Enhancing Animal Disease Surveillance with Virus Sequences and Phylodynamics

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Introduction

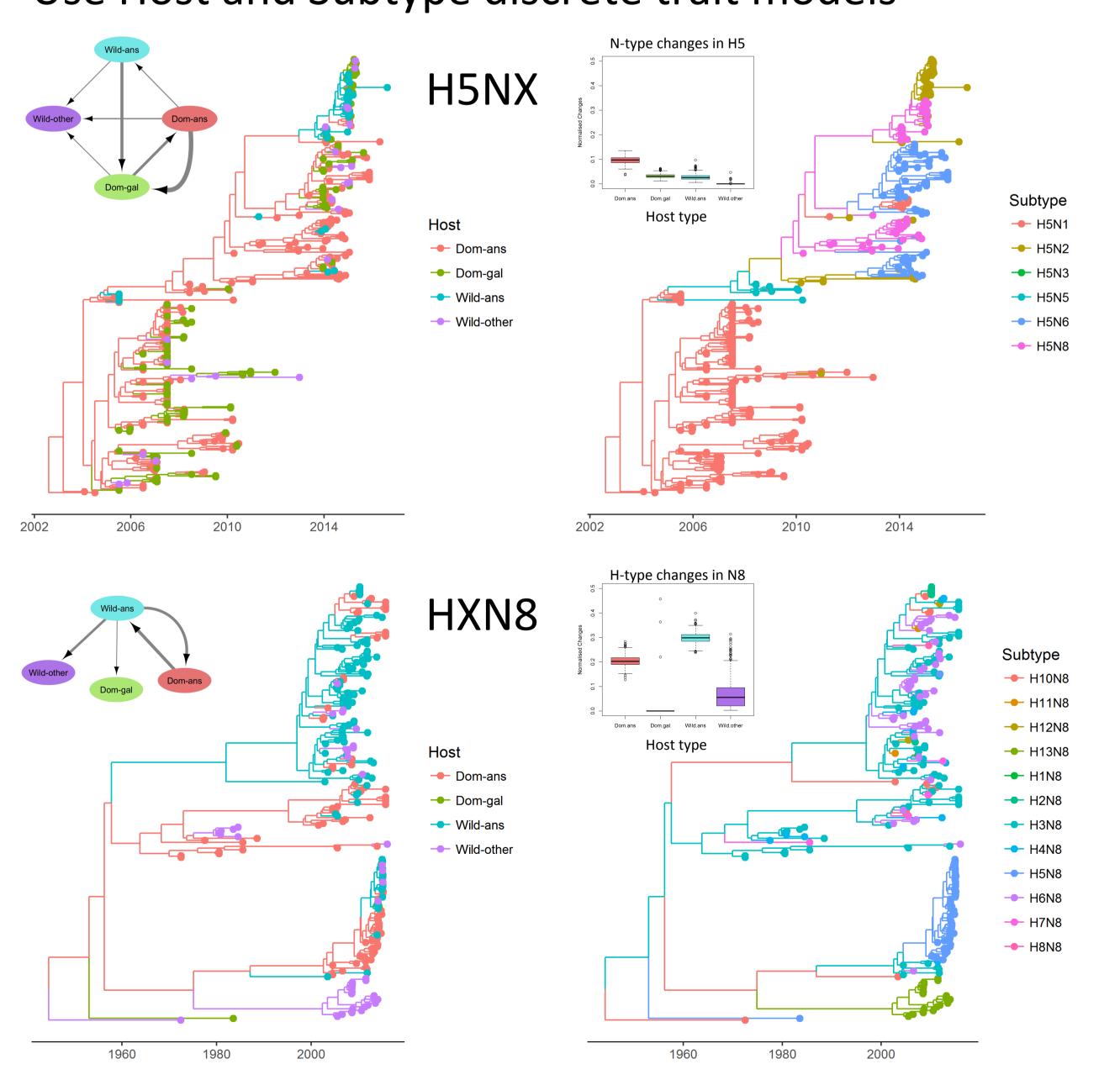
- Virus genomes accumulate mutations over time
- Sequences have detailed information on subtype; markers for virulence, host adaptation and drug resistance
- Sequences used to track infections in populations

Phylodynamic and Phylogeographic Methods

- Whole genome, individual genes or variable regions can be used to infer set of phylogenetic trees
- Molecular clock signal provides time scale
- Model discrete or continuous traits on the trees to infer ancestral states and pattern of who infected whom

Reassortments and cross species transmissions Avian Influenza Virus

- Trees of Highly pathogenic H5N8/X Hemagglutinin and corresponding HXN8 Neuraminidase
- Use Host and Subtype discrete trait models



- Two way transmission: domestic and wild populations
- Rapid reassortment for low pathogenic strains in wild populations
- Domestic ducks and geese responsible for reassortment of highly pathogenic strains



- Publically available virus sequences on GenBank
- EPIC BVDV sequences generated from GB samples submitted for routine testing

Similar sequences imply recent transmission Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Sample TMRCA of Clusters Cluster Clusters Cluster Clusters Cluster

2000 2005 2010 2015 Cluster Size Cluster Size

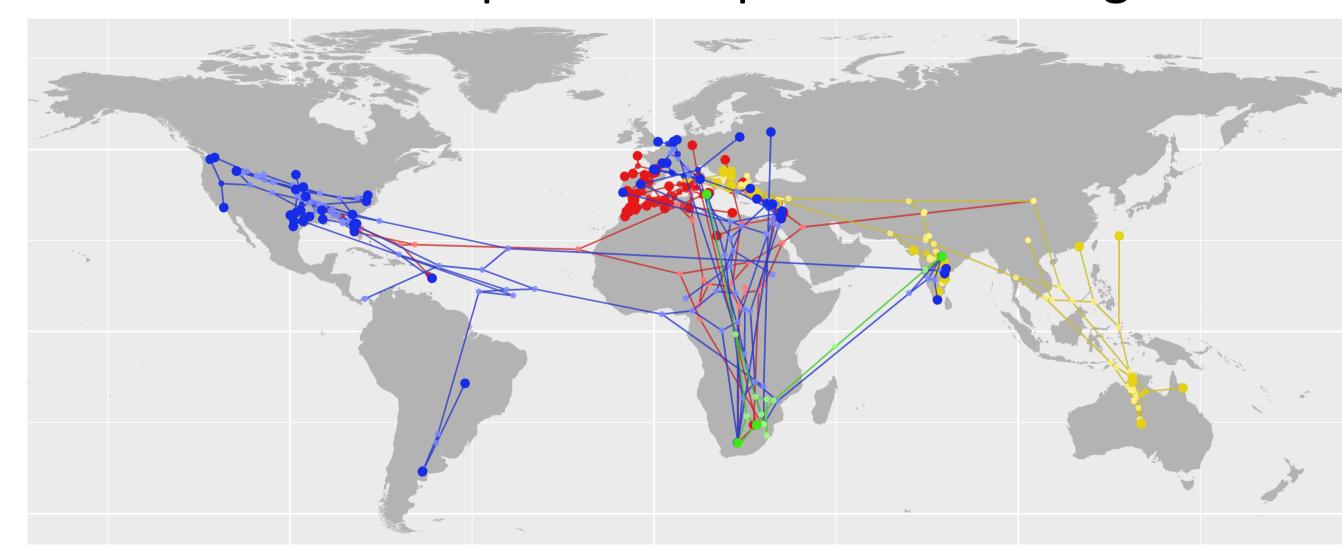
 Big clusters >= 20 sequences are spatially distributed, implying transmission via infected animal movements

Clusters of 5'UTR sequences with genetic distance 0

Global Spread and Incursions Bluetongue Virus

Time-scaled tree o

Spatial-Temporal tree of Segment 10



- Tree of internal protein coding gene of BTV
- Widespread reassortment in BTV, similar to influenza
- Four main clusters for internal protein coding segment, regardless of subtype
- Spatial coordinates modelled as continuous traits
- Transmission routes: African-Europe, Asian-Europe and American
- Long range transmissions due to international trade



















