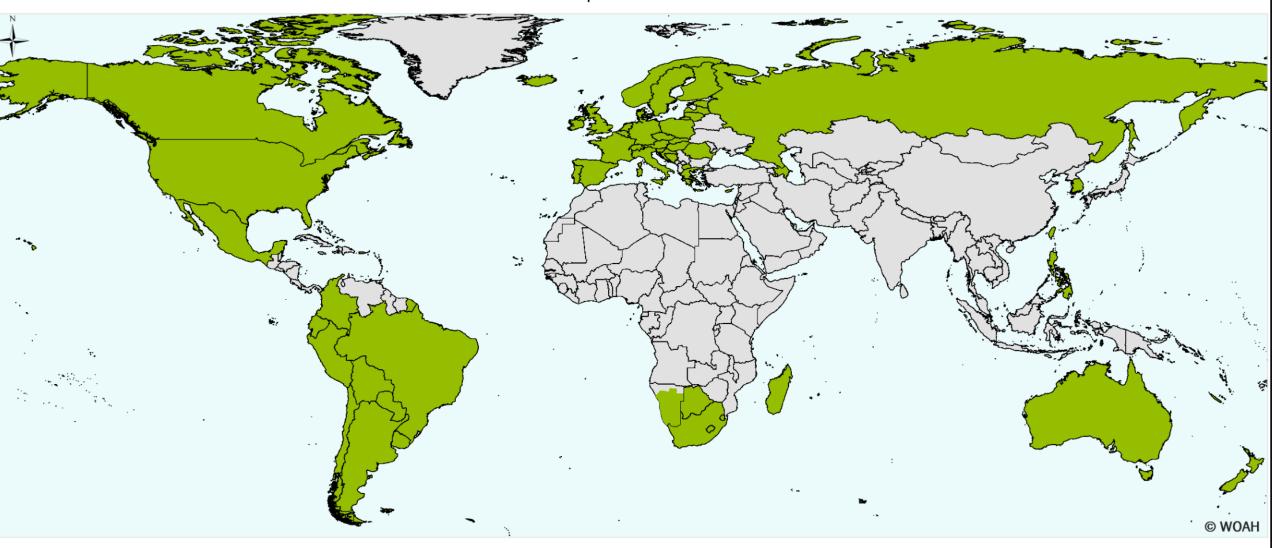


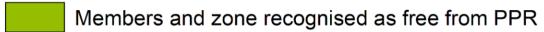
Surveillance and detection of PPR in Russia in the context of WOAH-endorsed disease freedom

Alexander Sprygin, PhD

WOAH Members' official peste des petits ruminants status map

Last update June 2024





Countries and zone without an official status for PPR

Surveillance of PPR in Russia

the process for tracking cases of risk factors or disease cases

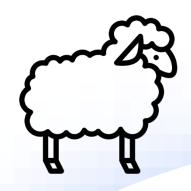
Active

the process for actually looking for evidence of disease

Passive

the examination of suspect infection either clinically or at post mortem

Active surveillance in susceptible hosts



Sheep and goat Testing

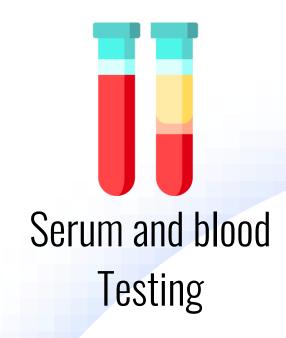


Wild life testing
Tur, Mongolian gazelle, Siberian ibex, Roe deer

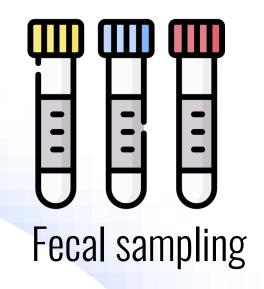
Year	Serum samples tested
2021 г.	20048
2022 г.	24 999
2023 г.	20 064

Year	Samples from wild animals tested (PCR/ELISA)
2021 г.	198/86
2022 г.	88/29
2023 г.	31/398

Active surveillance





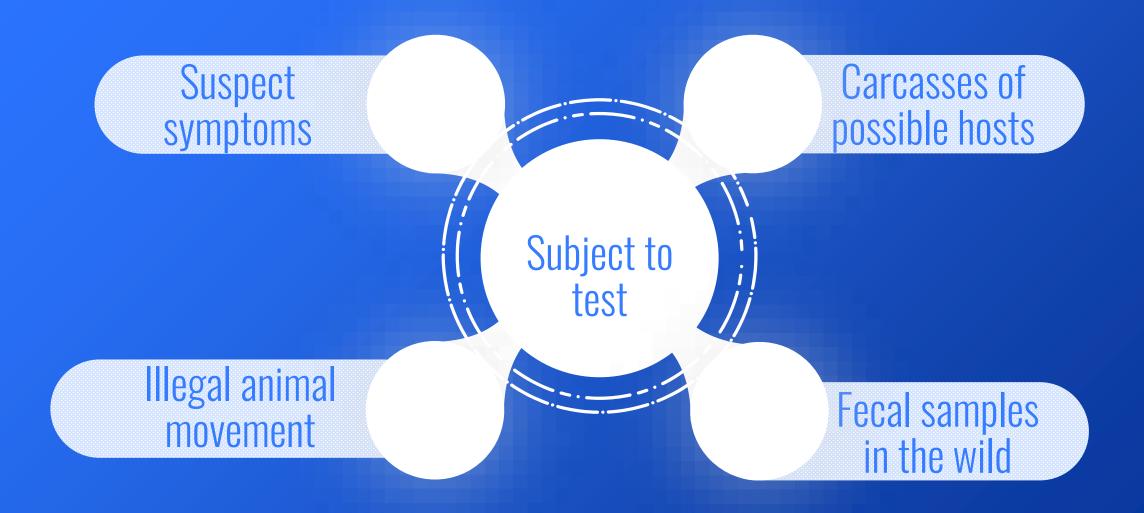


Annually 20000-25000 samples

Annually 300-400

Annually 50 samples

Passive surveillance



Laboratory testing

Real time PCR

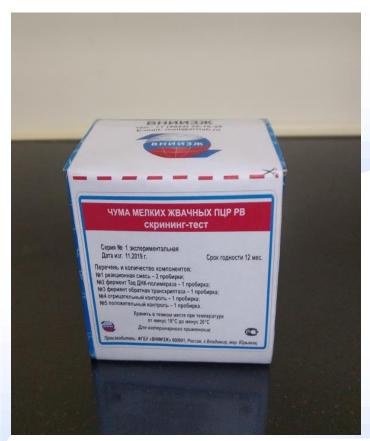
ELISA

Virus neutralization

Sequencing



Real time RT- PCR by ARRIAH



Superior sensitivity and specificity

Detection of all genotypes

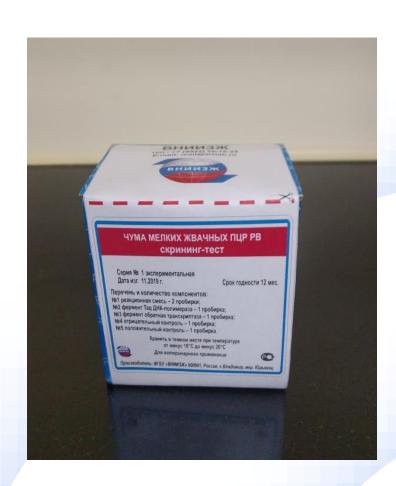
User-friendly set-up and competitive price

Validated by WOAH reference lab in CIRAD

Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement Département Systèmes Biologiques Contrôle des maladies animales exotiques et émergentes Laboratoire Référence OIE pour la Peste des Petits Ruminants



Real time RT- PCR by ARRIAH



In use since 2018

Successful rounds of annual proficiency testing by CIRAD (France) since 2019

Laboratory testing and genetic analysis

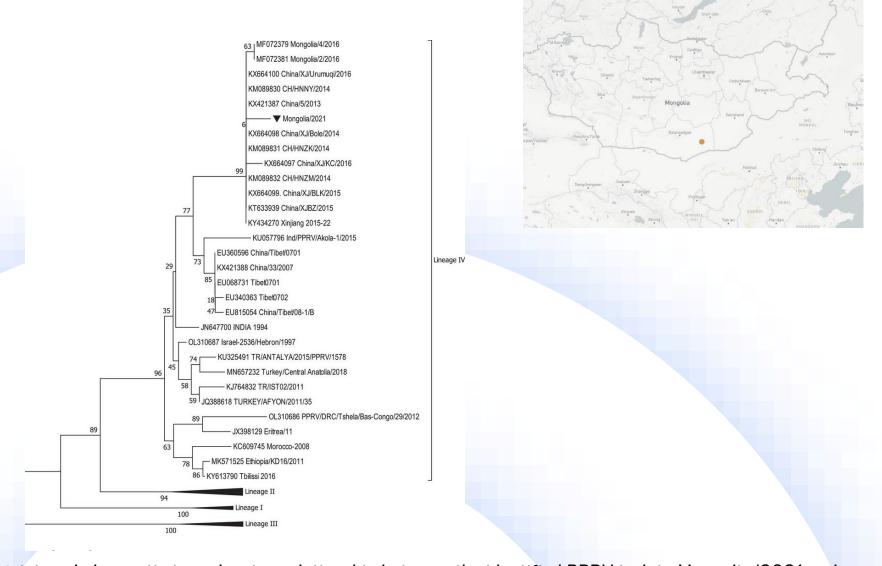
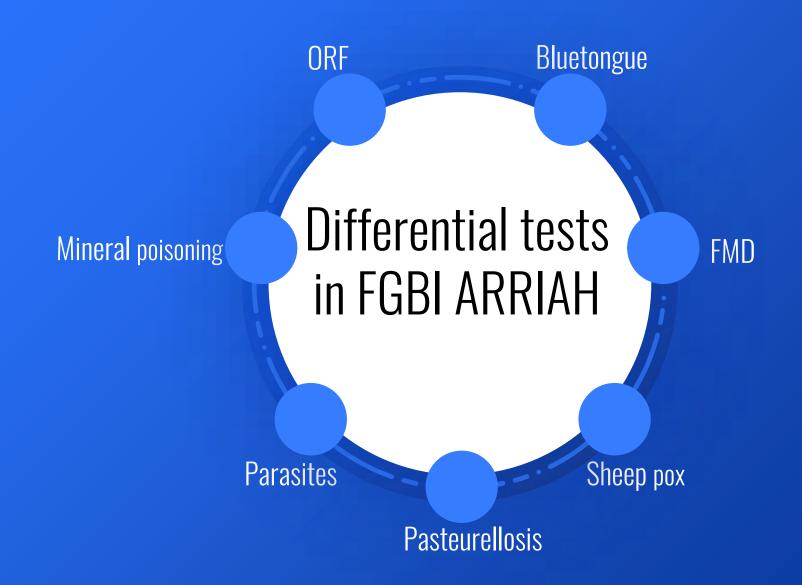


Figure Unrooted neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree showing relationship between the identified PPRV isolate Mongolia/2021 and the currently available N gene sequences in GeneBank database, representing the four genotypes. Mongolia/2022 is shown with a triangle

Molecular testing



Raising awareness on PPR vigilance

1700

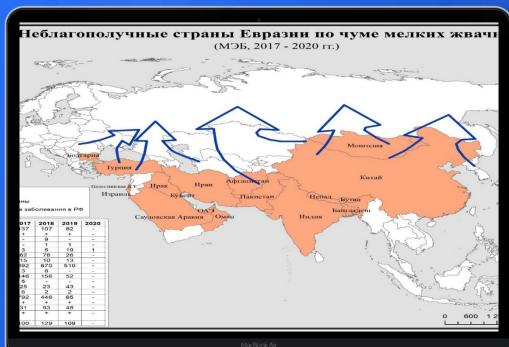
Participants per year

80

Regions

500

Liflets and educational print-outs





ЧУМА МЕЛКИХ ЖВАЧНЫХ (ЧМЖ)

поражением лимфоидных органов

мелкие жвачные животные. Могут болеть верблюды, крупный рогатый скот и буйь лы.

Центральной и Юго-Восточной Азии.

ями из глаз и носа, диареей и

являются постоянно выявляемым Обычно наблюдается геморрагический печени могут присутствовать некротические поражения и, зачастую, вторичная бактериальная пневмони:

утренней стороны щеки. Отбирают цельную кровь бронхиальные лимфатические узлы, легкие, селезенк

Проводят: Идентификацию возбудителя (ОТ-ПЦР, ОТ-ПЦ выделение вируса в культуре клеток, конкуре

нейтрализации, ИФА, иммунодиффузия в агаровом геле ивоточный иммуноэлектрофорез)

ФГБУ «ВНИИЗЖ» проводит следующие исслед

При дифференциальной диагностике искл яшур. инфекционный

В настоящее время имеется несколько гомологичны: вакцин против ЧМЖ на основе аттенуированных на клеточной культуре штаммов природного вируса ЧМЖ, ФГБУ «ВНИИЗЖ» производит живую культуральную вакцину против чумы мелких жвачных животных.



ontent/uploads/2017/02/What-is-PPR-Pestis-







Іероприятия по борьбе с ЧМЖ тветствии с Постановлением от 26 мая 2006 г. № 310 «Об отчуждении животных и ликвидации очагов особо

На территории Российской Федерации (стойкое историческое благополучие)

застойные кишечные брыжее воизлияний (рисунок «зебры») на «

Evaluation of ARRIAH PPR vaccine





Articl

The Live Attenuated Vaccine Strain "ARRIAH" Completely Protects Goats from a Virulent Lineage IV Field Strain of Peste Des Petits Ruminants Virus

Olga Byadovskaya , Kseniya Shalina, Pavel Prutnikov, Irina Shumilova, Nikita Tenitilov, Alexei Konstantinov, Nataliya Moroz, Ilya Chvala and Alexander Sprygin *

Federal Centre for Animal Health, Vladimir 600901, Russia

Abstract: Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is a transboundary viral disease that affects small ruminants, such as goats and sheep, in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, causing substantial damage to livelihoods and disrupting livestock trade. Although Russia is PPR virus (PPRV)-free, controlling PPRV in neighboring countries is the top national priority. Recent PPR outbreaks in Mongolia and other countries in the Middle East caused by a lineage IV virus represent a risk of transboundary emergence in neighboring countries, including China, Kazakhstan, and Russia. In the present study, we assessed the potency and safety of the ARRIAH live attenuated PPRV vaccine (lineage II) in Zaannen and Nubian goat breeds by challenging them with a virulent lineage IV Mongolia/2021 isolate. For comparison, two commercial vaccines of Nigeria75/1 strain were used. The ARRIAH-vaccinated animals showed an increase in body temperature of 1-1.5 °C above the physiological norm, similar to the animals vaccinated with Nigeria75/1 vaccines. In all vaccinated groups, the average rectal temperature never exceeded 39.4-39.7 °C throughout the infection period, and no clinical signs of the disease were observed, demonstrating vaccine efficacy and safety in the current experimental setting. However, the control group (mock vaccinated) challenged with Mongolia/2021 PPRV exhibited moderate-to-severe clinical signs. Overall, the findings of the present study demonstrate that the ARRIAH vaccine strain has a promising protective phenotype compared with Nigeria75/1 vaccines, suggesting its potential as an effective alternative for curbing and controlling PPR in affected countries. Although the ARRIAH vaccine against PPR is not currently endorsed by the World Organization for Animal Health due to its incomplete safety and potency profile, this study is the first step to provide experimentally validated data on the ARRIAH vaccine.

Keywords: peste des petits ruminants; goats; vaccines; Mongolia; ruminants; experiment; lineage

check for updates

Citation: Byadovskaya, O.; Shalina, K.; Prutnikov, P.; Shumilova, I.; Tenitilov, N.; Konstantinov, A.; Moroz, N.; Chvala, I.; Sprygin, A. The Live Attenuated Vaccine Strain "ARRIAH" Completely Protects Goats from a Virulent Lineage IV Field Strain of Peste Des Petits Ruminants Virus. Vaccines 2024, 12, 110. https://

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Evaluation of ARRIAH PPR vaccine

- ✓ The ARRIAH vaccine strain is equally efficient as Nigeria75/1 vaccines against a virulent Mongolian strain
- ✓ No adverse reactions post vaccination
- ✓ No viremia, no virus shedding post vaccination
- ✓ Good protection and safe profile

The effective alternative for curbing and controlling PPR in affected countries in the context of efforts to eradicate PPR by 2030

Services provided by FGBI ARRIAH



Laboratory testing for and virus isolation of PPRV, sequence analysis



Webinars and workshops on PPRV diagnosis, surveillance and eradication



PPR vaccine production and evaluation in an animal facility

