Infectious Salmon Anemia (ISA) Recent development and future control

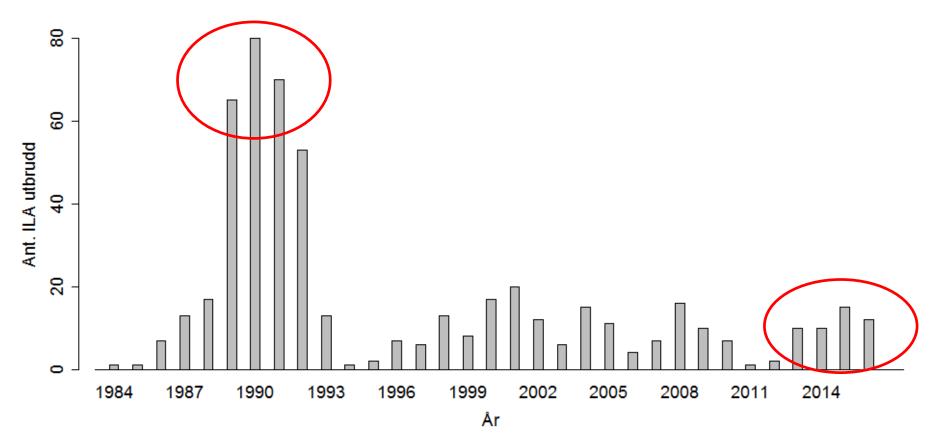
Torfinn Moldal, Maria Aamelfot, Trude Lyngstad, Lars Qviller, Knut Falk, Edgar Brun and Brit Hjeltnes

torfinn.moldal@vetinst.no



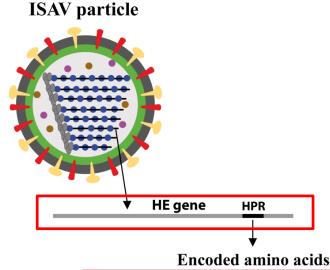


Number of annual ISA-outbreaks in Norway





Infectious Salmon Anemia Virus (ISAV)



HPR0	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLNQTFNTNQVEQPATSVLSNIFISM
Selected HPRs	KLQRNITDVKIRVDANQVEQPATSVLSNIFISM
	KLQRNITDVKPATSVLSNIFISM
	ELRRNITDVGIGVDAIPPQLNIFISM
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLNQTM
	KLQRNITDVKTSVLSNTFISM
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLNQTL
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLNQTM
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIQVEQPATSVLSNIFISM
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLNQTFISM
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLISM
	KLQRNITDVKIRVDAIPPQLSNIFISM

Orthomyxoviridae

Eight segments – ten proteins

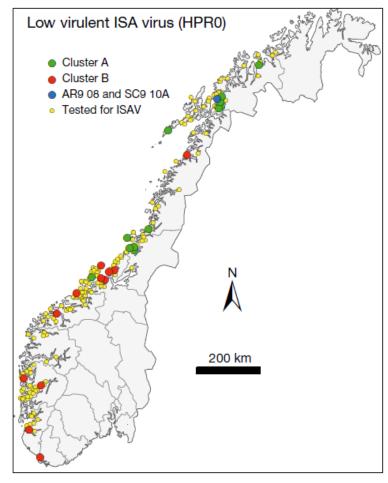
HE-gene of particular interest

Hyperpolymorfic region (HPR):

- ISAV HPRO (non-virulent)
- ISAV HPR∆ (virulent)



ISAV HPRO is prevalent in healthy fish



Lyngstad et al., 2012

Fresh water and sea

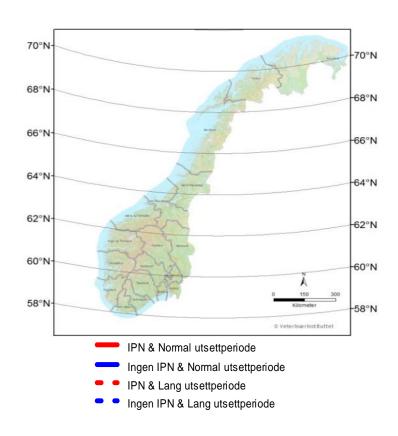
Juveniles, on-grown and broodstock

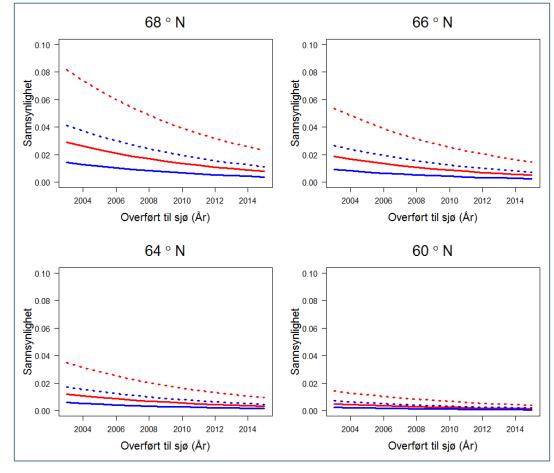
Geographic structure

Association with ISAV HPRA



Variables that may explain primary outbreaks

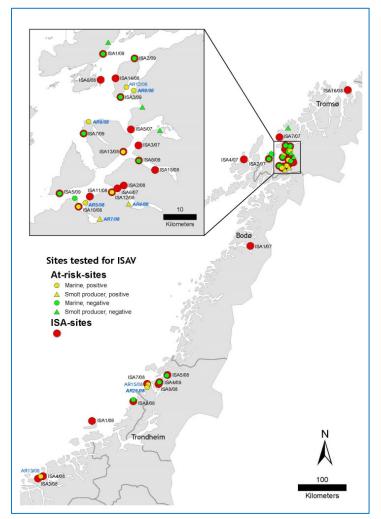


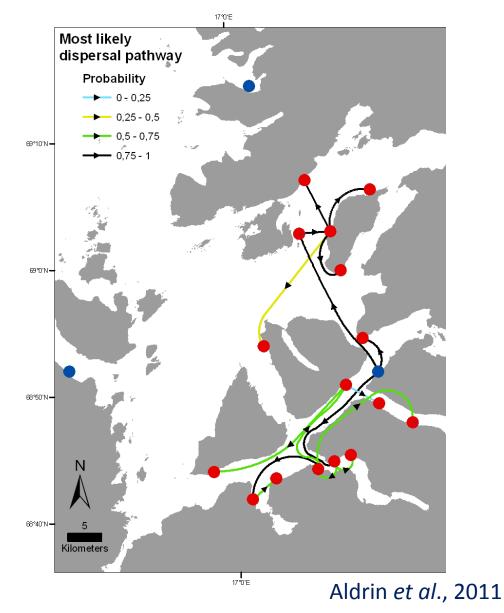




Work in progress by Lyngstad et al.

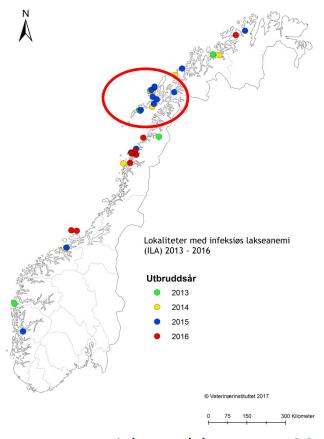
Tracing of ISA-virus







Outbreaks during the last four years





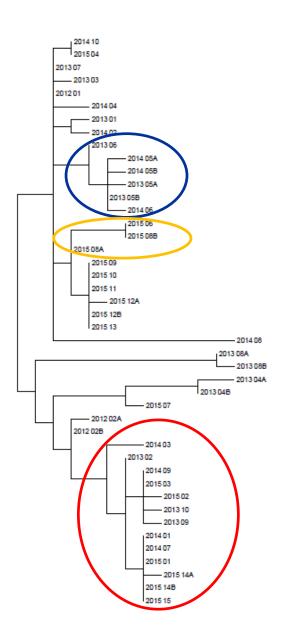




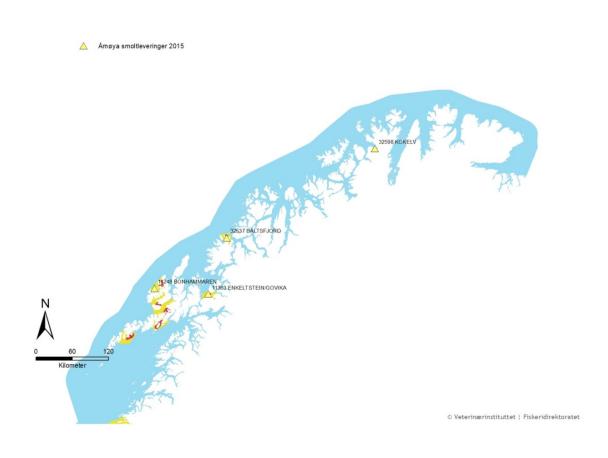
Three epidemics in the same area





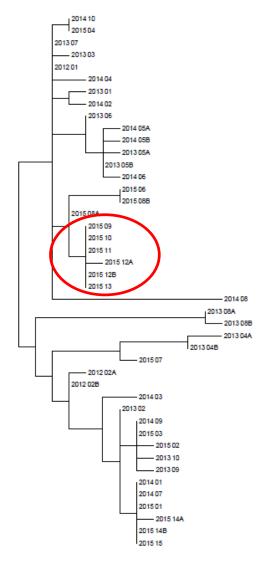


ISA in smolt shortly after sea-transfer



Veterinærinstituttet

Norwegian Veterinary Institute



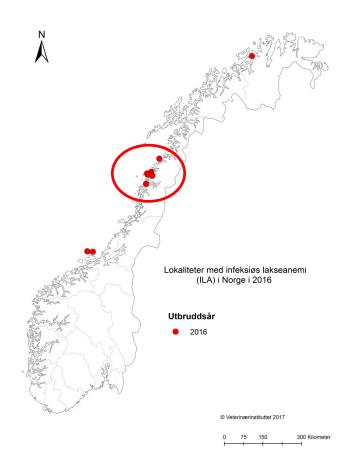
ISAV HPRO to ISAV HPR∆ in the hatchery

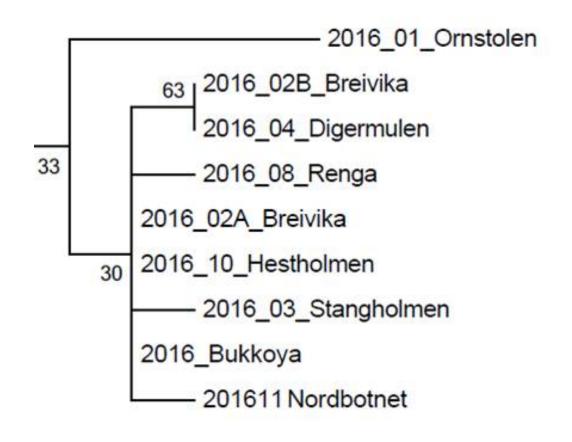


Closely related ISAV HPRO and ISAV HPRA detected in February and June respectively



ISA-outbreaks in 2016





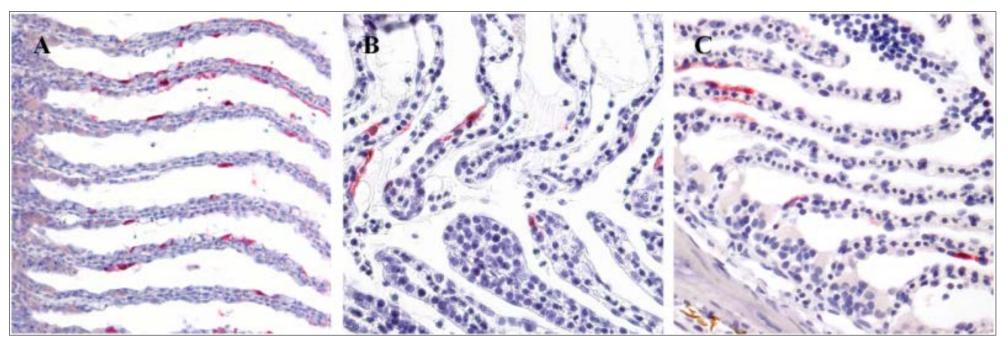


Deletions in HPR are not compatible

ILAV HPRO	TDV	KIRVDAI	PPQL	NQT	FNTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	5 N I	FISM	GVA
Ørnstolen	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Breivika	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	РА	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Stangholmen	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Bukkøya	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Digermulen	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	РА	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Kvalvika	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Storstompan	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Renga	TDV	KIRLDAI			NTN	QVEQ	PA	TSVL	SNI	FISM	GVA
Hestholmen N	TDV	KIRLDAI	PPQL	NQT	FNT					М	GVA
Nordbotnet	TDV	KIRLDAI	PPQL								GVA



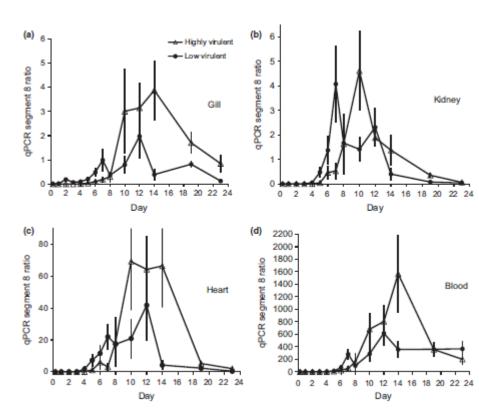
ISAV HPRO in mucosal surfaces (gills and skin)



Aamelfot et al., 2016



Low- versus highly virulent ISAV HPRA



McBeath et al., 2015

Mortality 20% versus 100% 23 DPI when challenged by immersion

Low-virulent ISAV HPRA initiated earlier infection, but reached lower maximum virus load than highly virulent ISAV HPRA



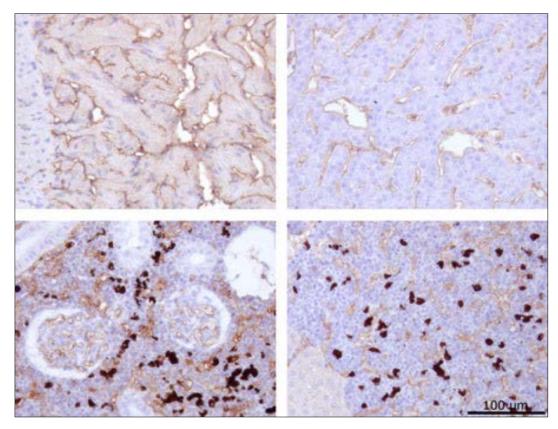
Receptors and tissue tropism

ISAV bind to 4-O-acetylated sialic acid on the cell surface of

- endothelium
- erythrocytes
- epithelium

Species barrier

Potential carriers?



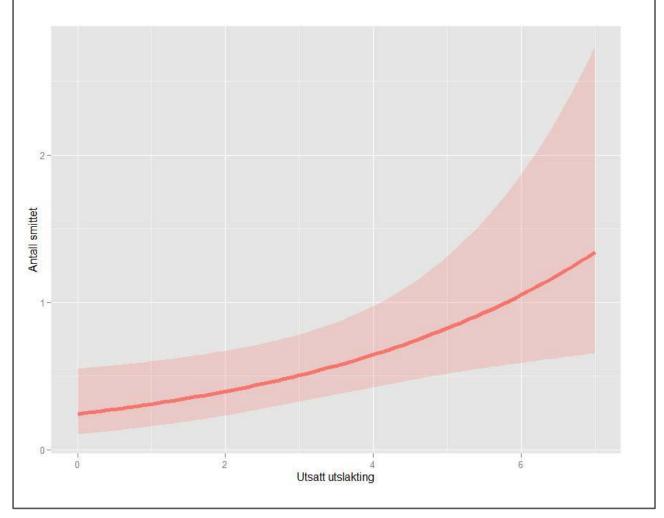
Aamelfot et al., 2014



Management of ISA-outbreaks

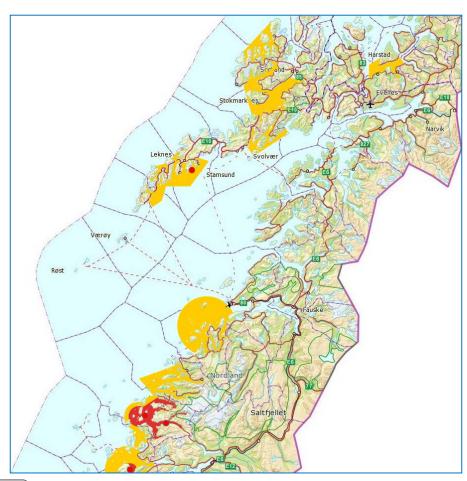
Will delayed removal of fish cause:

- longer period of shedding?
- more affected farms?





Intensified health control and surveillance



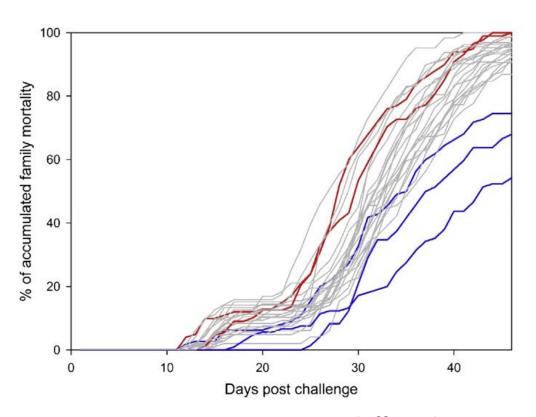
Control areas

Monthly inspections with sampling for ISAV-PCR

ISAV HPRA detected in at least two farms through active surveillance last year



Variable susceptibility between family groups



Dettleff et al., 2017

Large differences between family groups regarding mortality

Differences in virus replication and transcription of immune genes

Silent infections and carriers?



Summary

ISAV HPRO is prevalent in healthy fish

Transition from ISAV HPRO to ISAV HPRA

IPN, long period of transfer to sea and latitude may explain primary outbreaks of ISA

Phylogenetic investigation is useful for tracing outbreaks

Receptors are essential for host tropism

Fast removal of fish is an important measure to limit outbreaks

Surveillance for early detection

