

Epidemiological investigation of influenza A viruses in laboratory swine and dogs in shanghai

meicine, China Agricultural University, 100193 Beijing, China; Find this author on Google Scholar. Find this author on Pubmed. Systematic surveillance of influenza viruses in pigs is essential for early warning and preparedness for the next potential pandemic. Here, we report on an influenza virus surveillance of pigs from 2011 to 2018 in China, and identify a recently emerged genotype 4 (G4) reassortant Eurasian avian-like (EA) H1N1 virus, which bears 2009 pandemic (pdm/09) and triple-reassortant (TR)-derived internal genes and has been predominant in swine populations since 2016. Continuous evolution of influenza A viruses of swine from 2013 to 2015 in Guangdong, China. Yet the swine flu pandemic might not have happened had it not been for the accidental release of the same strain of influenza virus from a research laboratory in the late 1970s, according to a new study. Scientists investigating the genetic make-up of flu viruses have concluded there is a high probability that the H1N1 strain of influenza "A" behind the current pandemic might never have been re-introduced into the human population were it not for an accidental leak from a laboratory working on the same strain in 1977. Yesterday's H1N1 swine flu pandemic has seen a further surge in the number of cases in Britain with another 1,604 confirmed over the weekend, and a further 6 fatalities. The illness has also caused other medical complications; the third death in Britain from swine flu-related

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Abstract:

Swine and canine influenza, which is acute viral respiratory infectious disease, can do great threat to the health of people and animals. What's more, swine as an intermediate host for the transmission of avian influenza viruses to humans, it's very important to supervise the epidemiological situation

of swine influenza virus (SIV) infections all over the world. The major aim of this paper was to investigate the epidemiological situation of influenza A viruses in laboratory swine and dogs in shanghai and surrounding area from January 2010 to March 2011. There were 109 throat swabs collected from swine and 35 from dogs. Based on RT-PCR, we have got only one swine influenza virus-positive sample and none canine influenza virus-positive. In addition, this survey not only gives a data about the epidemiological situation of swine and canine influenza, but also provides a basis and guarantee for taking a timely and effective security measures.

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