



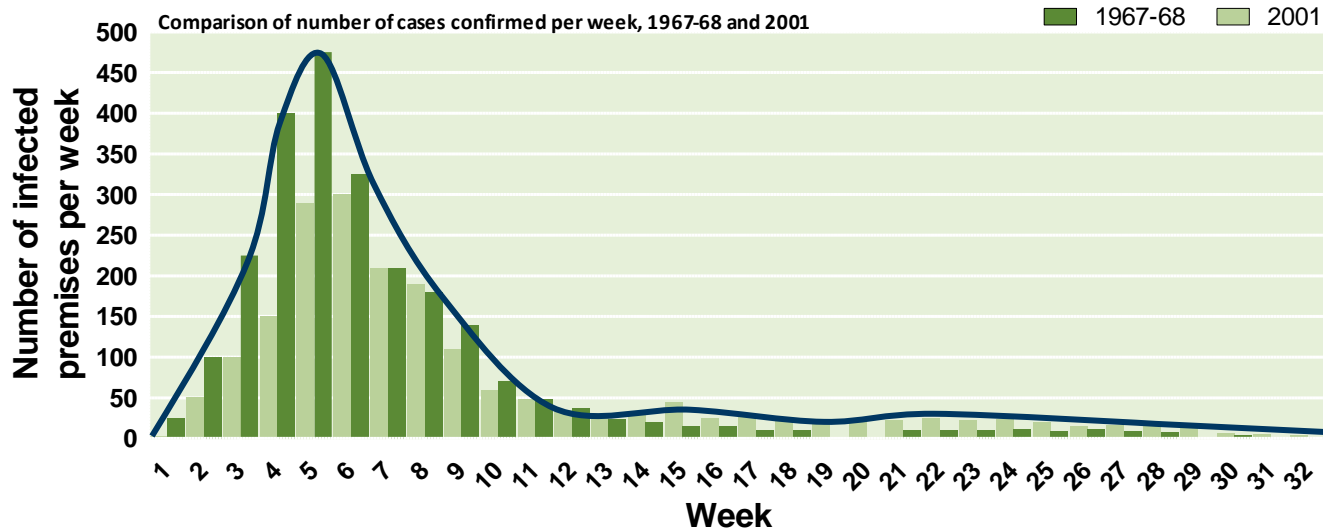
Novel tools to assist with FMD preparedness and response

Wilna Vosloo | 3 October 2022



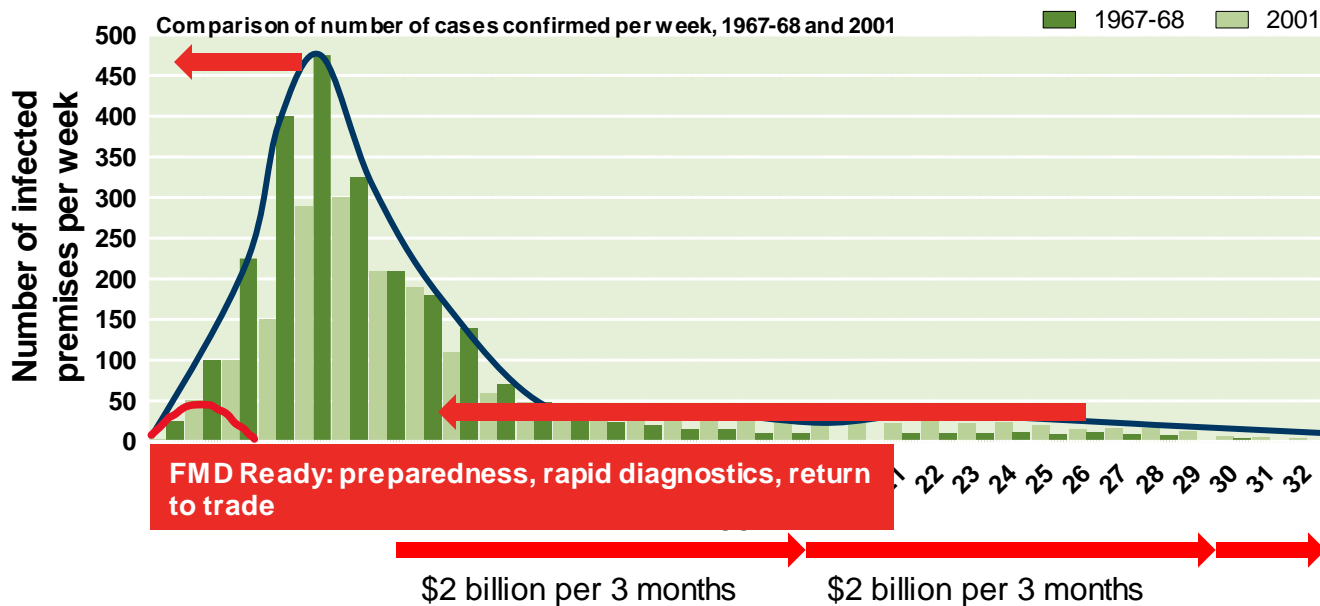
Reducing the socio-economic impact of an EAD outbreak

FMD outbreaks Great Britain 1967-68 and 2001



Reducing the socio-economic impact

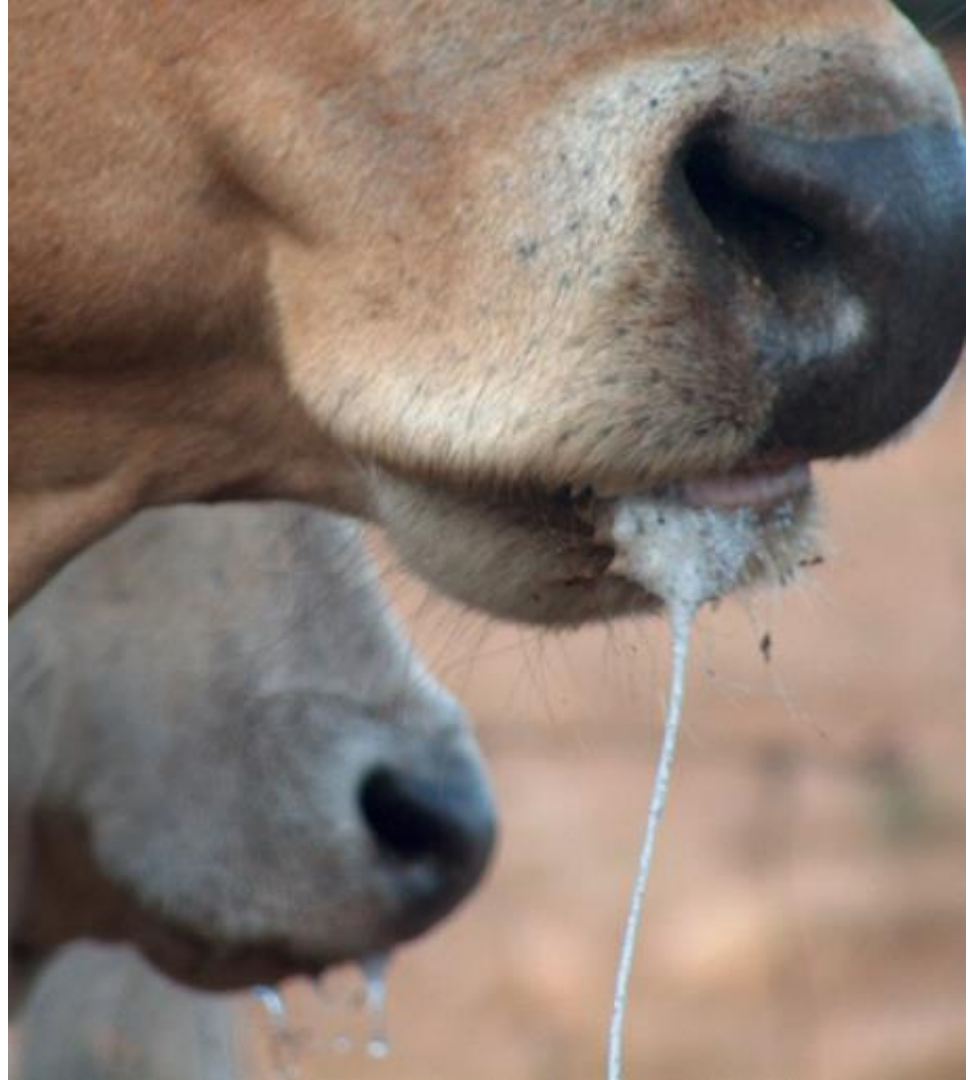
Great Britain 1967-68 and 2001





FMD preparedness

- Tools to assist with
 - Surveillance
 - Diagnostics
 - Control





Using modelling to prepare for outbreaks and post outbreak surveillance

Australian Animal Disease Spread model

Application of AADIS:

- Investigate where vaccination is likely to be useful
- Map disease spread
- Investigate new approaches to post outbreak surveillance
- Support economic analysis

Using AADIS to map the risk of FMD spread to better understand geographic conditions

1. Where are the risky starting locations?

- Establishment and spread using the average number of secondary infections arising from the seed herds located in each grid cell

2. Where are the vulnerable locations?

- Mapped vulnerability of areas to infection using the average number of total infected farms in each grid cell

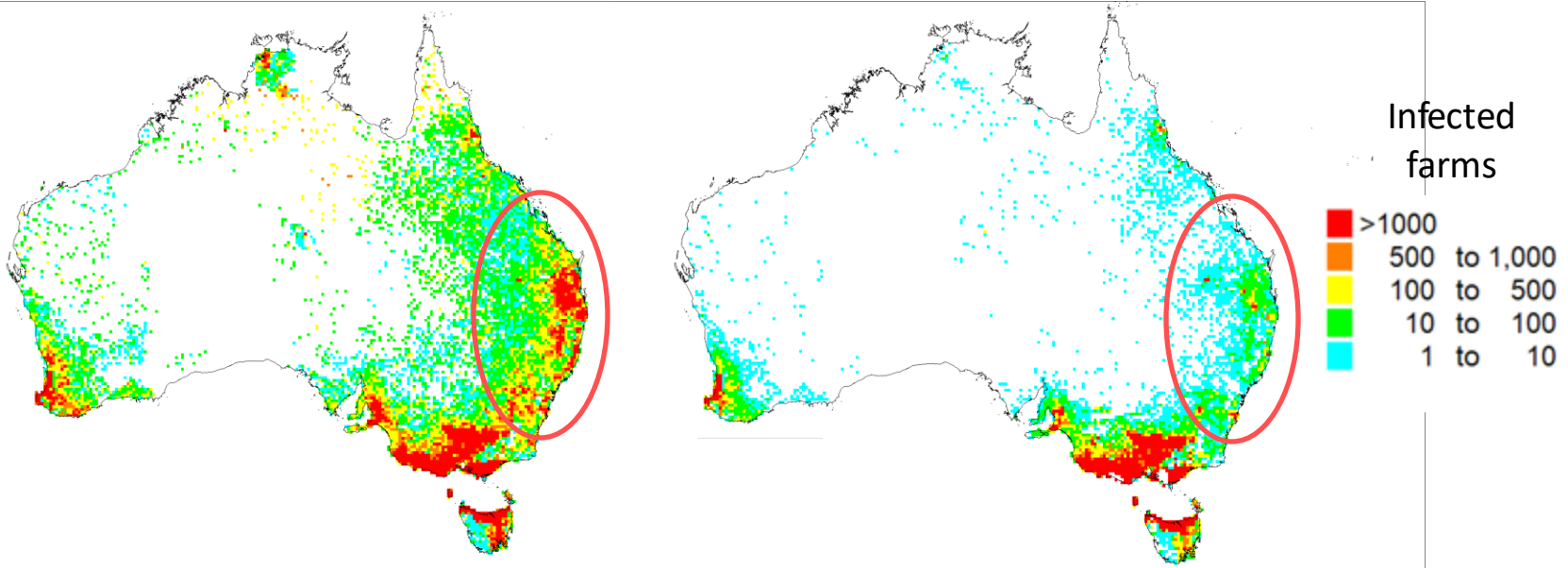
3. Where does stamping out reduce the risk of uncontrolled outbreaks?

- Compared maps with and without basic control (stamping out only)

3. Where does stamping out reduce the risk of uncontrolled outbreaks?

Without control

Control (stamping out only)

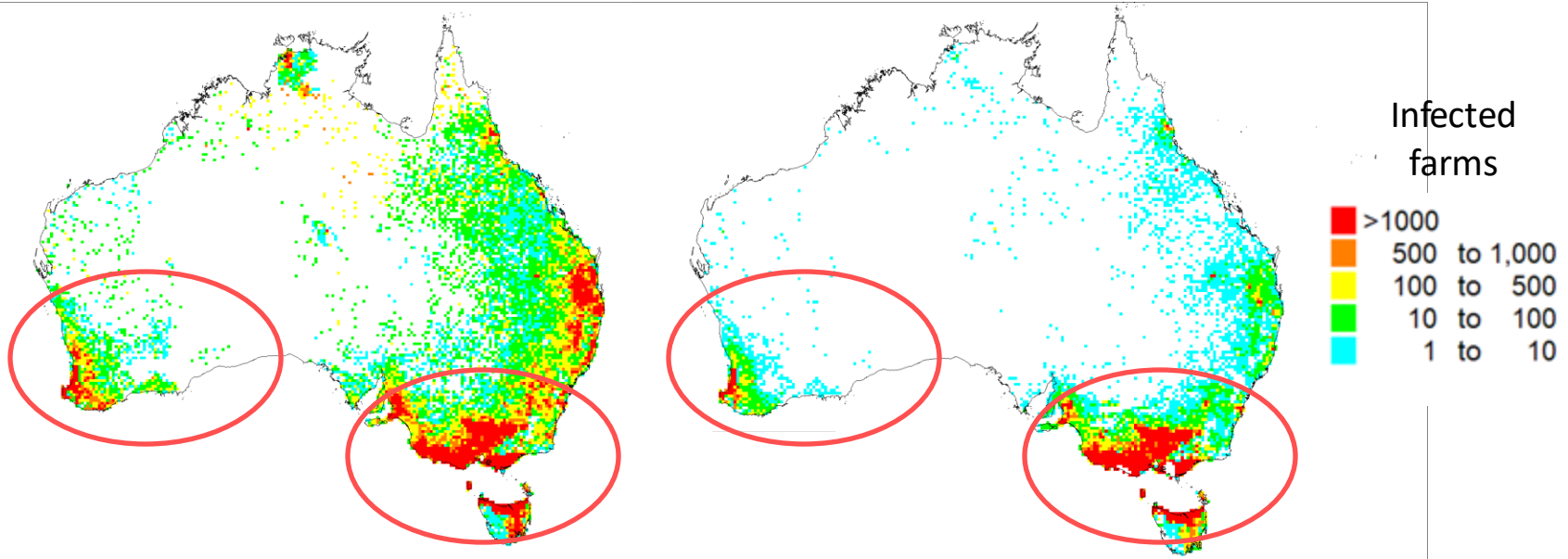


Number of infected farms within each grid cell from 500,000 simulation runs

➤ Where is control with only stamping out less likely to bring an outbreak quickly under control?

Without control

Control (stamping out only)



Number of infected farms within each grid cell from 500,000 simulation runs



Diagnostics

Ensuring safe transport of samples to the laboratory

- Diagnostic laboratories are classified according to their biocontainment level
- In FMD-free countries, diagnostics for FMD is performed at BSL 3
- Most countries have a limited number of BSL 3 labs
- During outbreaks, heightened surveillance may overburden the BSL 3 lab, and low risk samples may be sent to BSL 2 labs
- McIlvane buffer (citrate-phosphate buffer pH 2.6) completely inactivates FMDV in epithelium tissue in < 2 hours
- PCR positive, RNA could be transfected and live virus recovered for further studies





Tools to assist during outbreaks

Developing a big data application – SPREAD

- Development of the *SPREAD*¹ web-based system to visualise FMD outbreaks and run models assessing the role of wind dispersion in local spread (*Fig. 1*)
- Implementation of routines for the automated next-gen sequence assembly and construction of genomic networks assessing farm-to-farm transmission of FMDV (*Fig. 2*).
- Collation of data of over 10 historical outbreaks of FMD in Europe and Asia to enable the verification of the *SPREAD* system (*Fig. 3*).

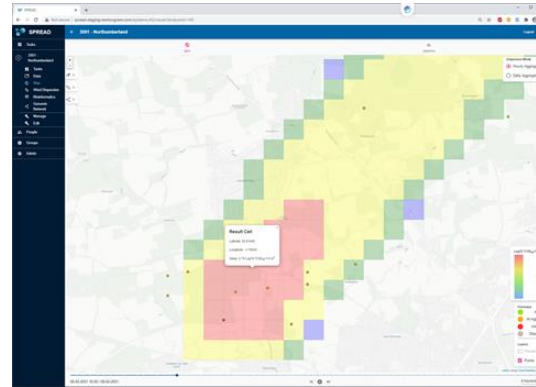


Figure 1. Wind plumes from the index case of the UK 2001 epidemic

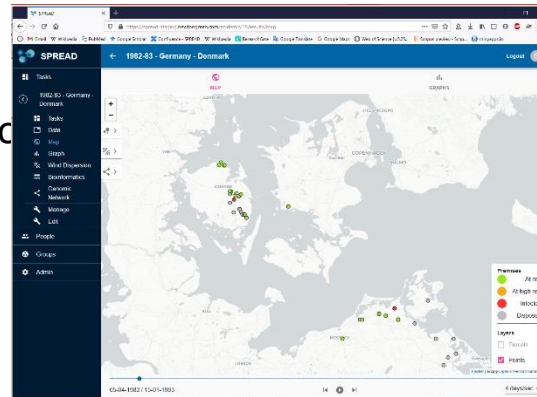


Figure 3. Display of the East Germany / Denmark 1981 outbreaks

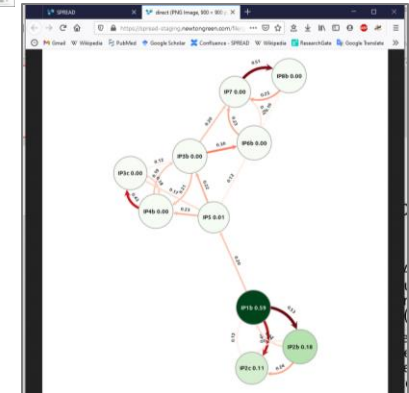


Figure 2. Genomic network of the UK 2007 outbreak

¹System for Preparedness and Response to Emergency Animal Diseases
Peter Durr et al, ACDP



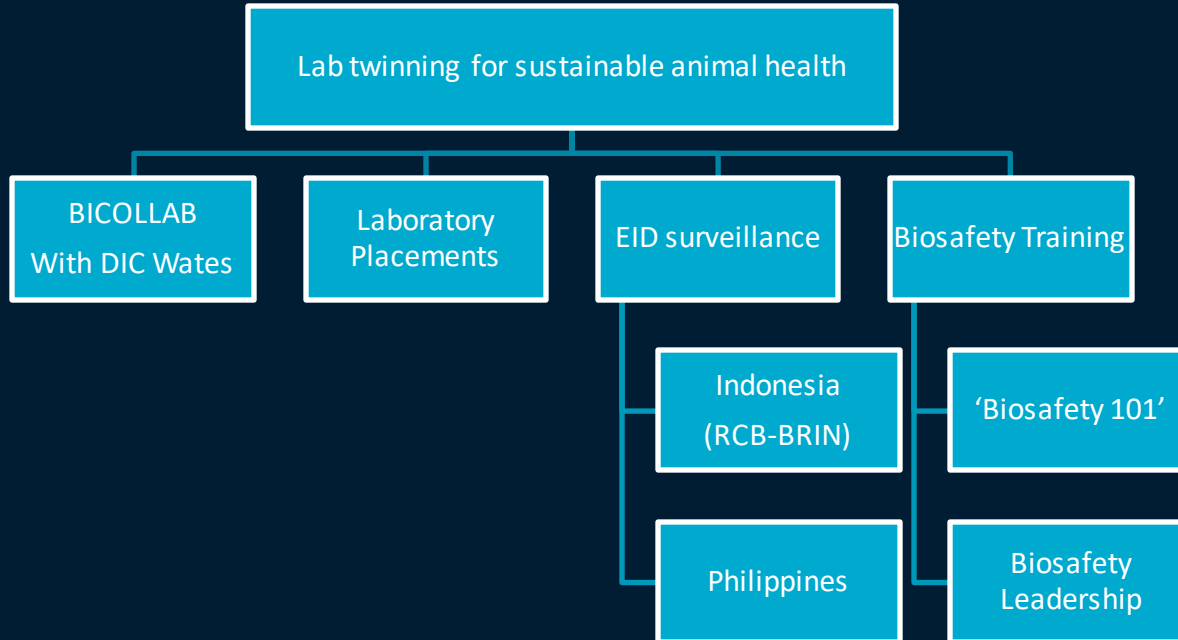
Support for the region through the International Program at ACDP



International program

- Vision

- Greater stability, prosperity and resilience across the Asia-Pacific arising from improved health security





Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO Indonesia

- Provision of influenza reagents
- Technical assistance for priority diseases – Swine influenza, JE, Nipah
- Bioinformatics support
- Laboratory Information Management

Phoebe Readford



Thank you

Health & Biosecurity

Wilna Vosloo
Group Leader

+61 3 5227 5015

Wilna.Vosloo@csiro.au

<https://research.csiro.au/fmd>

FMD READY PROJECT

PROJECT PARTNERS

