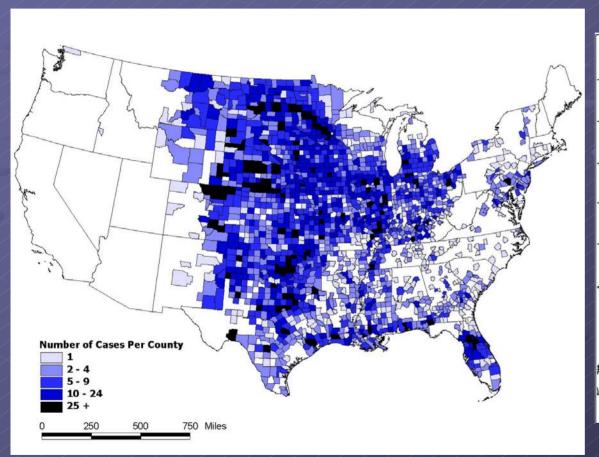
November 6

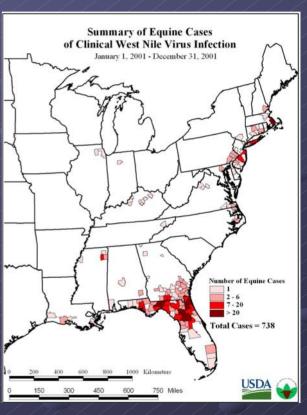
1142 POSITIVE HORSES 99 COUNTIES

Equine WNV Cases by County



Comparison of Equine WNV Cases by County

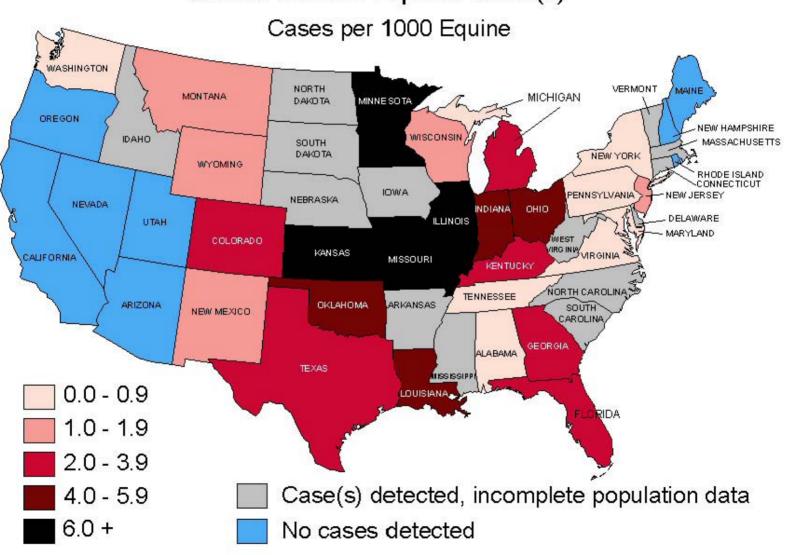




2002 2001

West Nile Virus in 2002

States with an Equine Case(s)







Clinical presentation of Equine WN encephalitis*

- Weakness (94%)
- Ataxia (72%)
- Abnormal Mentation (67%)
- Increased Body Temperature (65%)
- Fasciculation (61%)
- Anorexia (57%)
- Cranial Nerve Deficits (44%)
- Teeth Grinding (20%)

^{*} data compiled by Maureen Long, DVM, PhD, U of FL

Weakness or Ataxia: 100%



	_///
Asymmetrical	39%
Front limbs	15%
Hind limbs	26%
Both limbs	40%
Dysmetria	39%



Flaccid Paralysis



Can be intermittent

Recumbent 30% Mortality 65%



Mentation/Behavior Change: 67%



Not always recumbent



Nonresponsiveness
Somnolence
Low numbers of seizures
Persistent or intermittent



WNV Equine Case Fatality Rate 2002

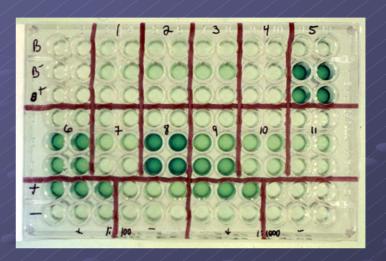
- Specific data available from only 10 states; estimate from 1 additional
- ■Overall CFR for 10 states was 28.2 percent
 - → 324 deaths/euthanasias out of 1148 cases
 - → CFR by state ranged from 0 to 53 percent
- ■Estimated CFR for 1 state was 33.3 percent
 - → About 214 deaths/euthanasias out of 644 cases
- Combining all data gives estimate of 30.0 percent CFR for 11 states (538/1792)
 - → Likely that actual CFR was higher, probably about 33 percent (based on previous years' experiences)

West Nile laboratory tests for veterinary species



WNV Diagnostic tests - NVSL

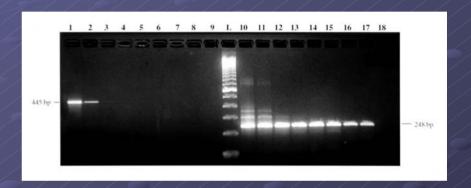
- Antibody detection
 - MAC ELISA
 - PRNT





WNV Diagnostic tests - NVSL

- Agent detection
 - RT-nested PCR
 - virus isolation

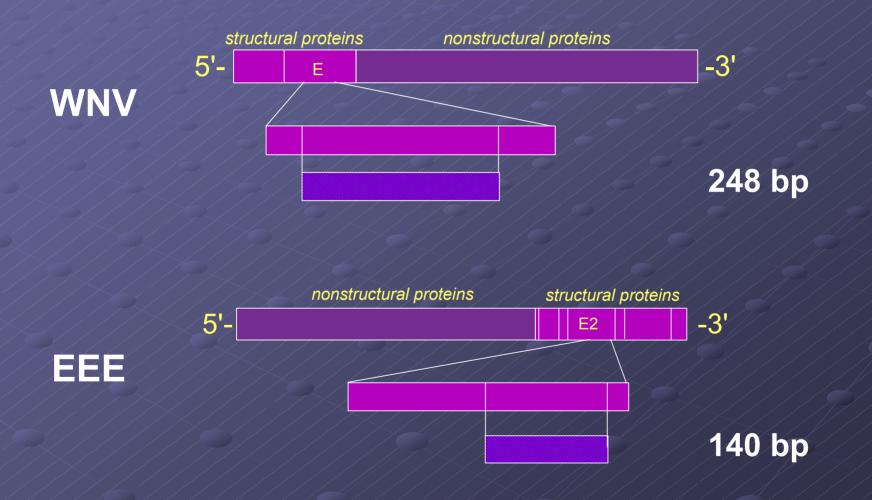




TaqMan and RT-nested PCR testing of equine brain tissues

	TaqMan Positive	TaqMan Negative	Total
RT-nPCR positive	5	7	12
RT-nPCR negative	0	4	
Total			16

WNV / EEE RT—nested PCR Amplified Regions of Genomes

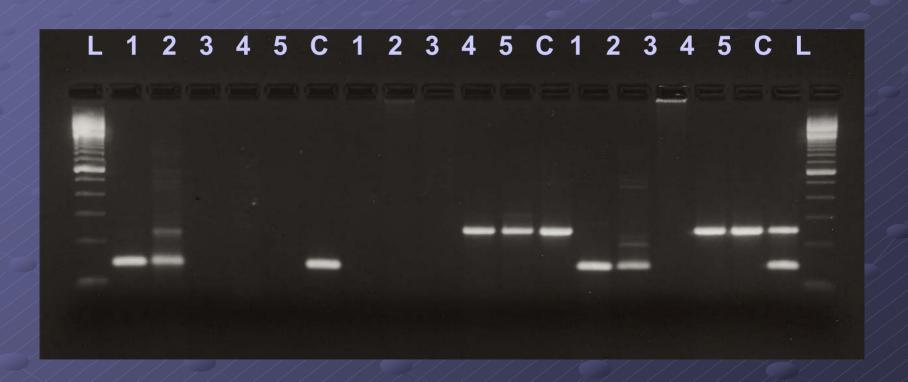


Tissue Samples Tested by RT-PCR and mRT-PCR

EEE RT-PCR

WN RT-PCR

mRT-PCR



West Nile virus equine vaccine(s)



WNV equine vaccine



- Killed virus product given conditional license by APHIS / VS / CVB on 1 August 2001, renewed 2002
- Full license February 2003
- Over 6 million doses distributed
- Administration: 2 doses IM 3-6 weeks apart; one annual booster

WNV equine vaccine post-vaccination responses





WNV specific IgM

- No IgM response @ 1:400 detected after 1st dose
- No IgM response @ 1: 400 detected after 2nd dose
- Neutralizing Antibody
 - Low or undetectable neutralizing Ab titers after 1st dose
 - Neutralizing Ab after 2nd dose detected in many vaccinates

WNV Cases in "Vaccinated" Horses 2002

- Given a reported vaccine efficacy of 94 percent in properly vaccinated horses:
 - → On average, ~100,000 horses in a State
 - → If 20 percent are vaccinated (20,000) and if clinical attack rate is about 4 per 1000, then:
 - 80 vaccinated horses should have become ill, but 94 percent (75) would be protected;
 - thus, 5 vaccinated horses would still become clinically ill (vaccine "failures") in an "average" State in 2002.
- The more vaccinated horses, or the higher the attack rate, the more potential vaccine failures.

WNV Cases in "Vaccinated" Horses 2002

- Data available from only 8 states
- ■71 cases of possible vaccine failure
 - WNV illness onset 21 days or more after proper vaccination protocol
 - 5 states with at least one possible failure: FL (44), KY (17), NJ (3), PA (4), VA (3)
 - 1,201 total equine cases reported
 - 3 states reported no vaccinated equine cases: CT, ID, WA
 - only 7 total equine cases reported

WNV DNA equine vaccine



- E. coli plasmid containing the WNV prM and E genes
- Field trials planned
 - CA, KS, KY, MD, OH, OK
- Environmental assessment

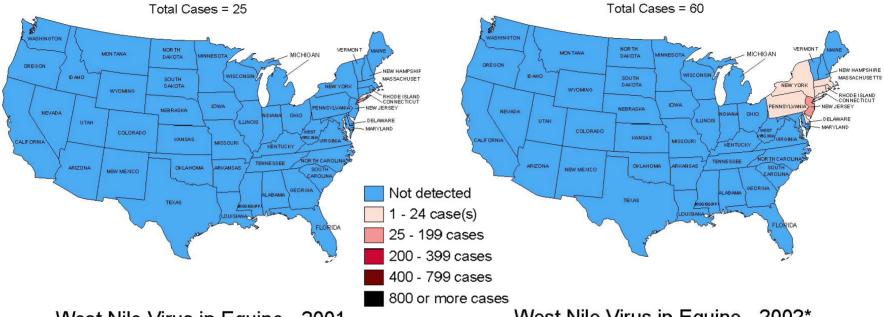
West Nile virus predictions: veterinary impact in 2003





West Nile Virus in Equine - 1999

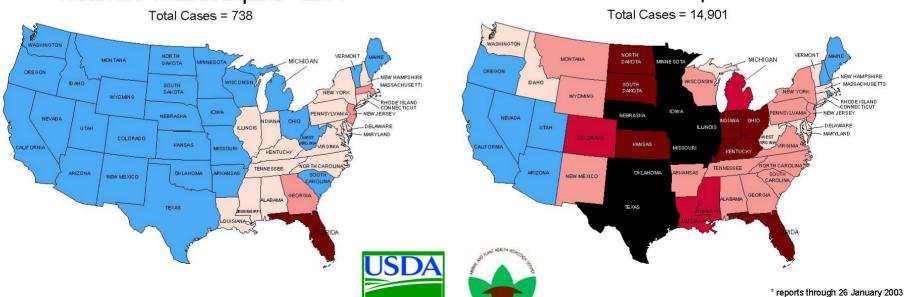
West Nile Virus in Equine - 2000



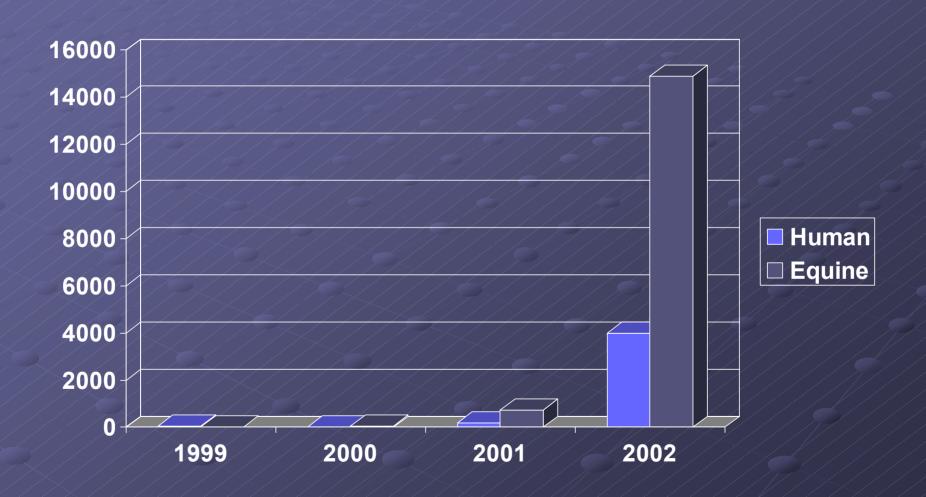
West Nile Virus in Equine - 2001

West Nile Virus in Equine - 2002*

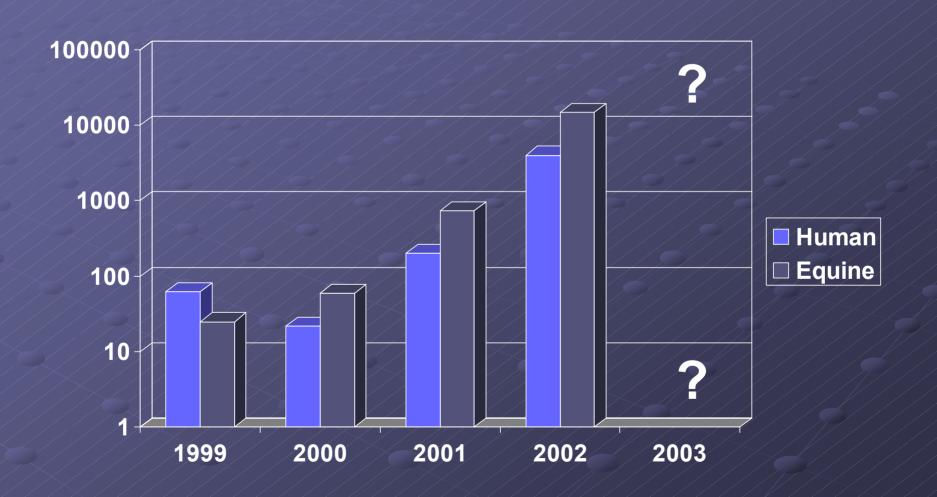
NEW HAMPSHIRE



WNV Clinical infections per year



WNV Clinical infections per year



What should we expect in the future?

- Areas that have had WNV in horses, will have it again (although in different horses).
- Additional areas/states will have WNV cases in horses (i.e., the West Coast).
- Detecting equine cases of WNV will help define areas of WNV activity.
- Equine illness may be an early indicator in western areas with numerous and efficient bridge vectors (Culex tarsalis?).

What should we expect in the future?

- An increased number of horses will receive WNV vaccine.
- Expansion of facilities for WNV testing will influence number of horses (and other veterinary species) tested.
- Expansion of facilities for WNV testing will impact data collection.
- Additional species will be identified as susceptible to rare clinical illness from WNV infection.

Questions?

