

Virologie vétérinaire - 2 GMV - E. Thiry

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# MALADIES VIRALES DU CHIEN

Pathologie des maladies virales  
Chapitre 7

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# MALADIES VIRALES RESPIRATOIRES DU CHIEN

Pathologie des maladies virales,  
Chapitre 7.1.

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# INFECTION PAR LE VIRUS PARA-INFLUENZA CANIN

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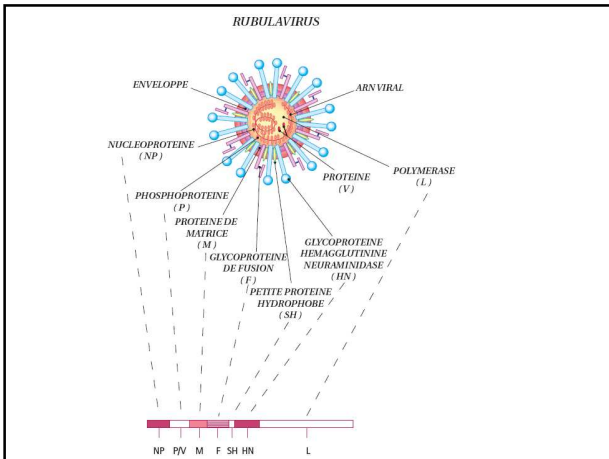
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## LARYNGOTRACHEITE INFECTIEUSE CANINE

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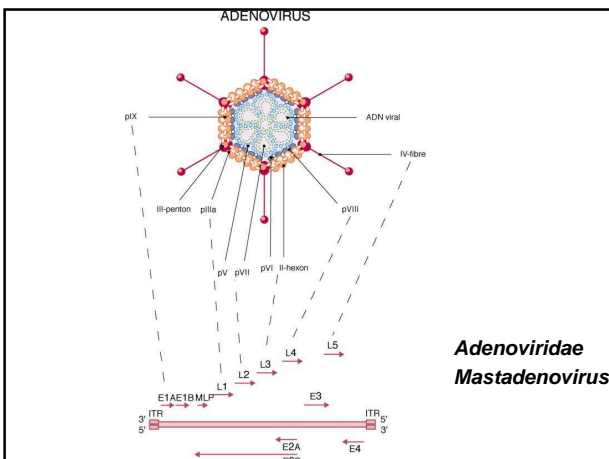
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# TOUX DE CHENIL

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## Etiologie de la toux de chenil

- *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
- Virus para-influenza canin
- adénovirus canin de type 2
- Coronavirus respiratoire canin
- Virus de la maladie de Carré
- Herpèsvirus canin
- Autres virus et bactéries

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## INFECTION PAR LE CORONAVIRUS RESPIRATOIRE CANIN

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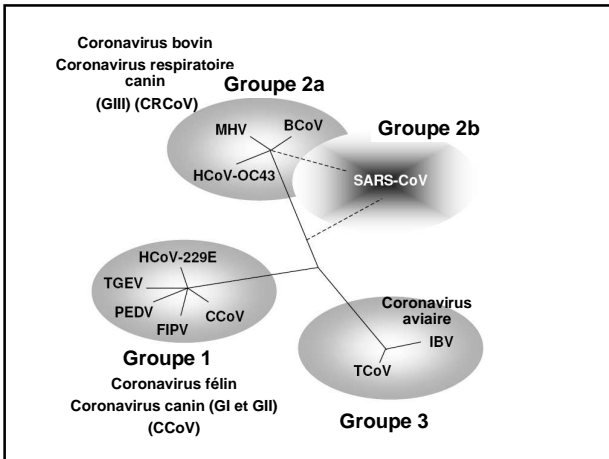
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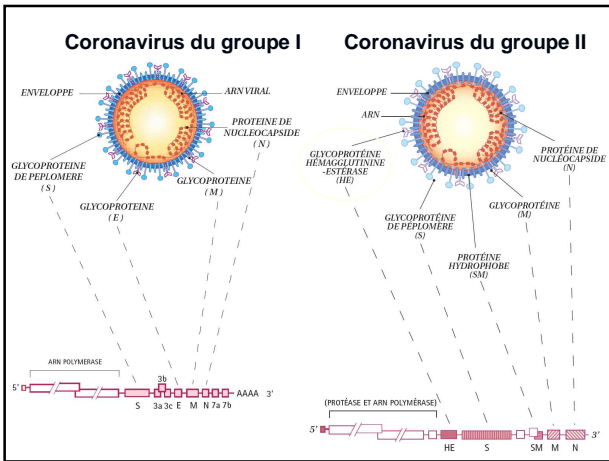
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## Infection respiratoire par le CRCoV

- Coronavirus du groupe 2
- Agent étiologique de la canine infectious respiratory disease (CIRD)
- Détecté en Grande-Bretagne (2003), Canada, Japon et Italie
- Isolement du poulmon et trachées de chiens
- Identifié chez chiens asymptomatiques et chiens atteints de maladie respiratoire légère à modérée
- Séroconversion à l'entrée en chenil
  - Caractère contagieux
- Pourrait prédisposer à d'autres infections respiratoires

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## La toux de chenil (1)

- Agents rencontrés le plus fréquemment :
  - *B. bronchiseptica*
  - virus para-influenza canin (CPIV)
- Incubation de 3 à 6 jours
- Virus dans les muqueuses respiratoires antérieures
- Trachéobronchite nécrosante focale pouvant évoluer vers la pneumonie exsudative

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## La toux de chenil (2)

- Deux formes cliniques
  - Chiens bien vaccinés contre maladie de Carré et CAV-1
    - toux sèche et forte, 1-3 semaines, saisonnier
  - Chiens avec un passé incertain de vaccination
    - toux sèche et douloureuse
    - broncho-pneumonie
    - mortalités
    - pas d'incidence saisonnière

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## INFECTION PAR HANTAVIRUS

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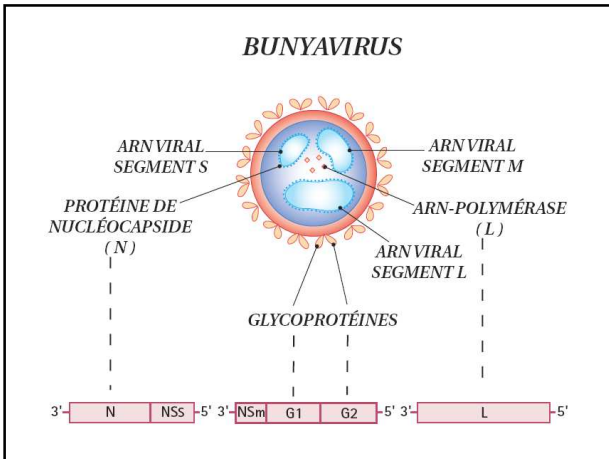
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## INFECTION PAR LES VIRUS INFLUENZA A :

- GRIPPE EQUINE (H3N8)
- GRIPPE AVIAIRE (H5N1)

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### Transmission of Equine Influenza Virus to Dogs

P. C. Crawford,<sup>1</sup> Edward J. Dubovi,<sup>2</sup> William L. Castleman,<sup>1</sup> Iain Stephenson,<sup>3</sup> E. P. J. Gibbs,<sup>3</sup> Limei Chen,<sup>3</sup> Catherine Smith,<sup>3</sup> Richard C. Hill,<sup>1</sup> Pamela Ferro,<sup>3</sup> Justine Pompey,<sup>1</sup> Rick A. Bright,<sup>3</sup> Marie-Jo Medina,<sup>4</sup> Influenza Genomics Group,<sup>2a</sup> Calvin M. Johnson,<sup>5</sup> Christopher W. Olsen,<sup>6</sup> Nancy J. Cox,<sup>3</sup> Alexander I. Klimov,<sup>7</sup> Jacqueline M. Katz,<sup>8</sup> Ruben O. Donis<sup>8</sup>

Molecular and antigenic analyses of three influenza viruses isolated from outbreaks of severe respiratory disease in racing greyhounds revealed that they are closely related to H3N8 equine influenza virus. Phylogenetic analysis indicated that the canine influenza virus genomes form a monophyletic group, consistent with a single interspecies virus transfer. Molecular changes in the hemagglutinin suggested adaptive evolution in the new host. The etiologic role of this virus in respiratory disease was supported by the temporal association of rising antibody titers with disease and by experimental inoculation studies. The geographic expansion of the infection and its persistence for several years indicate efficient transmission of canine influenza virus among greyhounds. Evidence of infection in pet dogs suggests that this infection may also become enzootic in this population.

21 OCTOBER 2005 VOL 310 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

**Fig. 2.** Immunohistochemical detection of influenza H3 antigen in the lungs. Lung tissue sections were probed with a mouse monoclonal antibody to H3. (A) Hemagglutinin A18 staining was detected by immunoperoxidase reaction (brown precipitate) in bronchial epithelium from a greyhound with disease. Viral H3 antigen was detected in bronchial epithelial cell cytoplasm and in macrophages in alveolar spaces. (B) Bronchial epithelium from a border dog 5 days after inoculation with the H3N8 virus. (C) Border dog 10 days after inoculation with the H3N8 virus. (D) Viral H3 antigen was detected in bronchial epithelial cell cytoplasm. Scale bar, 66 µm.

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## Chien et virus influenza A aviaire H5N1

- En Thaïlande, 2005
- Chiens : 160/629 séropositifs au virus H5N1
- Infection à virus H5N1 fatale en Asie chez un chien
- Inoculation expérimentale de chiens avec le virus HP H5N1
  - Infection réussie : réceptif
  - Infection subclinique : non sensible

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