

Canine Coronavirus



Longitudinal shedding in dogs in a rescue shelter

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Abstract

Canine Coronavirus (CECoV) is an enteric pathogen of dogs. It is associated with diarrhoea, which is typically mild and self-limiting. However, cases of severe, haemorrhagic diarrhoea, accompanied by anorexia, lethargy and vomiting sometimes occur. CECoV is particularly important in dogs housed in large groups, and outbreaks among dogs in boarding, rescue and working kennels can involve up to 95% morbidity. This represents a serious welfare and economic problem.

Faecal samples were taken from dogs at a large rescue shelter. Dogs were sampled on admission, and at weekly intervals throughout their stay. Samples were screened using real-time PCR. This allowed the detection of different types of CECoV, including mixed infections within the same dog. This also enabled quantative shedding patterns to be investigated. This shows each dog's potential contribution to the maintenance and spread of CECoV in this population.

Introduction

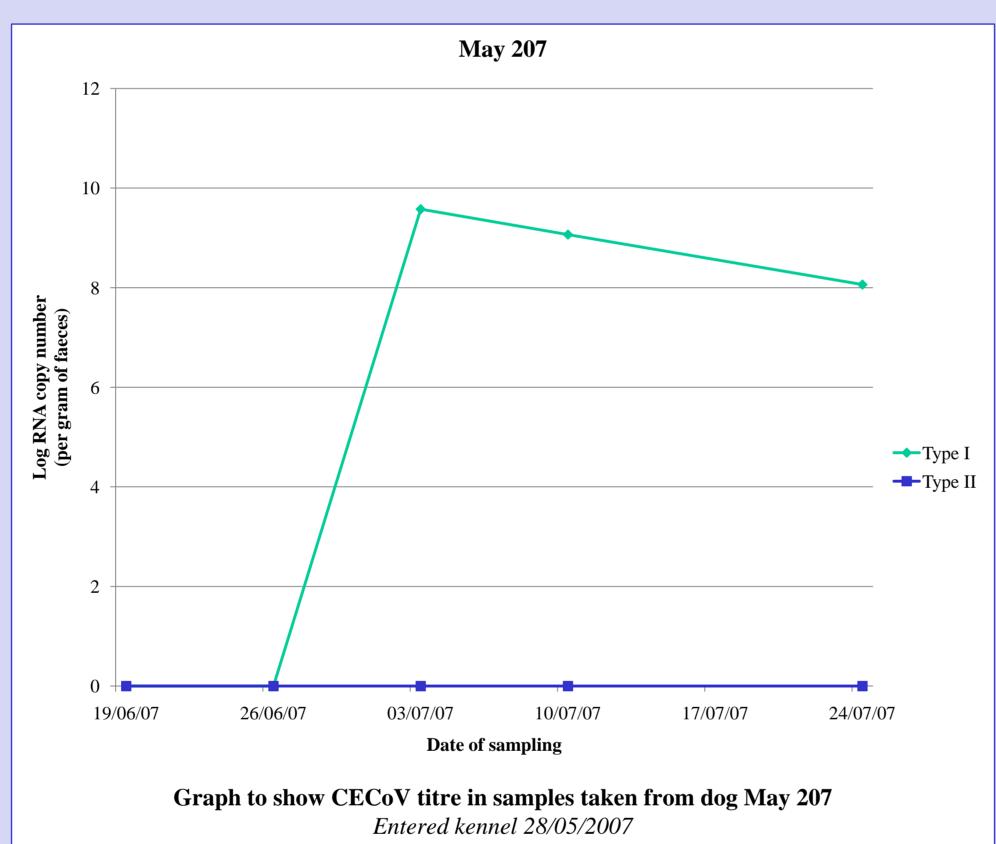
- •CECoV is an emerging pathogen, with recently reported changes in both its clinical behaviour, and in its genetic composition.
- •Although typically associated with mild disease, sporadic outbreaks of fatal enteritis, either due to virulent strains of CECoV, or dual infection with other agents such as Canine Parvovirus (CPV) and Canine Adenovirus (CAV) have been reported^{1,2}.
- •CECoV has recently been found to exist as two genetically distinct subtypes. The originally recognised form has been named type II CECoV, due to homologies with the closely-related type II feline coronavirus. The newly-recognised form has been designated type I CECoV³.

Materials and methods

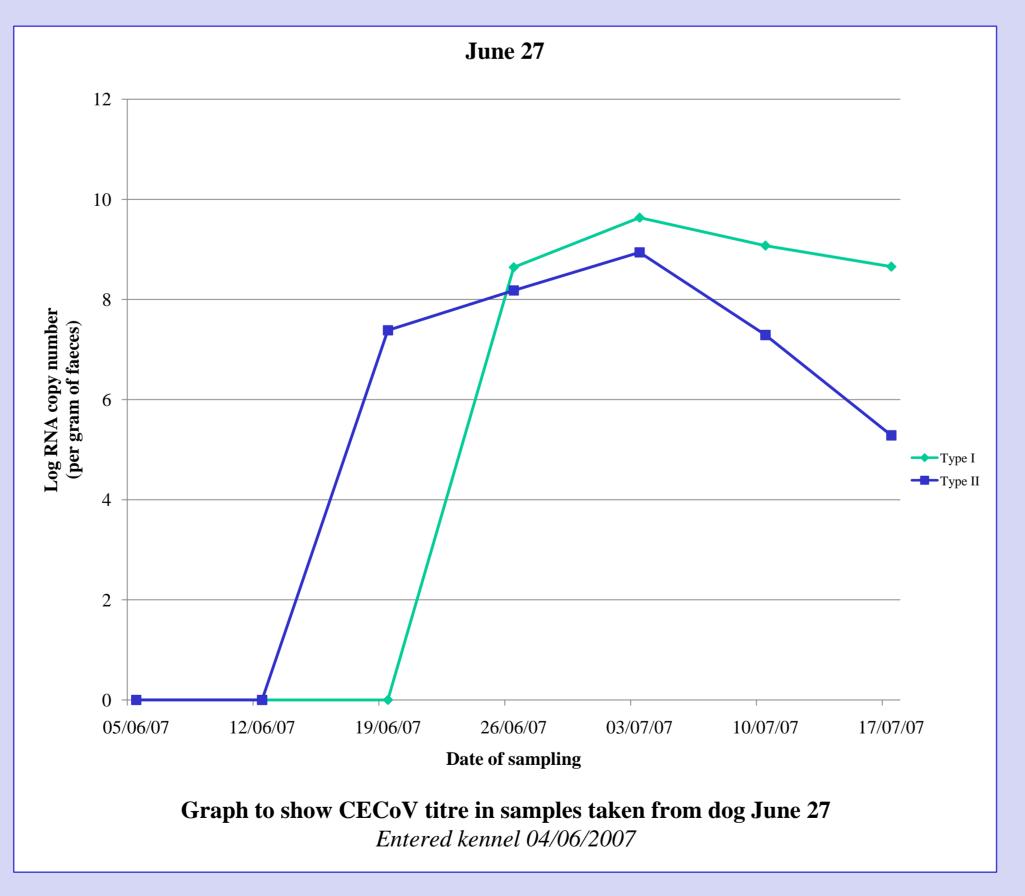
- •At the beginning of the study, every available dog was sampled in three sampling episodes over one week, to give a baseline measure.
- •Thereafter sampling occurred on a weekly basis. Every dog admitted within the previous 24 hours was enrolled on a sampling day and sampled weekly throughout its stay. Recruitment was ongoing throughout the study.
- •Samples were screened using two separate fluorogenic real-time RT-PCR assays for type I and type II CECoV to obtain a mean RNA copy number⁴.











Preliminary results of longitudinal study of CECoV shedding. Each vertical column represents one sampling date, and each horizontal row represents one dog MAY93 MAY88 MAY86 MAY74 MAY46 MAY44 MAY218 MAY207 MAY154 MAY130 MAY124 MAY115 MAY103 MAY102 MAY101 MAY1 MAR69. Negative MAR67 Type 2 MAR61 Negative MAR178 MAR159 MAR156 MAR148 **MAR126 MAR106** JUN91 JUN69 Type 1 & 2 JUN67 JUN65 JUN64 JUN63 JUN30 Negative JUN29 JUN28 Type 1 & 2 Type 1 & 2 Type 1 & 2 Type 1 & 2 JUN24 JUN23 JUN22 JUN21 JUN20 JUN19 JUN18 JUN179 JUN178 JUN176 JUN174 JUN172 JUN171 JUN17 Negative JUN167 JUN122 JUN119 JUL60 JUL13 JUL124 JUL10 Type 1 & 2 JAN10 FEB163 FEB149 APR99 Type 1 and 2 Key: APR94 APR43 Type I CECoV identified APR241 APR240 Negative Type 2 Type II CECoV identified APR230 APR208 Type 1 & 2 Types I and II CECoV identified APR205 APR190 Negative CECoV negative APR187 APR155 Result not yet available APR142 Cross-sectional survey APR137 APR129 APR127 APR122 JUN32.

Results and Conclusions

Preliminary results indicate that both types I and II CECoV are circulating within this kennel. Previous reports suggest that type I CECoV may be shed for longer periods than type II, and at higher titres. Preliminary results indicate that a similar pattern appears to be occurring within this kennel; this will become more clear once the analysis is complete.

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CECoV is environmentally labile, and so for long-term maintenance within a population, a source of infectious faecal material is necessary. Spatial mapping of cases and molecular sequencing of positive samples will help to differentiate if infection in this environment is maintained by cycles of re-infection, or if long-term shedders are more important in the maintenance and spread of CECoV between dogs in this environment.

Acknowledgements:

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References:

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