

Analysis of the role of flies in the epidemiology of rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus

Lagovirus europaeus/GI.2 in Portugal

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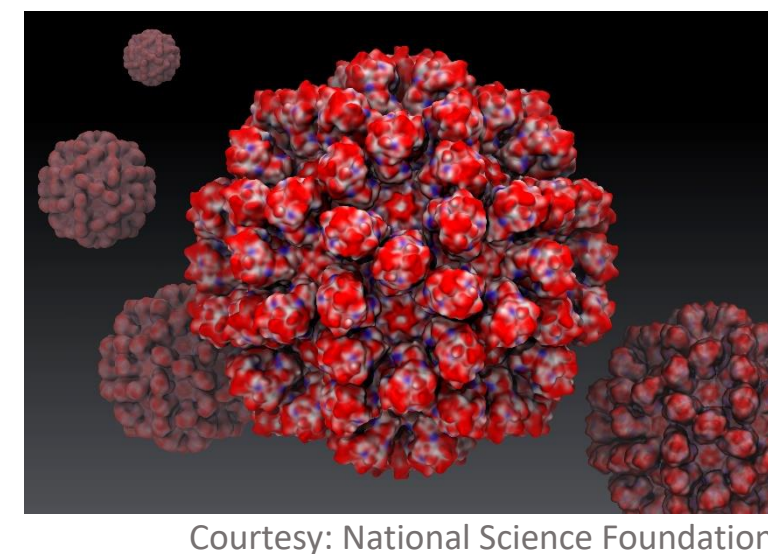
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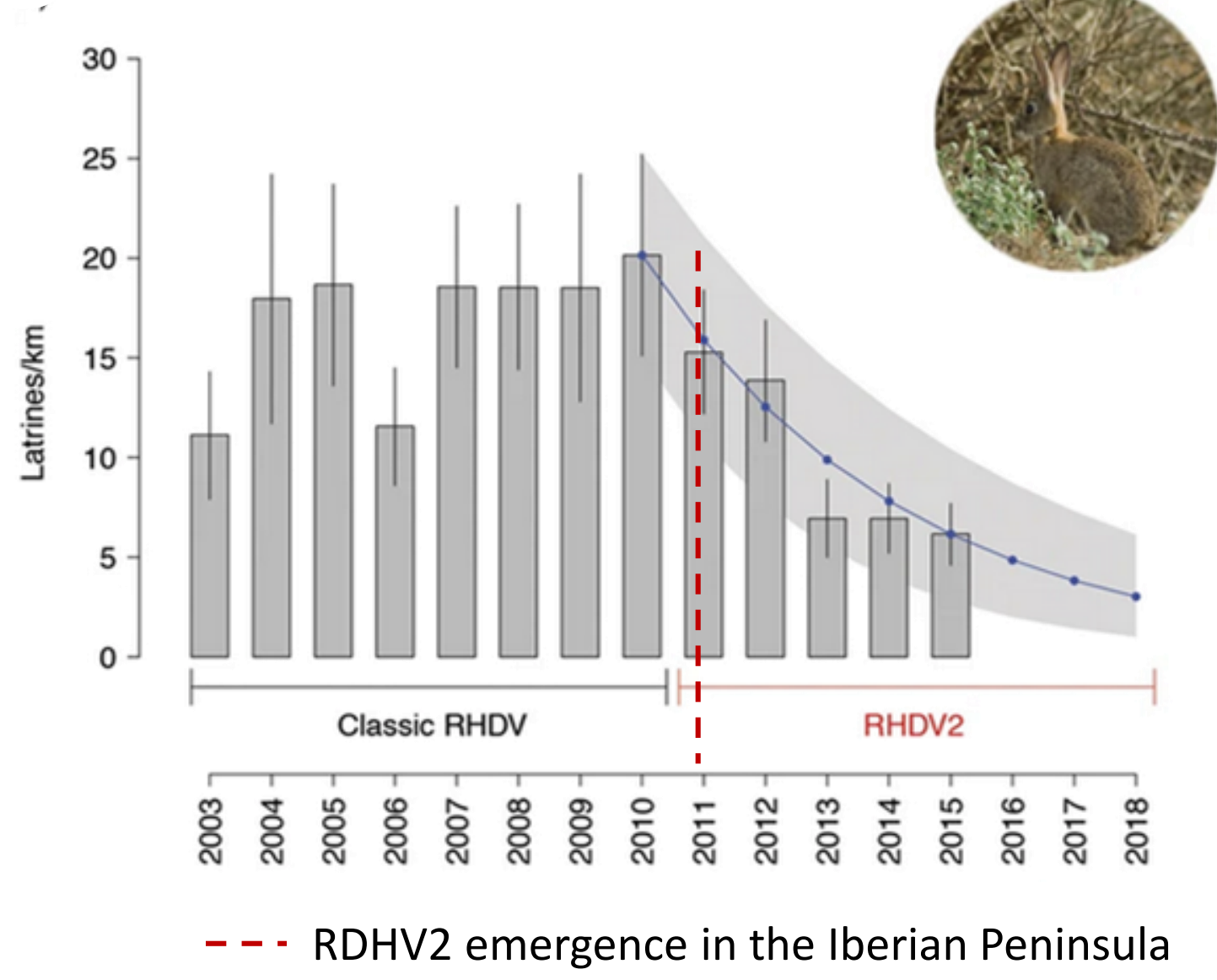
Rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV)

- Lagovirus, family *Caliciviridae*
- RHDV2 with wider host range (e.g. *Lepus granatensis*)
Velarde et al (2021) Transbound Emerg Dis
- The emergence of a new genotype, RHDV2, caused a huge decline in rabbit populations

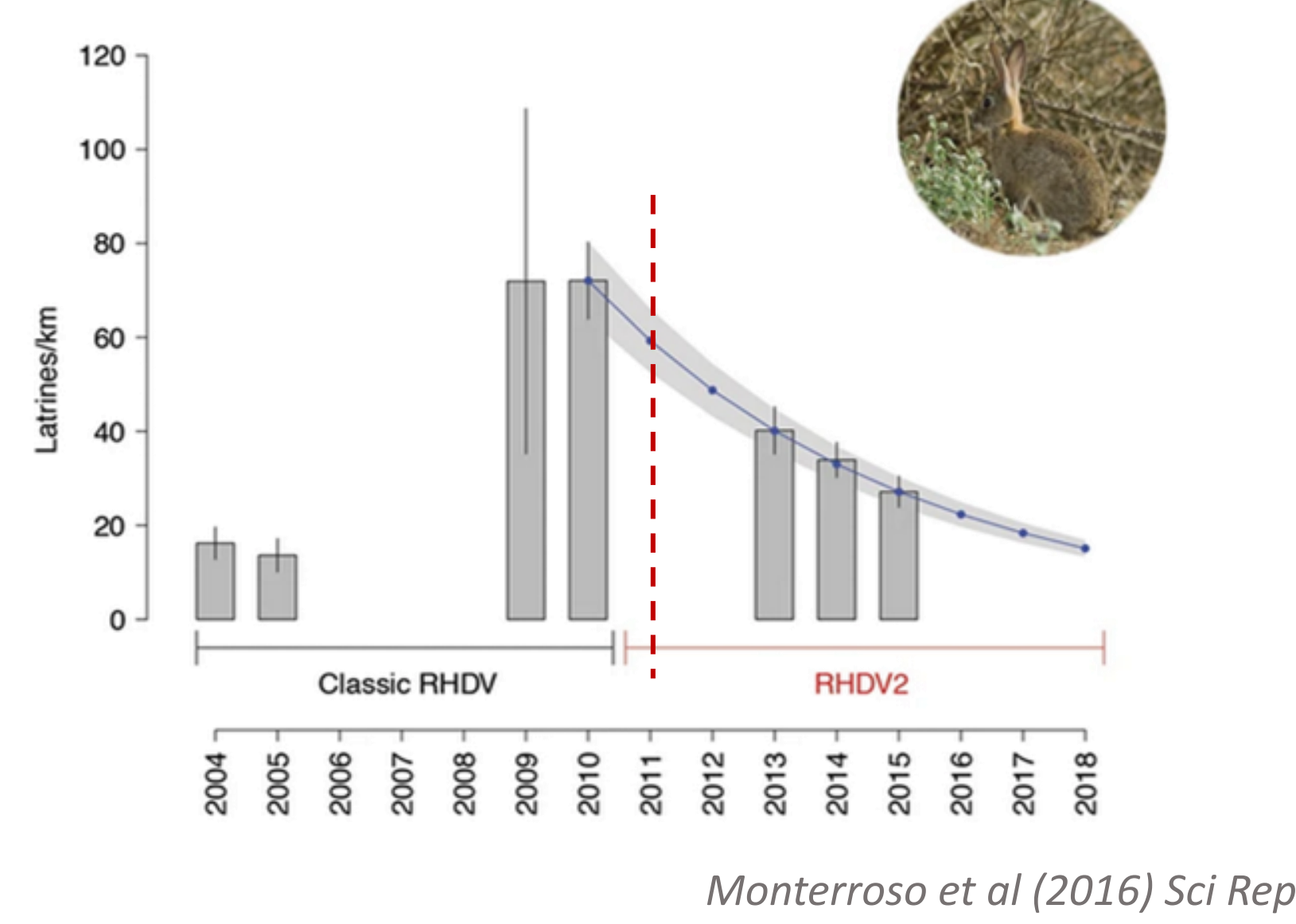


Courtesy: National Science Foundation

Sierra de Andújar, Spain



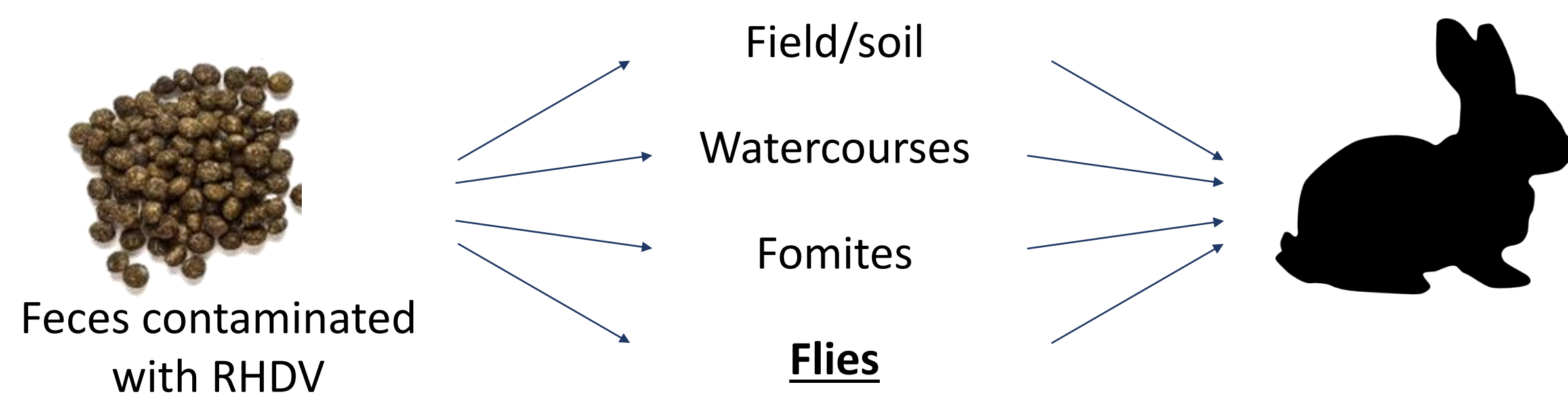
Guadiana Valley, Portugal



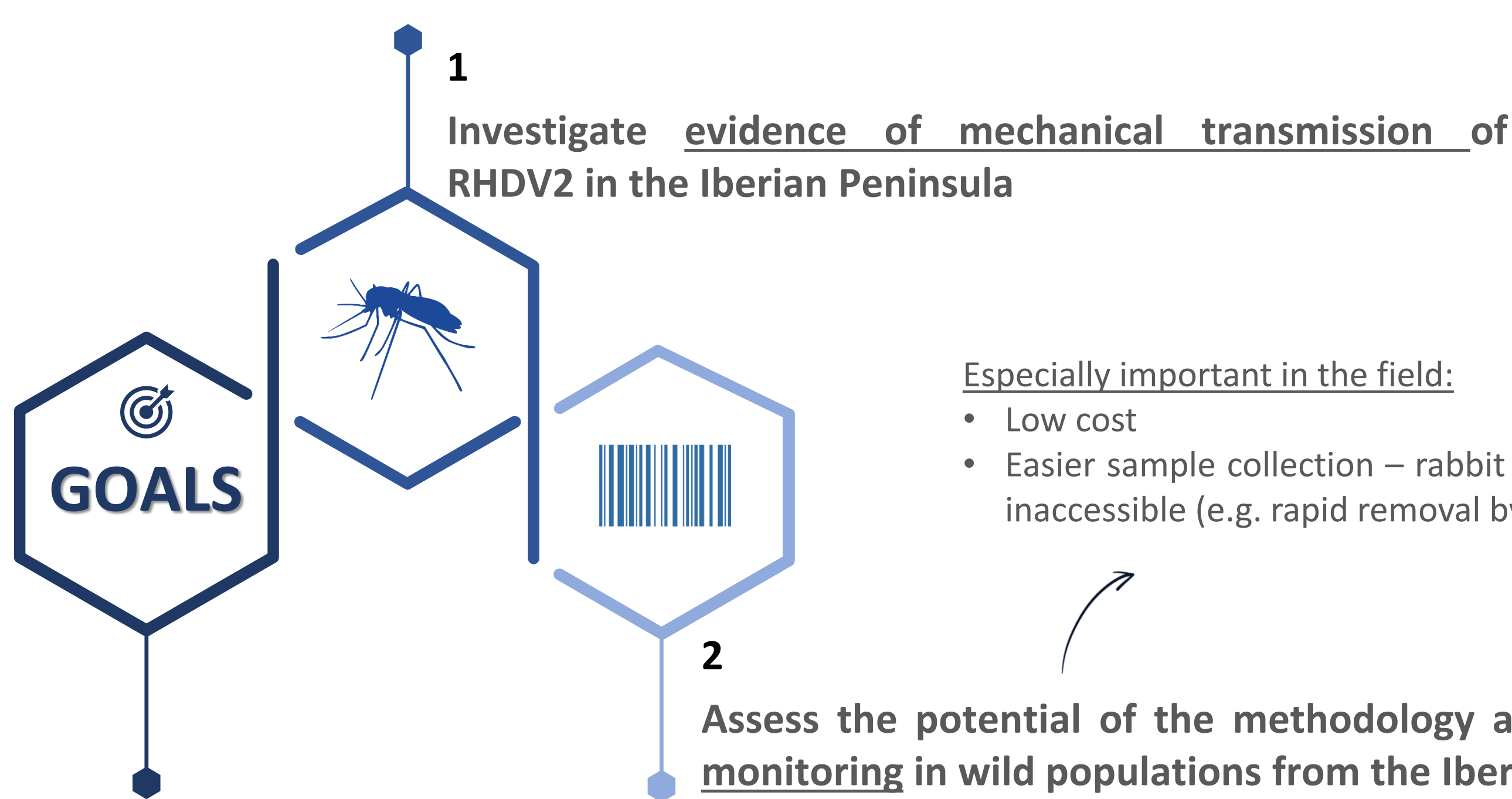
Monterroso et al (2016) Sci Rep

Rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD)

- Acute liver disease
- Caused by rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV)
- Disease transmission: mainly **oro-fecal**, with **bushflies and blowflies** being known **vectors**. Mechanical transmission has been shown for carrion flies (Diptera: *Calliphoridae*) and *Aedes* mosquitoes (Diptera: *Culicidae*), among others.



Schematic representation of the oro-fecal transmission for RHDV



Especialy important in the field:

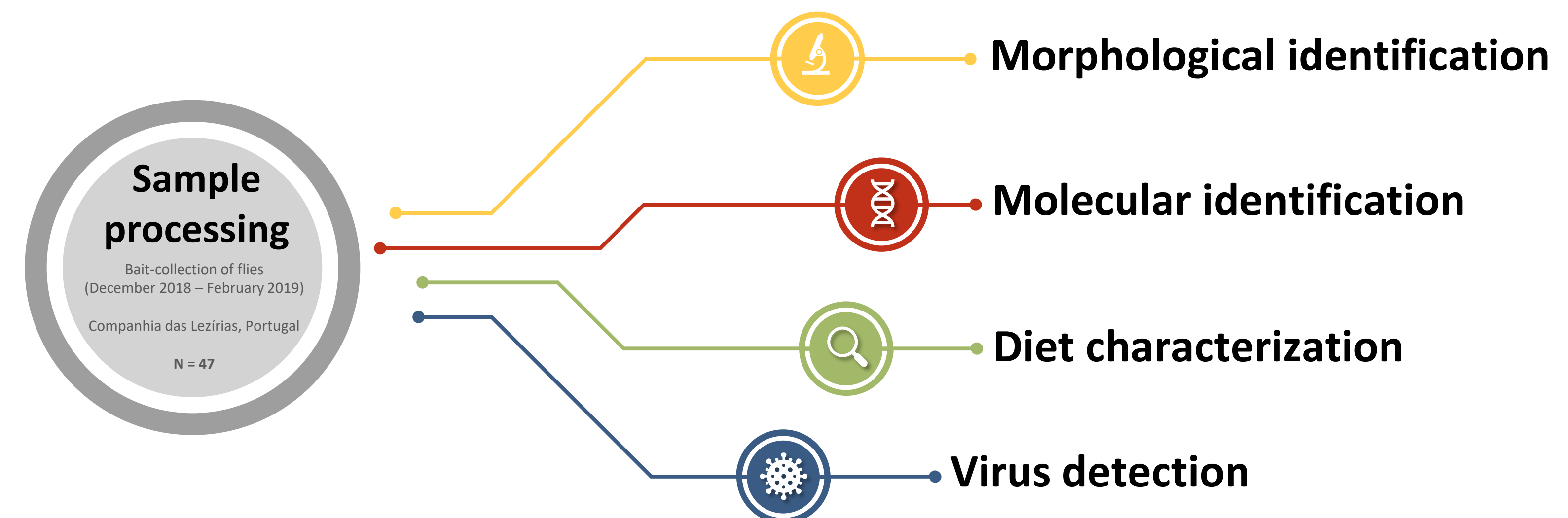
- Low cost
- Easier sample collection – rabbit carcasses are frequently inaccessible (e.g. rapid removal by scavengers)

Assess the potential of the methodology as a **tool for virus monitoring** in wild populations from the Iberian Peninsula

Useful to prepare **pools of insects**: increased probability of detecting RHDV2

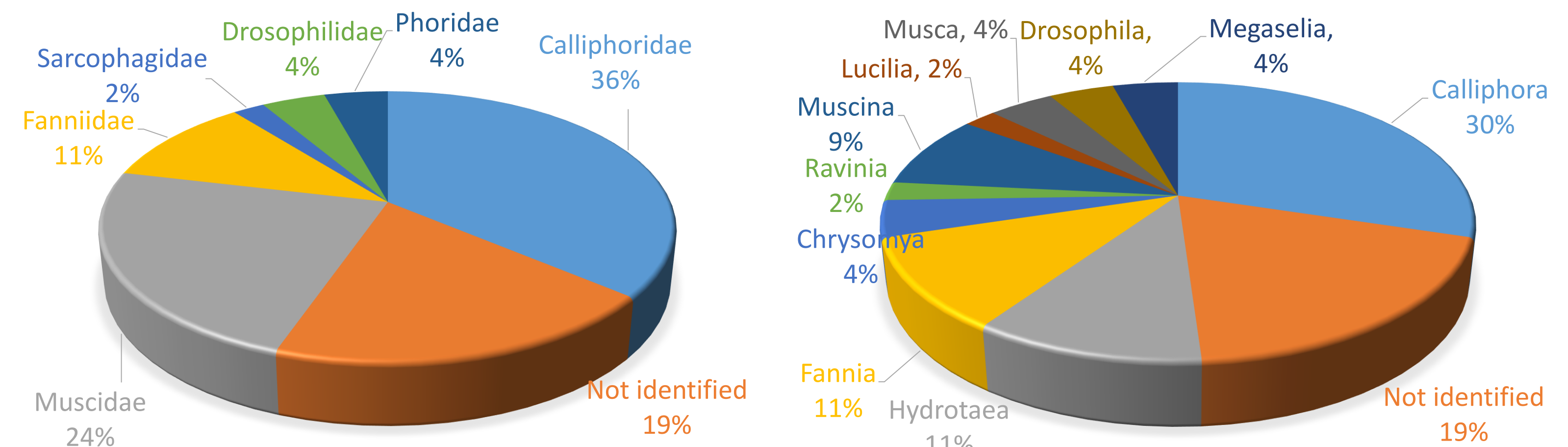
Take home messages

- **Molecular identification** complementary to the **morphological identification** (not shown)
- **Diet characterization**: large percentage of non-identified material. Improve PCR?
- **Virus detection**:
 - ✓ timeline coincident with our results
 - ✓ In Portugal, RHDV genetic material was found in other insect families: Ceratopogonidae, Staphylinidae and Simuliidae
Abade dos Santos (2018)
 - ✓ Samples may not contain enough infectious viral particles to induce disease in susceptible rabbits
McColl et al (2002) Epidemiol Infect
 - ✓ Increase sampling/testing and quantify viral particles



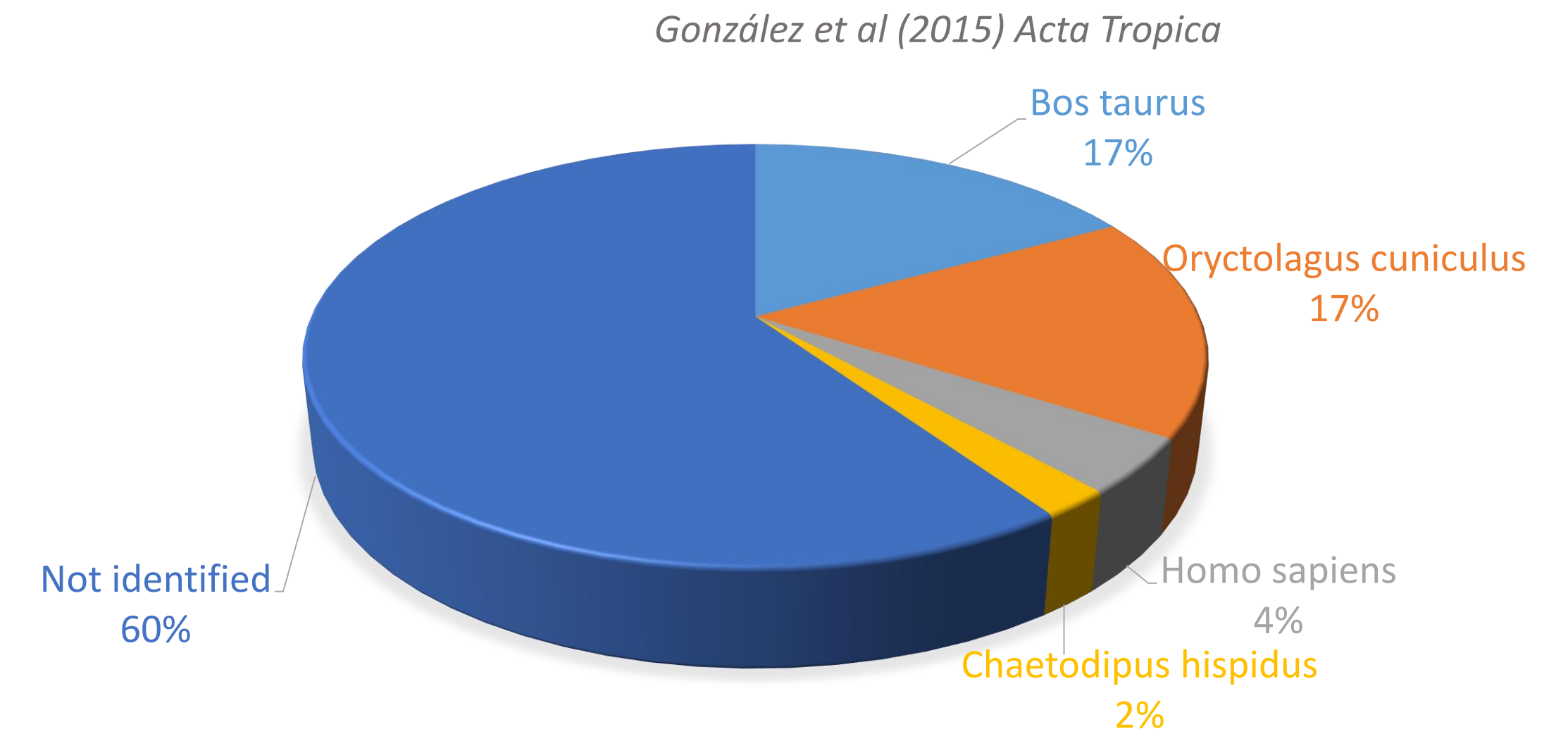
Molecular identification

- DNA extraction
- PCR with COI universal primers LCO1490 and HCO2198
Folmer et al (1994) Mol Mar Biol Biotechnol
- Identification at the family level:
- Identification at the genus level:



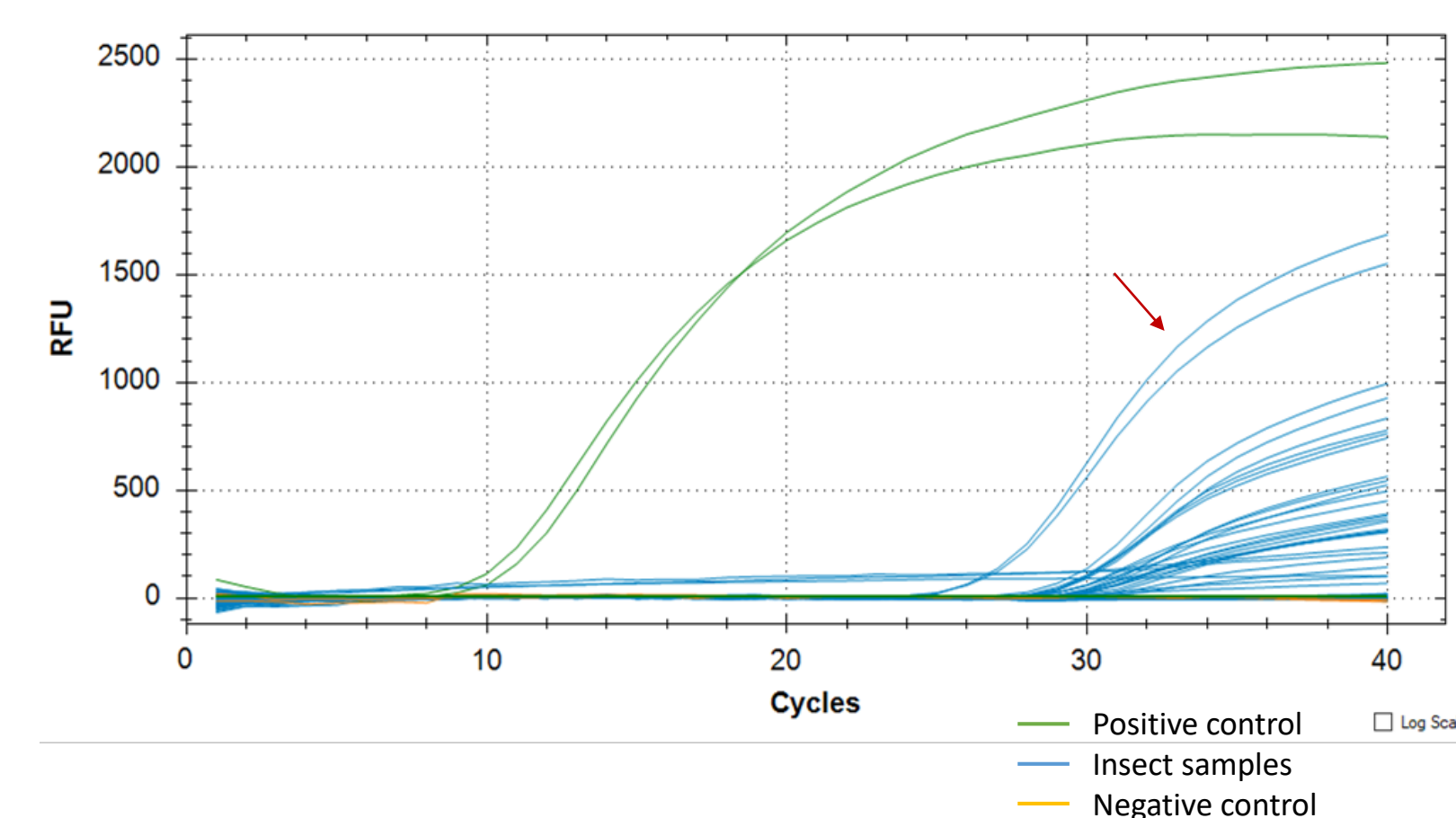
Diet characterization

- DNA extraction
- PCR with CYTB universal primers cyt_bb1 and cyt_bb2
González et al (2015) Acta Tropica



Virus detection

- RNA extraction
- RT-PCR with conserved primers (~300 bp)
Lopes et al (2013) Arch Virol
- qRT-PCR with conserved primers (~130 bp)
Duarte et al (2015) J Virol Methods



No RHDV2 detected:

- Low viral loads?
- Degraded viral particles?
- Wrong species?

RHDV2 detected:

- **More sensitive PCR**
- One sample with Ct = 23
 - ✓ Muscidae
- 10 samples with 26 < Ct < 30
 - ✓ Calliphoridae
 - ✓ Fanniidae
 - ✓ Muscidae
 - ✓ Drosophilidae

