
grippe aviaire juillet

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Use of semiconductor-based oligonucleotide microarrays for influenza A virus subtype identification and sequencing

Titre : Use of semiconductor-based oligonucleotide microarrays for influenza A virus subtype identification and sequencing

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Source : Journal of clinical microbiology Print. 2006; 44 (4) : 1209-1218

ISSN : 0095-1137

CODEN : JCMIDW

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 37 ref.

Résumé : In the face of concerns over an influenza pandemic, identification of virulent influenza A virus isolates must be obtained quickly for effective responses. Rapid subtype identification, however, is difficult even in well-equipped virology laboratories or is unobtainable in the field under more austere conditions. Here we describe a genome assay and microarray design that can be used to rapidly identify influenza A virus hemagglutinin subtypes 1 through 15 and neuraminidase subtypes 1 through 9. Also described is an array-based enzymatic assay that can be used to sequence portions of both genes or any other sequence of interest.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10; 002B05

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A virus; Subtype; Identification; Sequencing; Microbiology

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus grippal A; Soustype; Identification; Sequencage; Microbiologie

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 17088, INIST No. 354000156799220010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Influenza is now a preventable disease

Titre : Influenza is now a preventable disease

Auteur(s) : OXFORD J S; LAMBKIN R

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Source : International journal of antimicrobial agents. 2006; 27 (4) : 271-273

ISSN : 0924-8579

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Netherlands

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 19 ref.

Résumé : The world is waiting with apprehension for the predicted pandemic of H5N1 (avian) influenza as an increasing number of countries in Asia, Europe and Africa report cases of influenza in migrating birds. All is not 'despondency', however. Targeted and controlled administration of antiviral drugs, alone or in combination, to contacts and cases, together with well tried public health measures, should slow down the spread of the infection and allow time for vaccines to be developed, thus preventing a worldwide pandemic of the type that occurred in 1918.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02S

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A; Influenzavirus; Antiviral

Desc. génériques : Infectious diseases; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe A; Influenzavirus; Antiviral

Desc. génériques : Maladies infectieuses; Pharmacologie; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 22211, INIST No. 354000153009090010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Influenza aviaire H5N1 : problemes poses par le vaccin chez l' animal et l' homme; H5N1 avian influenza : concerns over the vaccine in animals and man

Titre : Influenza aviaire H5N1 : problemes poses par le vaccin chez l' animal et l' homme; H5N1 avian influenza : concerns over the vaccine in animals and man

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Source : Bulletin de l'Academie veterinaire de France. 2006; 159 (1) : 93-96

ISSN : 0001-4192

CODEN : BAVFAV

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Langue(s) du résumé : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 15 ref.

Résumé : Une epizootie d' influenza aviaire H5N1 est apparue dans le Sud Est asiatique en 2003 et a ete rapportee des le debut de l' annee suivante. Elle se developpe dangereusement. L' abattage systematique se revelant insuffisant, on a recours a des vaccins inactives, prepares a partir d' une souche H5N2, cultivee sur oeuf embryonne, mais d' efficacite discutee. Le vaccin humain est prepare actuellement, en raison de la virulence du H5N1, a partir d' un virus reconstruit genetiquement (virus A PR8 peu pathogene dont on a substitue sa H1 et sa N1 par la H5 et la N1 des virus H5N1 epizootiques actuels). D' autres types de vaccins sont en cours d' etude.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05F04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Human; Vaccine; Microbiology; Veterinary; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Immunology; Pharmacology; Applied microbiology; Microbiology; Biological sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Homme; Vaccin; Microbiologie; Veterinaire; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Immunologie; Pharmacologie; Microbiologie appliquee; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 815, INIST No. 354000156816210110

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Interactions between influenza and bacterial respiratory pathogens : implications for pandemic preparedness

Titre : Interactions between influenza and bacterial respiratory pathogens : implications for pandemic preparedness

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Source : Lancet Infectious diseases print. 2006; 6 (5) : 303-312

ISSN : 1473-3099

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 94 ref.

Résumé : It is commonly believed that the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the next influenza pandemic will mimic those of the 1918 pandemic. Determinative beliefs regarding the 1918 pandemic include that infections were expressed as primary viral pneumonias and/or acute respiratory distress syndrome, that pandemic-related deaths were the end states of the natural progression of disease caused by the pandemic strain, and that bacterial superinfections caused relatively fewer deaths in 1918 than in subsequent pandemics. In turn, response plans are focused on developing and/or increasing inventories of a strain-specific vaccine, antivirals, intensive care beds, mechanical ventilators, and so on. Yet, there is strong and consistent evidence of epidemiologically and clinically important interactions between influenza and secondary bacterial respiratory pathogens, including during the 1918 pandemic. Countermeasures (eg, vaccination against pneumococcal and meningococcal disease before a pandemic; mass uses of antibiotic(s) with broad spectrums of activity against common bacterial respiratory pathogens during local epidemics) designed to prevent or mitigate the effects of influenza-bacterial interactions should be major focuses of pandemic-related research, prevention, and response planning.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Bacteriosis; Respiratory tract

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Bacteriose; Voie respiratoire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 27478, INIST No. 354000153018990050

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Microassay for measuring thermal inactivation of H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus in naturally infected chicken meat

Titre : Microassay for measuring thermal inactivation of H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus in naturally infected chicken meat

Auteur(s) : SWAYNE David E

Affiliation(s) : Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, Exotic and Emerging Avian Viral Disease Research Unit, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 934 College Station Road, Athens, Georgia 30605, United States

Source : International journal of food microbiology. 2006; 108 (2) : 268-271

ISSN : 0168-1605

CODEN : IJFMDD

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Netherlands

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Type de document : short-communication

Nombre de références : 16 ref.

Résumé : A precise, reproducible microassay was developed to measure thermal inactivation of high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) virus in chicken meat. Small pieces of breast or thigh meat (0.05 g) from chickens infected with A/chicken/Pennsylvania/1370/1983 (H5N2) (PA/83) or A/ chicken/Korea/ES/2003 (H5N1) (Korea/03) HPAI viruses were tested for inactivation in the heating block of a thermocycler. Korea/03 infected thigh and breast meat had higher virus concentrations ($10^{6.8}$ and $10^{5.6}$ mean embryo infectious doses [EID₅₀]/g, respectively) compared to PA/83 infected thigh and breast meat ($10^{2.8}$ and $10^{2.3}$ EID₅₀/g, respectively). The samples were ran through a ramp-up cycle from 25 to 70 °C, and meat samples were removed and examined for virus infectivity at 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 °C, and after treatment for 1, 5, 10, 30 and 60 s at 70 °C. The reduction in virus infectivity titers was dependent on virus concentration and no HPAI virus was isolated after 1 s of treatment at 70 °C. A change in coloration from pink-tan to white was associated with a loss in recovery of infectious virus. The microassay provided a predictable and reproducible method to measure thermal inactivation of HPAI virus in chicken meat.

Code(s) de classement : 002A35D; 002A35B05

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Microassay; Inactivation; Pathogenicity; Virus; Chicken meat; Chicken

Desc. génériques : Food microbiology; Agriculture; Food industry; Biological sciences; Agriculture; Food industry; Biological sciences; Meat product; Aves; Vertebrata; Farming animal; Meat animals; Poultry

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Micromethode; Inactivation; Pouvoir pathogene; Virus; Viande poulet; Poulet

Desc. génériques : Microbiologie alimentaire; Agriculture; Industries alimentaires; Sciences biologiques; Agriculture; Industries alimentaires; Sciences biologiques; Produit carne; Aves; Vertebrata; Animal elevant; Animal a viande; Volaille

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 20302, INIST No. 354000153261440160

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Epizootie de grippe aviaire; Avian influenza epizooty

Titre : Epizootie de grippe aviaire; Avian influenza epizooty

Source : La Revue Prescrire. 2006; 26 (271) : 294-295

ISSN : 0247-7750

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : <Mathematical point> Debut 2006, l' epizootie de grippe aviaire due a un virus grippal A/H5N1, tres pathogene chez les oiseaux, touche l' Asie, l' Afrique et l' Europe. Les cas humains d' infection par ce virus sont sporadiques, mais la mortalite est tres elevee.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Epizootics; Epidemiology; Aves; Human; Transmission from animal to man; Public health; Review; 2006; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Vertebrata

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Epizootie; Epidemiologie; Aves; Homme; Transmission animal homme; Sante publique; Article synthese; 2006; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Vertebrata

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 21322, INIST No. 354000132501630170

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Rapport fait au nom de la mission d' information sur la grippe aviaire : mesures preventives. Tome 1 : Menace de pandémie grippale : preparer les moyens medicaux

Titre : Rapport fait au nom de la mission d' information sur la grippe aviaire : mesures preventives. Tome 1 : Menace de pandémie grippale : preparer les moyens medicaux

Auteur(s) : DOOR Jean Pierre, rapp; LE GUEN Jean Marie

Auteur(s) : Assemblee Nationale Paris, France

Source : 2006 01; 330 p.; pdf, ann.

Éditeur : Assemblee Nationale, Paris

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Book

Résumé : L' Assemblee nationale a constitue, en octobre 2005, une mission d' information dediee a la grippe aviaire dont l' originalite du travail, par contraste avec ceux que l' Assemblee nationale produit habituellement, est de se situer en amont de l' action gouvernementale, pour agir sur cette derniere et sur l' information de l' opinion publique en temps reel. Apres avoir arrete son programme de travail autour de trois problematiques (les moyens pharmaceutiques et outils de prevention, l' epizootie, le plan gouvernemental de lutte contre la pandémie), la mission a souhaite rendre publique ses conclusions au fur et a mesure de l' avancee de ses investigations et prevu la publication, non pas d' un rapport final, mais de trois rapports successifs. Le present rapport est le premier des trois rapports annonces par la mission. Il fait le point sur les materiels de prevention et les moyens pharmaceutiques disponibles en cas de pandémie, au terme d' une dizaine d' auditions cibles que l' on trouvera en annexe. Apres avoir explique, dans une premiere partie, pourquoi la France avait decide de se preparer a une eventuelle pandémie grippale en faisant application du principe de precaution, il aborde, dans un second temps, la question des stocks existants de masques de protection et de moyens pharmaceutiques puis evalue la marge de manoeuvre encore disponible pour augmenter les capacites de production. En conclusion, il presente les recommandations de la mission qui s' organisent autour des questions relatives aux medicaments et vaccins, a la protection personnelle et a la cooperation internationale

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Vector; Animal; Epidemic; Plane; Drug; Antiviral; Protection safety equipment; Individual safety equipment; Vaccine; Patents; Production; Stock; Balance; Proposition; Epizootics

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Vecteur; Animal; Epidemie; Plan; Medicament; Antiviral; Equipement protection securite; Protection individuelle; Vaccin; Brevet; Production; Stock; Bilan; Proposition; Epizootie

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 151225

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Rapport annuel 2004. Institut de veille sanitaire

Titre : Rapport annuel 2004. Institut de veille sanitaire

Auteur(s) : Institut de Veille Sanitaire INVS Saint Maurice, France

Source : 2005 10; 52 p.; pdf, ann.

Éditeur : La Documentation française, Paris

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Book

Résumé : Ce rapport annuel 2004 présente, dans une première partie, le nouveau contexte dans lequel évolue l'Institut de veille sanitaire, contexte créé par la loi relative à la politique de santé publique du 9 août 2004. Désormais, l'Institut voit sa mission d'alerte accrue et son champ d'intervention élargi. Il se voit également impliqué dans la mise en œuvre des plans et programmes nationaux de santé publique qui comprennent, entre autres, des plans stratégiques pluriannuels et des plans de préparation aux épidémies et aux catastrophes. Puis, le rapport présente une synthèse des données de veille sanitaire produites par l'InVS et représentatives de l'année 2004. Elles concernent : - les programmes de surveillance (personnes diabétiques, personnes hémophiles, professionnels de la filière viande, travailleurs et sauveteurs de l'usine AZF, travailleurs indépendants, grippe aviaire, ESST, mortalité par profession) - les études liées à la canicule 2003 relatives aux personnes âgées et à la morbidité hospitalière infantile - les investigations épidémiologiques (épidémie de beribéri à Mayotte, infections nosocomiales, hépatite A) - les nouvelles approches méthodologiques (nouveau dispositif de notification des maladies à déclaration obligatoire intégrant l'infection à VIH et l'hépatite B aiguë, sensibilisation des autorités sanitaires à la surveillance des infections nosocomiales, apport de la modélisation, confrontation de plusieurs sources de données dans le cas du mésothéliome)

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Balance; Progress report; Statistical data; Epidemiology; Sanitary surveillance; Information; Plane; Modification; Impact study; France; Public health

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Bilan; Rapport activite; Donnée statistique; Epidémiologie; Surveillance sanitaire; Information; Plan; Modification; Étude impact; France; Institut veille sanitaire; Santé publique

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Europe

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 151129

Origine de la notice : BDSP

How effective would antiviral vaccination and antiviral drug prevention and treatment strategies be for reducing the impact of the next influenza pandemic ?; Dans quelle mesure des strategies de vaccination antivirale, et de prevention et de traitement medicamenteux antiviraux reduiraient-elles les effets de la prochaine pandémie de grippe ?

Titre : How effective would antiviral vaccination and antiviral drug prevention and treatment strategies be for reducing the impact of the next influenza pandemic ?; Dans quelle mesure des strategies de vaccination antivirale, et de prevention et de traitement medicamenteux antiviraux reduiraient-elles les effets de la prochaine pandémie de grippe ?

Auteur(s) : GOODMAN C; MUKHERJEE D; FAULKNER E

Auteur(s) : World Health Organization WHO Regional Office for Europe Copenhagen, International

Source : 2006 01; 25 p.; pdf

Éditeur : World Health Organisation (WHO), Copenhagen

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Denmark

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Book

Nombre de références : dissem.

Résumé : Une pandémie de grippe semble inevitable. Le virus de la grippe H5N1, appele "virus de la grippe aviaire", circule actuellement en Asie et s' est manifeste dans d' autres regions. Le rapport rassemble et presente des donnees factuelles concernant la mesure dans laquelle une vaccination antivirale, et une prevention et un traitement medicamenteux antiviraux pourraient reduire les effets d' une pandémie de grippe causee par le virus de la grippe aviaire ou une autre souche virale. Le rapport est une synthese d' examens systematiques et narratifs de la litterature, d' etudes epidemiologiques, d' autres etudes observationnelles, de modelisations et d' analyses connexes (reposant en partie sur des bases factuelles cliniques ou epidemiologiques), de recommandations de bonnes pratiques, d' autres documents d' orientation d' organismes sanitaires nationaux et internationaux, et d' informations de presse recentes

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A11

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Animal; Human; Risk analysis; Prevention; World; Epidemic; Vaccination; Policy; Virus; Bibliography

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Animal; Homme; Analyse risque; Prevention; Monde; Epidemie; Vaccination; Politique; Virus; Bibliographie

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 151117

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Dossier "grippes"

Titre : Dossier "grippes"

Auteur(s) : Ministere de la Sante et des Solidarites Paris, France

Source : 2006; 1 p.; html, 25 pdf

Éditeur : Ministere de la Sante et des Solidarites, Paris

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Book

Résumé : Ce dossier est divise en trois parties distinctes : la grippe aviaire, ou grippe du poulet (maladie animale qui se transmet tres rarement a l' homme en contact avec des volailles), la preparation de la France a une eventuelle pandémie grippale (maladie humaine qui pourrait etre occasionnee par un virus d' origine aviaire devenu tres contagieux pour l' homme) et la grippe saisonniere, maladie observee en France chaque hiver et qui est responsable de 1 000 a 7 000 deces suivant les annees. Au sommaire : actualites, communiquees de presse, informations a destination du grand public, informations a destination des professionnels de sante, outils de formation, historique

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A11

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Animal; Human; Virus; Epidemic; Risk

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Animal; Homme; Virus; Epidemie; Risque

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 151107

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Se preparer a une pandémie. L' exemple de la grippe aviaire

Titre : Se preparer a une pandémie. L' exemple de la grippe aviaire

Auteur(s) : HOUSSIN Didier

Source : LES NOUVELLES PHARMACEUTIQUES. 2005-12; (389) : 437-448

ISSN : 1157-8475

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Phenomene individuel, la mort survient parfois sur un mode collectif, dans une zone géographique plus ou moins large et dans un laps de temps allant de quelques heures a quelques années. Les guerres civiles ou internationales, les catastrophes naturelles ou technologiques, les famines et les épidémies forment l' ensemble de ces fleaux. Cet article reproduit le texte de la conférence donnée par Didier Houssin lors de la 28e journée de l' ordre des pharmaciens qui s' est tenue a Paris le 17 novembre 2005

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Virus; Epidemic; Epidemiology; Sanitary surveillance; Case history; Risk factor; Information; Prevention; Network; Epizootics; Health and environment

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Virus; Epidémie; Épidémiologie; Surveillance sanitaire; Historique; Facteur risque; Information; Prévention; Réseau; Epizootie; Santé et environnement

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 151042

Origine de la notice : BDSP

The development and characterization of H5 influenza virus vaccines derived from a 2003 human isolate

Titre : The development and characterization of H5 influenza virus vaccines derived from a 2003 human isolate

Auteur(s) : HORIMOTO Taisuke; TAKADA Ayato; FUJII Ken; GOTO Hideo; HATTA Masato; WATANABE Shinji; IWATSUKI HORIMOTO Kiyoko; ITO Mutsumi; TAGAWA SAKAI Yuko; YAMADA Shinya; ITO Hirotooshi; ITO Toshihiro; IMAI Masaki; ITAMURA Shigeyuki; ODAGIRI Takato; TASHIRO Masato; LIM Wilina; YI GUAN; PEIRIS Malik; KAWAOKA Yoshihiro

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Source : Vaccine . 2006; 24 (17) : 3669-3676

ISSN : 0264-410X

CODEN : VACCDE

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 33 ref.

Résumé : The pandemic threat posed by highly pathogenic H5N1 influenza A viruses has created an urgent need for vaccines to protect against H5 virus infection. Because pathogenic viruses grow poorly in chicken eggs and their virulence poses a biohazard to vaccine producers, avirulent viruses produced by reverse genetics have become the preferred basis for vaccine production. Here, we investigated two key characteristics of potential H5 vaccine candidates: the hemagglutinin (HA) cleavage site sequence and its modification to attenuate virulence and the choice of background virus to provide a high-growth rate. We produced recombinant (6:2 reassortant) viruses that possessed a series of modified avirulent-type HA and neuraminidase genes, both of which were derived from an H5N1 human isolate. The other genes of these recombinant viruses were derived from donor virus strains known to grow well in eggs: the human strain A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (PR8) or an avian strain. All of the recombinant viruses grew well in eggs, were avirulent in chicks, and protected animals against infection with a wild-type virus. However, one of the recombinant viruses with an avian virus background acquired a mutation in the HA cleavage site sequence that conferred virulence potential to this virus. Moreover, vaccine candidates with the avian virus background were more virulent than those with the human virus background. We conclude that 6:2 recombinant viruses with a PR8 background are more suitable than those with an avian virus background for vaccine development and that the HA cleavage site sequence must be modified to minimize the potential for a vaccine virus to convert to a virulent form.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05F04; 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A virus; Human; Avian influenza virus; Vaccine; Isolate; Genetics

Desc. génériques : Immunology; Pharmacology; Applied microbiology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus grippal A; Homme; Influenzavirus aviaire; Vaccin; Isolat; Genétique

Desc. génériques : Immunologie; Pharmacologie; Microbiologie appliquée; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques;

Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus
Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 20289, INIST No. 354000153274560340

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Haemagglutinin quantification and identification of influenza A&B strains propagated in PER.C6<Registered> cells : A novel RP-HPLC method

Titre : Haemagglutinin quantification and identification of influenza A&B strains propagated in PER.C6<Registered> cells : A novel RP-HPLC method

Auteur(s) : KAPTEYN Johan C; MOHAMMED DRISSI SAIDI; DIJKSTRA Rene; KARS Cennet; TJON Joan C M S K; WEVERLING G J; DE VOCHT Marcel L; KOMPIER Ronald; VAN MONTFORT Bart A; GUICHOUX Jean Yves; GOUDSMIT Jaap; LAGERWERF Fija M

Affiliation(s) : Crucell Holland BV, P.O. Box 2048, 2301 CA Leiden, Netherlands

Source : Vaccine . 2006; 24 (16) : 3137-3144

ISSN : 0264-410X

CODEN : VACCDE

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 24 ref.

Résumé : The major antigenic determinant of influenza A and B virus is haemagglutinin (HA). The HA content is an important specification of influenza vaccines. HA in vaccines has typically been quantified by single-radial-immunodiffusion (SRID). However, SRID is a laborious and low throughput assay. Moreover, sensitivity, accuracy, and precision, especially for non-purified (in-process) influenza virus is relatively low. We present a novel method for quantification of HA in influenza viral cultures as well as for the identification of HA from individual influenza strains in trivalent vaccines. The method is based on the separation of HA₁, the hydrophilic subunit of HA, from the more hydrophobic viral and matrix components by reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC). The HA₁ peak area is demonstrated to be proportional to the level of HA in non-purified, semi-purified and purified vaccine products of various epidemic and pandemic influenza A and B strains propagated in PER.C6<Registered> cell cultures. The RP-HPLC assay selectivity allows for the simultaneous identification and quantification of HA₁ from influenza A and B strains in the yearly revised trivalent vaccines for epidemic outbreaks.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05F04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Hemagglutinin; Quantitative analysis; Identification; Strain; HPLC chromatography; Method; Vaccine; Influenza A; Influenza B

Desc. génériques : Immunology; Pharmacology; Applied microbiology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Hemagglutinine; Analyse quantitative; Identification; Souche; Chromatographie HPLC; Methode; Vaccin; Grippe A; Grippe B

Desc. génériques : Immunologie; Pharmacologie; Microbiologie appliquee; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 20289, INIST No. 354000153270920140

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Functional tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand production by avian influenza virus-infected macrophages

Titre : Functional tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand production by avian influenza virus-infected macrophages

Auteur(s) : JIANFANG ZHOU; LAW Helen K W; CHUNG YAN CHEUNG; NG Iris H Y; MALIK PEIRIS J S; YU LUNG LAU

Affiliation(s) : Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Hong Kong Jockey Club Clinical Research Centre, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong; Department of Microbiology, Hong Kong Jockey Club Clinical Research Centre, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong

Source : The Journal of infectious diseases. 2006; 193 (7) : 945-953

ISSN : 0022-1899

CODEN : JIDIAQ

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 44 ref.

Résumé : Severe human disease associated with influenza A H5N1 virus was first detected in Hong Kong in 1997. Its recent reemergence in Asia and high associated mortality highlight the need to understand its pathogenesis. We investigated the roles of death receptor ligands (DRLs) in H5N1 infection. Significant up-regulation of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) and TNF- α , but not Fas ligand (FasL) mRNA, was detected in human monocyte-derived macrophages (MDMs) infected with avian influenza viruses A/Hong Kong/483/97 (H5N1/97) or its precursor, A/Quail/Hong Kong/G1/97. H5N1/97-infected MDMs exhibited the strongest induction of apoptosis in Jurkat T cells, and it could be reduced by TRAIL-receptor 2 blocking antibody. Furthermore, influenza virus infection enhanced the sensitivity of Jurkat T cells to apoptosis induced by TNF- α , TRAIL, and FasL. Our data suggested that functional TRAIL produced by influenza virus-infected MDMs was related to their cytotoxicity and that the enhanced sensitization to DRL-induced apoptosis detected in avian influenza may contribute to disease pathogenesis.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10; 002B05

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Tumor necrosis factor; Apoptosis; Cell death; Macrophage; Microbiology; Infection

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Cytokine

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Facteur necrose tumorale; Apoptose; Mort cellulaire; Macrophage; Microbiologie; Infection

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Cytokine

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 2052, INIST No. 354000153060130070

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Spread of H5N1 avian influenza virus : an ecological conundrum

Titre : Spread of H5N1 avian influenza virus : an ecological conundrum

Auteur(s) : MELVILLE D S; SHORTRIDGE K F

Affiliation(s) : Kadoorie Agricultural Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Dovedale, R D 2 Wakefield, Nelson, New Zealand; Department of Microbiology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Department of Molecular Medicine and Pathology, The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

Source : Letters in applied microbiology. 2006; 42 (5) : 435-437

ISSN : 0266-8254

CODEN : LAMIE7

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 1 p.1/4

Résumé : The role of wild birds in the spread of influenza H5N1 virus remains speculative and the ecology of influenza A viruses in nature is largely unstudied. There is an urgent need for multidisciplinary studies to explore the ecology of avian influenza viruses in wild birds and the environment to support ecological interpretation of the source of disease outbreaks in poultry.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Influenza; Applied microbiology; Avian influenza virus; H5N1

Desc. génériques : Microbiology; Biological sciences; Vertebrata; Viral disease; Infection; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Grippe; Microbiologie appliquée; Influenzavirus aviaire; Souche H5N1

Desc. génériques : Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Vertebrata; Virose; Infection; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 7415L, INIST No. 354000153257810010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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The CPSF30 binding site on the NS1A protein of influenza A virus is a potential antiviral target

Titre : The CPSF30 binding site on the NS1A protein of influenza A virus is a potential antiviral target

Auteur(s) : TWU Karen Y; NOAH Diana L; PING RAO; KUO Rei Lin; KRUG Robert M

Affiliation(s) : Institute for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Section of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, United States

Source : Journal of virology. 2006; 80 (8) : 3957-3965

ISSN : 0022-538X

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 24 ref.

Résumé : The emergence of influenza A viruses resistant to the two existing classes of antiviral drugs highlights the need for additional antiviral drugs, particularly considering the potential threat of a pandemic of H5N1 influenza A viruses. Here, we determine whether influenza A virus replication can be selectively inhibited by blocking the ability of its NS1A protein to inhibit the 3'-end processing of cellular pre-mRNAs, including beta interferon (IFN- β) pre-mRNA. Pre-mRNA processing is inhibited via the binding of the NS1A protein to the cellular CPSF30 protein, and mutational inactivation of this NS1A binding site causes severe attenuation of the virus. We demonstrate that binding of CPSF30 is mediated by two of its zinc fingers, F2F3, and that the CPSF30/F2F3 binding site on the NS1A protein extends from amino acid 144 to amino acid 186. We generated MDCK cells that constitutively express epitope-tagged F2F3 in the nucleus, although at only approximately one-eighth the level of the NS1A protein produced during virus infection. Influenza A virus replication was inhibited in this cell line, whereas no inhibition was observed with influenza B virus, whose NS1B protein lacks a binding site for CPSF30. Influenza A virus, but not influenza B virus, induced increased production of IFN- β mRNA in the F2F3-expressing cells. These results, which indicate that F2F3 inhibits influenza A virus replication by blocking the binding of endogenous CPSF30 to the NS1A protein, point to this NS1A binding site as a potential target for the development of antivirals directed against influenza A virus.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A virus; Binding protein; Binding site; Antiviral; Microbiology; Virology

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus grippal A; Proteine liaison; Site fixation; Antiviral; Microbiologie; Virologie

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13592, INIST No. 354000142800860270

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Influenza M2 envelope protein augments avian influenza hemagglutinin pseudotyping of lentiviral vectors

Titre : Influenza M2 envelope protein augments avian influenza hemagglutinin pseudotyping of lentiviral vectors

Auteur(s) : MCKAY T; PATEL M; PICKLES R J; JOHNSON L G; OLSEN J C

Affiliation(s) : Cystic Fibrosis/Pulmonary Research and Treatment Center, Department of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, United States

Source : Gene therapy Basingstoke. 2006; 13 (8) : 715-724

ISSN : 0969-7128

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 46 ref.

Résumé : Lentivirus-based gene transfer has the potential to efficiently deliver DNA-based therapies into non-dividing epithelial cells of the airway for the treatment of lung diseases such as cystic fibrosis. However, significant barriers both to lung-specific gene transfer and to production of lentivirus vectors must be overcome before these vectors can be routinely used for applications to the lung. In this study, we investigated whether the ability to produce lentiviral vectors pseudotyped with fowl plague virus hemagglutinin (HA) could be improved by co-expression of influenza virus M2 in vector-producing cells. We found that M2 expression led to a 10-30-fold increase in production of HA-pseudotyped lentivirus vectors based upon equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV) or human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). Experiments using the M2 inhibitor amantadine and a drug-resistant mutant of M2 established that the ion channel activity of M2 was important for M2-dependent augmentation of vector production. Furthermore, the neuraminidase activity necessary for particle release from producer cells could also be incorporated into producer cells by co-expression of influenza NA cDNA. Lentiviral vectors pseudotyped with influenza envelope proteins were able to efficiently transduce via the apical membrane of polarized mouse tracheal cultures in vitro as well as mouse tracheal epithelia in vivo.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C; 002A31D01D; 002B27D03; 215

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Envelope; Protein; Hemagglutinin; Vector; Gene therapy; Lentivirus; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Genetics; Biotechnology; Biological sciences; Transfusion; Medical sciences; Retroviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Enveloppe; Proteine; Hemagglutinine; Vecteur; Therapie genique; Lentivirus; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Genetique; Biotechnologie; Sciences biologiques; Transfusion; Sciences medicales; Retroviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 26274, INIST No. 354000142793280070

Origine de la notice : INIST

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L' approche veterinaire et animale des problemes grippaux : Orthomyxovirose. Grippe aviaire; Veterinary approach of influenza. Avian influenza

Titre : L' approche veterinaire et animale des problemes grippaux : Orthomyxovirose. Grippe aviaire; Veterinary approach of influenza. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : GENOUEL Gilbert; TETAU Max, av. prop
Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 50-56
ISSN : 0301-1178
CODEN : CABIBK
Date de publication : 2005
Pays de publication : France
Langue(s) : French
Type de document : Serial
Nombre de références : 7 ref.

Résumé : Les virus de ce groupe, Myxovirus, ont tous une affinite pour les muco - proteines, d' ou leur nom. Ils peuvent ainsi se fixer sur les recepteurs muco - proteiques des cellules epitheliales et des hematies.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus; Veterinary; Avian influenzavirus; Epizootics; Homeopathy; Epidemiology; Human; Animal; Plant origin; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Influenzavirus A

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus; Veterinaire; Influenzavirus aviaire; Epizootie; Homeopathie; Epidemiologie; Homme; Animal; Origine vegetale; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Influenzavirus A

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030100

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Huiles essentielles et biotherapies dans la pathologie virale. Grippe aviaire; Essential oils and biotherapies in viral diseases. Avian influenza

Titre : Huiles essentielles et biotherapies dans la pathologie virale. Grippe aviaire; Essential oils and biotherapies in viral diseases. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : SCIMECA Daniel; TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 45-48

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : L'aromatherapie (utilisation therapeutique des huiles essentielles de plantes) est mal connue, mal utilisee et galvaudee dans nos pays d'Europe occidentale. Les possibilites de l'aromatherapie en pathologie infectieuse virale sont suffisamment importantes pour qu'il soit impossible de les ignorer et de ne pas les utiliser a bon escient.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Essential oil; Pharmacognosy; Medicinal plant; Homeopathy; Treatment; Plant origin; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Huile essentielle; Pharmacognosie; Plante medicinale; Homeopathie; Traitement; Origine vegetale; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030090

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Plantes et immunostimulation. Grippe aviaire; Plants and immunostimulation. Avian influenza

Titre : Plantes et immunostimulation. Grippe aviaire; Plants and immunostimulation. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : D' ESGOR Joseph; TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 42-44

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : La Phytothérapie ou plus précisément, ce que nous entendons par concept d' Homeopathie " vegetale " vont nous rendre d' eiminents services en l' occurrence. Nous realisons ainsi un drainage selectif capable de remettre l' organisme en ordre de marche. Grace a certaines plantes, il est possible d' augmenter la resistance de l' organisme aux infections, qu' elles soient bacteriennes ou virales. On peut donc en attendre beaucoup dans notre lutte contre la grippe aviaire, tant au point de vue preventif que curatif. Seront ainsi prescrits Teintures-Meres homeopathiques vegetales et Macerats gemmotherapiques, voire gelules de plantes.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Medicinal plant; Immunostimulation; Pharmacognosy; Homeopathy; Human; Prevention; Treatment; Plant origin; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Plante medicinale; Immunostimulation; Pharmacognosie; Homeopathie; Homme; Prevention; Traitement; Origine vegetale; Gemmotherapie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030080

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Barrage intestinal et immunité (à la suite de Bach et Patterson). Grippe aviaire; défenses intestinales. Avian influenza

Titre : Barrage intestinal et immunité (à la suite de Bach et Patterson). Grippe aviaire; défenses intestinales. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : SCIMECA Daniel; TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biothérapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 38-41

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Défenses immunitaires et barrière intestinale sont intimement liées. Cette notion évidente et si mal prise en compte par le courant "évidentiste" majoritaire de la médecine, présente un intérêt préventif majeur face aux menaces de pandémies futures.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Defense; Immunity; Gut; Human; Lactose; Homeopathy; Feeding

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Digestive system

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Defense organisme; Immunité; Intestin; Homme; Lactose; Homeopathie; Alimentation

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Système nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences médicales; Appareil digestif

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030070

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Augmentation des resistances naturelles et medicaments homeopathiques stimulants. Grippe aviaire; Immunostimulant homeopathic drugs. Avian influenza

Titre : Augmentation des resistances naturelles et medicaments homeopathiques stimulants. Grippe aviaire; Immunostimulant homeopathic drugs. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : GIAVARINI Udo; TETAU Max, av. prop
Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 34-37
ISSN : 0301-1178
CODEN : CABIBK
Date de publication : 2005
Pays de publication : France
Langue(s) : French
Type de document : Serial
Nombre de références : 5 ref.

Résumé : La tradition homeopathique a depuis de longues annees etabli des traitements de prevention anti-grippale pour l' hiver. Leur diversite temoigne de l' absence de reference quant a un protocole bien defini, que ce soit dans la forme ou le fond. En effet, jusque la, aucune experimentation scientifiquement validee n' a ete entreprise afin de prouver le bien-fonde de cette attitude. Certaines etudes retrospectives (Dr Coulamy, aux entretiens de Paris en octobre 1998) ont rendu compte cependant de l' interet de cette attitude prophylactique, en concluant a son innocuite, sa bonne observance, la faible proportion du nombre de malades et la satisfaction generale des utilisateurs.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Defense; Human; Immunostimulant agent; Homeopathy
Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Defense organisme; Homme; Immunostimulant; Homeopathie
Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030060

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Surinfections bronchiques du syndrome grippal. Grippe aviaire; Bronchial surinfections of flu syndrom. Avian influenza

Titre : Surinfections bronchiques du syndrome grippal. Grippe aviaire; Bronchial surinfections of flu syndrom. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : PETIT Patrice; TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 29-32

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : L' homeopathie est tres efficace dans les phases de debut et d' etat du syndrome grippal et la majorite de nos patients guerissent en tres peu de jours. Neanmoins, il arrive que nous echouions dans notre therapeutique ou que le malade nous consulte tardivement, si bien que l' infection grippale s' etend et parvient a l' appareil pulmonaire.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C; 002B11D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Complication; Bronchus; Homeopathy; Human; Treatment; Pneumonia; Pleurisy; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Pneumology; Respiratory system; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Respiratory system; Respiratory tract; Respiratory disease; Lung disease; Pleural disease

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Complication; Bronche; Homeopathie; Homme; Traitement; Pneumonie; Pleuresie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Pneumologie; Appareil respiratoire; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Appareil respiratoire; Voie respiratoire; Appareil respiratoire pathologie; Poumon pathologie; Plevre pathologie

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030050

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Grippe aviaire et terrain ou de la maladie chronique sous-jacente à l' affection aigue. Grippe aviaire; Avian influenza and diathesis. Avian influenza

Titre : Grippe aviaire et terrain ou de la maladie chronique sous-jacente à l' affection aigue. Grippe aviaire; Avian influenza and diathesis. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : TETAU Max; TETAU Max, av. prop
Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 25-28
ISSN : 0301-1178
CODEN : CABIBK
Date de publication : 2005
Pays de publication : France
Langue(s) : French
Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Pour comprendre l' epidemiologie des virus grippaux, l' identification et l' analyse du Terrain du patient sont fondamentaux. Cela nous permettra de realiser une prevention intelligente. Nous rappellerons que dans notre conception globale de la maladie, l' affection aigue est toujours sous-tendue par une sensibilite specifique du sujet liee au terrain le caracterisant, sous-jacent à l' affection à traiter. Il en est de la grippe, qu' elle soit ou non aviaire, comme de toute autre affection.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Interindividual comparison; Human; Sensitivity; Homeopathy; Predisposition; Treatment; Personality; Plant origin; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Comparaison interindividuelle; Homme; Sensibilite; Homeopathie; Predisposition; Traitement; Personnalite; Origine vegetale; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030040

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Symptomatologie aigue et suraigue de la grippe aviaire. les medicaments. Grippe aviaire; Acute symptoms of avian influenza : Homeopathic drugs. Avian influenza

Titre : Symptomatologie aigue et suraigue de la grippe aviaire. les medicaments. Grippe aviaire; Acute symptoms of avian influenza : Homeopathic drugs. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : SCIMECA Daniel; TETAU Max, av. prop
Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 20-24
ISSN : 0301-1178
CODEN : CABIBK
Date de publication : 2005
Pays de publication : France
Langue(s) : French
Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Chercher un medicament homeopathique contre une eventuelle pandémie de grippe aviaire peut paraitre surprenant au minimum, voire franchement choquant pour qui n'est pas informe des possibilites immenses de notre outil therapeutique.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Human; Symptomatology; Treatment; Homeopathy; Avian influenza
Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Homme; Symptomatologie; Traitement; Homeopathie; Grippe aviaire
Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030030

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Grippe hivernale et grippe aviaire, approches virologique et en terme de sante publique. Grippe aviaire; Seasonal and avian flu, virological approach related to public health

Titre : Grippe hivernale et grippe aviaire, approches virologique et en terme de sante publique. Grippe aviaire; Seasonal and avian flu, virological approach related to public health

Auteur(s) : POPOWSKI Docteur Pierre; TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 11-19

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Public health; Human; Virology; Influenzavirus; Avian influenzavirus; France; Health policy; Prevention; Review; Clinical management; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Influenzavirus A; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Sante publique; Homme; Virologie; Influenzavirus; Influenzavirus aviaire; France; Politique sanitaire; Prevention; Article synthese; Conduite a tenir; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Influenzavirus A; Europe

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Necessite d' une reflexion hahnemanienne en matiere d' epidemies. Grippe aviaire; Hahneman and epidemic diseases. Avian influenza

Titre : Necessite d' une reflexion hahnemanienne en matiere d' epidemies. Grippe aviaire; Hahneman and epidemic diseases. Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : TETAU Max; TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 7-10

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : L' homeopathie est actuellement miserablement absente des grands problemes de la pathologie actuelle. Que ce soit le cancer, le Sida, nous n' apportons aucune solution sauf des reflexions marginales isolees. Or dans toutes affections graves, les therapeutiques classiques qui sont a mettre en oeuvre et qui representent des progres considerables ont leurs limites, leurs defaillances, leurs iatrogenicite. L' Homeopathie par la mise en oeuvre de ses medicaments a partir de l' analyse symptomatique, ouvre une voie differente, apporte un autre regard, des solutions originales que la medecine classique ne peut assurer.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05B02L4

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Human; Treatment; Epidemic; Cholera; Homeopathy

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Bacteriology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Bacteriosis; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Homme; Traitement; Epidemie; Cholera; Homeopathie; Grippe espagnole

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Bacteriologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Bacteriose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Grippe aviaire; Avian influenza

Titre : Grippe aviaire; Avian influenza

Auteur(s) : TETAU Max, av. prop

Source : Cahiers de biotherapie Paris. 2005; (197) : 56 p.

ISSN : 0301-1178

CODEN : CABIBK

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : dissem.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02B04; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Treatment; Human; Homeopathy; Avian influenza; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Neurology; Nervous system; Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Traitement; Homme; Homeopathie; Influenzavirus aviaire; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Neurologie; Systeme nerveux; Pharmacologie; Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 15338, INIST No. 354000134617030000

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Using lessons from the past to plan for pandemic flu

Titre : Using lessons from the past to plan for pandemic flu

Auteur(s) : PICKLES Hilary

Affiliation(s) : Hillingdon Primary Care Trust, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 7HJ, United Kingdom

Source : BMJ British medical journal International ed. 2006; 332 (7544) : 783-786

ISSN : 0959-8146

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 23 ref.

Code(s) de classement : 002B01; 002B30A11

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Public health; World; Medicine; Pandemic

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Public health; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Sante publique; Monde; Medecine; Pandemie

Desc. génériques : Sciences medicales; Sante publique; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 5002A, INIST No. 354000152969170160

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Avian influenza : Preparing for the pandemic

Titre : Avian influenza : Preparing for the pandemic

Source : BMJ British medical journal International ed. 2006; 332 (7544) : p. 783

ISSN : 0959-8146

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Code(s) de classement : 002B01; 002B05C02C; 002B30A11

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Public health; World; Medicine; Avian influenza; Pandemic

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Public health; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Sante publique; Monde; Medecine; Grippe aviaire; Pandemie

Desc. génériques : Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Sante publique; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 5002A, INIST No. 354000152969170150

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Development of a quantitative Light Cycler real-time RT-PCR for detection of avian reovirus

Titre : Development of a quantitative Light Cycler real-time RT-PCR for detection of avian reovirus

Auteur(s) : KE Guan M; CHENG Hsueh L; KE Liang Y; JI Wen T; CHULU Julius L C; LIAO Ming H; CHANG Tien J; LIU Hung J

Affiliation(s) : Department of Veterinary Medicine, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Pingtung, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Biotechnology, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Pingtung, Taiwan; Department of Clinical Laboratory, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan

Source : Journal of virological methods. 2006; 133 (1) : 6-13

ISSN : 0166-0934

CODEN : JVMEDH

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Netherlands

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Type de document : research-paper

Nombre de références : 31 ref.

Résumé : A robust, ultrasensitive, and accurate quantitative assay was developed for avian reovirus (ARV) with the Light Cycler SYBR Green-based real-time reverse transcription-PCR (real-time LC RT-PCR). The assay exhibited high specificity as all negative controls and other avian pathogens, such as Newcastle disease virus (NDV), infectious bronchitis virus (IBV), infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV), avian influenza virus (AIV), and mycoplasma synoviae (MS), failed to show any positive detection. A minimum of 39 copies/ μ l of ARV genomic RNA could be detected by the assay. By dilution analysis, the real-time LC RT-PCR developed in this study was 3-log more sensitive than the conventional RT-PCR for the detection of ARV. The vaccine and field isolates of ARV were detected by the real-time LC RT-PCR. As a result of the high sensitivity and specificity of the assay with a relatively rapid and simple procedure, the real-time LC RT-PCR will be useful as a routine assay for the clinical diagnosis of ARV infection.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian reovirus; Quantitative analysis; Real time; Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; Detection; Polymerase chain reaction; Microbiology; Method; Virology

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Orthoreovirus; Reoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Reovirus aviaire; Analyse quantitative; Temps reel; Reaction chaine polymerase RT; Detection; Reaction chaine polymerase; Microbiologie; Methode; Virologie

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Orthoreovirus; Reoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 18295, INIST No. 354000142835850020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Prophylaxis of acute respiratory virus infections using nucleic acid-based drugs. Vaccines and immunisation. Based on the fourth world congress on vaccines and immunisation, Tsukuba Science City/Tokyo, Japan, 30 september-3 october 2004

Titre : Prophylaxis of acute respiratory virus infections using nucleic acid-based drugs. Vaccines and immunisation. Based on the fourth world congress on vaccines and immunisation, Tsukuba Science City/Tokyo, Japan, 30 september-3 october 2004

Auteur(s) : WONG Jonathan P; NAGATA Les P; CHRISTOPHER Mary E; SALAZAR Andres M; DALE Roderic M K; KURSTAK Edouard, ed

Auteur(s) : Infections Control World Organization ICWO, Canada, patr.

Affiliation(s) : Defence R&D Canada, Suffield, Alherta, Canada; Oncovir Inc, Washington, DC, United States; Oligos Etc. Inc, Wilsonville, OR, United States; Infections Control World Organization, Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal, Montreal, Que., H3C 3J7, Canada

Source : Vaccine . 2005; 23 (17-18) : 2266-2268

Informations congrès : *World Congress on Vaccines and Immunisation, *4, *Tokyo Japan, *2004-09-30

ISSN : 0264-410X

CODEN : VACCDE

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 10 ref.

Résumé : Acute respiratory virus infections such as SARS and pandemic influenza are highly contagious diseases that cause global crisis, and inflict severe human mortality and morbidity. Vaccines against these viruses are either unavailable or do not provide adequate protection. In the absence of effective vaccines, nucleic acid-based immunomodulators have the potential to offer effective, broad-spectrum protection against these deadly pathogens. Poly ICLC and CpG oligonucleotides are promising gene-based drugs which have been shown in animal studies to protect against acute respiratory virus infections. Poly ICLC is a synthetic double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), and an effective interferon-inducer and natural killer cell activator. When encapsulated in liposomes, poly ICLC offers complete protection (100% survival rate in pretreated group versus 0% survival in control group) against a lethal respiratory challenge of influenza A virus in mice. This antiviral effect has been shown to persist for up to 3 weeks post-drug treatment. Poly ICLC pretreatment also protects mice against a respiratory challenge of western equine encephalitis (WEE) virus, at a level comparable to inactivated WEE vaccine. CpG oligos in liposomes also provided high level of protection against the lethal influenza challenge. Together, these studies suggest nucleic acid-based immunomodulators are promising antiviral agents which can offer effective and non-specific protection against acute respiratory virus infections.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05F04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Chemoprophylaxis; Acute; Nucleic acid; Viral disease

Desc. génériques : Immunology; Pharmacology; Applied microbiology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Chimio prophylaxie; Aigu; Acide nucleique; Virose

Desc. génériques : Immunologie; Pharmacologie; Microbiologie appliquée; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 20289, INIST No. 354000133094560440

Origine de la notice : INIST

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H5N1 influenza virus evolution : a comparison of different epidemics in birds and humans (1997-2004)

Titre : H5N1 influenza virus evolution : a comparison of different epidemics in birds and humans (1997-2004)

Auteur(s) : CAMPITELLI Laura; CICCOZZI Massimo; SALEMI Marco; TAGLIA Fabiana; BOROS Stefano; DONATELLI Isabella; REZZA Giovanni

Affiliation(s) : Department of Infectious, Parasitic and Immune-Mediated Diseases, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Viale Regina Elena 299, 00161 Rome, Italy; Department of Pathology, Immunology and Laboratory Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610, United States

Source : Journal of general virology. 2006; 87 (p.4) : 955-960

ISSN : 0022-1317

CODEN : JGVIAY

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Type de document : short-communication

Nombre de références : 27 ref.

Résumé : The selection pressure acting along the entire genome sequence of H5N1 avian influenza viruses isolated from several bird species and humans infected in the 1997 and 2004 outbreaks, and on the HA1 genes from H5N1 viruses isolated during the entire study period, in eastern Asia was evaluated. According to maximum-likelihood analysis, viral genes appeared to be, in both epidemics, under strong purifying selection, with only the PB2, HA and NS1 genes under positive selection. Specific codons under positive selection were detected by using codon-based substitution models. Positive-selection analysis performed on single-codon sites might be helpful in clarifying the driving force of avian and human influenza virus evolution and in selecting specific targets for vaccines and antiviral drugs.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A virus; Aves; Human; Epidemic; Microbiology; Virology; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus grippal A; Aves; Homme; Epidemie; Microbiologie; Virologie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13533, INIST No. 354000142847400250

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated subvirion influenza A (H5N1) vaccine

Titre : Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated subvirion influenza A (H5N1) vaccine

Auteur(s) : TREANOR John J; CAMPBELL James D; ZANGWILL Kenneth M; ROWE T Homas; WOLFF Mark
Affiliation(s) : Department of Medicine, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y, United States; Center for Vaccine Development, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, United States; Los Angeles Biomedical Research Institute and UCLA Center for Vaccine Research, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, United States; Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala, United States; EMMES, Rockville, Md, United States

Source : The New England journal of medicine. 2006; 354 (13) : 1343-1351

ISSN : 0028-4793

CODEN : NEJMAG

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 24 ref.

Résumé : BACKGROUND Influenza A (H5N1) viruses could cause a severe worldwide epidemic, with high attack rates, large numbers of deaths and hospitalizations, and wide disruption. Effective vaccines against these viruses in humans are urgently needed. METHODS We conducted a multicenter, double-blind two-stage study involving 451 healthy adults 18 to 64 years of age who were randomly assigned in a 2:2:2:2:1 ratio to receive two intramuscular doses of a subvirion influenza A (H5N1) vaccine of 90, 45, 15, or 7.5 μ g of hemagglutinin antigen or placebo. The subjects were followed for the safety analysis for 56 days. Serum samples obtained before each vaccination and again 28 days after the second vaccination were tested for H5 antibody by microneutralization and hemagglutination inhibition. RESULTS Mild pain at the injection site was the most common adverse event for all doses of vaccine. The frequency of a serum antibody response was highest among subjects receiving doses of 45 μ g or 90 μ g. Among those who received two doses of 90 μ g, neutralization antibody titers reached 1:40 or greater in 54 percent, and hemagglutination-inhibition titers reached 1:40 or greater in 58 percent. Neutralization titers of 1:40 or greater were seen in 43 percent, 22 percent, and 9 percent of the subjects receiving two doses of 45, 15, and 7.5 μ g, respectively. No responses were seen in placebo recipients. CONCLUSIONS A two-dose regimen of 90 μ g of subvirion influenza A (H5N1) vaccine does not cause severe side effects and, in the majority of recipients, generates neutralizing antibody responses typically associated with protection against influenza. A conventional subvirion H5 influenza vaccine may be effective in preventing influenza A (H5N1) disease in humans.

Code(s) de classement : 002B01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Toxicity; Safety; Immunogenicity; Immune response; Prevention; Vaccine; Immunoprophylaxis; Medicine; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Toxicité; Sécurité; Immunogénicité; Réponse immunitaire; Prévention; Vaccin; Immunoprophylaxie; Médecine; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Sciences médicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 6013, INIST No. 354000153295690030

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Grippe saisonniere, grippe aviaire, grippe pandemique : reperes

Titre : Grippe saisonniere, grippe aviaire, grippe pandemique : reperes

Auteur(s) : COHEN R; TOUITOU R

Affiliation(s) : Service de microbiologie, CHI Creteil, Creteil, France; Faculte de medecine, Creteil, France

Source : Medecine and enfance. 2006; 26 (3) : 160-163

ISSN : 0291-0233

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 9 ref.

Résumé : Les medias inondent tous les jours le grand public de nouvelles concernant l' extension de la grippe aviaire et les quelques rares (mais graves) cas humains repertories. Ces nouvelles precedent, comme souvent, les informations scientifiques et font que beaucoup de patients interrogent leur medecin a ce sujet. Cet article a pour objectif de donner quelques outils pour mieux comprendre et interpreter ces nouvelles et tenter de leur donner un sens.

Code(s) de classement : 002B01; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Pediatrics; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Pédiatrie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 22961, INIST No. 354000153323240020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Pandemics, avian influenza a (H5N1), and a strategy for pharmacists

Titre : Pandemics, avian influenza a (H5N1), and a strategy for pharmacists

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Source : Pharmacotherapy . 2006; 26 (3) : 312-322

ISSN : 0277-0008

CODEN : PHPYDQ

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 63 ref.

Résumé : Epidemics of influenza occur annually and account for more morbidity in the developed world than all other respiratory diseases combined. On average, 36,000 Americans die from influenza or its complications each year. Pandemics occur when influenza viruses undergo either antigenic drift or antigenic shift that results in a new viral strain that infects humans, when they are capable of sustained transmission from person-to-person, and when they are introduced in populations with little or no preexisting immunity. The influenza pandemic of 1918 caused an estimated 20-40 million deaths worldwide. An avian influenza A (H5N1) virus, currently circulating in Asia, has pandemic potential. However, no evidence currently exists that a pandemic is occurring. Pharmacists are uniquely positioned to initiate near-term practice changes that may positively impact both seasonal and potential pandemic morbidity and mortality. Pharmacists must be immunization advocates and provide pharmaceutical care that includes evaluation of immunization status. Increasing immunization to prevent invasive pneumococcal disease, as well as seasonal influenza immunization, is encouraged. A pandemic vaccine represents the most effective strategy to mitigate the effects of a pandemic. Antiviral agents represent a treatment bridge until a pandemic-specific vaccine is available. The neuraminidase inhibitors oseltamivir and zanamivir are active against H5N1, although oseltamivir resistance has been reported. Advances in vaccine research, development, and production through the use of reverse-genetics systems represent the most effective technology to rapidly produce a pandemic influenza vaccine.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A; Health staff; Chemist; Neuraminidase inhibitor; Zanamivir; Oseltamivir; Genetics; Immunization; Vaccine; Antiviral; Pandemic; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Exo <alpha> sialidase; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Enzyme inhibitor

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe A; Personnel sanitaire; Pharmacien; Inhibiteur neuraminidase; Zanamivir; Oseltamivir; Genetique; Immunisation; Vaccin; Antiviral; Pandemie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Exo <alpha> sialidase; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Inhibiteur enzyme

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 19165, INIST No. 354000153448240020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Generation of influenza vaccine viruses on vero cells by reverse genetics : an H5N1 candidate vaccine strain produced under a quality system

Titre : Generation of influenza vaccine viruses on vero cells by reverse genetics : an H5N1 candidate vaccine strain produced under a quality system

Auteur(s) : NICOLSON Carolyn; MAJOR Diane; WOOD John M; ROBERTSON James S

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Source : Vaccine . 2005; 23 (22) : 2943-2952

ISSN : 0264-410X

CODEN : VACCDE

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 18 ref.

Résumé : Human influenza vaccine reference strains are prepared as required when an antigenically new strain is recommended by WHO for inclusion in the vaccine. Currently, for influenza A, these strains are produced by a double infection of embryonated hens' eggs using the recommended strain and the laboratory strain PR8 which grows to high titre in eggs, in order to produce a high growth reassortant (HGR). HGRs are provided by WHO reference laboratories to the vaccine manufacturing industry which use them to prepare seed virus for vaccine production. The use of reverse genetics in preparing vaccine reference strains offers several advantages over the traditional method: (i) the reverse genetics approach is a direct rational approach compared with the potentially hit-or-miss traditional approach; (ii) reverse genetics will decontaminate a wild type virus that may have been derived in a non-validated system, e.g. a cell line not validated for vaccine purposes, or that may contain additional pathogens; (iii) at the plasmid stage, the HA can be engineered to remove pathogenic traits. The use of reverse genetics in deriving HGRs has been demonstrated by several laboratories, including its use in deriving a non-pathogenic reassortant strain from a highly pathogenic virus. In this report, we have advanced the use of reverse genetics by making use of a cell line acceptable for human vaccine production, by demonstrating directly the short time frame in which a reassortant virus can be derived, and by deriving a non-pathogenic pandemic vaccine reference virus in cells validated for vaccine production and under quality controlled conditions.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05F04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Genetic vaccine; Vaccine strain; Genetics; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Immunology; Pharmacology; Applied microbiology; Microbiology; Biological sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Vaccin génétique; Souche vaccinale; Genetique; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Immunologie; Pharmacologie; Microbiologie appliquée; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 20289, INIST No. 354000133093730140

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Cytotoxic therapy for severe avian influenza A (H5N1) infection

Titre : Cytotoxic therapy for severe avian influenza A (H5N1) infection

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Source : Lancet British edition. 2006; 367 (9513) : 870-873

ISSN : 0140-6736

CODEN : LANCAO

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 31 ref.

Résumé : The mortality rate in documented avian influenza A virus subtype H5N1 infection is still high, which is currently reported by WHO at about 50%. Post-mortem analyses in affected patients have revealed haemophagocytosis similar to that found in patients with haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH); such haemophagocytosis could be a very prominent post-mortem feature in H5N1 infection. There are also clinical similarities between H5N1 infection and HLH, such as massive hypercytokinaemia, cytopenia, and acute encephalitis. Importantly, patients with another severe viral infection that may be complicated by secondary HLH, severe Epstein-Barr-virus-associated HLH, have significantly better survival if specific HLH therapy (including the cytotoxic and pro-apoptotic drug etoposide) is initiated early, with survival reported to rise from about 50% to 90%. With this notable improvement in survival, specific HLH treatment, including cytotoxic therapy, could be considered in patients with severe avian influenza A infection complicated by secondary HLH.

Code(s) de classement : 002B01; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Cytotoxicity; Treatment; Severe; Influenza A; Medicine; Avian influenza; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Cytotoxicité; Traitement; Grave; Grippe A; Médecine; Forme grave; Grippe aviaire; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Sciences médicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 5004, INIST No. 354000115215320120

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Expression and purification of an influenza hemagglutinin-one step closer to a recombinant protein-based influenza vaccine

Titre : Expression and purification of an influenza hemagglutinin-one step closer to a recombinant protein-based influenza vaccine

Auteur(s) : KEYANG WANG; HOLTZ Kathleen M; ANDERSON Karl; CHUBET Richard; MAHMOUD Wafaa; COX MA non M J

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Source : Vaccine . 2006; 24 (12) : 2176-2185

ISSN : 0264-410X

CODEN : VACCDE

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 43 ref.

Résumé : Numerous human infections with avian influenza viruses in Asia in recent years have raised the concern that the next influenza pandemic is imminent. The most effective way to combat influenza is through the vaccination of the public. However, a minimum of 3-6 months is needed to develop an influenza vaccine using the traditional egg-based vaccine approach. The influenza hemagglutinin protein (HA), the active ingredient in the current vaccine, can be expressed in insect cells using the baculovirus expression vector system and purified rapidly. An influenza vaccine based on such a recombinant antigen allows a more timely response to a potential influenza pandemic. Here, we report an innovative monitoring assay for recombinant HA (rHA) expression and a rapid purification process. Various biochemical analyses indicate that the purified rHA is properly folded and biologically active.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05F04; 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Baculoviridae; Purification; Hemagglutinin; Recombinant protein; Vaccine; Chromatography; Influenza A

Desc. génériques : Immunology; Pharmacology; Applied microbiology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Virus; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Baculoviridae; Purification; Hemagglutinine; Proteine recombinante; Vaccin; Chromatographie; Grippe A

Desc. génériques : Immunologie; Pharmacologie; Microbiologie appliquée; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Virus; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 20289, INIST No. 354000133078150250

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Japan and anti-influenza virus activity of povidone-iodine products. Fifth Asian Pacific Congress on Antisepsis, Cairns, Australia, July 14-17, 2005

Titre : Outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Japan and anti-influenza virus activity of povidone-iodine products. Fifth Asian Pacific Congress on Antisepsis, Cairns, Australia, July 14-17, 2005

Auteur(s) : ITO Hiroshi; ITO Toshihiro; HIKIDA Muneo; YASHIRO Junko; OTSUKA Akira; KIDA Hiroshi; OTSUKI Koichi; KOBAYASHI Hiroyoshi, ed; ERMINI Marco, ed

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Source : Dermatology Basel. 2006; 212 : 115-118

Informations congrès : *Asian Pacific Congress on Antisepsis, *5, *Cairns Australia, *2005-07-14

ISSN : 1018-8665

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 11 ref.

Résumé : Objectives: On January 12, 2004, an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza, caused by the H5N1 strain, occurred in a one-layer flock in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. It had been 79 years since the last outbreak of avian influenza was confirmed in Japan. By February, 3 additional outbreaks had occurred (1 in Oita Prefecture and 2 in Kyoto Prefecture). Influenza viruses are enveloped viruses and are relatively sensitive to inactivation by lipid solvents, such as detergents. Infectivity is also rapidly destroyed by ether, sodium hypochlorite, povidone-iodine (PVP-I), peracetic acid and alcohol. However, these antiviral effects were only tested against human influenza A viruses. In the present study, the antiviral activity of PVP-I products against H5, H7 and H9 avian influenza A viruses, which had recently been transmitted to humans, were investigated. Methods: The in vitro antiviral activity of PVP-I products (2% PVP-I solution, 0.5% PVP-I scrub, 0.25% PVP-I palm, 0.23% PVP-I gargle, 0.23% PVP-I throat spray and 2% PVP-I solution for animals) against avian influenza A viruses [a highly pathogenic avian influenza virus, A/crow/Kyoto/T2/04 (H5N1; 10⁶ EID₅₀/0.1 ml), and 3 low pathogenic avian influenza A viruses, A/whistling swan/Shimane/499/838 (H5N3; 10⁴ EID₅₀/0.1 ml), A/whistling swan/Shimane/42/80 (H7N7; 10⁵ EID₅₀/0.1 ml) and A/duck/Hokkaido/26/99 (H9N2; 10⁴ EID₅₀/0.1 ml)] were investigated using embryonated hen's eggs. Results/Discussion: Viral infectious titers were reduced to levels below the detection limits by incubation for only 10 s with the PVP-I products used in this study. These results indicate that PVP-I products have virucidal activity against avian influenza A viruses. Therefore, the PVP-I products are useful in the prevention and control of human infection by avian influenza A viruses.

Code(s) de classement : 002B08; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Povidone; Epidemic; Pathogenesis; Japan; Influenzavirus; Iodine; Antiviral; Antiseptic; Dermatology; Biological activity; Aves; Animal; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Dermatology; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Asia; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Povidone; Epidémie; Pathogénie; Japon; Influenzavirus; Iode; Antiviral; Antiseptique; Dermatologie; Activité biologique; Aves; Animal; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Dermatologie; Sciences médicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Asie; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 4530, INIST No. 354000133131100220

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Measurement of antibodies to avian influenza virus A(H7N7) in humans by hemagglutination inhibition test

Titre : Measurement of antibodies to avian influenza virus A(H7N7) in humans by hemagglutination inhibition test

Auteur(s) : MEIJER Adam; BOSMAN Arnold; VAN DE KAMP Esther E H M; WILBRINK Berry; DU RY VAN BEEST HOLLE Mirna; KOOPMANS Marion

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Source : Journal of virological methods. 2006; 132 (1-2) : 113-120

ISSN : 0166-0934

CODEN : JVMEDH

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Netherlands

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 1 p.1/4

Résumé : During the epizootic of highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H7N7) in 2003 in The Netherlands, RT-PCR and culture confirmed infection was detected in 89 persons who were ill. A modified hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test using horse erythrocytes and 2 hemagglutinating units of virus was applied to assess retrospectively the extent of human (subclinical) infection. Validation of the HI-test with sera from 34 RT-PCR and culture confirmed A(H7) infected persons and sera from 100 persons from a human influenza vaccine trial in autumn 2002 showed that this HI-test had a sensitivity of 85% and a specificity of 100% when using a cut-off titer of ≥ 10 . Using this cut-off value, A(H7) specific antibodies were detected in 49% of 508 persons exposed to poultry and in 64% of 63 persons exposed to A(H7) infected persons. Con-elation of seropositivity with the occurrence of eye symptoms in exposed persons who had not received antiviral prophylaxis and of reduced seropositivity with taking antiviral prophylaxis provided further evidence that the A(H7) HI antibody titers were real. In conclusion, by applying an HI-test using horse erythrocytes human antibodies against the avian A(H7N7) virus were detected with high sensitivity and specificity in an unexpectedly high proportion of exposed persons.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenzavirus; Influenza A virus; Human; Antibody; Hemagglutination; Pathogenicity; Neutralization test; Detection; Microbiology; Method; Virology

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Virus grippal A; Homme; Anticorps; Hemagglutination; Pouvoir pathogene; Test neutralisation; Detection; Microbiologie; Methode; Virologie

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 18295, INIST No. 354000132849560150

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Grippe aviaire : comment les hopitaux se preparent

Titre : Grippe aviaire : comment les hopitaux se preparent

Auteur(s) : NOUSSENBAUM Gilles

Source : DECISION SANTE. 2005-12; (220) : 14-15

ISSN : 1157-6197

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Le risque de pandémie de grippe aviaire, au-delà de l' emballement médiatique, contraint les hopitaux à organiser des plans précis. A ce jour, seuls les centres de référence ont mis au point des programmes spécifiques. Revue des principales mesures. (R.A.)

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Virus; Animal; Human; Epidemic; Hospitalization; Organization; Care; Hospital environment; Health staff; Protection; Antiviral; Plane; France

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Virus; Animal; Homme; Epidemie; Hospitalisation; Organisation; Soins; Milieu hospitalier; Personnel sanitaire; Protection; Antiviral; Plan; France

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Europe

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 150087

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Pandemie : la grande menace. Grippe aviaire 500 000 morts en France ?

Titre : Pandemie : la grande menace. Grippe aviaire 500 000 morts en France ?

Auteur(s) : DERENNE Jean Philippe; BRICAIRE Francois

Source : 2005; 325 p.; fig.

Éditeur : Fayard, Paris

ISBN : 2213626928

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Book

Résumé : Dans ce livre, deux éminents spécialistes des maladies respiratoires et infectieuses font le point sur les aspects les plus récents de la grippe, sur les virus et les risques de mutations, sur les traitements et les stratégies. Ils expliquent pourquoi et comment l'actuelle maladie des oiseaux peut devenir humaine. Ils montrent les conséquences médicales et non médicales de la lutte contre la pandémie et pourquoi elles impliquent le politique à son plus haut niveau. Ils décrivent les moyens dont dispose une démocratie pour affronter cette épreuve. Loin d'être alarmiste, ce livre est un message de confiance et d'espoir

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A11

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Animal; Meat; Virus; Epidemic; Risk

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Animal; Viande; Virus; Epidémie; Risque

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 149865, FR40/0918

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Grippe aviaire

Titre : Grippe aviaire

Auteur(s) : NOUSSENBAUM Gilles

Source : DECISION SANTE LE PHARMACIEN HOPITAL. 2005-11; (106) : 12-15

ISSN : 1157-6197

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : Psychose ou menace, la grippe aviaire mobilise les pouvoirs publics et les professionnels de sante. Si le dossier scientifique du Tamiflu est precis, nul ne sait si ce medicament sera efficace en cas de mutation genetique du virus. Quant a la production d' un vaccin, elle se heurte a de nombreux obstacles. La France a certes elabore un plan d' action qui la place en tete dans la course a la mobilisation des nations contre le risque pandemique. Mais en tout etat de cause, la reponse d' un seul pays parait inadaptee a proteger sa population. Le salut ne viendra que de la cooperation entre medecine veterinaire et humaine et entre le Nord et le Sud. Afin de retrouver le sens du mot mondialisation

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Animal; Virus; Evolution; Treatment; Vaccine; Analysis; Problem; Efficiency; Drug; Psychosis; France

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Animal; Virus; Evolution; Traitement; Vaccin; Analyse; Probleme; Efficacite; Medicament; Psychose; France

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Europe

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 149849

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Dossier. Grippe aviaire. La fièvre gagne la planète

Titre : Dossier. Grippe aviaire. La fièvre gagne la planète

Auteur(s) : LOUYOT Alain; et al

Source : L'EXPANSION . 2005-11; (702) : 104-118

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Résumé : La menace de pandémie inquiète les opinions et mobilise les États. Elle met aussi en lumière les limites de la stratégie des laboratoires pharmaceutiques. De l'Asie à l'Europe, un périple de dix ans. Début des années 90, les premiers signes d'une épidémie de grippe aviaire en Asie. Mai 1997, décès, à la suite d'une grippe suspectée d'un garçon habitant une région avicole, à Hongkong. Fin 2003, début de l'épidémie de grippe chez les poulets (virus H5N1) en Thaïlande, en Corée du Sud, au Vietnam... 100 millions de volailles sont abattues. Janvier 2004, l'épizootie s'élargit : Chine, Taiwan, Japon, Cambodge, Malaisie et Indonésie sont touchés. Depuis, une soixante de personnes sont mortes après avoir été atteintes par le virus. Août 2005, le H5N1 touche trois régions de Sibérie. Octobre 2005, le virus arrive en Roumanie et en Turquie. Suspensions en Grèce, en Croatie. 18 octobre 2005, réunion des ministres des Affaires étrangères de l'Union européenne sur le thème de la grippe aviaire. Devant ce fléau, la coopération internationale se met en place. Mais rien ne permettra de rattraper le retard pris en n'aidant pas les pays pauvres de l'apparition de l'épidémie

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A01

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Prevention; Pharmaceutical industry; Vaccine; Drug; Agriculture; Fear; Psychosis; Commerce; Animal; Virus; Turkey; Europe; France; Epizootics

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Asia

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Prevention; Industrie pharmaceutique; Vaccin; Médicament; Agriculture; Peur; Psychose; Commerce; Animal; Virus; Turquie; Europe; France; Epizootie

Desc. génériques : Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Asie

Localisation : BDSP/ENSP, Shelf number 149561

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Resultats de l' enquete influenza realisee en France dans les elevages de volailles en 2004

Titre : Resultats de l' enquete influenza realisee en France dans les elevages de volailles en 2004

Auteur(s) : JESTIN Veronique; FRANCCART Joel

Auteur(s) : Agence Francaise de Securite Sanitaire des Aliments AFSSA Maisons Alfort, France; Direction Generale de l' Alimentation DGAL Paris, France; Ministere de l' Agriculture de l' Alimentation de la Peche et des Affaires Rurales MAAPAR Paris, France

Affiliation(s) : Agence francaise de securite sanitaire des aliments. (A.F.S.S.A.). Ploufragan., France; Direction Generale de l'Alimentation. (D.G.A.L.). Ministere de l'Agriculture de l'Alimentation de la Peche et des Affaires Rurales. (M.A.A.P.A.R.). Paris., France

Source : BULLETIN EPIDEMIOLOGIQUE AFSSA. 2005-09; (18) : 1-3; 2 tabl., carte

ISSN : 1630-8018

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 3 ref.

Résumé : Alors que depuis plusieurs annees l' epizootie influenza aviaire souleve l' interet et l' inquietude dans le monde, la Commission Europeenne a impose a ses Etats membres le renouvellement des donnees grace a des enquetes influenza. En France, une enquete serologique et virologique a donc ete menee dans les elevages de volailles, et ce, selon un protocole bien defini. Les resultats et conclusions qui en decoulent sont plutot satisfaisants au niveau national, avec cependant des cas a risques a surveiller

Code(s) de classement : 002B30A02A

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Survey; Epidemiology; Virology; Epizootics; Serology

Desc. génériques : Public health; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Enquete; Epidemiologie; Virologie; Epizootie; Serologie

Desc. génériques : Sante publique; Sciences medicales

Localisation : BDSP/AFSSA, Shelf number A038

Origine de la notice : BDSP

Neurovirulence of H7N7 influenza A virus : Brain stem encephalitis accompanied with aspiration pneumonia in mice

Titre : Neurovirulence of H7N7 influenza A virus : Brain stem encephalitis accompanied with aspiration pneumonia in mice

Auteur(s) : SHINYA K; SUTO A; KAWAKAMI M; SAKAMOTO H; UMEMURA T; KAWAOKA Y; KASAI N; ITO T

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Source : Archives of virology. 2005; 150 (8) : 1653-1660

ISSN : 0304-8608

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : Austria

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Type de document : short-communication

Nombre de références : 25 ref.

Résumé : A mouse-adapted influenza A virus, A/equine/London/1416/73-MA (H7N7) caused viral pneumonia, ganglionitis and encephalitis after intranasal inoculation in mice. Virological and pathological data suggested that this virus spreads to the brain by both hematogenous and transneuronal routes, and produces encephalitic lesions similar to those seen in mice infected with H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza A viruses by intranasal infection. Some mice infected with this strain were affected by aspiration pneumonia, which may be caused by neurogenic dysfunction of the pharyngeal/laryngeal reflex due to brain stem encephalitis.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A virus; Mouse; Encephalitis; Aspiration pneumonia; Foreign body

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Cerebral disorder; Central nervous system; Central nervous system disease; Nervous system diseases; Respiratory disease; Lung disease; Trauma

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus grippal A; Souris; Encephalite; Pneumopathie aspiration; Corps étranger

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Encephale pathologie; Systeme nerveux central; Systeme nerveux central pathologie; Systeme nerveux pathologie; Appareil respiratoire pathologie; Poumon pathologie; Traumatisme

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 6355, INIST No. 354000138361360120

Origine de la notice : INIST

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HPAI surveillance programme in Cambodia : Results and perspectives. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : HPAI surveillance programme in Cambodia : Results and perspectives. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : DESVAUX S; SORN S; HOLL D; CHAVERNAC D; GOUTARD F; THONNAT J; PORPHYRE V; MENARD C; CARDINALE E; ROGER F; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 211-224

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 18 ref.

Résumé : Cambodia has faced 15 confirmed highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) outbreaks in different sectors of the poultry industry since January 2004. The country has very limited human and financial resources and, when the outbreak first began, the veterinary services were not equipped with the basic tools to collect accurate epidemiological information or to fight the disease. Therefore, different agencies, under the umbrella of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, are providing support to the Government to strengthen its capacity to diagnose, survey and control the avian influenza (AI) virus. Different surveillance tools are being tested, such as market monitoring and a sentinel villages' network, to offset the weakness of the national passive surveillance network. Several constraints were identified during the implementation of this programme, such as a lack of motivation among provincial staff, the limited capacity of the central team to compile and analyse the data generated, the reluctance of farmers to have their animals sampled, and weak diagnostic capacities. The sustainability of such a surveillance system once international support ends remains to be seen. Participatory epidemiology (PE) may be an appropriate complementary tool to track diseases. PE works on the principle that livestock keepers often possess detailed knowledge of animal diseases and can provide valuable diagnostics that could help in identifying AI outbreaks, particularly in remote areas.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Human; Avian influenzavirus; Cambodia; Pathogenicity; Poultry; Food; Epidemiology; Livestock; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Asia; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Homme; Influenzavirus aviaire; Cambodge; Pouvoir pathogene; Volaille; Aliment; Epidemiologie; Betail; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Asie; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000240

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Ecology and molecular epidemiology of H9N2 avian influenza viruses isolated in Israel during 2000-2004 epizootic. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Ecology and molecular epidemiology of H9N2 avian influenza viruses isolated in Israel during 2000-2004 epizootic. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : PERK S; PANSHIN A; SHIHMANter E; GISSIN I; POKAMUNSKI S; PIRAK M; LIPKIND M; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 201-209

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 7 ref.

Résumé : The first two isolates of H9N2 influenza virus were picked up from turkey and chicken hosts in May 2000, but the actual epizootic of the low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) H9N2 virus started in December 2001, following a 1.5-year period of silence, during which the H10N7 and H6N3 influenza viruses were isolated sporadically. The outbreak of the H9N2 influenza began in northern Israel, from where the epizootic spread all over the country. Damage was relatively limited because of the widespread use of an inactivated vaccine. Single isolates were recorded in commercial ostrich and goose flocks, and in a wild pigeon. Apart from the routine serological tests, the diagnostics used the RT-PCR (reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction) test with type-specific primers related to the M and nucleoprotein (NP) genes, and a set of subtype-specific primers related to all the haemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes. All the primers were specially constructed. The part coding for N-terminus of the H₂ chain of the HA gene of 61 out of 400 isolates was sequenced. The isolates showed a high rate of mutability, and differed distinctly from the H9 prototype strain; they belong to the same phylogenetic lineage divided into three sublineages, one of which exhibited a unique cleavage-site motif RSKR. The result indicates that two parallel evolutionary trends originated from the same local "prototype" isolate.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Chicken; Molecular epidemiology; Genotype; Israel; Isolate; Pathogenicity; Vaccine; Pigeon; Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; Influenza; Nucleoprotein; Gene; Subtype; Hemagglutinin

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Aves; Vertebrata; Asia; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Poulet; Epidémiologie moléculaire; Genotype; Israël; Isolat; Pouvoir pathogène; Vaccin; Pigeon; Réaction chaîne polymérase RT; Grippe; Nucleoprotéine; Gène; Sous-type; Hemagglutinine

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Aves; Vertebrata; Asie; Vétérinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000230

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Phylogenetic analyses of genes from South African LPAI viruses isolated in 2004 from wild aquatic birds suggests introduction by Eurasian migrants. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Phylogenetic analyses of genes from South African LPAI viruses isolated in 2004 from wild aquatic birds suggests introduction by Eurasian migrants. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 189-199

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 11 ref.

Résumé : In 2004, South Africa experienced its first recorded outbreak of a highly pathogenic notifiable avian influenza (HPNAI) viral strain of the H5N2 subtype in ostriches in the Eastern Cape province. The traditional ostrich-farming areas in the Western Cape province report almost yearly outbreaks of low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) in ostriches, which is attributed to introduction by wild birds and certain climatic patterns. During the winter of 2004, LPAI H3N8, H4N8, H5N2 and H5N1 avian influenza viruses were isolated from wild aquatic birds. All eight genes of the H3N8, H4N8 and H5N1 viruses were analysed. The results show that the H5N1 virus does not belong to the HPAI Z/Z +N genotype currently circulating in Asia, but that the most recent common ancestors are Russian H5N2 and H5N3 viruses. The N1 gene lacks the stalk deletion associated with virulence. Internal genes probably originate from a pool containing Chinese, Middle Eastern and Italian viruses. The South African H3N8 and H4N8 viruses appear to have derived their genes from an ecosystem where Asian H5N1, H6N9 and H9N2, Russian H4, and Danish H3N8 viruses have been circulating since 1997. All three viruses share recent nucleoprotein common ancestors with the German and Dutch HPNAI H7N7 viruses from 2003. The diverse pool of genes from which local viruses are derived suggests that reassortment occurred at the Siberian breeding grounds where migratory paths cross, or within the South African ecosystem. This data highlights the importance of surveillance in aquatic migratory birds, particularly members of the Charadriidae, for their potential roles in the introduction of avian diseases to South African poultry and especially ostriches in the case of avian influenza.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Avian influenza virus; Phylogeny; Gene; African; Aquatic environment; South Africa; Pathogenicity; Strain; Subtype; Influenza A; Eastern Cape; Western Cape; Genotype; Asia; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Vertebrata; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Africa; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Influenzavirus aviaire; Phylogenese; Gene; Africain; Milieu aquatique; Afrique du Sud; Pouvoir pathogene; Souche; Soustype; Grippe A; Le Cap Oriental; Le Cap Occidental; Genotype; Asie; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Vertebrata; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Afrique; Veterinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000220

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Social, economic and policy issues in the long-term control of HPAI. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Social, economic and policy issues in the long-term control of HPAI. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : MCLEOD A; GUERNE BLEICH E; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 171-176

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 7 ref.

Résumé : Prevention and control of HPAI in Asia is a long term problem with important economic and policy consequences. The macro level impact of a single national outbreak is greatest for an exporting country, ranging in 2003-5 from \$65 million to over \$400 million. No estimates are available for the impact of market disruption if endemic disease changes the pattern of regional and international trade. In countries with minimal exports, the total financial impact may be much smaller, but there can be serious losses to vulnerable sectors of society at several stages of the market chain. The economies of the region are growing and some countries could finance recurrent costs of AI control, but substantial investment in veterinary services is required. National and regional financing structures need to be reviewed. AI control strategies should include a broad financial support system that addresses education, credit, compensation and social relief programmes. Some strategies may result in restructuring of the industry, or affect the wider development of rural areas and local food security.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Prevention; Asia; Review; Food

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Prevention; Asie; Article synthese; Aliment

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000210

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Surveillance and compartmentalisation as a tool to control avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Surveillance and compartmentalisation as a tool to control avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : ZEPEDA C; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 163-169

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 6 ref.

Résumé : Surveillance for avian influenza can have several objectives. Generally, these are to detect the presence of infection or to declare disease freedom. Claims for disease freedom can refer to an entire country, a zone within a country, or a compartment. Disease freedom cannot be demonstrated absolutely; however, through a multi-pronged approach employing different surveillance strategies, sufficient confidence in the absence of infection can be achieved. The recently developed OIE guidelines for surveillance for avian influenza offer different approaches to meet these goals. The guidelines are not intended to be prescriptive but rather offer options that countries may apply depending on their epidemiological situation. Compartmentalisation is a new concept that allows the recognition of populations of different health status based on management as opposed to geographic factors (regionalisation). A proposed approach for the application of this novel concept is presented.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Detection; Recognition; Clinical management; Influenza A; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Detection; Reconnaissance; Conduite a tenir; Grippe A; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000200

Origine de la notice : INIST

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OIE laboratory standards for avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : OIE laboratory standards for avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : EDWARDS S; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 159-162

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 7 ref.

Résumé : The principles are outlined by which the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) recognises diagnostic laboratory test procedures, based on the validation data and the fitness for purpose of any given test. The latest proposals for a definition of notifiable avian influenza are described, together with the place of vaccination, as part of the effort to control influenza in domestic poultry.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Standards; Fitness; Vaccination; Poultry; Influenza A; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Norme; Fitness; Vaccination; Volaille; Grippe A; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Veterinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000190

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Making avian influenza vaccines available, an industry point of view (IFAH). OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Making avian influenza vaccines available, an industry point of view (IFAH). OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : VAN AARLE P; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 151-155

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 11 ref.

Résumé : Vaccination against avian influenza (AI) has proved to be an efficient tool in the reduction of virus excretion and in increasing the threshold for infection. Vaccination in outbreaks, as part of a complete programme, has proved to be an essential component of control and eradication programmes. Avian influenza is a serious threat to public health. In contingency plans for outbreaks of highly pathogenic AI (HPAI), the option of emergency vaccination, using inactivated or recombinant vaccines, should be considered. The availability of suitable vaccines has to be ensured in 'peace time' in a contract for a vaccine or antigen bank. Unlike the human influenza vaccines, poultry AI vaccines have proved to provide protection against a wide range of strains within the same H-subtype. However, in case new H5 or H7 strains emerge in poultry, there is no regulatory guideline to support a swift reaction by the vaccine industry. Production of HPAI virus should take place in facilities with a Biosafety Level 3 (BSL3) to safeguard containment of virus and to prevent infection of manufacturing staff. Vaccine strains for inactivated vaccines should preferably be low pathogenicity AI (LPAI). In a new outbreak, it is essential to determine early which vaccine strain will provide protection against the field virus. Sequencing does not predict the protective capacity of vaccines. Challenge studies, providing essential information, take too much time and can be carried out only in BSL3 facilities. Serological matching of vaccine and field strains would provide a faster system. It is recommended that a matching system be developed and validated.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Human; Vaccine; Vaccination; Public health; Pathogenicity; Antigen; Poultry; Vaccine strain; Subtype; Influenza A; Inactivated strain; Sequencing; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Homme; Vaccin; Vaccination; Sante publique; Pouvoir pathogene; Antigene; Volaille; Souche vaccinale; Soustype; Grippe A; Souche inactivee; Sequencage; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Veterinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000180

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Use of strategic vaccination for the control of avian influenza in Pakistan. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Use of strategic vaccination for the control of avian influenza in Pakistan. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : NAEEM K; SIDDIQUE N; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Affiliation(s) : Central Avian Influenza Monitoring Laboratory, National Reference Laboratory for Poultry Diseases, Animal Sciences Institute, National Agricultural Research Centre, Islamabad, Pakistan; World Organisation for Animal Health-OIE, Paris, France; International Association for Biologicals (IABs), Geneva, Switzerland

Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 145-150

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 6 ref.

Résumé : The first outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus caused by subtype H7N3 appeared in Pakistan in 1995. A homologous aqueous-based vaccine prepared from the field isolate employed as ring vaccination around the epicentre of the outbreak helped in controlling the disease. Later, in 1998, an outbreak of avian influenza virus (AIV) subtype H9N2, particularly affecting the broilers and broiler-breeders, was dealt with using the same vaccination approach. However, this time, the virus could not be successfully contained in the affected areas. Later on, low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) virus subtype H7N3 re-emerged in the broiler-breeder flocks in different poultry estates of the northern area of the country during 2000. This prompted the introduction of a vaccine strategy, whereby both aqueous and oil emulsion vaccines were routinely employed in and around the affected areas. This helped in the control of disease in this region. However, no AI monitoring and control strategy could be launched on a sustainable basis in these areas. In November 2003, new outbreaks of HPAI subtype H7N3 occurred specifically in commercial layers in the southern part of the country, which were never vaccinated against AI in the past. In many cases, subtype H9N2 was also recovered from the diseased flocks, with or without the presence of subtype H7N3. The disease caused heavy losses in the south. An emergency plan to control this outbreak was developed with the help of FAO in this regard. Under this plan, a nationwide AIV monitoring and vaccination strategy was developed. This paper discusses the role of vaccine type and vaccination schedule in the control of HPAI in this country.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Vaccination; Pakistan; Pathogenicity; Subtype; Vaccine; Isolate; Poultry; Vaccination schedule; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Asia; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Vaccination; Pakistan; Pouvoir pathogène; Soustype; Vaccin; Isolat; Volaille; Calendrier vaccination; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Asie; Vétérinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000170

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Use of avian influenza vaccination in Hong Kong. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Use of avian influenza vaccination in Hong Kong. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : ELLIS T M; SIMS L D; WONG H K H; WONG C W; DYRTING K C; CHOW K W; LEUNG C; PEIRIS J S M; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 133-143

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 14 ref.

Résumé : Outbreaks of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) that occurred in Hong Kong up until February/March 2002 were controlled by stamping out. With endemic presence of the virus in the region and large daily importation of poultry to Hong Kong, the Administration considered that further risk management measures, in addition to improved biosecurity and enhanced surveillance, were necessary to prevent outbreaks. Vaccination using a killed H5N2 vaccine was evaluated over a 12-month period in the district with the last HPAI cases in the early 2002 outbreak. The vaccination trial showed that farmer-administered killed H5N2 vaccine produced suitable flock antibody responses; vaccinated birds were protected against H5N1 HPAI virus challenge and excreted significantly less H5N1 virus; and vaccination was able to control virus excretion in flocks during field outbreaks. Universal vaccination of local chicken farms was introduced in June 2003 and by the end of 2003 all chickens entering the live poultry markets in Hong Kong were vaccinated by killed H5N2 vaccine. In addition to vaccination, an enhanced biosecurity programme on farms and in live poultry markets and a comprehensive surveillance programme in poultry, wild birds, recreation park birds and pet birds were in place. Vaccination use and performance is closely monitored. This programme was successful in protecting local farms and live poultry markets from H5N1 outbreaks during the regional H5N1 outbreaks in 2004.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Aves; Chicken; Vaccination; Hong Kong; Pathogenicity; Poultry; Clinical management; Vaccine; Humoral immunity; Immune response; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Vertebrata; China; Asia; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Aves; Poulet; Vaccination; Hong Kong; Pouvoir pathogene; Volaille; Conduite a tenir; Vaccin; Immunité humorale; Réponse immune; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Vertebrata; Chine; Asie; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000160

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Development of a recombinant fowlpox virus vector-based vaccine of H5N1 subtype avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Development of a recombinant fowlpox virus vector-based vaccine of H5N1 subtype avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : QIAO C; YU K; JIANG Y; LI C; TIAN G; WANG X; CHEN H; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 127-132

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 10 ref.

Résumé : The genetic stability of the recombinant fowlpox virus (named rFPV-HA-NA) was confirmed by serial passage on chicken embryo fibroblast (CEF) cells. The immune efficacy, safety, the minimum immunising dose, the time of immunity induced and the immune duration of the vector-based vaccine was evaluated in specific-pathogen-free (SPF) chickens. The recombinant virus vaccine containing 100 plaque form units (PFU) could induce complete protection against challenge with H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAIV). The immune efficacy, protecting chickens from clinical signs and death after challenge, was obtained one week after the immunisation with this vaccine. Protective immunity could last for 40 weeks post-immunisation. So the recombinant fowlpox vaccine is a safe and highly effective gene engineering vaccine candidate, and will be used to prevent H5 subtype avian influenza in the future.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avipoxvirus; Chicken; Avian influenzavirus; Recombinant virus; Vector; Vaccine; Subtype; Genetics; Embryo; Fibroblast; Efficiency; Toxicity; Pathogenicity; Immunization; Immunoprotection; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Chordopoxvirinae; Poxviridae; Virus; Aves; Vertebrata; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Avipoxvirus; Poulet; Influenzavirus aviaire; Virus recombinant; Vecteur; Vaccin; Soustype; Genetique; Embryon; Fibroblaste; Efficacite; Toxicite; Pouvoir pathogene; Immunisation; Immunoprotection; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Chordopoxvirinae; Poxviridae; Virus; Aves; Vertebrata; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000150

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Control and eradication strategies of avian influenza in Mexico. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Control and eradication strategies of avian influenza in Mexico. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : VILLARREAL C L; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 125-126

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 3 ref.

Résumé : In December 1994, a highly pathogenic (HP) avian influenza (AI) outbreak occurred in Mexico, caused by the subtype H5N2, affecting two main regions of egg and poultry-meat production. At that time, governmental actions included immediate stamping out of the affected flocks, disinfection of affected premises, quarantine measures in the region, strict movement controls on poultry and their products and vaccination. With these policies, the disease was eradicated in a relatively short time. The last case of HPAI was detected in June 1995 and the country was declared as free of HPAI virus in January 1996 to the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE). Since then, Mexico has maintained a control programme against low pathogenic (LP) AI virus that is based on a zoning classification, movement controls and other strategies.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Mexico; Pathogenicity; Subtype; Poultry; Vaccination; Detection; World; Influenza A; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Central America; America; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Mexique; Pouvoir pathogene; Soustype; Volaille; Vaccination; Detection; Monde; Grippe A; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Amerique Centrale; Amerique; Veterinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000140

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Avian influenza vaccination in North America : Strategies and difficulties. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Avian influenza vaccination in North America : Strategies and difficulties. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : SUAREZ D L; LEE C W; SWAYNE D E; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

Affiliation(s) : Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, Athens, GA, United States; World Organisation for Animal Health-OIE, Paris, France; International Association for Biologicals (IABs), Geneva, Switzerland

Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 117-124

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 14 ref.

Résumé : Vaccination with high quality efficacious vaccines that are properly delivered can contribute to the control of avian influenza (AI) outbreaks when used as part of a comprehensive control programme that includes quarantines, animal movement controls, increased biosecurity, enhanced surveillance, and education. In North America both whole virus killed adjuvanted vaccines and fowlpox recombinant vaccines have been used to aid in the control of AI. The fowlpox recombinant vaccine is licensed in several countries including the United States (U.S.), but it has only been used in the field in Mexico and some Central American countries. The U.S., however, has considerable experience with the use of killed vaccines, primarily in turkeys. In the state of Minnesota in the 1980s and early 1990s, outbreaks of AI in range-reared turkeys were common, and vaccines were used successfully as part of a controlled marketing programme. More recently, several large layer flocks in Connecticut were vaccinated as an alternative to immediate depopulation after an H7N2 low pathogenic AI outbreak. The vaccinated flocks were intensively monitored for virus shed using sentinel birds, dead bird testing, and eventually some serological surveillance using a neuraminidase DIVA (differentiation of infected from vaccinated animal) approach. With these successes, vaccination is being considered as a valuable tool in comprehensive AI control strategies. Consideration for matching the vaccine to the field strain should also be considered to provide optimal protection including reduced shedding of virus. Antigenic drift of AI viruses after extended vaccination programmes has been observed in chickens, similar to what has been observed with human influenza viruses. Therefore, periodical evaluation of the vaccine to the field strain is necessary to maintain good protection from clinical disease and virus shedding.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avipoxvirus; Aves; Chicken; Vaccination; North America; Vaccine; Immunological adjuvant; United States; Mexico; American; Minnesota; Infection; Connecticut; Pathogenicity; Exo <alpha> sialidase; Vaccine strain; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Chordopoxvirinae; Poxviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; America; Central America; Veterinary; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Avipoxvirus; Aves; Poulet; Vaccination; Amérique du Nord; Vaccin; Adjuvant immunologique; Etats Unis; Mexique; Américain; Minnesota; Infection; Connecticut; Pouvoir pathogène; Exo <alpha> sialidase; Souche vaccinale; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Chordopoxvirinae; Poxviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; Amerique; Amerique Centrale; Veterinaire; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000130

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Control of avian influenza in Italy : From stamping out to emergency and prophylactic vaccination. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Control of avian influenza in Italy : From stamping out to emergency and prophylactic vaccination. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : MARANGON S; CAPUA I; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 109-115

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 9 ref.

Résumé : Since 1997, north-eastern Italy has been repeatedly challenged by avian influenza (AI) infections caused by viruses of the H5 and H7 subtypes. The penetration of such infections in the industrial circuit in densely populated poultry areas (DPPAs) resulted in massive spread, and early attempts to control AI only by stamping-out and restriction policies resulted in death or culling of millions of birds. The re-emergence or the introduction of AI viruses in the same DPPA resulted in the development of an emergency vaccination programme based on the use of heterologous vaccination and a companion discriminatory test. By enabling the detection of field exposure in vaccinated animals, the application of this system, in conjunction with a monitoring programme and a well-defined territorial strategy has resulted in the eradication of H7N1 and H7N3 epidemics that occurred between 2000 and 2004. Retrospective analysis of the AI outbreaks in north-eastern Italy coupled with surveillance programmes in wild birds and in hobby flocks indicating that certain areas are at continuous high risk of infection, was the rationale for developing and implementing a bivalent H5/H7 pilot vaccination programme in a restricted area of the DPPA. Laboratory and field evidence indicate that vaccinated animals are more resistant to challenge and shed lower amounts of virus, thus acting as a tool for both prevention and control, thus limiting the impact of AI infections.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Virus; Italy; Prevention; Vaccination; Subtype; Poultry; Detection; Vaccine; Epidemic; Emerging disease; Continuous process; Resistance; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Vertebrata; Europe; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Virus; Italie; Prevention; Vaccination; Soustype; Volaille; Detection; Vaccin; Epidemie; Maladie émergente; En continu; Resistance; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Vertebrata; Europe; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000120

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Molecular diagnosis of avian influenza during an outbreak. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Molecular diagnosis of avian influenza during an outbreak. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : CATTOLI G; CAPUA I; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 99-105

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 12 ref.

Résumé : Virus isolation (VI) in specific-pathogen-free (SPF) embryonated eggs or cell cultures is traditionally considered the method of choice for the detection and identification of avian influenza (AI) viruses. However, its value is limited because it is time-consuming and not cost-effective. AI is a highly contagious disease, able to spread in a susceptible population in a short period of time. Therefore, the prompt identification of an infected flock is crucial for control and eradication purposes. During an AI outbreak, the sample processing times using the above mentioned methods are often not compatible with the demands of the poultry industry. In addition, the delay in moving birds from a premises, whilst awaiting the VI result, often results in animal welfare issues. For this reason, when dealing with an epidemic of AI, rapid and reliable laboratory tests, such as RT-PCR and real-time PCR, should be available to reveal direct evidence of infection in the flocks. Scientific reports have been published in the recent past, evaluating their use during AI monitoring and surveillance programmes and epidemics. Based on the available information, the advantages and limits concerning the application of molecular methods during AI outbreaks are discussed in this paper.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Avian influenzavirus; Aves; Diagnosis; Isolation; Cell culture; Method; Detection; Identification; Poultry; Epidemic; Infection; Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; Real time; Polymerase chain reaction; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Vertebrata; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus; Influenzavirus aviaire; Aves; Diagnostic; Isolement; Culture cellulaire; Methode; Detection; Identification; Volaille; Epidemie; Infection; Reaction chaine polymerase RT; Temps reel; Reaction chaine polymerase; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Vertebrata; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000110

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Advances in molecular diagnostics for avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Advances in molecular diagnostics for avian influenza. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : BROWN I H; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

Affiliation(s) : Veterinary Laboratories Agency (Weybridge), Addlestone, Surrey, United Kingdom; World Organisation for Animal Health-OIE, Paris, France; International Association for Biologicals (IABs), Geneva, Switzerland

Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 93-97

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 13 ref.

Résumé : Recent outbreaks of avian influenza (AI) have highlighted the necessity to improve existing tests and to develop new methods, in order to detect spread or new outbreaks more quickly, which is vital for the early and successful implementation of control strategies. Conventionally, the time between clinical suspicion and laboratory confirmation of AI can be relatively long because of the logistics of sending samples to laboratories and their capacity for providing high throughput of sensitive and specific assays. Increasingly, new-generation assays based on molecular diagnostics have become available and applied successfully to disease investigation or active surveillance programmes. There has been widespread application of techniques based on the amplification of specific nucleic acid sequences by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction and nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA). The approaches generally offer high specificity and sensitivity. One of the most promising technologies is real-time PCR, which enables amplification of nucleic acids and detection of the amplified products through specific probes at the same time. A rapid diagnosis can be achieved, together with potential for high throughput resulting from process automation. Currently, microarray technology is developing rapidly and has been applied to diagnosis of influenza A virus but generally lacks the necessary sensitivity for direct application to clinical specimens. In addition, these new technologies have been increasingly applied to rapid and reliable subtyping of AI viruses. The application of molecular technologies to the "field" is now potentially an option, through the availability of portable machines for conducting such tests, with prospects for radically changing diagnostic approaches for AI in the future.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A virus; Method; Detection; High throughput screening; Amplification; Nucleic acid; Polymerase chain reaction; Ligase chain reaction; Specificity; Sensitivity; Real time; Diagnosis; Automation; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Virus grippal A; Methode; Detection; Criblage haut debit; Amplification; Acide nucleique; Reaction chaine polymerase; Reaction chaine ligase; Specificite; Sensibilite; Temps reel; Diagnostic; Automatisation; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A;

Orthomyxoviridae; Virus

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000100

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Occupational and consumer risks from avian influenza viruses. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Occupational and consumer risks from avian influenza viruses. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : SWAYNE D E; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

Affiliation(s) : Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Athens, GA, United States; World Organisation for Animal Health-OIE, Paris, France; International Association for Biologicals (IABs), Geneva, Switzerland

Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 85-90

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 19 ref.

Résumé : Sporadic human infections have been reported with a few select avian influenza (AI) viruses over the past 50 years. Most of the infections resulted from the H7N7 high pathogenicity AI (HPAI) virus from The Netherlands (2003) and H5N1 HPAI viruses from several Asian countries (1997-2005). Epidemiological studies have identified direct exposure to infected poultry as the primary risk factor for human infection. In The Netherlands, veterinarians, cullers and poultry farmers had an occupational risk of infection through exposure to infected commercial poultry, and presented with conjunctivitis and/or influenza-like illnesses. In Asia, most of the clinical infections involved direct exposure to poultry in the smallholder sector or live poultry markets, and not commercial poultry. However, serological data from Hong Kong during 1997 indicated H5N1 infections without clinical disease were associated with occupational exposure. No cases of human AI infection have been linked to consumption of infected or contaminated poultry products. However, HPAI virus can be present in blood, bone and meat of infected poultry, which, if consumed raw, are a potential source of virus for human infections. Cooking and pasteurisation are effective methods of killing AI viruses. Proper vaccination of poultry has been shown to prevent HPAI virus from localising in the meat.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Human; Pathogenicity; Netherlands; Poultry; Risk factor; Conjunctivitis; Asia; Hong Kong; Contamination; Infection; Primary infection; Blood; Bone; Viral disease; Method; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Europe; China; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Homme; Pouvoir pathogène; Pays Bas; Volaille; Facteur risque; Conjonctivite; Asie; Hong Kong; Contamination; Infection; Primoinfection; Sang; Os; Virose; Méthode; Association génétique; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Europe; Chine; Vétérinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 35400011513000090

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Avian influenza viruses and human health. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Avian influenza viruses and human health. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : ALEXANDER D J; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 77-84

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 22 ref.

Résumé : Influenza A viruses cause natural infections of humans, some other mammals and birds. Few of the 16 haemagglutinin and nine neuraminidase subtype combinations have been isolated from mammals, but all subtypes have been isolated from birds. In the 20th century, there were four pandemics of influenza as a result of the emergence of antigenically different strains in humans: 1918(H1N1), 1957 (H2N2), 1968 (H3N2) and 1977 (H1N1). Influenza A viruses contain eight distinct RNA genes and reassortment of these can occur in mixed infections with different viruses. The 1957 and 1968 pandemic viruses differed from the preceding viruses in humans by the substitution of genes that came from avian viruses, suggesting they arose by genetic reassortment of viruses of human and avian origin. Up to 1995, there had been only three reports of avian influenza viruses infecting humans, in 1959, 1977 and 1981 (all H7N7), but, since 1996, there have been regular reports of natural infections of humans with avian influenza viruses: in England in 1996 (H7N7), Hong Kong 1997 (H5N1), 1999 (H9N2), and 2003 (H5N1), in The Netherlands 2003 (H7N7), Canada 2004 (H7N3), Vietnam 2004 (H5N1) and Thailand 2004 (H5N1). The H5N1 virus is alarming because 51 (64 %) of the 80 people confirmed as infected since 1997 have died.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenzavirus; Human; Mammalia; Aves; Hemagglutinin; Exo <alpha> sialidase; Subtype; Strain; Gene; Mixed infection; Origin; England; Influenza A; Emerging disease; Hong Kong; Netherlands; Canada; Vietnam; Genetic reassortment; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Great Britain; United Kingdom; Europe; Viral disease; Infection; China; Asia; North America; America

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Homme; Mammalia; Aves; Hemagglutinine; Exo <alpha> sialidase; Soustype; Souche; Gene; Infection mixte; Origine; Angleterre; Grippe A; Maladie émergente; Hong Kong; Pays Bas; Canada; Vietnam; Reassortiment génétique; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Grande Bretagne; Royaume Uni; Europe; Virose; Infection; Chine; Asie; Amérique du Nord; Amérique

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000080

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Library of influenza virus strains for vaccine and diagnostic use against highly pathogenic avian influenza and human pandemics. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Library of influenza virus strains for vaccine and diagnostic use against highly pathogenic avian influenza and human pandemics. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : KIDA H; SAKODA Y; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 69-72

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 9 ref.

Résumé : To prepare for the emergence of pandemic influenza in birds and mammals including humans, we have carried out global surveillance of avian influenza. Influenza A viruses of 48 combinations of 15 HA and 9 NA subtypes out of 135 theoretical combinations have been isolated from faecal samples of ducks in Alaska, Siberia, Mongolia, Taiwan, China and Japan. So far, viruses of 73 other combinations have been generated by genetic reassortment in chicken embryos. Thus, avian influenza viruses of 121 combinations of HA and NA subtypes have been stocked for use in vaccine and diagnosis. Their pathogenicity, antigenicity, genetic information, and yield in chicken embryo have been analysed and registered in the database.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Human; Aves; Mammalia; Vaccine strain; Pathogenicity; Subtype; Alaska; Siberia; Mongolia; Taiwan; China; Emerging disease; Influenza A; Japan; Chicken; Embryo; Vaccine; Avian influenza; Genetic reassortment

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; United States; North America; America; Russian Federation; Eurasia; Asia; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Homme; Aves; Mammalia; Souche vaccinale; Pouvoir pathogène; Soustype; Alaska; Sibérie; Mongolie; Taiwan; Chine; Maladie émergente; Grippe A; Japon; Poulet; Embryon; Vaccin; Grippe aviaire; Reassortiment génétique

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; Etats Unis; Amérique du Nord; Amérique; Fédération de Russie; Eurasie; Asie; Vétérinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 35400011513000070

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Pathogenicity of avian influenza viruses in poultry. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Pathogenicity of avian influenza viruses in poultry. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : SWAYNE D E; PANTIN JACKWOOD M; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 61-67

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Résumé : Historically, the pathogenicity of avian influenza (AI) viruses has been based on lethality for the major domesticated poultry species, the chicken. All AI viruses are categorised as either low (LP) and high pathogenicity (HP), but, within each category, pathobiological changes vary with host species and virus strain. Typically, AI viruses that are HP produce a similar severe, systemic disease with high mortality in chickens and a similar pathobiology in other galliforme birds, but usually either produce no infection or mild disease in ducks. The newer H5 and the H7 HPAI viruses have shifted to increased virulence for chickens as evidenced by shorter mean death times (MDT). Furthermore, the Asia H5N1 HPAI viruses have changed from producing inconsistent respiratory infections in ducks to some strains being HP (Hong Kong 2002 viruses) with virus in internal organs and brain, and excretion of large virus quantities from respiratory, and to a lesser extent, intestinal tracts. However, the quantities of virus shed per bird are still 1 % of that produced in chickens. With 2003-2004 Asian H5N1 AI viruses, the isolates have been highly lethal for young ducks but this virulence is age dependent. Across all bird species, the ability to produce severe disease and death is associated with high virus replication titres in the host, especially in specific tissues such as brain and heart.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Chicken; Associated virus; Pathogenicity; Poultry; Strain; Severe; Virulence; Asia; Hong Kong; Encephalon; Gut; Isolate; Age; Replication; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Aves; Vertebrata; China; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Poulet; Virus associe; Pouvoir pathogene; Volaille; Souche; Grave; Virulence; Asie; Hong Kong; Encephale; Intestin; Isolat; Age; Replication; Association genetique; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Aves; Vertebrata; Chine; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 35400011513000060

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Ecology and epidemiology of avian influenza in ostriches. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Ecology and epidemiology of avian influenza in ostriches. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : OLIVIER A J; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 51-57

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 16 ref.

Résumé : Avian influenza is important because of its potential devastating effect on poultry health and trade. The ostrich industry of South Africa has not escaped the consequences of control and export restrictions resulting from notifiable virus infections. Ostrich farmers first observed a syndrome of green urine in the early and mid 1980s. An H7N1 subtype, causing high mortality in young ostriches but with a low pathogenicity index for chickens, was first isolated in 1991. The first highly pathogenic subtype affecting ratites was reported during the 2000 epidemic of H7N1 in Italy. Low pathogenic subtypes were isolated in South Africa from 1991 to 2004, with one HPAI isolated in 2004. International research work on ostriches with both H5 and H7 subtypes, in both low and high pathogenic pathotypes, found the severity of clinical disease was not directly correlated to the pathotype. The ecology and epidemiology of infections in ostriches is not well understood. Surveys suggest local migratory water birds may play an important role. They have direct contact with ostrich flocks through the free-range production systems. Seasonal occurrence is seen, with the wet colder months more favourable for virus survival and detection. Management, population density, immune status and age are other important determinants of the severity of disease. Surveillance and monitoring must be implemented to understand the ecology and epidemiology, which extends to the validation and standardisation of diagnostic and serological methods for ostriches. Serious consideration should be given to vaccination, education and the use of separate production zones as part of a control programme.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Chicken; Virus; Epidemiology; Poultry; South Africa; Urine; Subtype; Pathogenicity; Epidemic; Italy; Viral disease; Pathotype; Detection; Clinical management; Age; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Aves; Vertebrata; Africa; Europe; Veterinary; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Poulet; Virus; Epidémiologie; Volaille; Afrique du Sud; Urine; Soustype; Pouvoir pathogène; Epidémie; Italie; Virose; Pathotype; Détection; Conduite à tenir; Age; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Aves; Vertebrata; Afrique; Europe; Vétérinaire; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000050

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Recent epidemiology and ecology of influenza A viruses in avian species in Europe and the Middle East. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Recent epidemiology and ecology of influenza A viruses in avian species in Europe and the Middle East. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : BROWN I H; BANKS J; MANVELL R J; ESSEN S C; SHELL W; SLOMKA M; LONDT B; ALEXANDER D J; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 45-50

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 10 ref.

Résumé : There have been at least ten distinct outbreaks of LPAI or HPAI in poultry caused by H5 or H7 viruses in the last eight years in Europe and the Middle East. There appears to be an increased occurrence of such episodes consistent with global trends. As a result, surveillance systems have been enhanced to facilitate early detection of infection in poultry, together with active surveillance of wild bird populations. These complementary activities have resulted in the detection of a number of viruses in wild bird populations, including some with high genetic similarity to newly detected viruses in poultry, for example, H7N3 in Italy and H7N7 in the Netherlands. Furthermore, there is evidence for continued circulation of H5 and H7 viruses in wild Anseriformes, thereby presenting a real and current threat for the introduction of viruses to domestic poultry, especially those reared in outdoor production systems. Viruses of H9N2 subtype continue to circulate widely in the Middle East and are associated with significant disease problems in poultry. The epidemiology has the potential to be complicated further by introduction of novel viruses through illegal importation of captive birds, such as was detected with H5N1 in Belgium in 2004. Continual genetic exchange in the avian virus gene pool and independent evolution of all gene segments either within an individual host species or among wild bird hosts suggests that these viruses are not in evolutionary stasis in the natural reservoir.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D; 002A05C09

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Avian influenza virus; Aves; Epidemiology; Europe; Middle east; Poultry; Detection; Population genetics; Italy; Netherlands; Subtype; Complication; Belgium; Gene; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; Asia; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Influenzavirus aviaire; Aves; Epidémiologie; Europe; Moyen Orient; Volaille; Détection; Génétique population; Italie; Pays Bas; Soustype; Complication; Belgique; Gène; Association génétique; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Vertebrata; Asie; Vétérinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000040

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Ecology and epidemiology of avian influenza in North and South America. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Ecology and epidemiology of avian influenza in North and South America. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : SENNE D A; SUAREZ D L; STALLNECHT D E; PEDERSEN J C; PANIGRAHY B; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 37-44

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 23 ref.

Résumé : Wild waterfowl and shorebirds are known to be the natural reservoir for influenza A viruses. Surveillance studies in waterfowl and shorebirds in North America show that influenza A viruses are repeatedly recovered from these birds. However, the virus recovery is influenced by geography, season, age and species of birds. In addition to the natural reservoir, the live-bird marketing system (LBMS) in certain regions of the United States has been recognized as a man-made reservoir of influenza viruses and has been linked to several outbreaks of low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) in poultry. Outbreaks of LPAI in commercial poultry is attributed to movement of infected birds, dirty or improperly cleaned crates, and contaminated vehicles from the LBMS to poultry farms. However, in the majority of outbreaks in poultry, the source of infection is suspected to be wild aquatic birds or the source is unknown. Since 2002, three outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) have occurred in the Americas; one each in Chile (H7N3), United States (H5N2), and Canada (H7N3). In each of these outbreaks, a precursor virus of low pathogenicity mutated to become highly pathogenic after circulating in poultry. The HPAI viruses recovered from the three outbreaks had unique molecular and phenotypic characteristics that do not conform to other known HPAI viruses. These findings emphasize the need for monitoring wild and domestic bird species for presence of influenza A viruses.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Virus; Human; Epidemiology; North America; South America; Reservoir; Age; United States; Pathogenicity; Poultry; Influenza A; Contamination; Aquatic environment; Chile; Canada; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Vertebrata; America; Veterinary; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Aves; Virus; Homme; Epidemiologie; Amerique du Nord; Amerique du Sud; Reservoir; Age; Etats Unis; Pouvoir pathogene; Volaille; Grippe A; Contamination; Milieu aquatique; Chili; Canada; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Vertebrata; Amerique; Veterinaire; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000030

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Epidemiology and ecology of highly pathogenic avian influenza with particular emphasis on South East Asia. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Epidemiology and ecology of highly pathogenic avian influenza with particular emphasis on South East Asia. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : MARTIN V; SIMS L; LUBROTH J; PFEIFFER D; SLINGENBERGH J; DOMENECH J; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 23-36

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 7 ref.

Résumé : Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) has been recognised as a serious viral disease of poultry since 1878. The number of recorded outbreaks of HPAI has increased globally in the past 10 years culminating in 2004 with the unprecedented outbreaks of H5N1 HPAI involving at least nine countries in East and South-East Asia. Apart from the geographical extent of these outbreaks and apparent rapid spread, this epidemic has a number of unique features, among which is the role that asymptomatic domestic waterfowl and more particularly free-ranging ducks play in the transmission of highly pathogenic H5N1. Field epidemiological studies have been conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization and several collaborative centres to explore the factors that could have led to a change from infection to the emergence of widespread disease in 2003-2004 and 2005. Domestic waterfowl, specific farming practices and agro-ecological environments have been identified to play a key role in the occurrence, maintenance and spread of HPAI. Although there are some questions that remain unanswered regarding the origins of the 2004 outbreaks, the current understanding of the ecology and epidemiology of the disease should now lead to the development of adapted targeted surveillance studies and control strategies.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Epidemiology; Pathogenicity; South east Asia; Poultry; Epidemic; Asymptomatic; Transmission; Food; Viral disease; Emerging disease; Environment; Origin; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences; Asia; Veterinary; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Epidémiologie; Pouvoir pathogène; Asie du sud est; Volaille; Epidémie; Asymptomatique; Transmission; Aliment; Virose; Maladie émergente; Environnement; Origine; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques; Asie; Vétérinaire; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 35400011513000020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Avian influenza : Past, present and future challenges. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : Avian influenza : Past, present and future challenges. OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : CAPUA I; SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 15-20

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : 12 ref.

Résumé : Avian influenza (AI) is an OIE-listed disease that has become of great importance both for animal and for human health. The increased relevance of AI in the fields of animal and human health, has highlighted the lack of scientific information on several aspects of the disease; this has hampered the adequate management of some of the recent crises, thus resulting in millions of dead animals and concern over loss of human lives and over management of the pandemic potential. The present paper aims to identify areas of knowledge of veterinary competence that need to be explored to generate information to support the global AI crisis. Given the current situation, it is imperative that close collaboration is sought and achieved by public health officials involved in the veterinary and medical aspects of the disease. In fact, only through the exchange of data, experiences, views and information will it be possible to combat this zoonosis that represents a major threat to public health and animal well-being.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Human; Clinical management; Identification; Public health; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Homme; Conduite a tenir; Identification; Sante publique; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 354000115130000010

Origine de la notice : INIST

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OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Titre : OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza

Auteur(s) : SCHUDEL Alejandro, ed; LOMBARD Michel, ed

Auteur(s) : World Organisation for Animal Health OIE, France, patr.

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Source : Developments in biologicals. 2006; 124 : 282 p.

Informations congrès : *OIE/FAO International Scientific Conference on Avian Influenza, *Paris France, *2005-04-07

ISSN : 1424-6074

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Switzerland

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial; *Conference-Meeting

Nombre de références : dissem.

Code(s) de classement : 002A01D

Desc. génériques : Biological sciences

Desc. génériques : Sciences biologiques

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13557, INIST No. 35400011513000000

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Comparison of the replication of influenza A viruses in chinese ring-necked pheasants and chukar partridges

Titre : Comparison of the replication of influenza A viruses in chinese ring-necked pheasants and chukar partridges

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Source : Journal of virology. 2006; 80 (5) : 2151-2161

ISSN : 0022-538X

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 45 ref.

Résumé : We investigated the replication and transmission of avian influenza A viruses in two species thought to be intermediate hosts in the spread of influenza A viruses in live poultry markets: Chinese ring-necked pheasants and chukar partridges. All 15 hemagglutinin subtypes replicated in pheasants, and most subtypes transmitted to naive contact pheasants, primarily via the fecal-oral route. Many viruses were shed from the gastrointestinal tract of experimentally inoculated pheasants for 14 days or longer. Virus was isolated from the cloacal swabs of one contact pheasant for an unprecedented 45 days. Chukar partridges were less susceptible to infection with avian influenza viruses. The viruses that replicated in chukar partridges were isolated for 7 days after experimental inoculation, predominantly from the respiratory tract. We detected high neutralizing antibody titers with correspondingly low levels of serum hemagglutination inhibition antibody titers in pheasants and chukar partridges when chicken red blood cells were used in serological analyses. When horse erythrocytes were used, antibody titers were comparable to those obtained by using the neutralization assay. More importantly, the results suggested that pheasants can serve as a reservoir of influenza virus. Because of their continuous asymptomatic infection and longer stay in the markets, pheasants are ideal "carriers" of influenza A viruses. Their continued presence in live markets contributes to the perpetuation and genetic interaction of influenza viruses there. On the basis of our findings, it does not make good sense to ban quail but not pheasants from the live markets.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Phasianus colchicus; Replication; Partridge; Microbiology; Virology; Influenza A

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Aves; Vertebrata; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Phasianus colchicus; Replication; Perdrix; Microbiologie; Virologie; Grippe A

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Aves; Vertebrata; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 13592, INIST No. 354000115154500090

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Development of adenoviral-vector-based pandemic influenza vaccine against antigenically distinct human H5N1 strains in mice

Titre : Development of adenoviral-vector-based pandemic influenza vaccine against antigenically distinct human H5N1 strains in mice

Auteur(s) : HOELSCHER Mary A; GARG Sanjay; BANGARI Dinesh S; BELSER Jessica A; XIUHUA LU; STEPHENSON Lain; BRIGHT Rick A; KATZ Jacqueline M; MITTAL Suresh K; SAMBHARA Suryaprakash

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Source : Lancet British edition. 2006; 367 (9509) : 475-481

ISSN : 0140-6736

CODEN : LANCAO

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United Kingdom

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 38 ref.

Résumé : Introduction Avian H5N1 influenza viruses currently circulating in southeast Asia could potentially cause the next pandemic. However, currently licensed human vaccines are subtype-specific and do not protect against these H5N1 viruses. We aimed to develop an influenza vaccine and assessed its immunogenicity and efficacy to confer protection in BALB/c mice. Methods We developed an egg-independent strategy to combat the avian influenza virus, because the virus is highly lethal to chickens and the maintenance of a constant supply of embryonated eggs would be difficult in a pandemic. We used a replication-incompetent, human adenoviral-vector-based, haemagglutinin subtype 5 influenza vaccine (HAd-H5HA), which induces both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses against avian H5N1 influenza viruses isolated from people. Findings Immunisation of mice with HAd-H5HA provided effective protection from H5N1 disease, death, and primary viral replication ($p < 0.0001$) against antigenically distinct strains of H5N1 influenza viruses. Unlike the recombinant H5HA vaccine, which is based on a traditional subunit vaccine approach, HAd-H5HA vaccine induced a three-fold to eight-fold increase in HA-518-epitope-specific interferon- γ -secreting CD8 T cells ($p = 0.01$). Interpretation Our findings highlight the potential of an Ad-vector-based delivery system, which is both egg-independent and adjuvant-independent and offers stockpiling options for the development of a pandemic influenza vaccine.

Code(s) de classement : 002B01; 002B30A11; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Immunoprophylaxis; Development; Vector; Gene therapy; Adenoviridae; Public health; World; Prevention; Vaccine; Human; Strain; Animal; Mouse; Medicine; Treatment; Pandemic; Avian influenza; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Public health; Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Virus; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Immunoprophylaxie; Développement; Vecteur; Thérapie génique; Adenoviridae; Santé publique; Monde; Prévention; Vaccin; Homme; Souche; Animal; Souris; Médecine; Traitement; Pandémie; Grippe aviaire; Influenzavirus AH5N1

Desc. génériques : Sciences médicales; Santé publique; Sciences médicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Virus; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 5004, INIST No. 354000115119210120

Origine de la notice : INIST

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La grippe aviaire selon google le tri s' impose des la premiere page

Titre : La grippe aviaire selon google le tri s' impose des la premiere page

Auteur(s) : EVEILLARD Philippe

Source : Concours medical Paris. 2006; 128 (8) : p. 339

ISSN : 0010-5309

CODEN : COMEAO

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Code(s) de classement : 002B01; 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Sorting; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Medical sciences; Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Triage; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Sciences medicales; Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 10949, INIST No. 354000134630970020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Actualites sur la grippe aviaire; Actualities on the avian influenza

Titre : Actualites sur la grippe aviaire; Actualities on the avian influenza

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Source : Maghreb medical. 2006; (377) : 16-19

ISSN : 0330-258X

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : Tunisia

Langue(s) : French

Langue(s) du résumé : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 18 ref.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Review; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Article synthese; Grippe aviare; Virus H5N1; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 19854, INIST No. 354000134644750030

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Anis étoile, grippe aviaire et Tamiflu<Registered>; Star anise (*illicium verum*), bird flu and Tamiflu

Titre : Anis étoile, grippe aviaire et Tamiflu<Registered>; Star anise (*illicium verum*), bird flu and Tamiflu

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Source : La phytothérapie européenne. 2006; (30) : 16-17

ISSN : 1628-6847

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : French

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 3 ref.

Code(s) de classement : 002B02A04

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Medicinal plant; Plant origin; Illiciaceae; Aves; Treatment; Human; Oseltamivir; Extraction; Chemical synthesis; Antiviral

Desc. génériques : Pharmacology; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Vertebrata; Neuraminidase inhibitor; Enzyme inhibitor; Exo <alpha> sialidase; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Plante médicinale; Origine végétale; Illiciaceae; Aves; Traitement; Homme; Oseltamivir; Extraction; Synthèse chimique; Antiviral; *Illicium verum*

Desc. génériques : Pharmacologie; Sciences médicales; Virose; Infection; Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Vertebrata; Inhibiteur neuraminidase; Inhibiteur enzyme; Exo <alpha> sialidase; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 27592, INIST No. 354000134680470040

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Restricted infectivity of a human-lineage H3N2 influenza A virus in pigs is hemagglutinin and neuraminidase gene dependent

Titre : Restricted infectivity of a human-lineage H3N2 influenza A virus in pigs is hemagglutinin and neuraminidase gene dependent

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Source : Journal of clinical microbiology Print. 2006; 44 (2) : 297-301

ISSN : 0095-1137

CODEN : JCMIDW

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 43 ref.

Résumé : Influenza A viruses cause pandemics at sporadic intervals. Pandemic viruses can potentially be introduced into the human population through in toto transfer of an avian influenza virus or through reassortment between avian and human strains. Pigs are believed to play a central role in the creation of pandemic viruses through reassortment because of their susceptibility to infection with both avian and human influenza viruses. However, we recently found that a human-lineage H3N2 influenza virus was highly restricted in its ability to infect pigs after intranasal inoculation. We hypothesized that this restricted infectivity phenotype was controlled by the hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA). To test this, we infected pigs with reverse genetics-created HA plus NA reassortant viruses. Specifically, introduction of the HA and NA genes of a contemporary H3N2 swine virus into the genetic background of the wholly human virus resulted in a significant increase in virus shedding and pathogenicity. These data indicate that the HA/NA can play important roles in controlling human influenza virus infectivity in pigs. The results further support the premise that a barrier exists to human influenza virus infection in pigs, which may limit the role of pigs in pandemic virus creation through reassortment of human and avian influenza viruses.

Code(s) de classement : 002A05C10; 002B05

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Human; Influenza A virus; Swine; Infectivity; Hemagglutinin; Exo <alpha> sialidase; Gene; Microbiology

Desc. génériques : Virology; Microbiology; Biological sciences; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Artiodactyla; Ungulata; Mammalia; Vertebrata; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Veterinary

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Homme; Virus grippal A; Porcin; Pouvoir infectant; Hemagglutinine; Exo <alpha> sialidase; Gene; Microbiologie

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Microbiologie; Sciences biologiques; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences médicales; Influenzavirus A; Orthomyxoviridae; Virus; Artiodactyla; Ungulata; Mammalia; Vertebrata; O Glycosidases; Glycosidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Veterinaire

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 17088, INIST No. 354000135720790020

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Human-to-human transmission of avian influenza A/H7N7, the Netherlands, 2003

Titre : Human-to-human transmission of avian influenza A/H7N7, the Netherlands, 2003

Auteur(s) : DU RY VAN BEEST HOLLE M; MEIJER A; KOOPMANS M; DE JAGER C M; VAN DE KAMP E E H M; WILBRINK B; CONYN VAN SPAENDONCK M A E; BOSMAN A

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Source : Euro surveillance. 2005; 10 (10-12) : 264-268

ISSN : 1025-496X

Date de publication : 2005

Pays de publication : France

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 21 ref.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza A; Transmission; Netherlands; Human; Public health; Sanitary surveillance; Avian influenza

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection; Europe

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe A; Transmission; Pays Bas; Homme; Sante publique; Surveillance sanitaire; Grippe aviaire

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection; Europe

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 26438, INIST No. 354000134659690170

Origine de la notice : INIST

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Working group on pandemic influenza preparedness : Joint statement in response to department of health and human services pandemic influenza plan

Titre : Working group on pandemic influenza preparedness : Joint statement in response to department of health and human services pandemic influenza plan

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Auteur(s) : Working Group on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, United States

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Source : Clinical infectious diseases. 2006; 42 (1) : 92-94

ISSN : 1058-4838

CODEN : CIDIEL

Date de publication : 2006

Pays de publication : United States

Langue(s) : English

Type de document : Serial

Nombre de références : 3 ref.

Code(s) de classement : 002B05C02C

Descripteur(s) anglais

Descripteur(s) : Influenza; Joint; Health service; Human

Desc. génériques : Virology; Infectious diseases; Medical sciences; Viral disease; Infection

Descripteur(s) français

Descripteur(s) : Grippe; Articulation; Service sante; Homme

Desc. génériques : Virologie; Maladies infectieuses; Sciences medicales; Virose; Infection

Localisation : INIST, Shelf number 18407, INIST No. 354000135316610130

Origine de la notice : INIST

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