Table 4. Antigenic cross-reactivity between human GII NoV antigens (VLPs) and a pig convalescent-phase antiserum against porcine GII NoVs, as determined by ELISA*

	ELISA antibody titer with each VLP antigen (genogroup-genotype)							
Antiserum	Hawaii (GII-1)	Toronto (GII-3)	MD145 (GII-4)	HS66 (GII-4)	Florida (GII-6)	Desert Shield (GI-3)		
HS66CS (positive control): human convalescent- phase antiserum to human HS66 (GII-4)	1:25,600	1:6,400	1:25,600	1:25,600	1:6,400	1:6,400		
LL616: pig convalescent-phase antiserum to porcine QW126 (QW101-like, GII-18)†	1:100	1:800	1:400	1:400	1:400	1:10 .		
LL368 (negative control): preinoculation serum‡	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10		
MM982 (negative control): preinoculation serum‡	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10	<1:10		

*NoV, norovirus; VLP, viruslike particle; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

†The QW126 shared 99% and 100% amino acid identities to the QW101 strain (GII-18) for a 169-bp segment in the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase region and a 363-bp segment in the capsid region, respectively. ‡LL368 and MM982 were sera from 2 gnotobiotic pigs before inoculation with porcine NoVs.

In this study, 1-way antigenic cross-reactivity occurred between antiserum to QW101-like porcine NoVs and the capsid proteins of human NoVs, with highest cross-reactivity to GII-3, 4, and 6 NoVs. This finding coincides with the finding that the QW101 strain shares high amino acid identity with GII-3 (71%), GII-6 (71%), and GII-4 (63%) NoVs.

In summary, 3 genotypes of porcine NoVs were detected in US swine. One genotype (QW101-like, GII-18) was genetically and antigenically most closely related to human GII NoVs. Potential recombinant porcine NoV strains were identified. The QW101-like NoVs infected gnotobiotic pigs, and NoV particles were evident in intestinal contents. These results raise questions of whether pigs may be reservoirs for emergence of new human NoVs or if porcine/human GII recombinants could emerge.

Acknowledgments

We thank Kim Green and Steve Monroe for providing human NoV VLPs for ELISA, except for VLPs of GII-

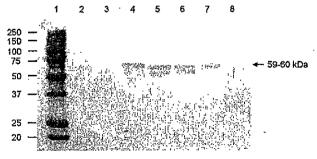


Figure 5. Antigenic cross-reactivity between human genogroup (G) II norovirus (NoV) capsid proteins and a pig convalescent-phase antiserum (LL616) against porcine QW101-like (GII-18) NoV was determined by Western blot. The CsCl-gradient purified viruslike particles (1,250 ng) were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate 10% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, blotted onto nitrocellulose membranes, and tested with LL616. The sucrose-cushion (40%, wt/vol) purified Sf9 insect cell proteins acted as a negative control (lane 8). Lane 1, molecular weight marker (kDa); lanes 2–7, Hu/GI-3/Desert Shield, Hu/GII-1/Hawaii, Hu/GII-3/Toronto, Hu/GII-4/MD145, Hu/GII-4/HS66, and Hu/GII-6/Florida, respectively.

4/HS66/01/US, and Duping Zheng for assistance in recombination analysis.

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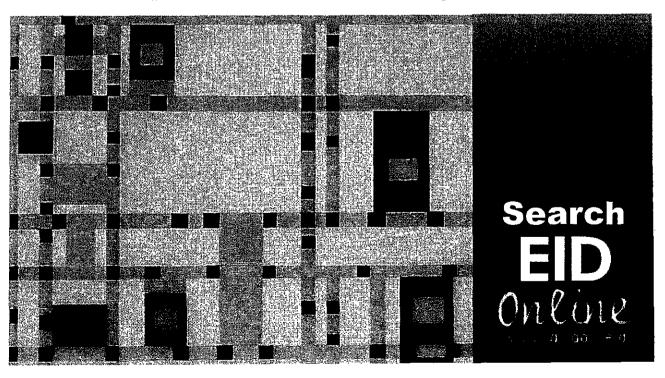
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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

識別番号·報告回数	ː		報告日	第一報入手日	•	等の区分	機構処理欄
—————————————————————————————————————	 			H Cordel, I Quatresous, C		なし 公表国	
販売名(企業名)			が光報台の公表仏派			フランス	
導入:2006年4月9	展年30万人に上り、媒介の血清学検査を行っての血清学検査を行ってがに使用した。患者の抗体陽性及び/あるい、土在住か否かを問わて土在住か否かを問わてがおよびレユニオン。多くなり、2006年2月におよびパリ在住だった。その症状を発症した。それない、ほとんどがフランスのコミュニティがあり、これらず、感染が確認さ	チクングンヤの症例が 下蚊のヒトスジシマカが でいるフランス本土の や波航日と発症日は得いはPCR陽性検体が が、本土で歳(7最初のと がが、でのが がが、でののとは131例が がは131例が がはれたでのの は131例が がはれたでのの にないが、 でいるフランス本土の にないるでのの にないが、 にないない。 でいない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といない。 といるで、 と	レユニオン島から、5,339例か フランス及びイタリア北西部 食査施設のデータを分析した られなかった。輸入例は以 るいはウイルス培養陽性	でも発見されているためた。 こ。患者と施設の郵便番下のように定義された。 。2005年4月~7月の戦 511月にかけて症例数 ニオンでの流行とよくした。 海外で感染した見 こよる感染が疑われた。 とはある。こ 感染は無症候あるいは にないったが、	う、本土での流 一号、患者の年 一分の数はたが、 は減いる。患は の地方、患者 の地方、とがいる。 経症のためい 発症のためい	託行が懸念さ・齢、性別、検甲 均20 例に・12月、んど・看護師が、3マルセイン、3マルセンの移送本土に移送	使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等 人全血液CPD「日赤」 照射人全血液CPD「日赤」 血液を介するウイルス、 細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク
報告企業の意見				,			
フランス領レユニオン。 大流行しており、フラン 師がチクングンヤの症	ス本土においても患	者を担当した看護	日本赤十字社では、輸品 有無を確認し、帰国後43 新たなウイルス等による別 努める。	週間は献血不適とし	ている。今後で	も引き続き、	



Imported cases of chikungunya in metropolitan France, April 2005 - February 2006

H Cordel¹ (h.cordel@invs.sante.fr), I Quatresous¹, C Paquet¹, E Couturier²

Introduction

By 9 April 2006, 241 000 cases of chikungunya had been reported on the island of Reunion, and 5339 cases on the island of Mayotte. The islands of Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, and Comoros are also affected. Imported cases have been reported from a number of European countries [1].

Each year, about 300 000 people travel to Reunion from metropolitan France (mainland France and Corsica), and therefore the risk of an outbreak in metropolitan France must be considered, especially since the vector, the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito, has been detected in metropolitan France and in northwest Italy, near the borders with France, Spain and Switzerland. Its role in transmission of the virus depends on vectorial competence (intrinsic to the mosquito) and vectorial capacity (dependent on the environment).

In addition to mosquito surveillance, the number of imported human cases must be reported as accurately as possible, in order to assess the risk of transmission within mainland Europe.

Methods

Recent infection is likely if chikungunya IgM antibodies are detected in the five days after symptom onset, but the presence of antibodies does not necessarily mean that the patient is viraemic. In metropolitan France, serology is carried out by two private laboratories and the two national reference laboratories, which also perform PCR and viral culture. Data from laboratories from April 2005 to the end of February 2006 have now been analysed. Variables used were patient and laboratory postcodes, patient age, patient sex, and date of the blood sample. Data on the patients' dates of travel and illness onset were not available from the laboratory database.

An imported case was defined as:

- detection of IgM antibodies against chikungunya virus and/or positive PCR, and/or positive viral culture,
- sampled in metropolitan France, whether or not the patient lives in metropolitan France.

Results'

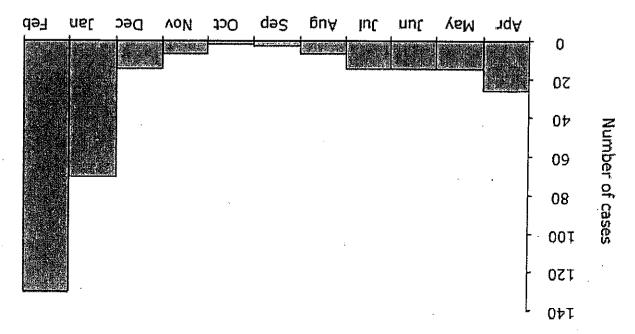
From 1 April 2005 to 28 February 2006, 307 imported cases of chikungunya were identified in France. The mean patient age was 47 years (range: 7-81 years), and the male-female sex ratio was 0.8:1.

Between April and July 2005, an average of 20 imported cases was observed each month. These cases correspond to the outbreak in Comoros (over 5000 cases), and to the first peak of the Reunion outbreak (during week 19 of 2005). Incidence then decreased between August and November. The number of cases greatly increased in December 2005, particularly in the final week of that month, and 131 imported cases were identified in February 2006. This trend is similar to the epidemic curve of the Reunion outbreak where weekly incidence greatly increased at the end of December 2005 (Figures 1 and 2). Most of the cases imported to France have been in patients living in southeast France and the Paris region (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Temporal evolution of imported chikungunya infections into metropolitan France, by date of blood sample, April 2005 – February 2006

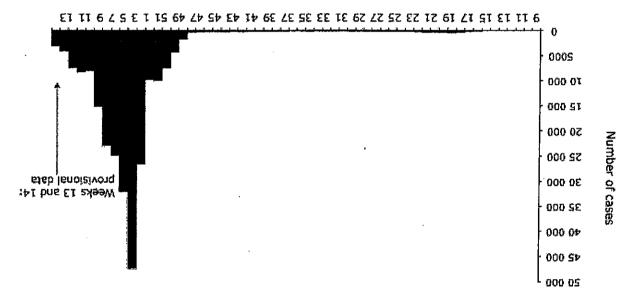
¹Département International et Tropical, Institut de Veille Sanitaire, France

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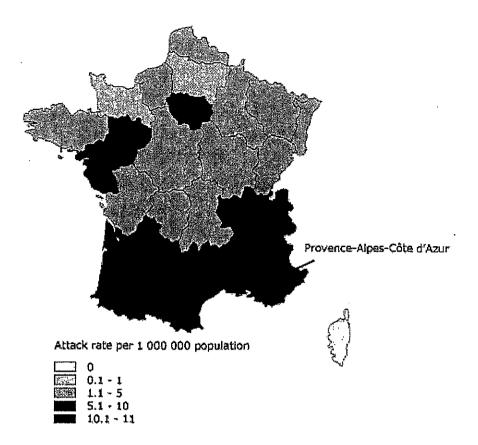
Date of blood sample, 2005-2006

Figure 2. Chikungunya infections reported in Reunion, by date of illness onset, March 2005 - April 2006



Oste of illness onset, by week number, March 2005 - April 2006

Figure 3. Attack rate per 1 000 000 population, by region, of imported chikungunya infections in metropolitan



An autochthonous case was reported in metropolitan France in March 2006. A nurse developed chikungunys fever (laboratory confirmed) three days after caring for a patient with an imported infection. The nurse had never travelled to the Indian Ocean, and investigation of this case has concluded that there was a probable blood exposure incident. Previous incidents involving transmission of chikungunya virus during laboratory procedures have been described [2,3,4].

Discussion

Most of the imported cases are in patients living in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region in southeast France which is home to a large Comorian community, particularly in the city of Marseille. Members of the community frequently travel to Comoros.

The imported cases reported here have been collated from laboratory data. Because chikungunya infections may be asymptomatic or have only mild clinical symptoms, it is likely that many or most of the people who have been ill with chikungunya in metropolitan France have not visited a doctor, and have not had their infections laboratory confirmed. Information on date of illness onset in relation to date of return to France would be a better indication of whether any of these patients had been viraemic when in metropolitan France, and thus present a risk for autochthonous transmission.

While none of the imported cases have been reported to be serious, some residents of Reunion who have become seriously ill with chikungunya on the island have been transferred to hospitals in metropolitan France for care. These patients include, for example, those who needed liver transplants to treat fulminant hepatitic (acute liver failure)

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医薬品 医薬部外品

研究報告 調查報告書

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		amy virus ;以下 SFV)は こよって感染が起こるためて						
染した動	物との職業上の偶発的	接触による感染の可能性があ	ある。感染すると長	期間ウイ	ルスが持続する。自然宿	主での感染に	こ比較して、S	FV その他参考事項等
レトロウ	イルスの人獣共通感染	はこれまでない。しかし、た 症を防ぐための警戒を欠かた	ょいようにしなけれ	こばならな	い。加えて、ヒトへの感	染によっては	ウイルスがさら	5 C
10244	ことは断固避けなけれ ステいる SRV が血液に	ばならない。最近、ヒトでの よって感染するか否かを調	SFV 感染が報告で 杏するため我々は、	されたこと 、SFV 陰h	:から、血液ドナーによる #のアカゲザルに対して、	SFV 感染の 生物学的	の可能性につい 1つ遺伝的に昇	¹ て√2. 重要な基本的注意 及4 (1) 本剤の原材料となる血液について
で る SFV	に自然感染した2匹の力	大人のサルの血液を輸血した	。レシピエントア	ニマルの「	ウイルス感染並びに持続 、	,抗体反応】	及び臨床的変化	Lを HBs 抗原、抗 HCV 抗体、抗 HIV-1 扩
	t。接種 1 年後の結果は が必要なことを暗示させ	、SFV が全血によって感染 るものであった。	きゅる場合かのるこ	. こを示し <i>1</i>	こ。これらの事実は、皿	(X (*) = {C.	J (でスクリーニングを実施している。 関
ゴ の								プールした試験血漿については、HP HBV 及び HCV について核酸増幅
既								(NAT)を実施し、適合した血漿をの製造に使用しているが、当該 NAT
更								出限界以下のウイルスが混入してい 能性が常に存在する。本剤は、以上
								査に適合した高力価の破傷風抗毒素
		,				•		有する血漿を原料として、Cohn の低 タノール分画で得た画分からポリエ
						A 444		ングリコール 4000 処理、DEAE セフ ックス処理等により抗破傷風人免疫
		報告企業の意見	₹. 			<u> </u>	の対応	ブリンを濃縮・精製した製剤であり
最级人 加朗多	こより伝播する可能性を 利からのSFV伝播の事例	示唆する報告である。 は報告されていない。また、	万一原料血漿にSI	FVが混入しておいて土	したとしても、HIV-1		の安全性に 考えるので、! ない。	

をモデルウイルスとしたウイルスバリデーション試験成績から、本剤の製造工程において十分に不活化・除去さしの措置はとらない。

理及び濾過膜処理 (ナノフィルトレーション) を施しているが、投与に際しては、

次の点に十分注意すること。

れると考えている。