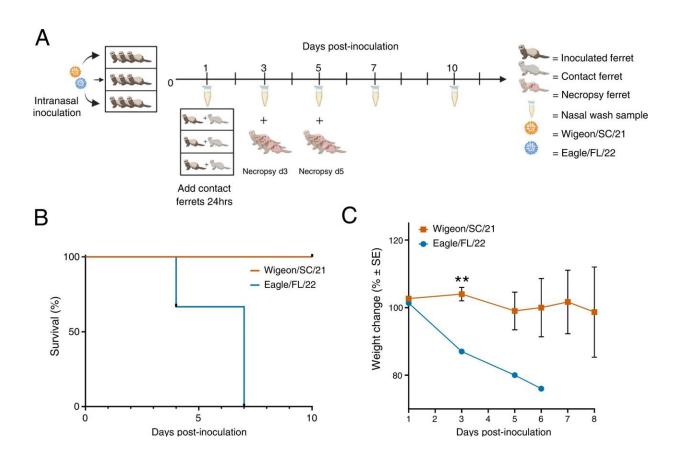


Genetic change increased bird flu severity during US spread, shows study

May 30 2023



Pathogenicity of North American HPAI Influenza A(H5N1) clade 2.3.4.4b Wigeon/SC/21 and Eagle/FL/22 viruses in ferrets. A Experimental design of ferret pathogenesis and transmission. At 0 dpi, ferrets (n = 9 per virus) were inoculated with 10^6 EID₅₀ units of A(H5N1) virus. Three inoculated ferrets were individually co-housed with 3 naïve contact ferrets beginning 1 dpi. Clinical course of infection was monitored, and nasal wash samples were taken at indicated time points from both inoculated and contact ferrets. The remaining inoculated ferrets were euthanized at 3 dpi and 5 dpi (n = 3 per time point per



virus) for viral titration in tissues. **B** Survival and **C** weight changes of inoculated ferrets (n = 3 per virus). Ferret weights every ≈ 48 h were used to calculate percentage of weight change from the initial mean weight at 0 dpi. Ferret weight values are the average \pm SE for each group. P values for weight change were calculated using an unpaired t-test. **P

Citation: Genetic change increased bird flu severity during US spread, shows study (2023, May 30) retrieved 29 April 2024 from https://phys.org/news/2023-05-genetic-bird-flu-severity.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.