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## **Avian metapneumovirus (aMPV) – new cases in Canada and the US**

Several turkey flocks in Ontario and Manitoba have recently been detected with aMPV subtypes A and B, with at least one flock experiencing high mortality. In recent months, multiple states throughout the USA have documented increased cases of aMPV subtypes A and B with significant economic losses, affecting broilers, broiler breeders, layers, cage free organic birds and turkeys.

### **Background**

Avian metapneumovirus causes acute highly contagious upper respiratory tract infection sometimes combined with reproductive disorders, primarily of turkeys, chickens, and ducks. The disease caused by aMPV has also been referred to as turkey rhinotracheitis (TRT) in turkeys and swollen head syndrome (SHS) in chickens. aMPV is not a food safety or human health concern.

It has a wide global distribution and causes serious clinical signs associated with severe economic losses and welfare implications, particularly when exacerbated by secondary pathogens. The mortality rate depends on virulence of virus strain, species, age of birds, breeding conditions, immune status, and risk of co-infections.

aMPV subtypes A and B are considered a threat for the poultry industry because of their highly contagious nature and broad geographical distribution all over the world. Subtype A and B are identified in chickens and turkeys, while subtype C is identified primarily in turkeys as well as ducks. Other birds at risk include pheasants, game birds, and guinea fowl.

### **Transmission**

Clinically healthy wild birds are considered a reservoir for aMPV (e.g., waterfowl, sparrows, swallows, pigeons, falcons etc.). The most common route of transmission of aMPV occurs horizontally through aerosol or by direct contact of respiratory secretions through people or contaminated equipment. So far, there is no clear evidence of vertical transmission through breeders to progeny.



### **Reporting**

aMPV/swollen head syndrome is an immediately notifiable disease to CFIA. Only laboratories are required to contact CFIA regarding the suspicion or diagnosis of one of these diseases. There are currently no actions taken by CFIA in response to detection.

Provincial reporting depends on the province. Please refer to the [Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System \(CAHSS\) tool](#) to search for diseases and their status.

### **Clinical signs and diagnosis**

Several other respiratory diseases can be confused with aMPV in the field. AMPV induces an acute, highly contagious infection of the upper respiratory tract, though infection in chickens may not always produce clinical signs. Swollen head syndrome is characterized by swelling of the sinuses, frothy eyes, nasal discharge, torticollis, and rigid neck/head posture due to ear infection. Typically, < 4% of the flock is affected, although respiratory signs may be widespread. Mortality is rarely >2%.

Studies indicate an immunosuppressive potential of the virus and secondary infections are common.

There are challenges related to diagnostic testing for aMPV, as the virus does not persist within birds. The virus is cleared quickly and may only be detectable for 6-7 days post infection, so by the time clinical signs are recognized, it may be undetectable by PCR testing. Combining PCR and ELISA antibody testing can aid in diagnosing and tracking disease.

**If your flock is showing clinical signs of respiratory disease, contact your veterinarian.**

### **Treatment and Prevention**

There is no treatment for aMPV infection. Prevention includes general recommendations for disease management, including biosecurity and good barn management (i.e., ventilation, controlling temperature, not overcrowding, maintaining litter quality, having a good cleaning and disinfection program, and practicing downtime). Strong disease prevention programs to control immunosuppressive disease are also recommended in addition to proactive treatment plans for potential secondary bacterial infections.



Since it is an enveloped virus, it is sensitive to multiple disinfectants (quaternary ammonia, bleach, etc.). It is stable at pH 3.0 – 9.0 and inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes. However, it has longer survival times (i.e., weeks) at lower temperatures and that could explain some seasonal patterns.

There are currently no licensed commercial aMPV vaccines available for use in Canada or the United States of America.

### **Sources**

<https://www.oahn.ca/news/avian-metapneumovirus-ampv-detected-in-ontario/>

[Turkey Farmers of Canada's](#) farming info sheet

<https://www.msdivetmanual.com/poultry/avian-metapneumovirus/avian-metapneumovirus>