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Epidemiological analysis of Influenza A infection in Cambodian pigs and recommendations for surveillance strategies

A recent study published in the journal
Transboundary and Emerging Diseases

 analyzed the available data of seroprevalence to human influenza viruses in pigs in Cambodia in order to improve understanding of factors underlying the spread of human influenza viruses in Cambodian pigs.

The associations between seroprevalence against seasonal H1N1 influenza virus in pigs and the population density of humans and pigs were not significant. However, a positive association between anti-H3 antibodies in pigs and the human population density was identified. In contrast, there was a negative association between seroprevalence of H3N2 in pigs and the pig population density.

The study highlighted the difficulty in identifying epidemiological risk factors when a limited data set is used for analyses. serosurveillance is therefore recommended in resource limited countries to better understand the epidemiology of influenza A viruses in pigs in high-risk areas or at slaughterhouses.



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