



Role of Wildlife in the PPR Epi-System approach to Eradication

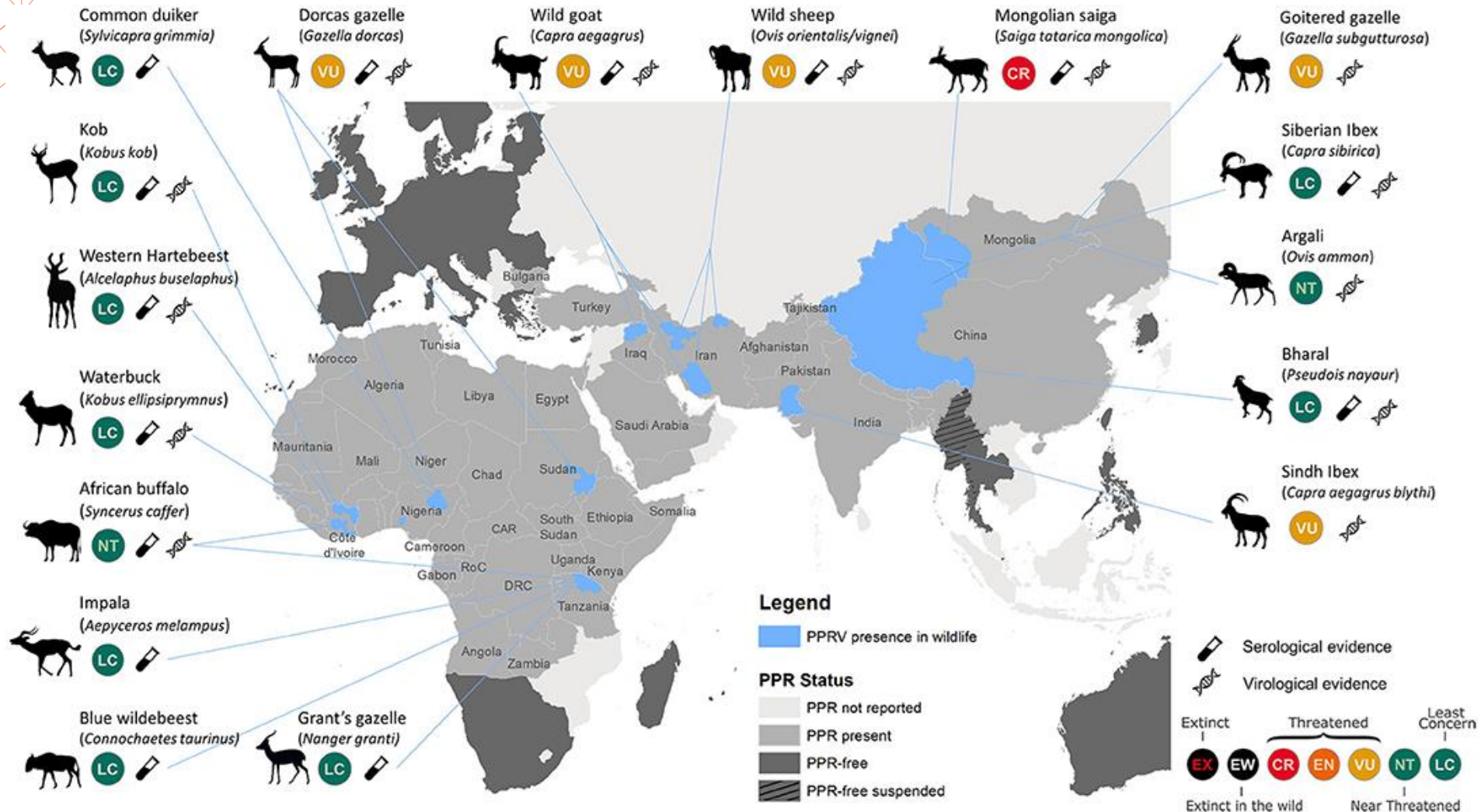
Amanda E. Fine

Director of One Health

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)



Reported Evidence of PPRV Exposure & Infection in Wildlife Species



Publication:
Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants Virus and the Wildlife-Livestock Interface:
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fvets.2020.00050/full>

Big Question: What is the Role of Wildlife Species in the Epi-System (in PPRV circulation)?

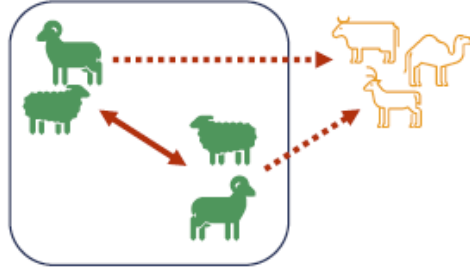


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

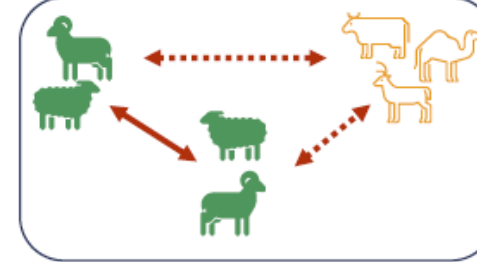
A



PPRV circulation only occurs
between small ruminants

Can only consider target
populations in elimination
campaigns

B



Occasional backwards
transmission of PPRV

Must consider blocking or
other interventions beyond
target populations

Presentation by Dr. Cadhla Firth @ PPR GREN VI Meeting 2023



PPR in Wildlife – What does it look like?

Paramyxoviridae – *Morbillivirus caprinae*

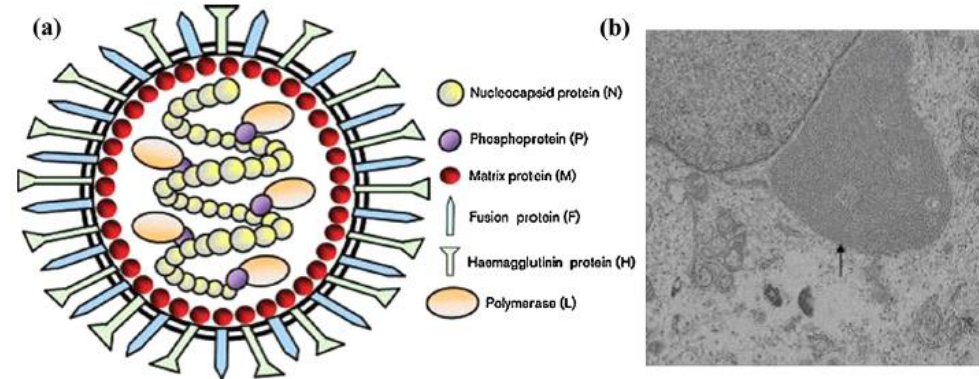
Susceptible Species – Similar Signs & Symptoms

- Fever, nasal and ocular discharge, respiratory distress, diarrhoea, dehydration, death
- Naïve populations 90% morbidity
- Up to 100% case fatality

1: saiga antelope with PPR

2: domestic goat with PPR

S. Parida et al./Veterinary Microbiology xxx (2015) xxx–xxx



1.



2.

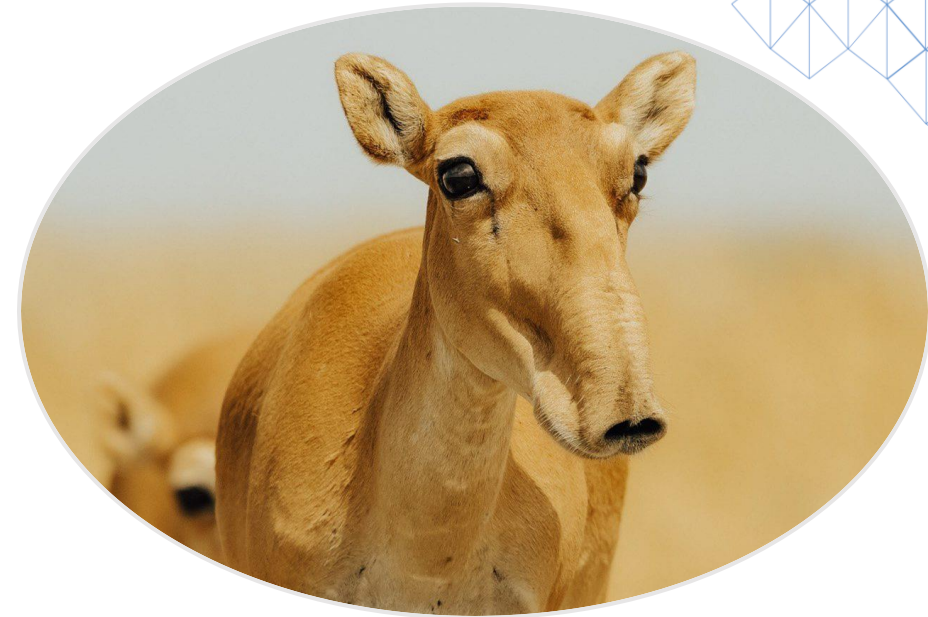
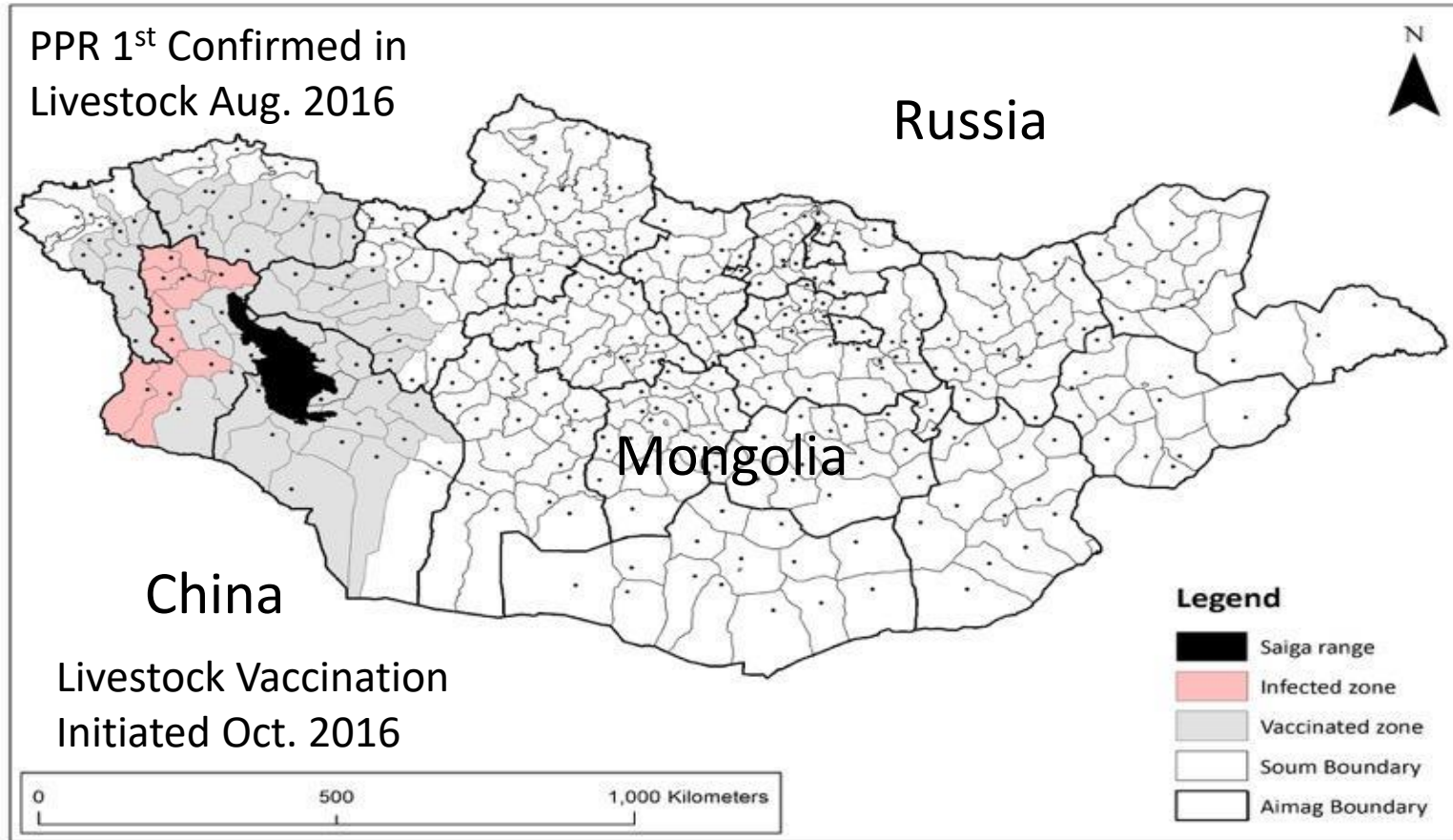


PPR in Wildlife: What drives contact between domestic small ruminants and wildlife?



Hovd
Province,
Mongolia

Case 1: PPR Outbreak in Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica mongolica*) in Mongolia 2016/2017

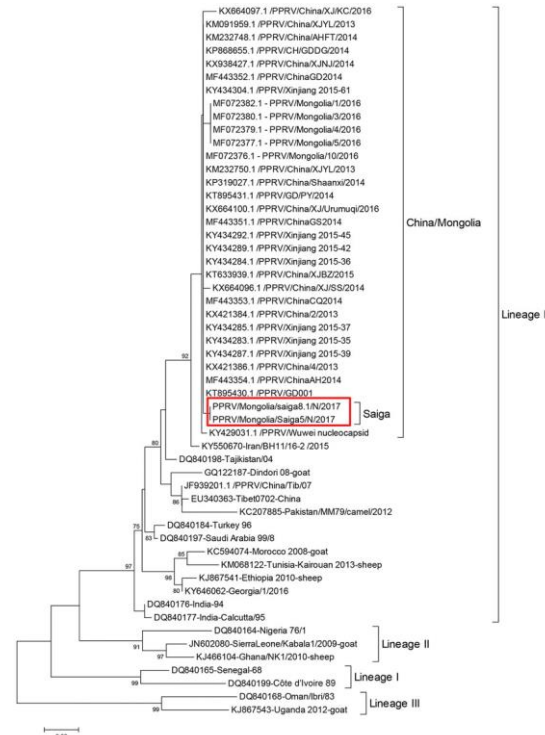


Saiga antelope are found in Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Mongolia

Documentation of the PPR Outbreak in Mongolian Wildlife 2016/2017



December 2016, PPR deaths among Mongolian saiga antelope confirmed. In the following months 1,000s of critical endangered Mongolian saiga died.



Lineage IV virus clusters with sequences from livestock in Mongolia and outbreaks in China 2013-2016

Additional Wild Ungulate Cases Confirmed



Goitered Gazelle
(*Gazella subgutturosa*)

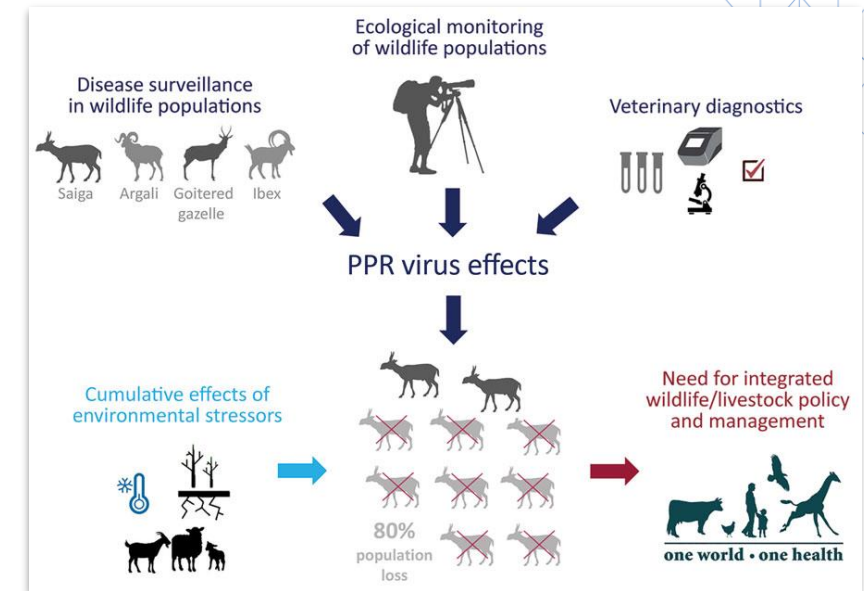
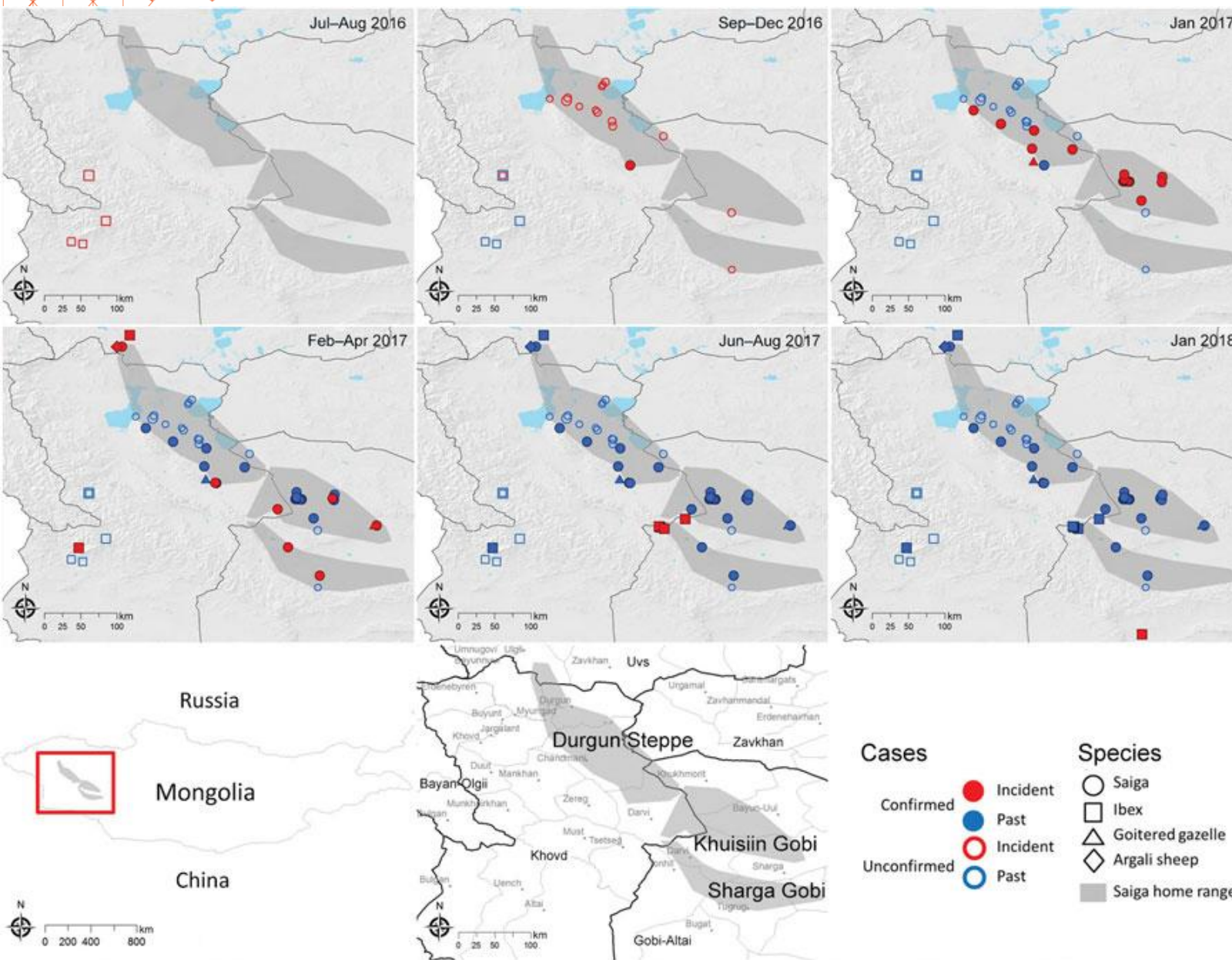


Siberian Ibex
(*Capra sibirica*)



Argali Sheep
(*Ovis ammon*)

Spatial-Temporal Mapping of PPRV Outbreak in Wild Ungulates in Mongolia and Data Synthesis



- Figures:** Pruvot M, Fine AE, Hollinger C, Strindberg S, Damdinjav B, Buuveibaatar B, et al. Outbreak of Peste des Petits Ruminants among Critically Endangered Mongolian Saiga and Other Wild Ungulates, Mongolia, 2016–2017. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2020;26(1):51-62. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2601.181998>

Case 2: PPR Outbreak in Sindh Ibex (*Capra aegagrus blythi*) in Pakistan in 2023

- Sindh Wildlife Protection Agency indicates 35 Sindh ibex died due to PPR with reports from individuals working at the site indicating 250 or more Sindh Ibex died during the outbreak.

Kirthar National Park in Sindh Province



NATIONAL September 17, 2023

35 ibex die of animal disease at Kirthar National Park

By Staff Report



BRIEF COMMUNICATION

Evidence of peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV) infection in Sindh Ibex (*Capra aegagrus blythi*) in Pakistan as confirmed by detection of antigen and antibody

**Muhammad Abubakar • Zahid Iqbal Rajput •
Muhammad Javed Arshed • Ghulam Sarwar •
Qurban Ali**

Case 3: PPR Infection in Bharal (*Pseudois nayaur*) and Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*) in China in February 2024



Brief Report

Wildlife Infection of Peste des Petits Ruminants Detected in China, 2024

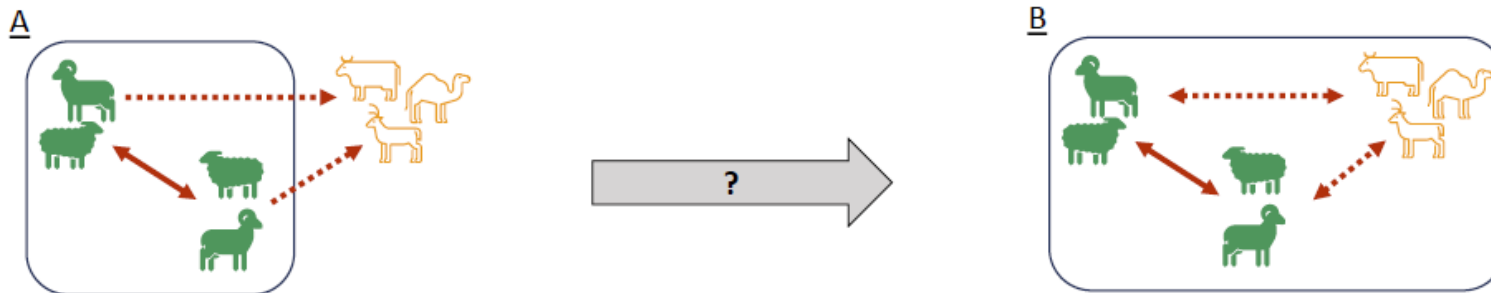
Jiao Xu ¹, Zebin Qu ², Yingli Wang ¹, Weijie Ren ¹, Shan Liu ¹, Yanli Zou ¹, Na Su ², Jingyue Bao ¹ and Zhiliang Wang ^{1,2,*}

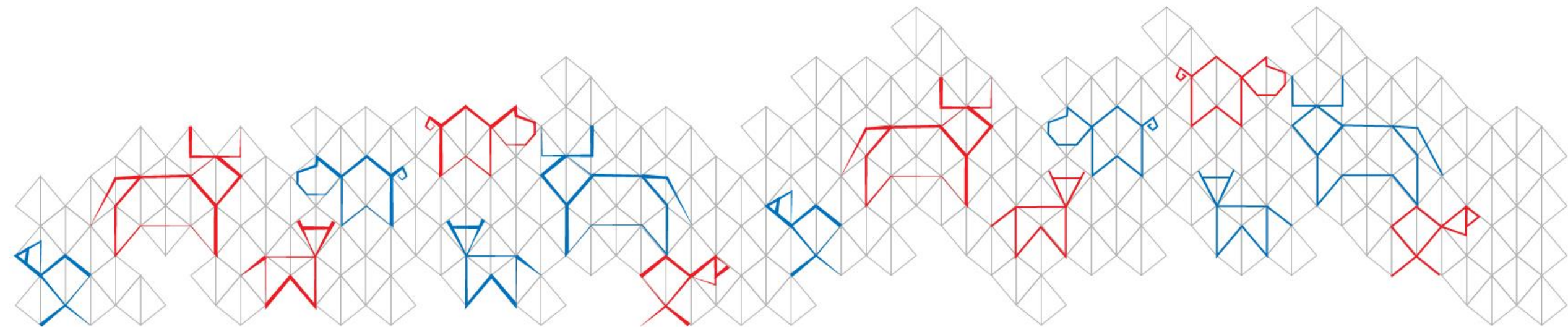
- Sixty-five Bharals and Argali with clinical signs consistent with PPR reported in Feb 2024
- Southern Rutog County, Tibet Autonomous Region
- Sequenced PPRV (ChinaTibet2024): Lineage IV and closely related to PPRVs isolated in China 2013 – 2014
- Study confirms virus exists in wild ruminants – source unknown.
- Presumably spillover from domestic livestock?



Wildlife Role in the Epi-System – Information is Critical

- PPR Outbreaks in Wildlife – key source of information
 - Field Epidemiology + Molecular Epidemiology
 - Surveillance event data (geo-referenced)
 - Individual animal data (include common and Latin name)
 - Specimen data
- Sites at risk for PPR transmission at the wildlife/livestock interface
 - Consequences for wildlife, consequences for PPR eradication





Thank You