Fatal Encephalitis and Myocarditis in Young Domestic Geese (Anser anser domesticus) Caused by West Nile Virus

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During 1999 and 2000, a disease outbreak of West Nile (WN) virus occurred in humans, horses, and wild and zoological birds in the northeastern USA. In our experiments, WN virus infection of young domestic geese (Anser anser domesticus) caused depression, weight loss, torticollis, opisthotonus, and death with accompanying encephalitis and myocarditis. Based on this experimental study and a field outbreak in Israel, WN virus is a disease threat to young goslings and viremia levels are potentially sufficient to infect mosquitoes and transmit WN virus to other animal species.

West Nile (WN) virus belongs to the family Flaviviridae in the Japanese encephalitis (JE) serocomplex group and is transmitted through various species of adult Culex mosquitoes to a variety of mammals and birds (1). WN virus was not recognized in North America until the fall of 1999, when an epizootic began with the death of a wild American Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos) in New York (2); an additional 194 deaths in wild birds were confirmed with WN virus infections that fall (2). Most birds that died were from the order Passeriformes; corvids (crows and jays) accounted for >80% of deaths (1). Simultaneously, WN virus emerged as a cause of 62 cases of encephalitis with seven fatalities in humans (3) and 25 cases of neurologic disease in horses in New York City or on Long Island (1).

WN virus has not affected commercial chickens (Gallus gallus domesticus) or turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo), which are predominantly raised indoors with low potential for exposure to mosquito vectors (2). Furthermore, experimental studies in chickens and turkeys inoculated subcutaneously with a New York WN virus isolate had low viremia titers and no clinical disease (4,5). However, natural WN virus infections were associated with severe neurologic signs and death in 160 of 400 8- to 10-week-old domestic geese from a flock in Israel (6). The role of domestic geese as a WN virus reservoir in the Israel outbreak is unknown, but goose infection rates in the Sindbis District of the northern Nile Valley were 27%, similar to rates in buffed-back herons (Bubulcus ibis ibis), doves (Streptopelia senegalensis senegalensis), and domesticated pigeons (Columbia livia) and twice the rate in domesticated chickens and ducks (Anas platyrhynchos), suggesting that geese may have a role in local WN virus ecology (7). The U.S. WN virus is closely related to WN virus isolates obtained from humans with encephalitis in Romania (1996) and geese in Israel (1998) (8,9). We report the experimental reproduction of neurologic disease and death in young domestic geese with a WN virus isolated from an American Crow on Long Island.

The Study

Four 2-week-old Embden geese were needle-inoculated subcutaneously with $10^{3.3}$ mean tissue culture infective doses (TCID$_{50}$) of Vero cell culture propagated WN virus strain 9/99. A similar dosage was used in previous pathogenesis experiments to infect chickens and turkeys (4,5). The goslings were housed in a Biosafety Level 3 agriculture facility (10). Two uninoculated goslings were maintained in contact with the WN virus-inoculated group and two sham-inoculated controls were maintained in isolation.

During the 21-day study, the four WN virus-inoculated goslings lost weight, had decreased activity, and were depressed. WN virus-inoculated gosling #80 had intermittent torticollis and opisthotonus and rhythmic side-to-side movement of the head (Figure) and was euthanized 10 days postinoculation (PI) for persistent neurologic signs. Goslings #6 and #86 died 5 and 6 days PI, respectively (Table). On postmortem examination, gosling #86 had subcutaneous hemorrhage around the joints, pale lungs, and petechial hemmorhages in the splenic capsule. Gosling #80 was dehydrated, lacked abdominal body fat, and had a pale beak, enlarged gall bladder, severe thymic and cloacal bursa atrophy, and excess cerebrospinal fluid. All remaining goslings were euthanized 21 days PI and lacked lesions. Goslings #6 and #86 had the most severe histologic lesions, including moderate nonsuppurative meningoencephalitis (Figure) with occasional apoptotic astocytes, severe diffuse heterophilic (purulent) to lymphocytic myocarditis (Figure) with edema and myocyte necrosis, and vacuolation and apoptosis of pancreatic acinar cells. Gosling #80 had severe meningoencephalitis with necrosis of astrocytes and microglial cells, edema, and microgliosis; lymphohistiocytic choroiditis, uveitis, and from...
inflammation of pecten oculi, the protruding vascular structure in the posterior vitreous; and heterophilic (purulent) scleritis and keratitis. WN virus was isolated from brain, heart, kidney, and intestine of goslings in the WN virus-inoculated group (Table). The virus titers were highest in #6, which died 5 days PI; intermediate in #86, which died 6 days PI; and lowest in #80, which was euthanized 10 days PI. WN virus was not isolated from any goslings sampled at the end of the experiment.

Immunohistochemical (IHC) assay, based on a two-step indirect immunoalkaline phosphatase technique described previously (11), was performed on multiple organs of goslings. The primary antibody used in the assay was a mouse polyclonal antibody that cross-reacts with several members of JE serocomplex group flavivirus, including JE virus, St. Louis encephalitis virus, and WN virus. Brain tissues from human JE- and WN virus-confirmed cases (positive controls) and from an unrelated human patient (negative control) were run in parallel. Immunostaining of flaviviral antigens was demonstrated in heart, brain, pancreas, kidney, and autonomic ganglion cells of the intestine (Figure) in WN virus-inoculated goslings, but the distribution and intensity varied with individual WN virus-inoculated goslings.

WN virus was isolated from plasma samples of WN virus-inoculated goslings collected between 1 and 5 days PI, with highest titers 2 and 3 days PI (Table). WN virus was isolated from plasma samples of WN virus-inoculated goslings collected between 1 and 5 days PI, with highest titers 2 and 3 days PI (Table). WN virus was isolated from plasma samples of WN virus-inoculated goslings collected between 1 and 5 days PI, with highest titers 2 and 3 days PI (Table). WN virus was isolated from plasma samples of WN virus-inoculated goslings collected between 1 and 5 days PI, with highest titers 2 and 3 days PI (Table). WN virus was isolated from plasma samples of WN virus-inoculated goslings collected between 1 and 5 days PI, with highest titers 2 and 3 days PI (Table).
from oropharyngeal swabs on single sampling days in three of four WN virus-inoculated goslings but in low titers (≤10^4.5/0.1 mL). One in-contact gosling (an uninoculated gosling in contact with a WN virus-inoculated gosling) developed transient low-level viremia on 10 days PI (Table). No WN virus was isolated from cloacal swabs of WN virus-inoculated and in-contact goslings. Sham-control goslings were WN virus-free and negative on plaque reduction neutralization assay for anti-WN virus antibodies. WN virus-inoculated goslings had anti-WN virus antibodies 5, 7, 10, 14, and 21 days PI, and anti-WN virus antibodies were present in one in-contact gosling 14 and 21 days PI.

In the field, the incidence and outcome of WN virus infection vary with the host species. Wild birds are the primary reservoir hosts and, in WN virus-endemic areas, prevalence rates vary from 10% to 53% (12). Seroprevalence studies have identified natural infection in poultry species including broiler chickens and breeders, turkeys, breeder geese, and various species of pigeons in Israel, but veterinary medical investigations identified no associated disease or deaths except in pigeons (Y. Weisman, pers. comm.). However, WN virus infection has been associated with meningoencephalitis, clinical neurologic disease, and myocarditis in young domestic geese (6). The clinical and pathologic features of natural WN virus infections were reproduced in the current study. In humans, infections have usually been asymptomatic, but occasionally illness and death have resulted, accompanied by meningoencephalitis, anterior myelitis, acute pancreatitis, and myocarditis (12). During the 1999-1999 New York outbreak of WN virus, histopathologic examination of central nervous system tissues from four fatal human cases showed varying degrees of neuronal necrosis, with infiltrates of microglia and polymorphonuclear leukocytes, perivascular cuffing, neuronal degeneration, and neuronophagia. IHC assay demonstrated immunostaining of flaviviral antigens in neurons, neuronal processes, and areas of necrosis. No immunostaining was seen in other major organs, including lung, liver, spleen, and kidney. The histopathologic lesions and immunostaining were more prominent in the brain stem and spinal cord (13). Similarly, various animal models, such as mice, hamsters, and rhesus monkeys, have developed fatal encephalitis upon intracerebral inoculation of WN virus (12). In natural cases of WN virus in zoologic birds representing 14 different species and eight orders, deaths were associated with severe myocarditis and encephalitis, and flaviviral antigen was demonstrated in cardiac myocytes and neurons (2, 14). Findings from natural cases and experimental studies in various birds and mammals suggest common pathogenic effects of WN virus infections are caused by apoptotic or necrotic cell death in parenchymal cells of the brain, heart, and pancreas.

Conclusions

In our study, subcutaneous inoculation with a New York WN virus isolate produced clinical signs of depression, weight loss, torticolis, opisthotonus, and death in 2-week-old domestic geese, similar to disease in reported field cases. Transient viremia developed 1 to 5 days PI with peak viremia titers (10^4-6) 2 days PI. Experimental studies in 1- to 11-day-old chicks demonstrated acquisition of infection from mosquitoes, and the resulting viremia titers (10^4-6.3) efficiently infected naive mosquitoes (7). However, after 3 weeks of age, chickens were refractory to infection by mosquitoes, and the resulting low viremia titers were inefficient in infecting mosquitoes (7). In contrast, the peak viremia titers (10^4-6) in goslings of the current study were of sufficient magnitude to efficiently infect mosquitoes and serve as a reservoir and amplifying host. Furthermore, serologic and virologic data indicated that transmission of WN virus between goslings is possible without a mosquito vector, i.e., by direct contact. In contrast to geese, experimental WN virus infections did not produce clinical disease in chickens and turkeys, and the viremia levels were lower than occurred in the goslings (4, 5). WN virus was not directly transmitted to in-contact chickens or turkeys. In addition to various wild birds species of the order Passiformes, young domestic geese can be a reservoir and amplifying host for WN virus and could contribute to the emerging ecology of WN virus in North America.

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