

PCV-2 and PCV-3 update and their role in reproduction problems

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Porcine circoviruses

Parameters	PCV-2	PCV-3
Year of discovery	1997	2016
Earliest detection	1962	1960s
First viral isolation	1997	2020
Distribution	Worldwide	Worldwide
Prevalence	High	High
Genotypes	Nine PCV-2a to PCV-2i	One PCV-3a
Disease reported in the field	Reproductive, Systemic, PDNS	Reproductive, Respiratory, Systemic, PDNS,

PCVD

PCV-2 systemic disease (PCV-2-SD)



Pigs showing wasting

PCV-2 subclinical Infection (PCV-2-SI)

PCV-2 reproductive disease (PCV-2-RD)



Experimental PCV2-RD case: foetal mummification

PDNS



Disease associated to PCV-3

PCV-3 systemic disease (PCV-2-SD)



Pig showing wasting

PCV-3 reproductive disease (PCV-2-RD)



Stillborn

PDNS (??)



Reproductive problems associated to porcine circovirus

PCV-2-RD



PCV-3-RD



Review
Revisiting Porcine Circovirus Disease Diagnostic Criteria in the Current Porcine Circovirus 2 Epidemiological Context

Segales and Sibila et al., 2022

Received: 27 April 2021 | Revised: 9 June 2021 | Accepted: 23 June 2021

DOI: 10.1111/tbed.14204

Porcine circovirus 3 (PCV-3) as a causal agent of disease in swine and a proposal of PCV-3 associated disease case definition

Viviane Saporiti¹ | Giovanni Franzo²  | Marina Sibila^{1,3} | Joaquim Segalés^{3,4,5} 

Late gestation problems:

Mummifications, stillbirths
abortions

Late gestation problems:

Late-abortions, malformations,
mummified and stillborn fetuses and
weak-born piglets

Early gestation problems:

Embryonic death  Regular return-to-
estrus/infertility

Viral replication in zona pellucida free
morulae, early blastocysts and hatched
blastocysts

SMEDI-like condition

PCV-2-RD

PCV2-RD seldom diagnosed (few cases). Mainly in start-up herds, with high proportion of **PCV-2** susceptible pigs.

PCV2 reproductive disease (PCV2-RD): PCV2 has been linked to late term abortions and stillbirths (Brunborg et al., 2007; West et al., 1999) as well as mummification (Madson et al., 2009a) resembling the one caused by porcine parvovirus (Mengeling, 2006). However, PCV2-associated reproductive disease under field conditions is rare (Pensaert et al., 2004). This is probably due to the fact that the seroprevalence of PCV2 in adult pigs is high and, therefore, most breeding herds are not suffering from the clinical disease. Affected

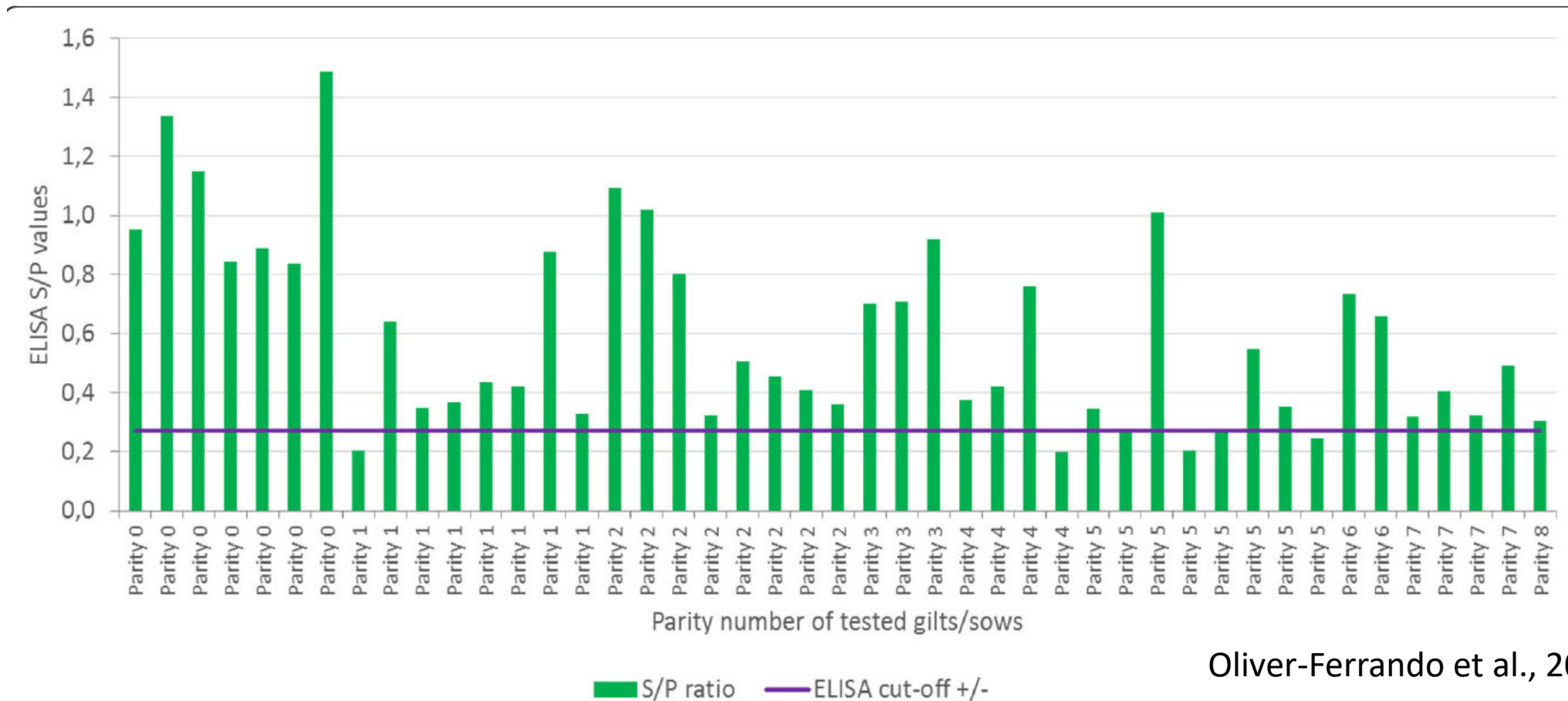
Extracted from Segalés, 2012

Prevalence

PCV-3-RD

PCV2-RD prevalence after the continuous use of PCV2 vaccines

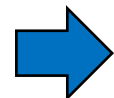
- ✓ The massive use of PCV-2 vaccine has changed the epidemiology of the disease
- ✓ The reduction of the infectious pressure may generate animals with minimal or no exposure to the virus
- ✓ Replacement stock with variable levels of PCV-2 antibodies



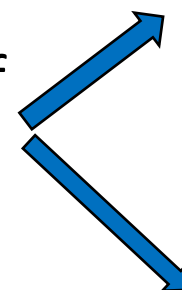
PCV2-RD prevalence after the continuous use of PCV2 vaccines

- ✓ The massive use of PCV-2 vaccine has changed the epidemiology of the disease
- ✓ The reduction of the infectious pressure may generate animals with minimal or no exposure to the virus
- ✓ Replacement stock with variable levels of PCV-2 antibodies

Presence of sows (mostly gilts) with variable antibody levels; even seronegative



Potential increased risk of intrauterine infections



Potential increase of **PCV2-RD (?)**

High prevalence of newborn subclinical infections

PCV-2-RD

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Extracted from Segalés, 2012

Prevalence

PCV-3-RD

- ✓ Several cases reported from different countries
- ✓ Most of them reported as “sow population”
- ✓ No information on the antibody levels in sow population (but presumably it should be high)
- ✓ **PCV-3** is a ubiquitous virus
- ✓ In most of them, detection of the virus was done only by PCR/qPCR detection .
- ✓ Detection is not the same as causation (subclinical infections)

PCV-2-RD

Prevalence

PCV3 subclinical infections in sows/foetuses

Article

Pathogens 2020, 9, 533

Frequency of Detection and Phylogenetic Analysis of *Porcine circovirus 3* (PCV-3) in Healthy Primiparous and Multiparous Sows and Their Mummified Fetuses and Stillborn

Viviane Saporiti ^{1,2}, Susanna Martorell ³, Taís F. Cruz ^{1,2,4}, Francini Klaumann ^{1,2}, Florencia Correa-Fiz ^{1,2}, Mònica Balasch ³, Marina Sibila ^{1,2,t} and Joaquim Segalés ^{2,5,6,*}

Farm	Sampling Point	Primiparous Sows	Multiparous Sows	Total
A	S1	1/19 (5.3%)	0/25 (0.0%)	1/44 (2.3%)
	S2	8/19 (42.1%)	0/25 (0.0%)	8/44 (18.2%)
B	S1	0/17 (0.0%)	0/20 (0.0%)	0/37 (0.0%)
	S2	3/17 (17.6%)	0/20 (0.0%)	3/37 (8.1%)
C	S1	0/21 (0.0%)	0/19 (0.0%)	0/40 (0.0%)
	S2	7/21 (33.3%)	0/19 (0.0%)	7/40 (17.5%)

PCR positive

Primiparous 33,3%  Fetuses (73/91, 80.2%)

P<0,05

Multiparous 0%  Fetuses (13/164, 7.9%).

PCV2-RD

Prevalence

PCV3-RD

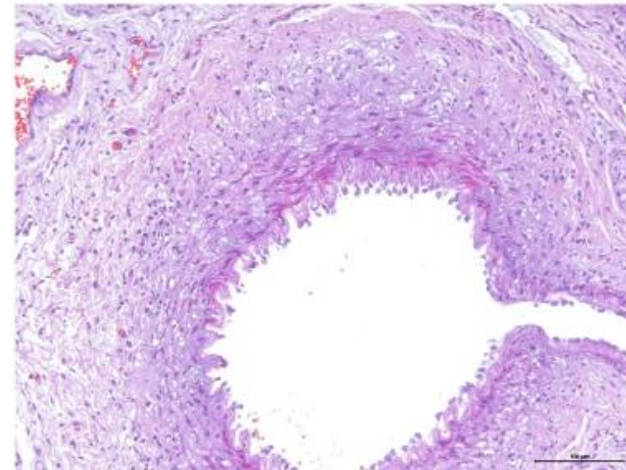
PCV-3 - 18/53 (34%) – 4 by ISH

PCV-2 - 5/53 (9.4%)

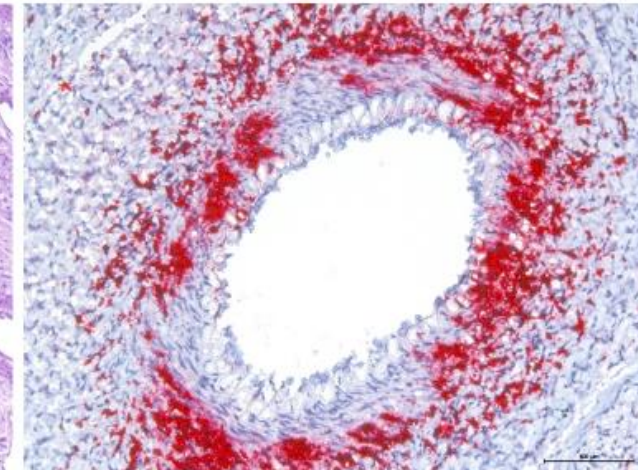
PRRSV - 4/53 (7.5%)

PPV - 0/53 (0.0%)

Moderate perivascular lymphocytic infiltration
swelling



H&E



Spleen

ISH

PCV2-RD (late gestation)

Diagnosis

1-Clinical manifestation

Reproductive failure at late gestation
condemned litter-like

2-Characteristic lesions

Progression to necrotizing myocarditis of fetuses

3-Detection of the pathogen within the lesions

Moderate to high amount of PCV-2 in the heart

Segalés and Sibila et al., 2022



Best sample: heart from weak-born or stillborn animal

Courtesy of Dr. Darin Madson, Iowa State University, USA

Courtesy of Dr. Ellis (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

PCV2-RD

Diagnosis

Early gestation problems

1-Clinical Manifestation

Regular return-to-estrus
Infertility

2-Detection of the pathogen within the lesions

PCV2 seroconversion following the return-to-estrus and/or PCV2 PCR/qPCR around return-to-estrus

SMEDI: stillbirths, mummification, embryonic death and infertility (Return-to-estrus)

**Best sample:
Serum from sow**

Diagnosis **PCV-3-RD**

1-Clinical manifestation

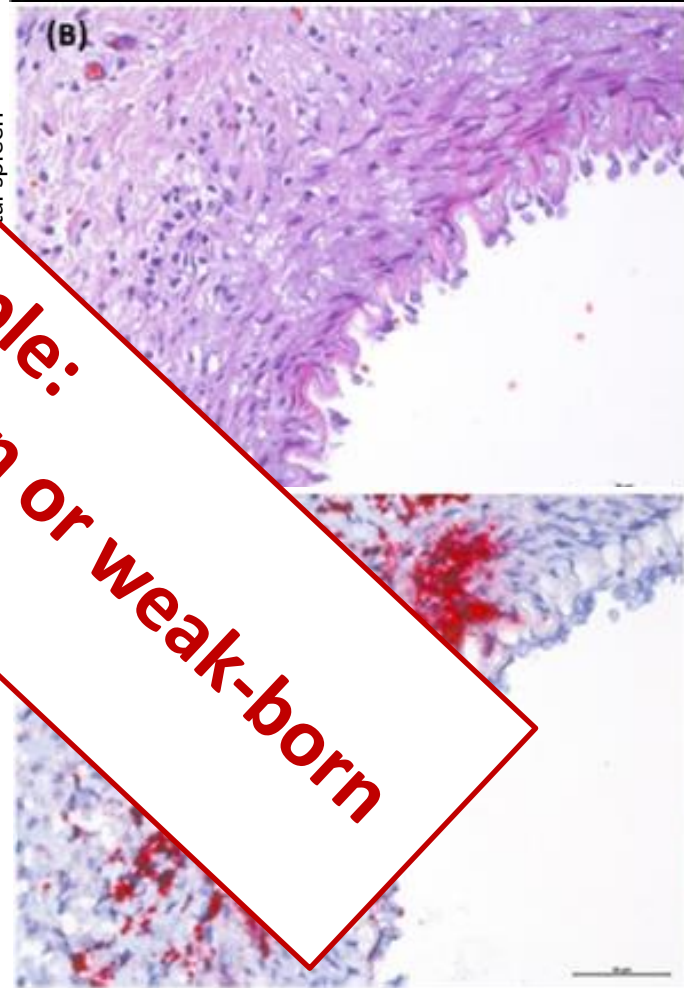
Late reabsorption of fluids and higher permeability

2-Characteristics

Multisystemic lymphoplasmacytic to lymphohistiocytic perivascular inflammation

3-Detection of the pathogen within the lesions

Moderate to high amount of **PCV-3** genome in damaged tissues



Mesenterium from stillborn or weak-born piglets

Best sample:

PCV-2-RD

High to moderate genome amount by IHC/ISH

PCV-3-RD

qPCR

mummified or stillborn

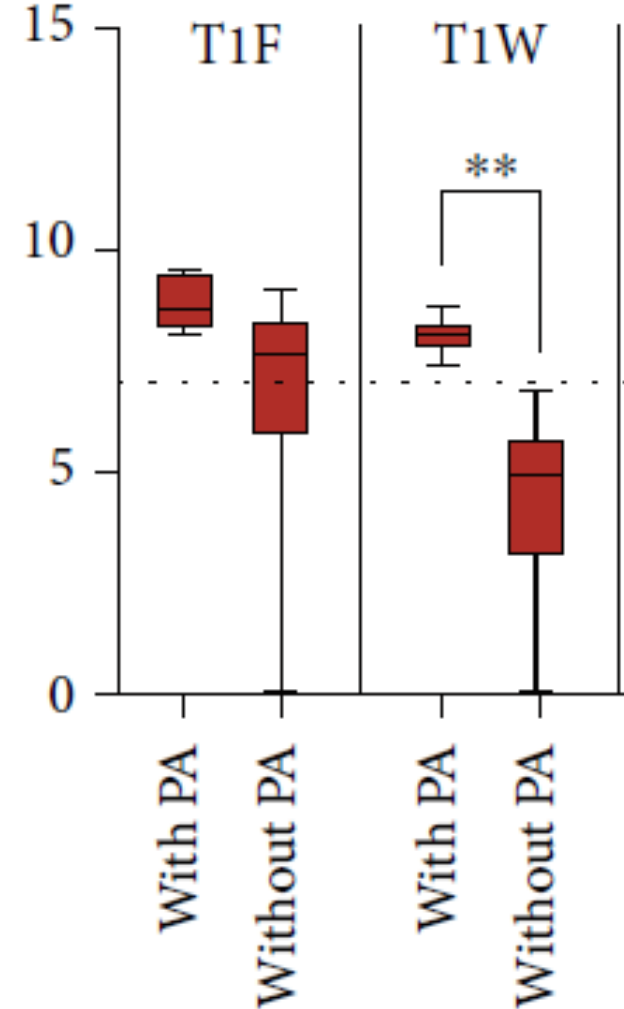
>10⁷ genome copies/500 ng DNA of tissue samples (Hansen et al., 2010)

>10⁹ genome copies /g of heart tissue (Unterwerger et al., 2021)

Newborn with miocarditis

>10⁵ genome copies /500 ng DNA of tissue samples (Hansen et al., 2010)

Mean viral load (log₁₀ PCV-3 genome copies/mL of tissue supernatant)



10⁷ PCV-3 genome copies

PA: periarteritis

- ✓ Different qPCRs techniques
- ✓ Comparison of the current qPCR techniques not available

PCV2-RD

Pathogenesis

PCV3-RD

Dissemination through semen?

- ✓ Boars can shed low amounts of infectious **PCV-2** in semen. However, this amount was not enough to infect sows artificially inseminated with this semen (Madson and Opriessnig, 2011)

- ✓ Although, **PCV-3** has been detected in semen, its detection rate in semen used for AI was low and with low viral load (Eddicks et al., 2022)

PCV2-RD

Pathogenesis

PCV3-RD

Through sow viremia and transplacental spread

✓ Intranasally inoculated sows showed abortion and delivered prematurely infected stillborn and liveborn piglets (Park et al., 2005)

✓ Intranasally and intramuscularly inoculated sows delivered infected mummified, stillborn fetuses and liveborn piglets (Cobos et al., 2023)

PCV2-RD

Pathogenesis

PCV3-RD



Time of infection vs outcome

✓ Outcome of the infection gestational age-dependent:

- ✓ 1st third of gestation: embryonic death and return-to-estrus (Mayeussen et al., 2007)
- ✓ 2nd third of gestation: fetal pathologic abnormalities (Sanchez et al., 2001)
- ✓ 3rd third of gestation: variable outcome.



PCV2-RD

Outcome vs time of infection

- ✓ In-utero inoculation of 4 fetuses (from 2 sows) at 57, 75, 92 days of gestation
- ✓ 21 dpi, foetuses were collected

The outcome of PCV2 infections in porcine embryos and fetuses

Time of inoculation	Gross appearance	Presence of virus	Antibody response	Intra-uterine spread	Interruption of gestation
57 days	mummified	+	-	+ (restricted)	-
75 days	stillborn/ autolysed	+	+	-	-
92 days	normal	+	+	-	-

The diagram illustrates the progression of piglets based on the time of infection. It shows three piglets: a mummified piglet (57 days), a stillborn/autolysed piglet (75 days), and a normal piglet (92 days). Arrows indicate the progression from the mummified piglet to the stillborn/autolysed piglet, and from the stillborn/autolysed piglet to the normal piglet.

- ✓ The earlier the moment of infection, the higher number of infected tissues.
- ✓ Myocardium contained the highest amount of infectious virus

PCV2-RD

Pathogenesis

PCV3-RD

Through sow viremia and transplacental spread

✓ Intranasally and intramuscularly inoculated sows delivered infected mummified, stillborn fetuses and liveborn piglets (Cobos et al., 2023)




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✓ Outcome of the infection gestational age-dependent (Cobos et al., 2023)

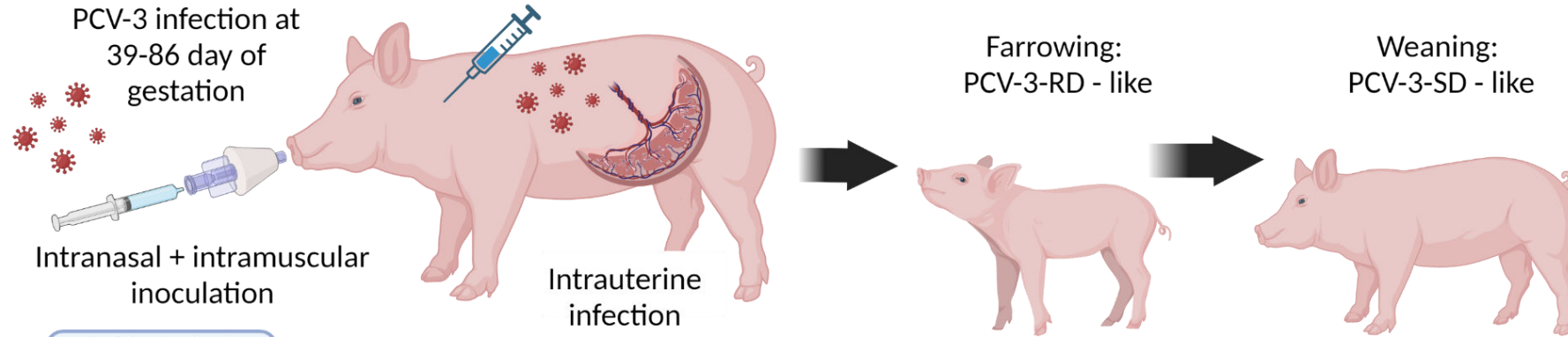
Experimental Inoculation of Porcine Circovirus 3 (PCV-3) in Pregnant Gilts Causes PCV-3-Associated Lesions in Newborn Piglets that Persist until Weaning

Àlex Cobos,^{1,2,3,4} Albert Ruiz,^{1,3,5} Mónica Pérez,^{1,3,4} Anna Llorens,^{1,3,4} Eva Huerta,^{1,3,4} Florencia Correa-Fiz,^{1,3,4} Robert Lohse,⁶ Mònica Balasch ,⁵ Joaquim Segalés ,^{1,2,3} and Marina Sibila ,^{1,3,4}

Transboundary and Emerging Diseases Volume 2023, Article ID 5270254, 14 pages

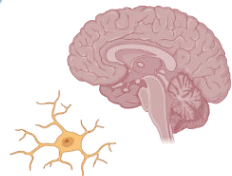
- Major results:
 - Prolonged viremia in gilts (subclinical infection)
 - Farrowing occurred normally
 - No statistically significant differences in reproductive parameters
 - Intrauterine infection in piglets coming from both groups of gilts
 - Non-suppurative arteritis and periarteritis as hallmark lesions in piglets
 - Correlation with viral load and lesion (periarteritis) severity
 - Pre-immunocompetent infected pigs showed more severe lesions, especially at weaning

Potential pathogenesis model for PCV-3

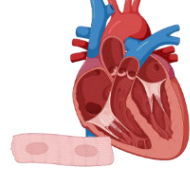


Pathological outcome in piglets

Age-dependent infection (<75 day of gestation)



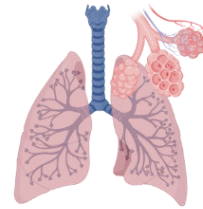
Non-suppurative encephalitis



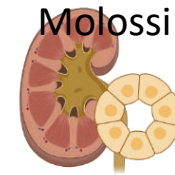
Lymphohistiocytic myocarditis



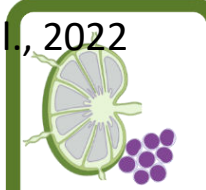
Lymphohistiocytic periarteritis and arteritis



Interstitial pneumonia



Interstitial nephritis



PCV-3 in lymphoid tissues

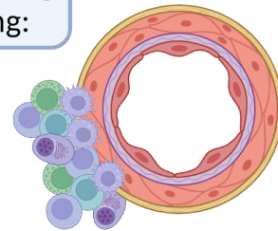
Molossi et al., 2022

Infection between 39-51 day of gestation

Infection between 75-86 day of gestation

Histopathological severity

From farrowing to weaning:



Worsening of inflammatory lesions



Decrease in body weight at weaning

PCV-2-RD

Vaccination

PCV-3-RD

- ✓ **Before Farrowing:**
 - ✓ Protection of newborn piglets
 - ✓ High levels of MDA causing potential interference with piglet vaccine efficacy
- ✓ **Before Artificial Insemination:**
 - ✓ Protection of sows during gestation
 - ✓ Moderate-to-high levels of MDA but not enough to cause interference with vaccine efficacy
- ✓ **Blanket vaccination:**
 - ✓ Benefits of both systems
 - ✓ Low proportion of sows vaccinated before farrowing: High MDA

Important enough to develop vaccines?

TABLE 3: Development of PCV3 vaccine.

Vaccine type	Description	Production system	Reference
VLP	Modified capsid protein of PCV3 adjuvanted with Montanide ISA27VG or 20% carbopol	Baculovirus vector system	[45]
Subunit	Chimeric PCV2d-PCV3 truncated capsid joined by GS-linker	<i>E. coli</i>	[46]
mRNA	Autogenous vaccine needs 8-12 weeks to custom	Synthetic RNA particle technology	Merck AH sequivity [47]

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Will see in the next few years...

PCV-2-RD

- ✓ **PCV-2-RD**: low prevalence and low impact for the sector
- ✓ Unkown frequency of early gestational problems
- ✓ Unkown effect of **PCV-2** subclinical infections on reproductive parameters
- ✓ Outcome of intra-uterine infection: gestational-age dependent
- ✓ Best sample for diagnosis: heart of stillborn or weak-born piglets
- ✓ Avoid seronegative subpopulations that can cause intra-uterine infections and newborn infections

Take home message

PCV-3-RD

- ✓ **PCV-3** is considered spread worldwide
- ✓ No clue on the exact impact of **PCV-3** associated diseases... at least not yet!
- ✓ Unknown impact of **PCV-3** subclinical infections ?
- ✓ Outcome of intra-uterine infection: gestational-age dependent
- ✓ Case diagnostic criteria:
 - ✓ **PCV-3-RD**
 - ✓ **PCV-3-SD**

“¿TWO FACES OF THE SAME COIN?”
PCV-3-AD
- ✓ Do not confuse “viral detection” with “disease causality” - detection of virus in lesions compulsory



Many thanks for your attention!!
