

Infectious diseases of the newborn lamb

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Introduction

- Antibody response in the newborn
 - Epitheliochorial placentation
 - Lambs are agammaglobulinemic at birth
 - 0,3 mg Ig/mL vs 20 à 25 mg/mL in adults
- Importance of infectious diseases in lambs

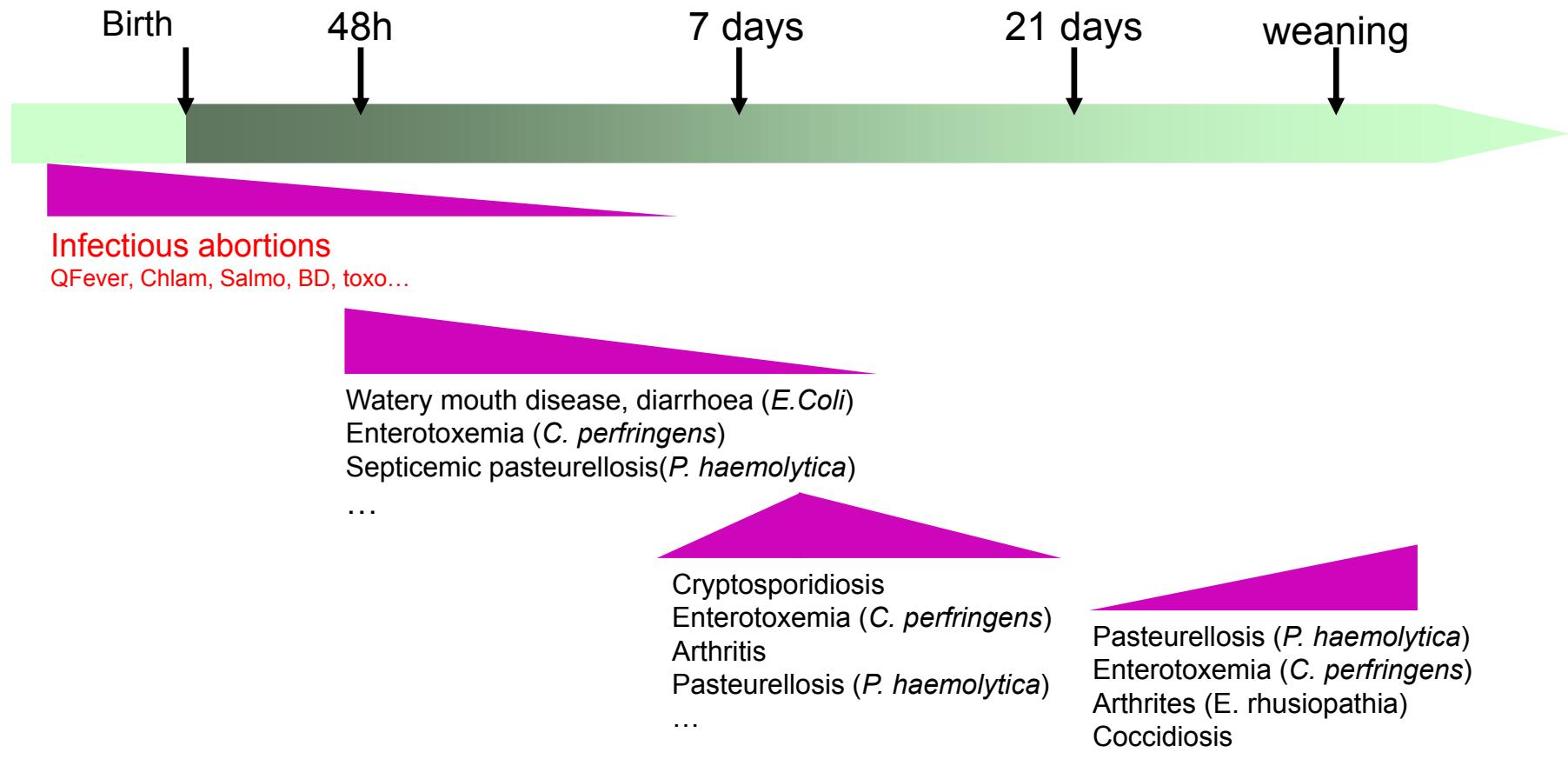
~ 20 % ←

	% of total mortality
Abortions	5.2
Dystocia	7.6
Lambing trauma	11.0
Mortinatality	18.2
Starvation hypothermia	34.1
Digestive infections	10.8
Respiratory infections	3.5
Other infections	5.2
Other non infectious	4.4

(From Johnston, 1980)

Introduction

- Diversity of infectious diseases in lambs



Introduction

- How to control infectious diseases in lambs ?

Improve colostral (passive) immunity



Improve innate / adaptative immunity

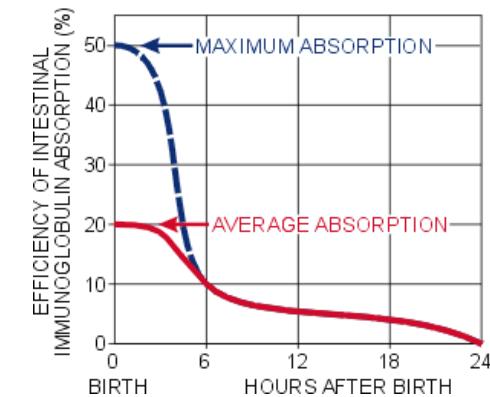
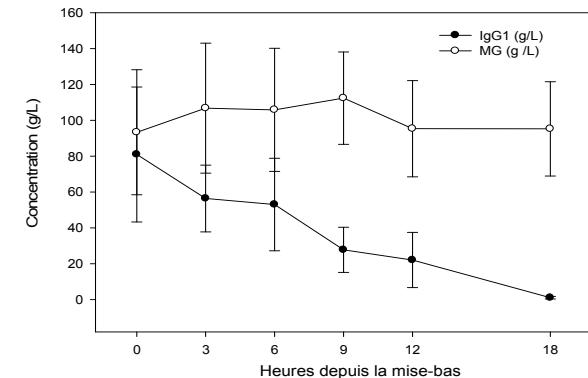


Control environmental risk factors



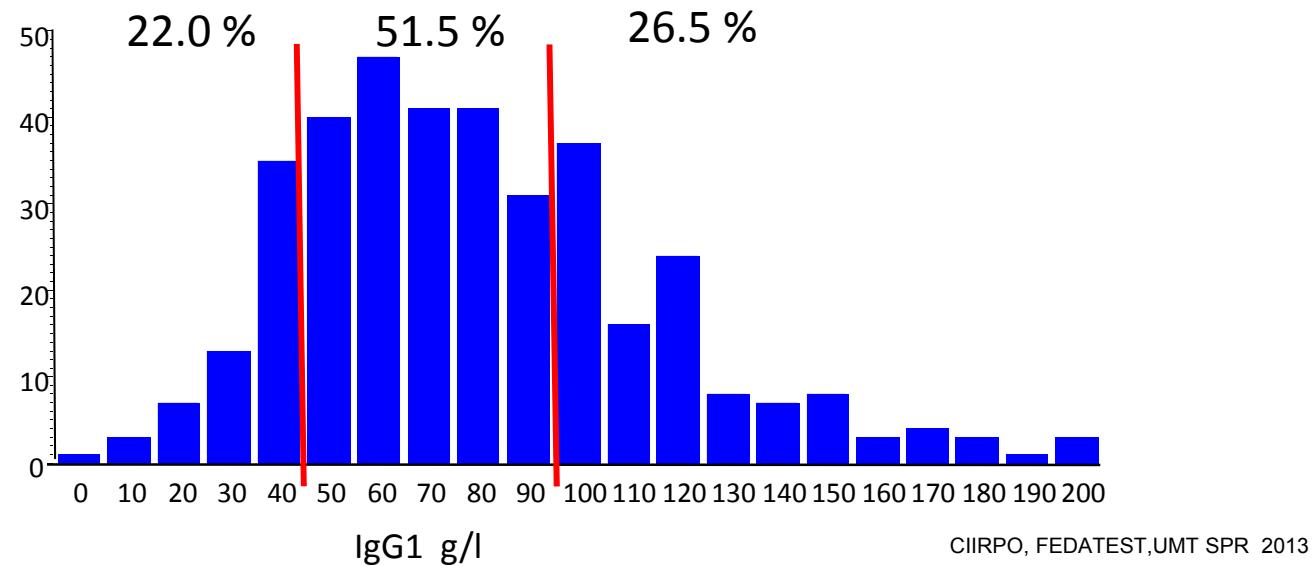
Improve passive immunity

- Improve colostrum intake by lambs
 - Early drop off
 - of colostrum IgG1 concentration
 - of IgG1 absorption by epithelial cells
 - Lamb vigour
 - Ewes to lamb bonding
 - Genetic factors : FcRn....
- Improve colostrum quality and quantity



Variability of colostrum

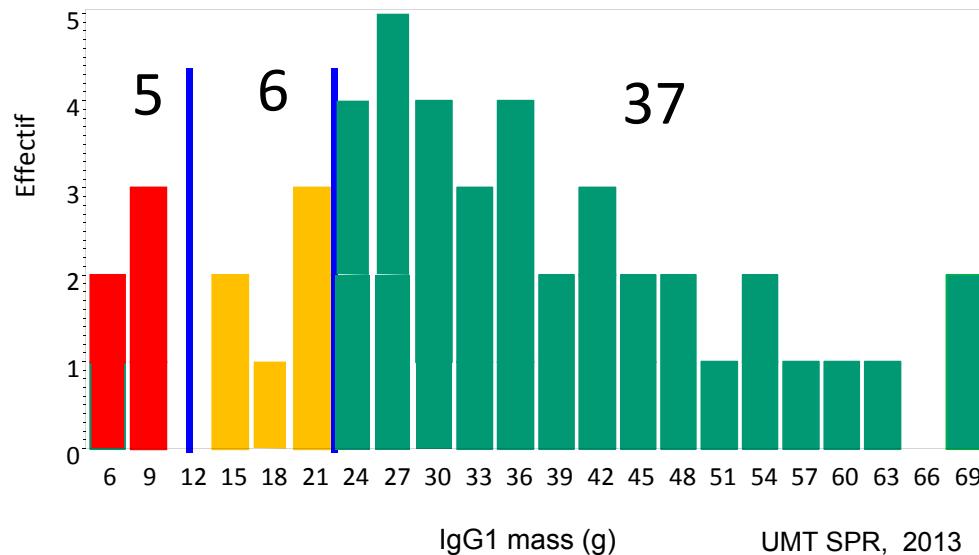
- IgG1 colostrum concentration at lambing



- Effect of ewe age, litter size, udder health, nutrition...
 - Gilbert 1988, Mellor 1988, Snowder 1991...

Variability of colostrum

- IgG1 mass production over 12 hours in twins lambing ewes



48 ewes : 10 % inadequate production for twins
13 % poor production for twins

- Colostrum and IgG1 quantity per lamb decrease as litter size increases

Improve colostrum quality and quantity

- Effect of nutrition
 - Energy and protein supply → BCS during gestation
 - Energy sources (Banchero 2004, 2009)
 - Effect of minerals and vitamins (selenium)
 - Supra-nutritional Se supply in late gestation in non deficient ewes
 - No effect or increase of colostrum yield (Swanson et al., 2008 ; Meyer et al., 2011)
 - No effect on IgG1 concentration (Swanson et al., 2008 ; Rock 2001)
 - Effect on passive transfer of immunity : conflicting reports (Hammer et al., 2011 ; Boland et al 2005 ; Lacetera et al. 1996, 1999, Rock 2001)
 - Se adequate supply in deficient ewes in late gestation
 - Effect on IgG1 concentration : no effect (Corbière, 2013)
 - Effect on passive transfer of immunity : no effect (Corbière, 2013)

Improve colostrum quality and quantity

- Vaccination in late gestation
 - Specific protective Ab in colostrum
 - Higher plasma specific Ab concentration in newborn than in the dam
 - Not for all pathogens
 - +++ : *E. coli* (*F5*), Pestivirus, Rotavirus, *E. rhusiopathiae*, *BTV8*...
 - 0 to +++ : *M. haemolytica*, *C. perfringens*...
 - 0 : *Parapoxvirus*, *Cryptosporidium*...
 - Potential interferences between maternal Ab and active immunity in lambs
 - Well demonstrated
 - *Clostridium perfringens* ε toxin (de la Rosa, 1997)
 - *BTV8* / inactivated vaccine (Oura, 2011, Leemans, 2013)
 - But poorly understood
 - Epitope masking, enhance clearance, cross linking with B cells, induction of Treg...

Improve colostrum quality and quantity

- **Genetic selection**

- **Evidences**

- High inter-racial variability, heterosis effect (Hallyday 1978, Norman 1981, Gilbert, 1988)
 - Heritability of colostrum IgG1 mass produced: 0.45 (Hallyday 1978)
 - Heritability of colostrum IgG1 concentration : 0.19 (Gilbert, 1988)

- **Implication of FcRn ?** (Mayer, 2002 ; Lu, 2007)

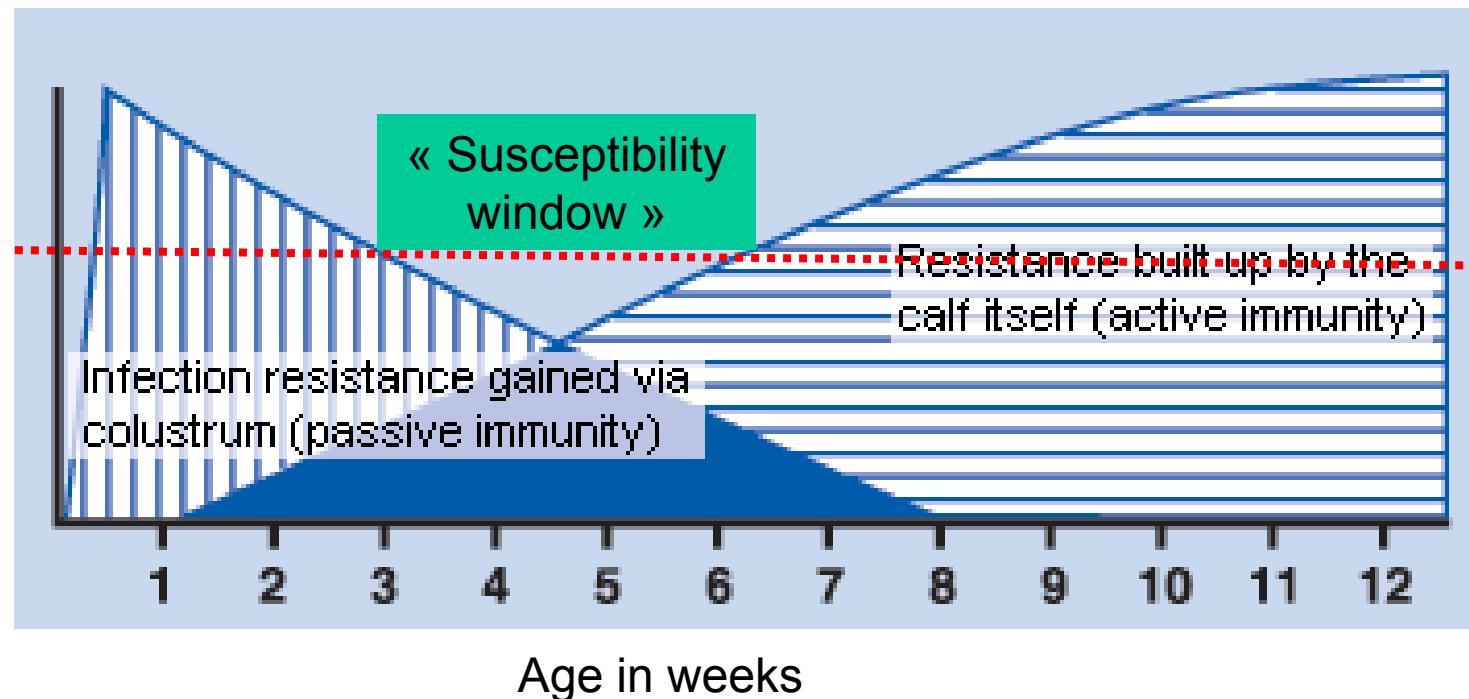
- FCGRT and β 2M allele polymorphism in cows
 - increased default of TPI in their calves:(Laegreid, 2002) (Clawson 2004)
 - decreased colostrum IgG1 concentration: OR = 2.99 [1.31-6.83] (Zhang 2009) (Zhao, 2011)
 - Impact on other production traits and immune responses ?
 - Implication in sheep ?
 - On-going researches

Improve immunity in lambs

- Immunity in newborn lambs
 - Able to mount a cellular and humoral immune responses as early as at fetal stage, but of reduced strength
 - Low lymphocyte numbers
 - Low concentration of complement components (C3)
 - Low expression of CD86 and CD40 in Antigen presenting cells (APCs)
 - Reduced MHC II antigens presentation in APCs
 - poor response to IFN- γ in Lymphocytes T
 - Poor response to LPS in macrophages and B cells...
 - Immune response bias towards Th2
 - Reduced Th1 and Cytotoxic T lymphocytes responses
 - Progesterone and PGE2 effects in utero and around birth (IL-12 ↘ IL-10 ↗)
 - Cortisol effects at birth
 - Modification of cytokine production
 - Reduced MHC I antigen presentation in APCs

Immunity in newborn lambs

- The susceptibility window



- Depends on amount of colostral Ab
- Pathogen specific

Improve newborn immune response

- Vaccination in newborn should
 - overcome the maternal Ab obstacle
 - balance between Th1 Th2 responses
 - enhance mucosal immunity
 - Numerous licenced vaccines for poultry, horses, swine, dogs, cats, cattle
 - None in sheep
- Development of efficient adjuvants and Ag presenting strategies
 - Particle vectors
 - Nano-particles (Gamvrellis, 2013)
 - Immune Stimulating COMplexes (ISCOMs) (Morein, 2004)
 - CpG Oligodeoxynucléotide (CpG ODN)
 - ...
 - Live vectors
 - Virus, bacteria
 - Cytokines
 - IL-2, IFNg, IL-1, IRX-2, GM-CSF

Improve newborn immune response

- Immunostimulation
 - Poorly investigated in domestic animals
 - Poorly understood mechanisms
 - Conflicting results
 - Minerals, vitamins
 - Cytokines
 - Rb-IFN α 1 and BHV-1/ *P. haemolytica* and *S. typhimurium* challenges in calves (Babiuk, 1987, Peel, 1990))
 - Probiotics
 - Yeast, viral or bacterial extracts (proteins, DNA...)
 - Eqstim®, Equimune® (Horse), Staphage®, Baypamum® (Dog)

Control environmental risk factors

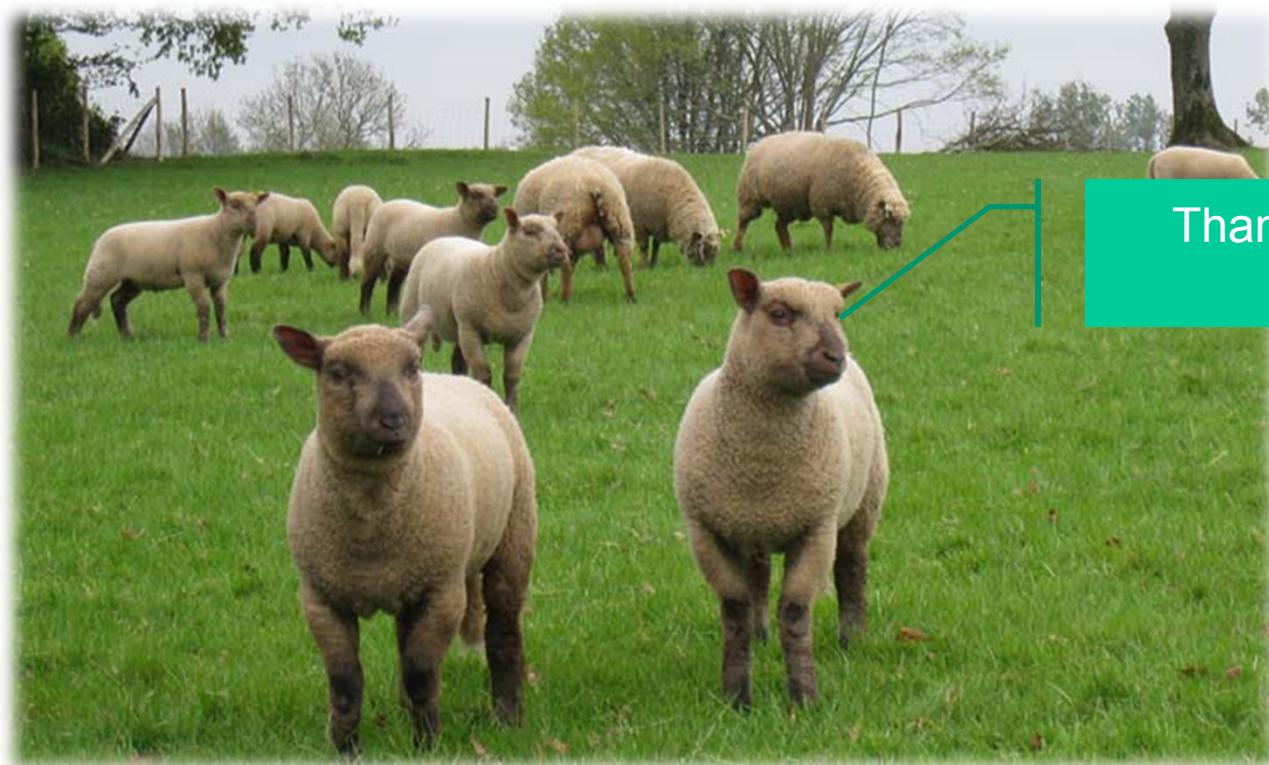
- Environment of newborns (sheepfold or pastures)
 - Exposure to infectious pathogens
 - Influence host susceptibility to infectious diseases
 - Thermal stress
 - Social stress
 - Alimentary stress
 - ...
- Identification and control of risk factors
 - Improve sheepfold conception
 - Improve farmers' practices
 - ..

Conclusion

- Considerable gaps in knowledge (particulary true in lamb)
 - Newborn immunity
 - Newborn vaccinology
 - Immune response stimulation
- Poor interest of pharmaceutical companies in research
 - Developpment of efficient lamb vaccines
- Back to basics
 - Colostrum production and intake
 - Control of infectious risk factors



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Thank you for your
attention