

IZS

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ISTITUTO
ZOOPROFILATTICO
SPERIMENTALE
DELL'ABRUZZO
E DEL MOLISE
"G. CAPORALE"

Rift Valley (fever) e cambiamento climatico ambientale

Microbiology & Infections 2023

Francavilla al mare, 19-21 Ottobre 2023

Zoonosi maggiore

Ordine : *Bunyavirales*

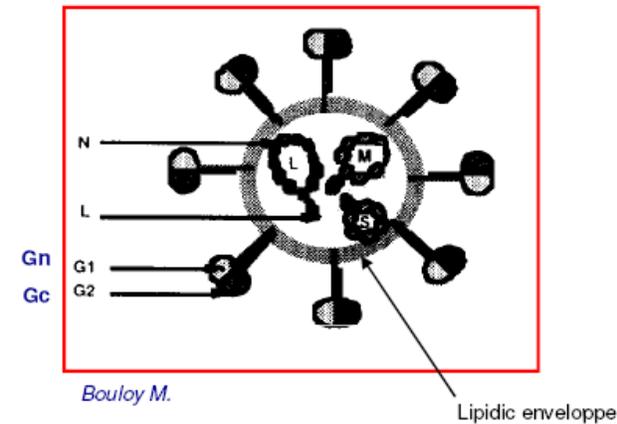
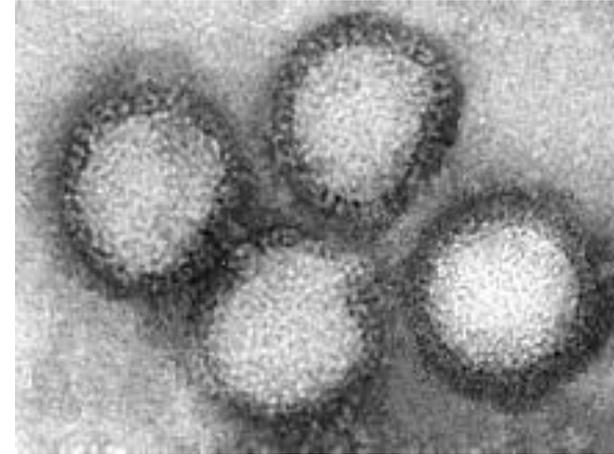
Famiglia: *Phenuiviridae*

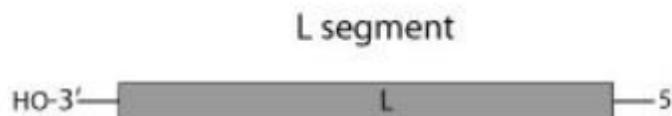
Genere: *Phlebovirus*

Specie: *Phlebovirus riftense*

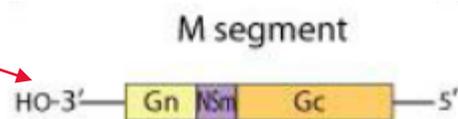
- Munito di *envelope*, sferico, 80 - 120 nm
- Due glicoproteine di superficie **Gn and Gc**
- Il genoma si compone di **ss RNA**, in **3 segmenti** (S,M,L)

RVFV

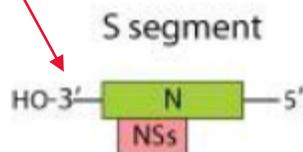




Il **segmento L** codifica per la RNA polimerasi RNA-dipendente (RdRp)



Il **segmento M** codifica per il precursore delle **glicoproteine GN (G1) e GC (G2)** responsabili dell'adsorbimento virale sulla cellula ospite, costituendo inoltre bersaglio della risposta immunitaria.



Il **segmento S** utilizzando una strategia *ambisense* codifica per per la **nucleoproteina N** e per la **proteina non strutturale NS**. La proteina NS si accumula nel nucleo della cellula infetta bloccando la produzione di IFN e può essere considerato come un marker di virulenza (Bouloy et al., 2001)

R.C.A. Strain 74HB59 – Clone 13 (Muller et al. 1995)
Eg. Strain ZH548 – MP-12 (Lokugamage et al., 2012)

Virus notevolmente stabile geneticamente e antigenicamente
massima diversità tra ceppi circolanti
limitata al 4%

Riassortimento poco frequente
Unico sierotipo

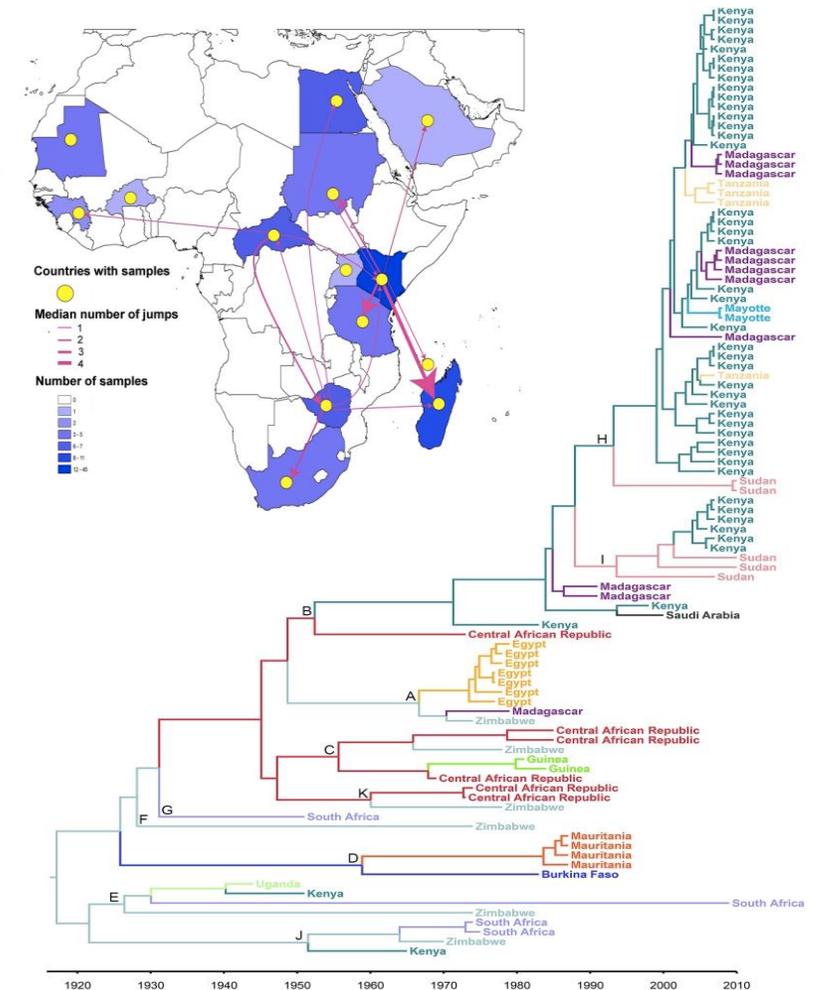
Focolai epidemici generalmente caratterizzati da un unico ceppo;
Comparsa simultanea di più ceppi si verifica in genere in **zone endemiche**

Bird et al. (2007) J. Virol. 81: 2805-16

Bird et al. (2008) J. Virol. 82: 11152-66

Carroll et al. (2011) J. Virol. 85: 6162-7

RVEFV filogenesi

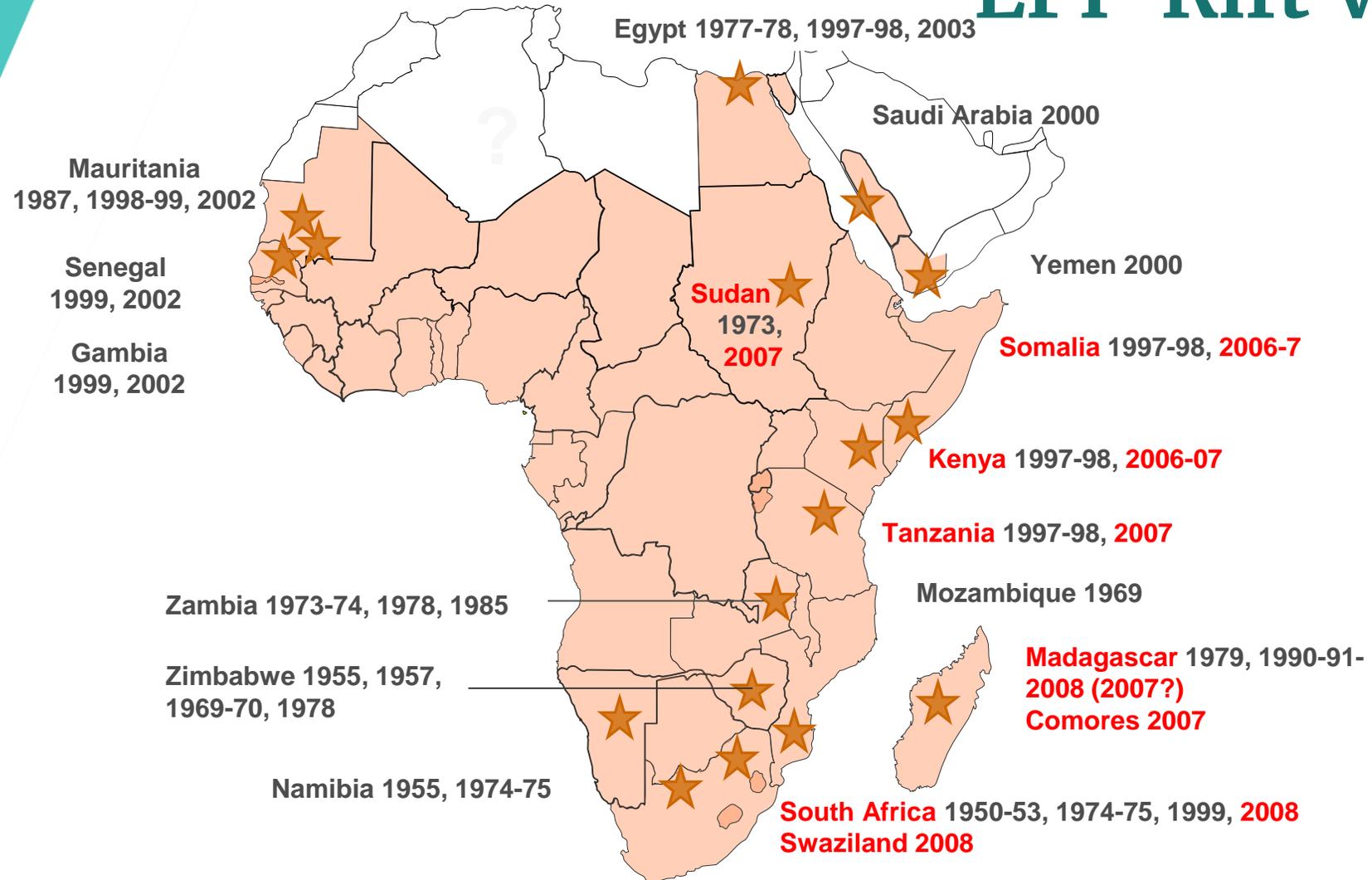


Rift Valley - Kenya, Africa

- 1930: Prima comparsa
- Focolai sporadici in Kenya
- 1950-51
 - 500,000 aborti ovini
 - 100,000 capi ovini morti

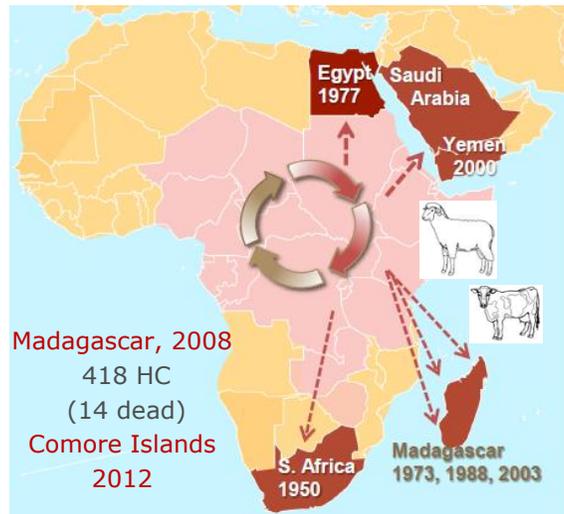
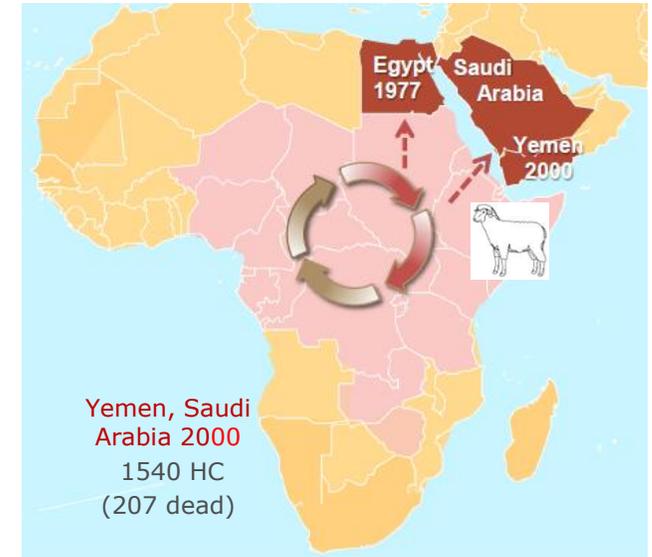
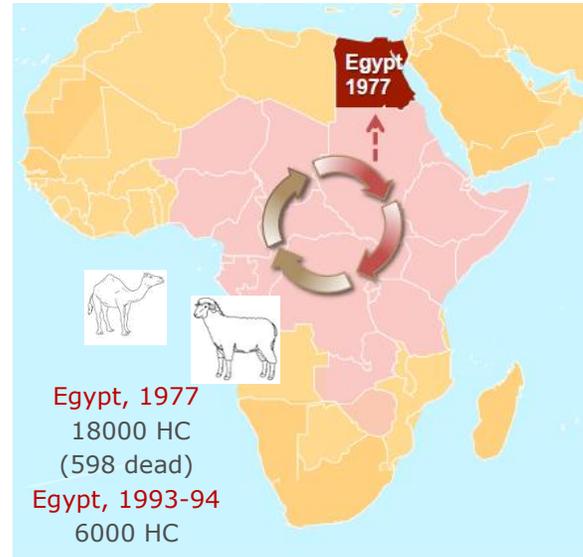
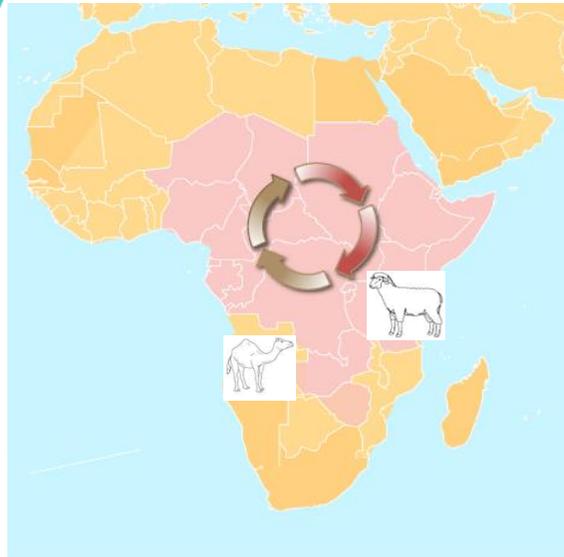


EPI-Rift Valley

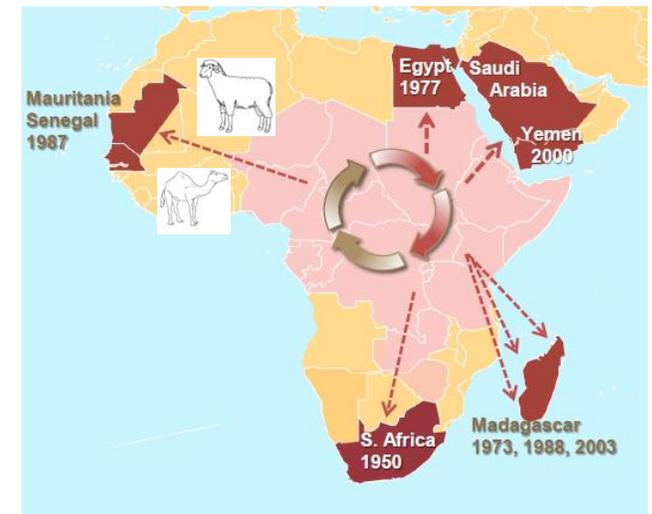




RVF: EPI- NEA



I dati filogenetici ed epidemiologici testimoniano che il virus circola all'interno all'interno delle aree endemiche e periodicamente in nuove regioni

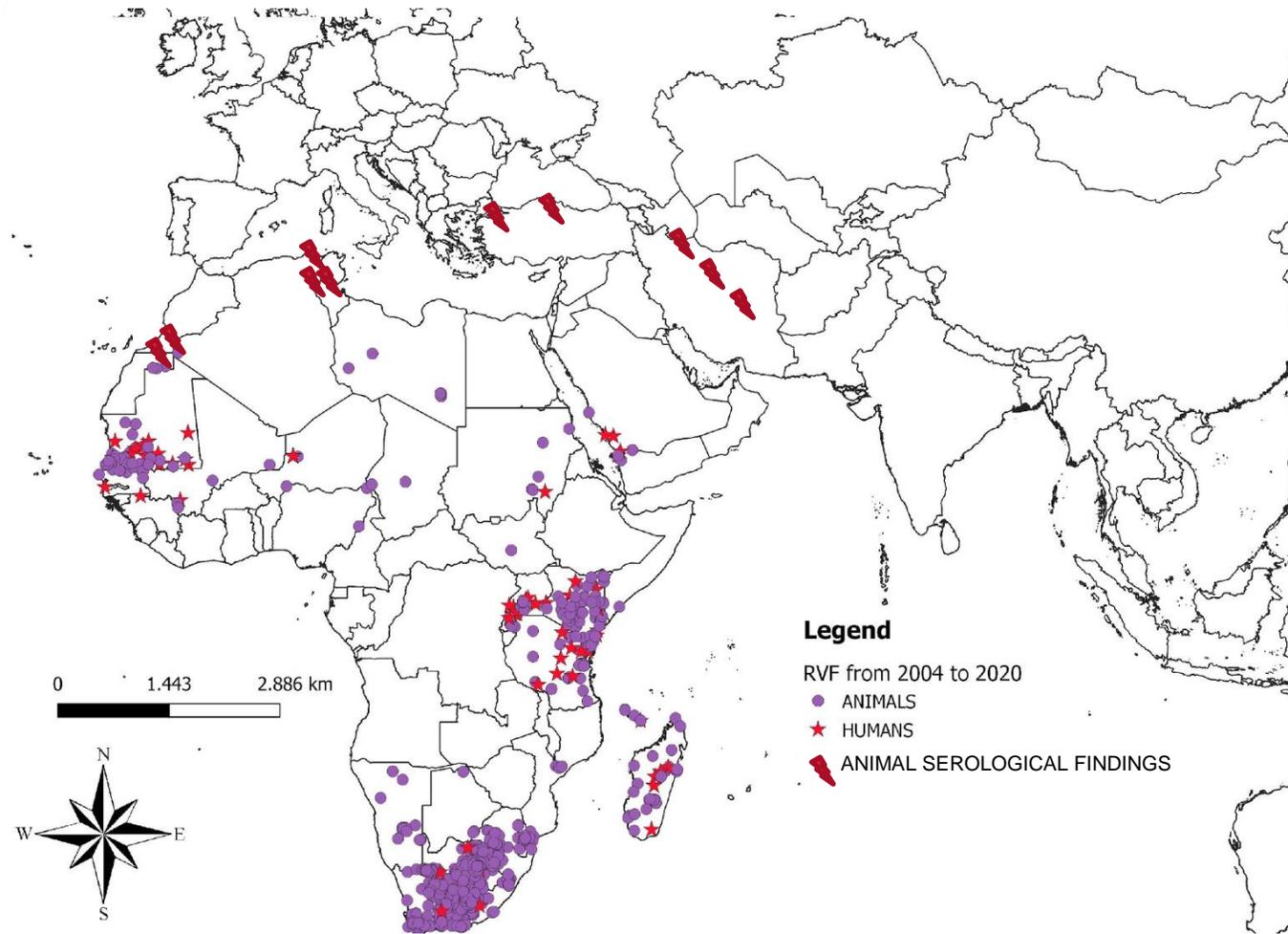


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TERAMO

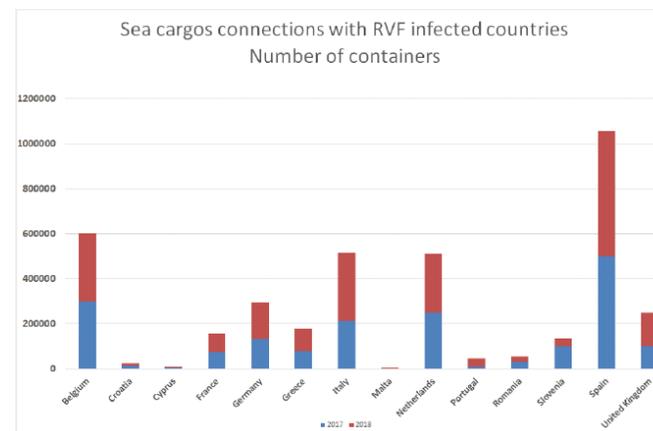
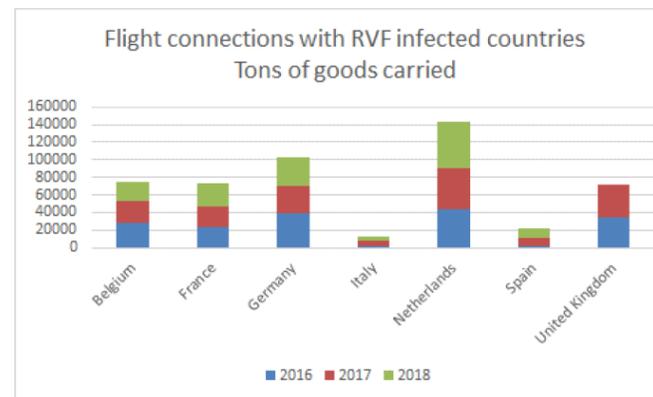
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RVF outbreaks 2004-2020

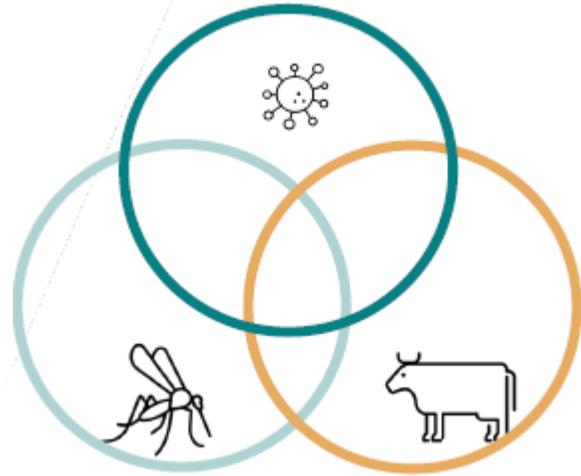


RVFEV rischio di introduzione

Country	Entry score		Level of transmission		Establishment		Overall score of introduction	
	animal	vector	animal	vector	animal	vector	animal	vector
AT	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low/low	very low/low	very low	very low
BE	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	high	very high	very low	very low/low
BG	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low/low	very low	very low
HR	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	moderate/high	very low	very low	very low
CY	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	high/very high	moderate/high	very low	very low
CZ	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
DK	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
EE	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
FI	very low	very low	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low	very low
FR	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	moderate/high	low/moderate	very low	very low
DE	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	very low/low	very low/low	very low	very low
EL	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very high	very high	very low	very low/low
HU	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	low/moderate	very low	very low	very low
IE	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	moderate/high	very low	very low
IT	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	high/very high	moderate/high	very low	very low
LV	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
LT	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
LU	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	moderate	high	very low	very low
MT	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	very high	very high	very low	very low/low
NL	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	high	very high	very low	very low/low
PL	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
PT	very low	very low/low	moderate	moderate	very high	high	very low	very low
RO	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	low/moderate	low/moderate	very low	very low
SK	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
SI	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	low/moderate	very low/low	very low	very low
ES	very low/low	very low	moderate	moderate	low/moderate	very low	very low	very low
SE	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	very low	very low	very low
UK	very low	very low	moderate	moderate	very low	high/very high	very low	very low



Qualitative model outputs of entry, transmission and overall introduction RVF for each MSS



- L'epidemiologia della RVF è strettamente associata alla presenza e abbondanza di vettori
- Più di 50 specie di zanzare, appartenenti a 7 generi, sono state trovate infette in condizioni di campo o di laboratorio
- Di queste almeno 17 specie sono presenti nell'area di nostro interesse

RVFV – Vettori



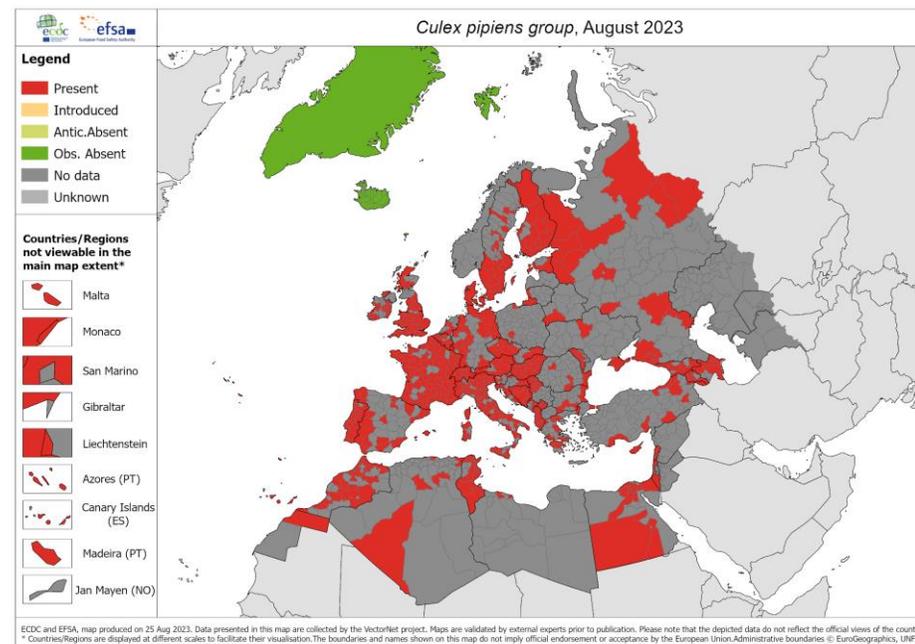
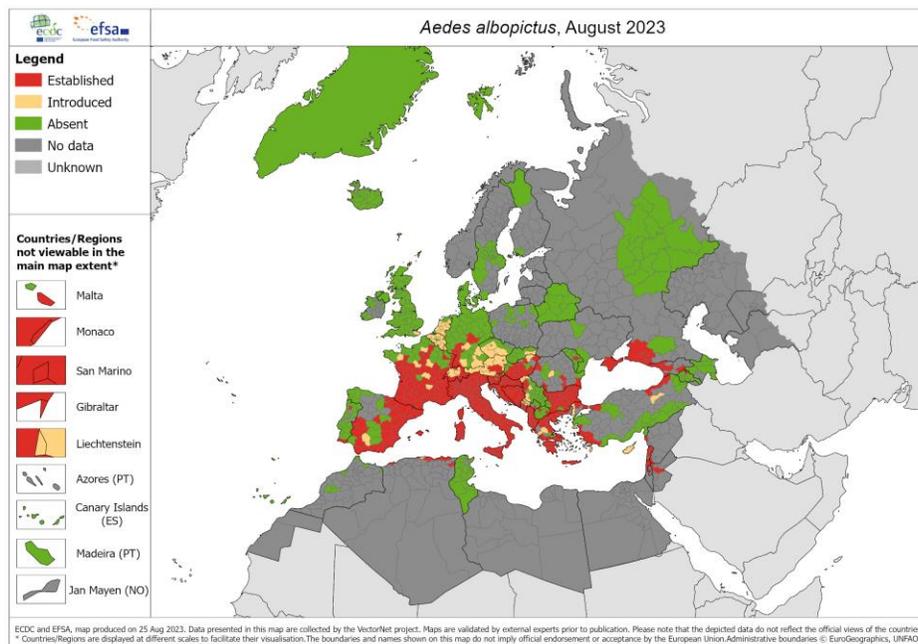
Culex (Cux.) antennatus
Culex (Cux.) perexiguus
Culex (Cux.) pipienss.l.
Culex (Cux.) theileri
Culex (Cux.) tritaeniorhynchus
Culex (Ocu.) poicilipes



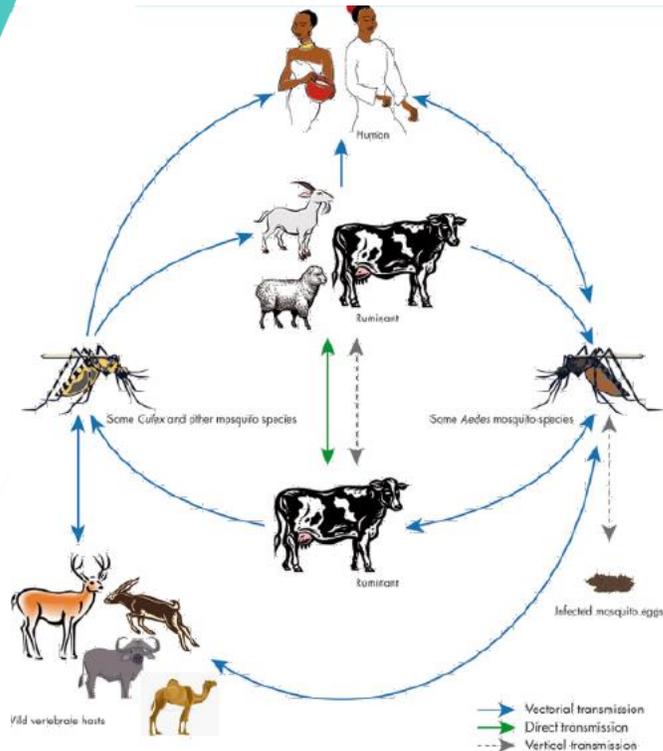
Aedes (Adm.) vexans
Aedes (Och.) caspius
Aedes (Och.) detritus s.l.
Aedes (Hul.) japonicus
Aedes (Stg.) albopictus

RVEFV – Vettori

- Mantenimento virus: durante il periodo **inter-epidemico** il genere *Aedes* ospita il virus nelle uova (transovarica)–(N.B. ciclo silvestre e *reservoir*)
- Amplificazione virus: tutti vettori appartenenti al genere *Culex* che si nutrono di ospiti viremici contribuiscono all'amplificazione del virus (**endemico o epizootico**)



RVFV - trasmissione



Mortality >70%	High Mortality 10-70%	Serious but rarely lethal disease	Develop antibodies	Insensitive
Lambs	Ovine	Man	Dromedary	Birds
Goat kids	Calves	Bovines	Horse	Reptiles
Mice	Some rodents	Goats	Cat	Amphibians
Rats		African Buffalo	Dog	
Kittens		Asian Buffalo	Pig	
Puppies		Monkey	Rabbit	
			African monkey	
			Guinea pig	

SCIENTIFIC OPINION



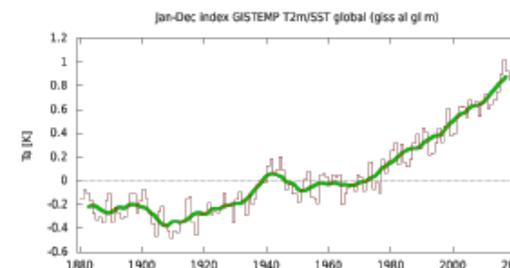
ADOPTED: 23 January 2010
doi: 10.2837/efsa.2010.0043

Rift Valley Fever – epidemiological update and risk of introduction into Europe

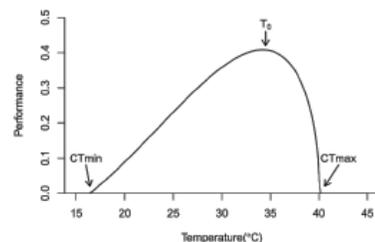
RVFV-capacità vettoriale

$$V = \frac{m \times a^2 \times p^n \times b}{-\ln p}$$

- + m = densità vettoriale
- + a = probabilità che un vettore assuma un pasto di sangue su un ospite in un giorno
- p = probabilità che un vettore sopravviva un giorno
- n = durata del periodo di incubazione estrinseco
- $1/(-\ln p)$ = durata della vita vettoriale nei giorni successivi all'infezione
- + b = competenza dei vettori



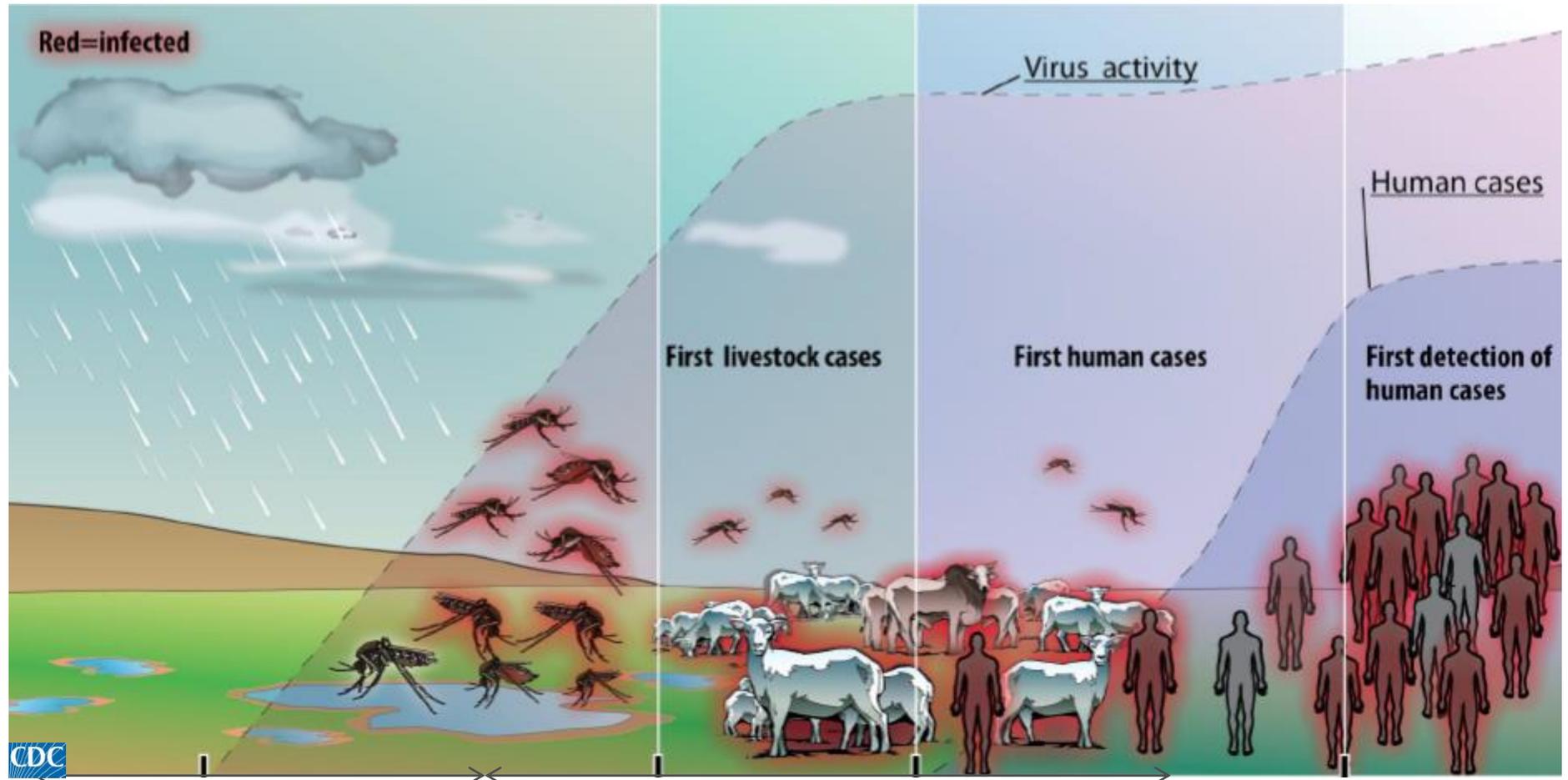
A thermal performance curve for a hypothetical ectotherm



Lafferty and Mordecai, 2016 - The rise and fall of infectious disease in a warmer world.

WMO (Organizzazione meteorologica mondiale) C'è una probabilità del 98% che almeno uno dei prossimi cinque anni (2023-2027), e il periodo quinquennale nel suo complesso, sarà il più caldo mai registrato

RVFV activity



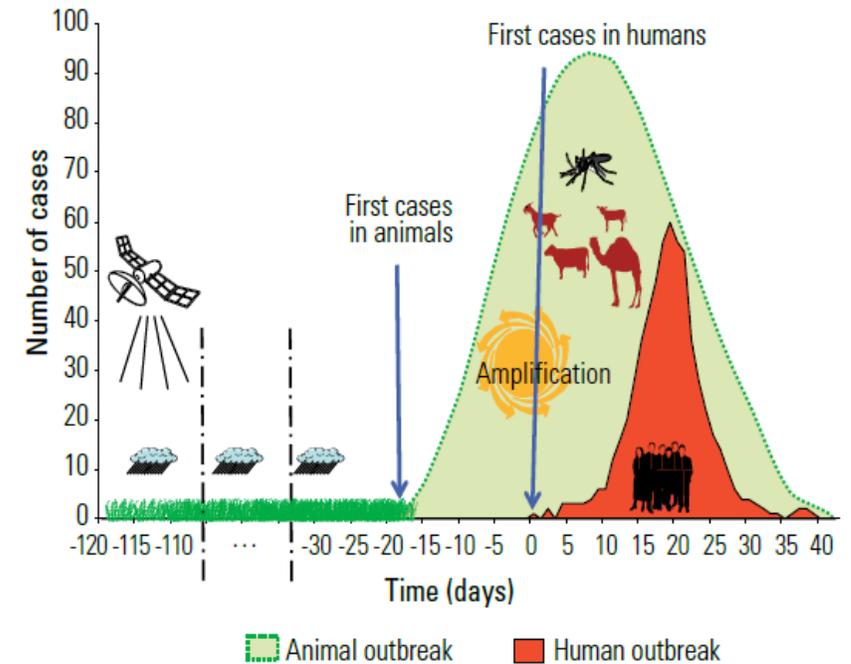
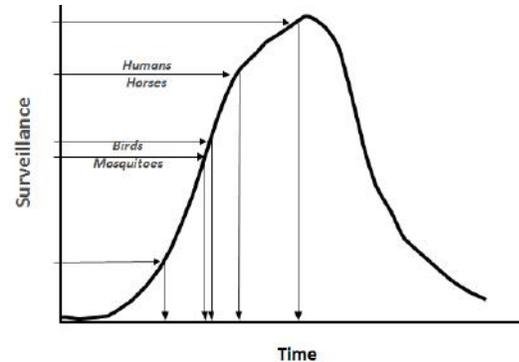
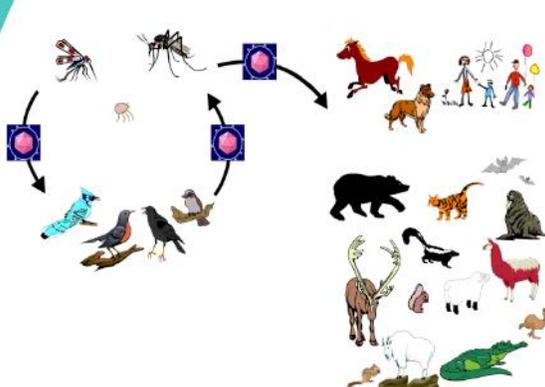
Forti piogge e inondazioni,
comparsa di zanzare infette

Aumento dell'attività del virus per 6-8 settimane
prima del rilevamento del primo caso umano

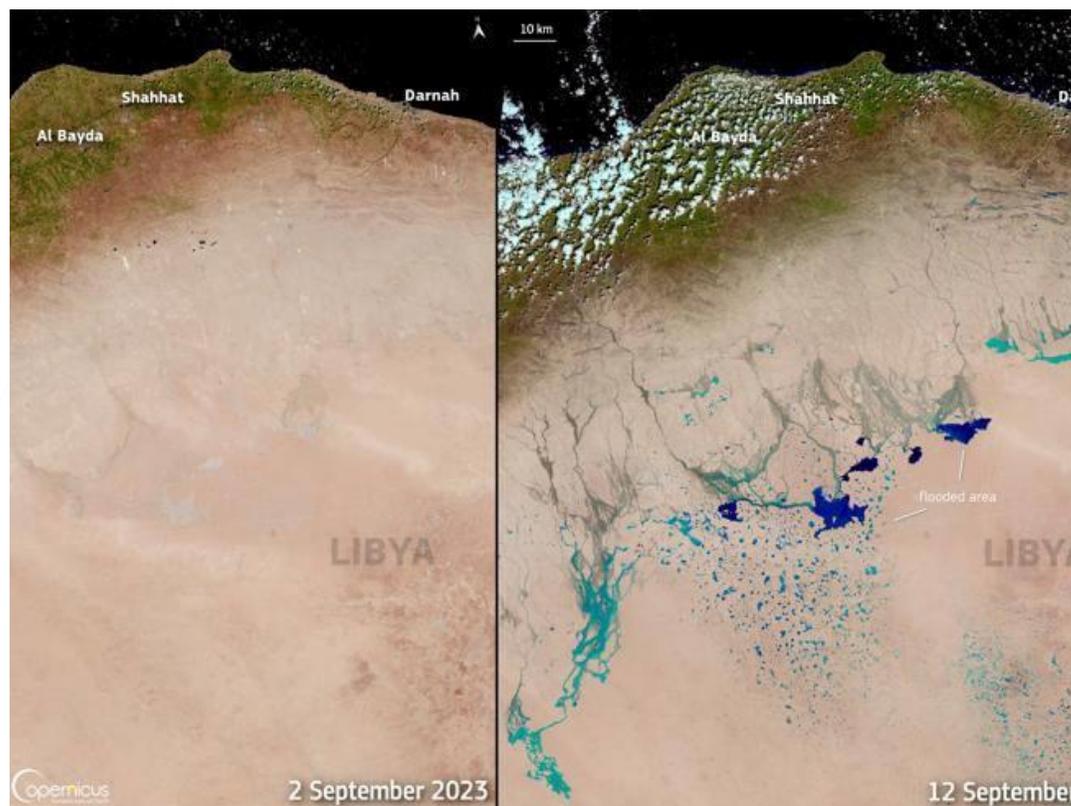
RVFV-sorveglianza

- **Sorveglianza passiva**
 - definizione dei casi e sistemi di notifica
- **Sorveglianza sindromica**
 - aborto e natimortalità (AYAM)
 - febbre di origine sconosciuta (FUO) nell'uomo
- **Sorveglianza vettoriale**
- **Animali sentinella**
 - non è un sistema precoce (*not early warning system*)

West Nile disease



RVFV e cambiamento climatico



Sistemi di allerta precoce



Altitudine
 Precipitazioni
 NDVI (monitoraggio vegetazione)
 Temperatura
 Umidità
 Bacini idrici e fiumi

Identificazione di regioni eco-climatiche in Italia per un sistema di allerta precoce per le malattie trasmesse da vettori



Article

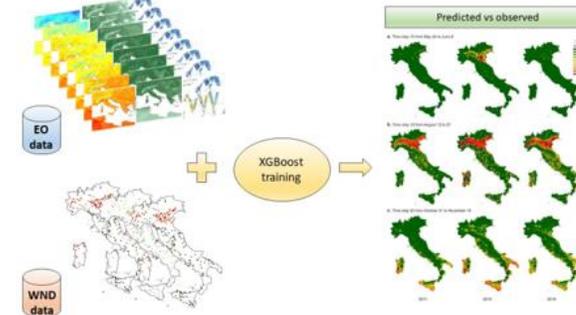
Predicting WNV Circulation in Italy Using Earth Observation Data and Extreme Gradient Boosting Model

Luca Candela^{1,2}, Carla Ippoliti³, Federica Iappalà¹, Federica Monaco¹, Daniela Morelli⁴, Roberto Caccia⁵, Piero Fronte², Simone Calderara⁶, Stefano Visconti⁷, Angelo Perrelli⁸, Nicola D'Alterio⁹, Paolo Calistri¹ and Annamaria Conte¹

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² Progressive Systems Srl, Frascati, 00044 Rome, Italy; roberto.cuccia@progressivesystems.it (R.C.); piero.fronte@progressivesystems.it (P.F.)

³ Almgang Lab, Engineering Department "Enzo Ferrari", University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, 41121 Modena, Italy; simone.calderara@unimore.it (S.C.); stefano.visconti@unimore.it (S.V.); angelo.perrelli@unimore.it (A.P.)



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Sistemi di allerta precoce

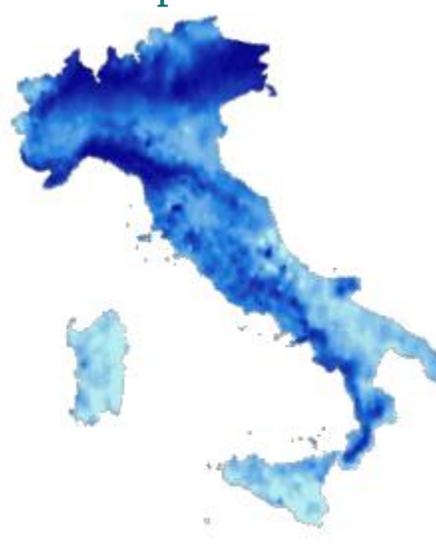
Altitudine



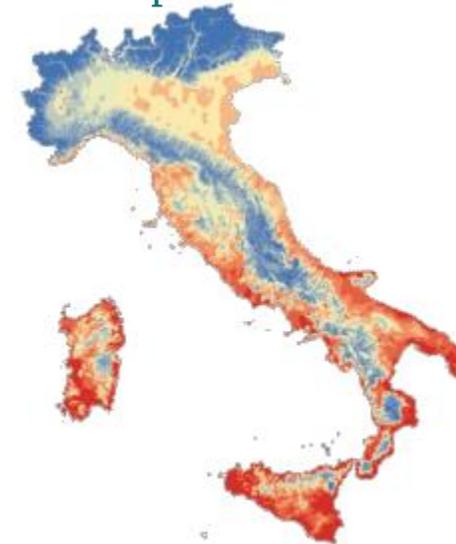
NDVI (monitoraggio vegetazione)



Precipitazioni



Temperatura

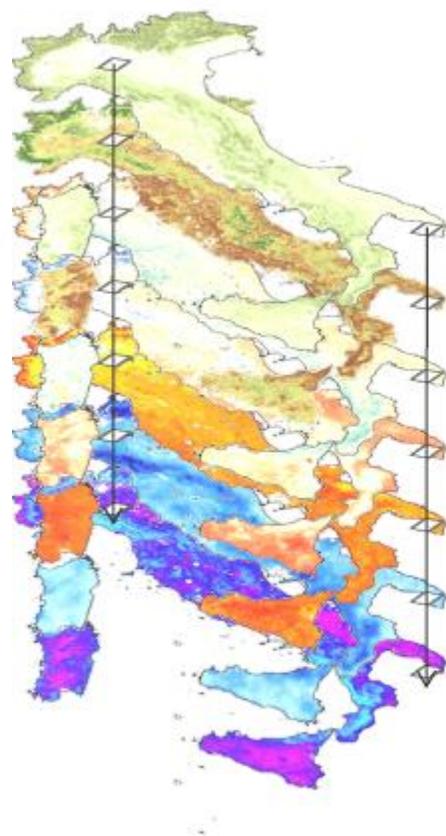


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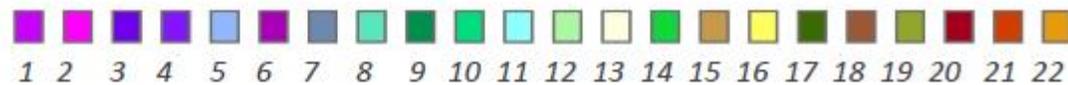
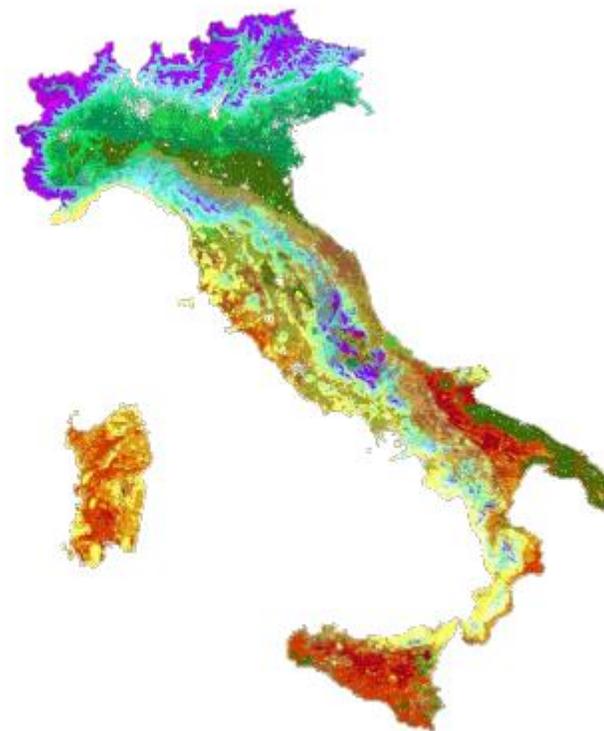
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Ecoregions

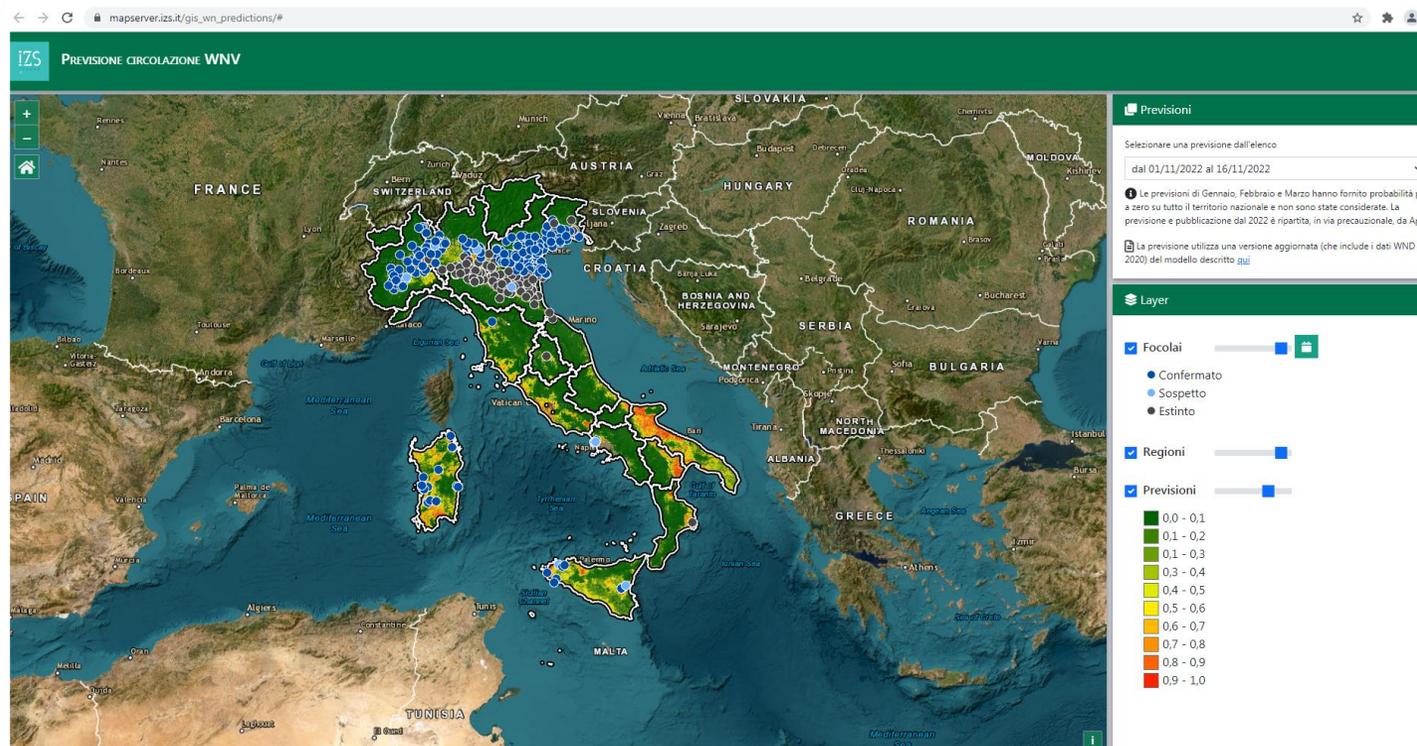


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Sistemi di previsione



https://mapserver.izs.it/gis_wn_predictions/

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Grazie per l'attenzione



give yourself time