



Hantavirus in England

A sero-surveillance study undertaken by Public Health England, Porton Down



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Rare & Imported Pathogens Laboratory

•Public Health England

•3000 staff in 18 locations

Porton Down

•Research facility

- •RIPL Diagnostic Service
 - Biological warfare agents e.g. Anthrax
 - Rare endemic pathogens e.g. Lyme disease
 - Imported pathogens e.g. VHF, Dengue





What are Hantaviruses?

Group of viruses found worldwide

- Old world (Europe and Asia) HFRS
- New world (N and S America) HCPS

Disease first identified in UN troops in Korea in 1951

• Virus not isolated until 1976

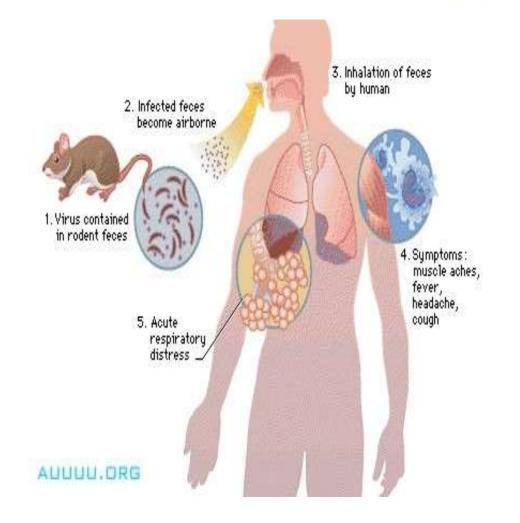
Hantaviruses are naturally carried by rodents

- Asymptomatic
- Shed virus++ in their urine, faeces, and saliva

Humans become infected

- Direct contact by handling rodents/biting
- · Indirectly via inhalation of virus in aerosolised excreta





Old world (Europe & Asia) rodents & viruses





Clethrionomys glareolus Bank vole Puumula virus Tula virus



Rattus norvegicus Brown rat Seoul virus



Apodemus peninsulae Korean field mouse Amur virus



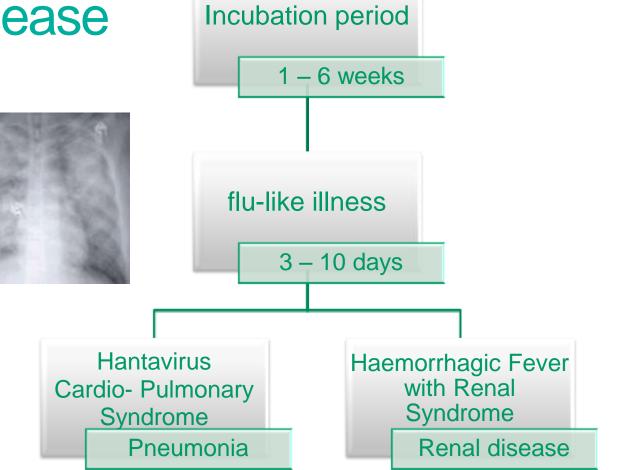
Apodemus flavicollis Yellow necked field mouse Dobrava-Belgrade virus



Apodemus agrarius Striped field mouse Hantaan virus Saaremaa virus



Clinical disease



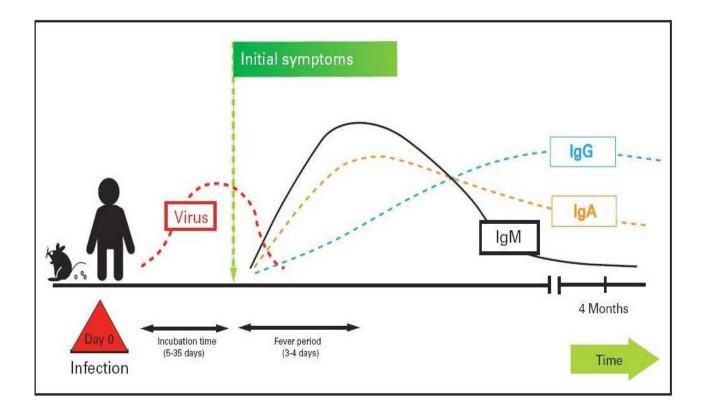
NHS Fife



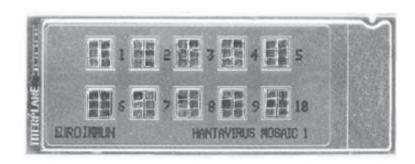




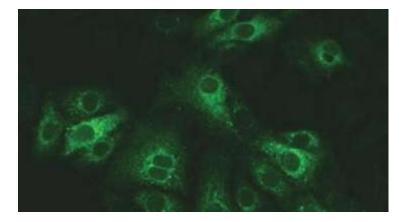
Diagnosis







Hantaan virus (HTNV)	Sin Nombre virus (SNV)
Puumala virus (PUUV)	Dobrava virus (DOBV)
Seoul virus (SEOV)	Saaremaa virus (SAAV)





UK Hantavirus in wild rats

January 2012

- 48 year old Yorkshire farmer
 - Fever and acute kidney injury
 - Tx for Leptospirosis
 - IgG +ve Seoul Hantavirus (1:10,000)
- Farm infested with rats (recent increase)
 - 2/4 rats were PCR +ve (1/2 virus isolated)
 - No +ve from wood mice or bank voles
- Variant of Seoul virus named Humber







UK Hantavirus in pet rats

•January 2013

- •28 year old male (diabetic)
- •4/7 hx of flu-like illness
- •Admitted with haemorrhagic fever & AKI \rightarrow ITU
- •Ventilated for 38/7 & renal support for 21/7
- •IgG +ve for Seoul Hantavirus (1:10,000)

•Girlfriend kept two pet rats

- •Girlfriend was seronegative
- •Rats both PCR positve in blood & urine \rightarrow PTS \rightarrow PCR +ve lung tissue
- •Varient of Seoul Hantavirus named Cherwell

•Rat breeder

- •IgG +ve for Seoul Hantavirus (1:100)
- •Breeders husband IgG +ve for Seoul Hantavirus (1:10,000)







PHE study

Aim

- Investigate sero-prevalence in high risk groups
- Inform future risk assessments, and allow public health guidelines to be established

Design

Asked to give a blood sample for testing for Hantavirus antibodies, and to fill in a questionnaire.

- (1) Control group random donors (purchased from National Blood Transfusion Service)
- (2) Pet rat owners
- (3) Occupational exposure to pet rats Veterinary personnel
- (4) Occupational exposure to wild rats Farmers, pest control workers, sewage workers





Study group	Nº samples	Nº of positive samples	Seroprevalence (%)
1 – control group	300	10	3.33





Results

Study group	Nº samples	Nº of positive samples	Seroprevalence (%)
1 – control group	300	10	3.33
3 – veterinary staff	170	3	1.76
4 – farmers	120	2	1.76
4 – sewage workers	70	2	2.83
4 – pest control	106	3	2.83





Study group	Nº samples	Nº of positive samples	Seroprevalence (%)
1 – control group	300	10	3.33
2 – pet rat owners	79	26	32.9
3 – veterinary staff	170	3	1.76
4 – farmers	120	2	1.76
4 – sewage workers	70	2	2.83
4 – pest control	106	3	2.83



Outcomes & further work

- Existing leaflet gives sufficient advice
- 450 rat urine collection kits handed out (80 returned), currently being tested at AHVLA
- More work needed with pet rat owners to establish prevalence i.e. fancy rat breeding / showing, and single pets









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