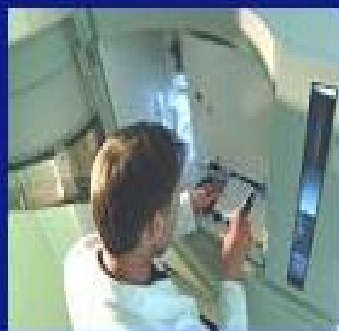


Use of health data for research



Marie-Hélène PINARD-VAN DER LAAN

Animal Genetics Division, INRA, France



Health Data Conference

"Challenges and benefits of health data recording in the context of food chain quality, management and breeding"

30-31 May, 2013, Aarhus, Denmark



ANIMAL HEALTH ISSUES

- Animal Welfare
- Animal Health
- Production traits

**Intensification
and specialization
of livestock sector**



ANIMAL HEALTH ISSUES

- Animal Welfare
- Integrated Animal Health Management
- Production traits

**Intensification
and specialization
of livestock sector**



ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

- Animal Welfare
- Integrated Animal Health Management
- Production traits

Disease control strategies

▷ Prevention + Cure

▷ Important decisions on

- **Animal** (selection, culling, vaccination...)
- **Pathogen / Environment** (chemotherapy, biosecurity...)

Important step with potentially major effects

Needs : Critical evaluation + integrated approach

=> quality of health data !!

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF DISEASE CONTROL



Prevention

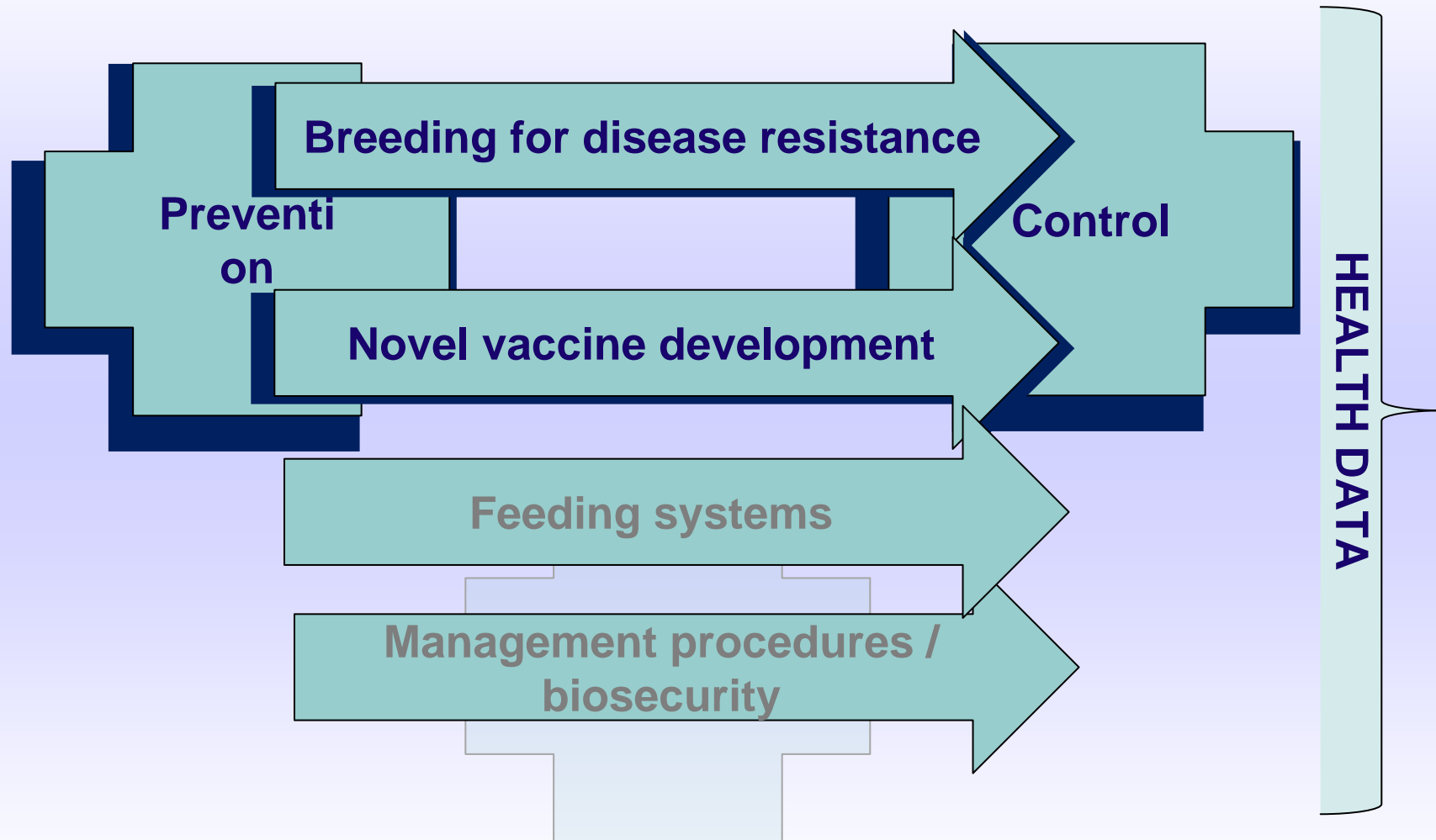


Control

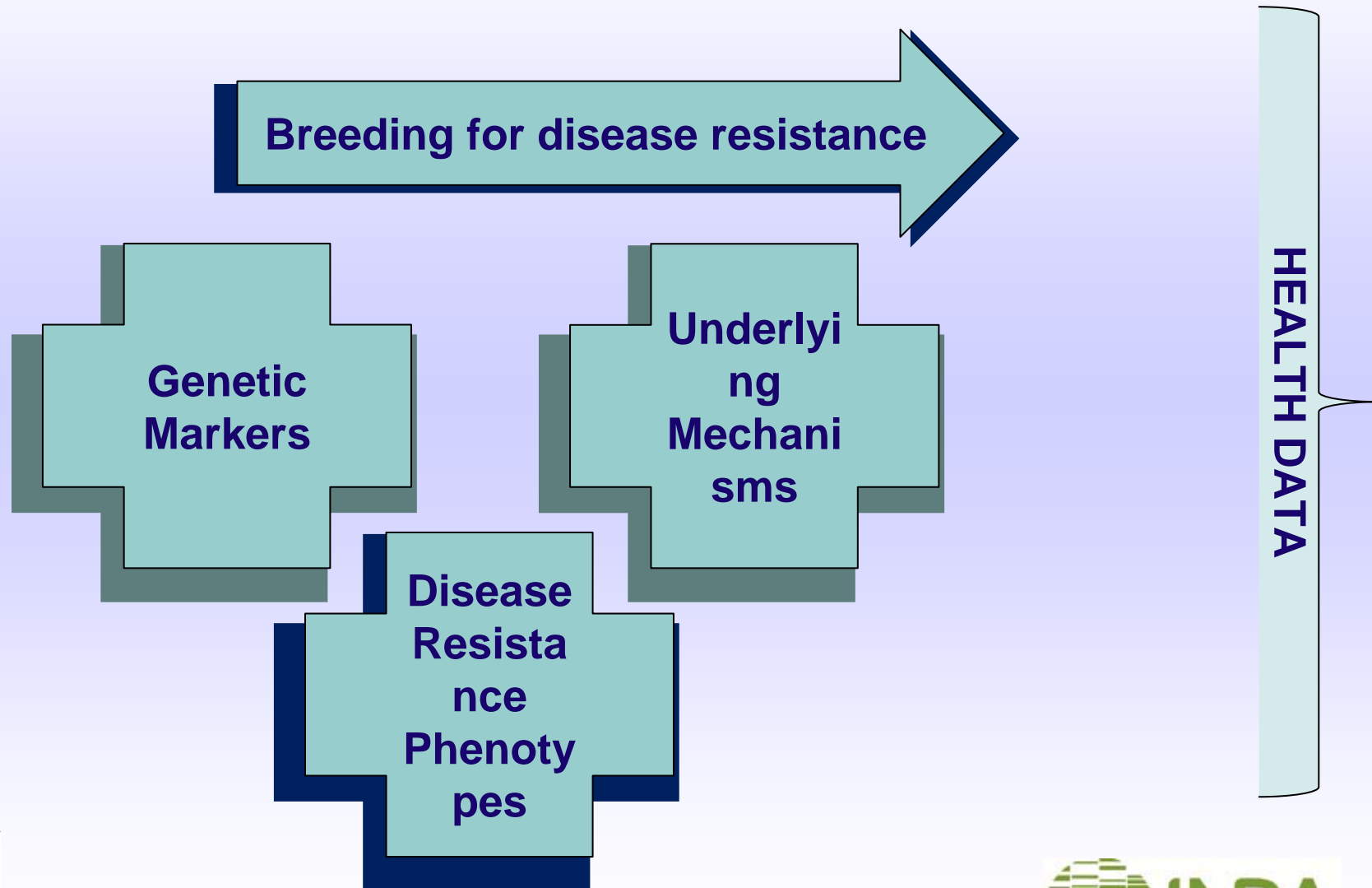


Eradication

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF DISEASE CONTROL



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH

Lack
of
Disease
Phenotypes

THE
PHENOTYPIC
GAP !!

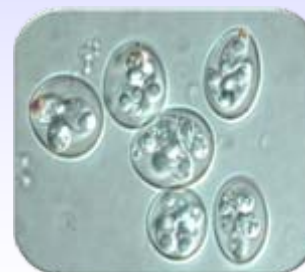
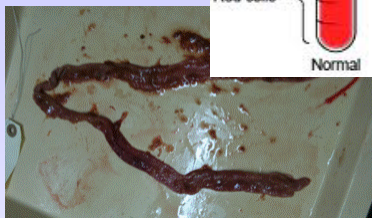
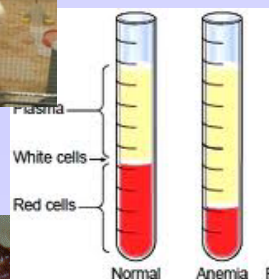
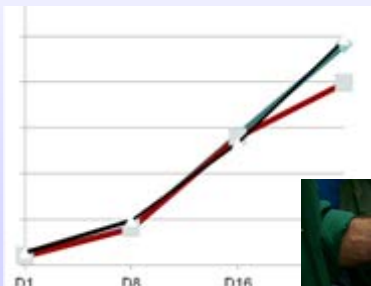
- Easy to measure & relevant phenotypes
- Finer phenotypes / mechanisms



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : VALIDATING DISEASE RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES

Large
panel
of
Disease
Phenotypes

A classical approach :



Sensitive



Resistant

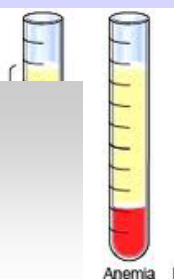
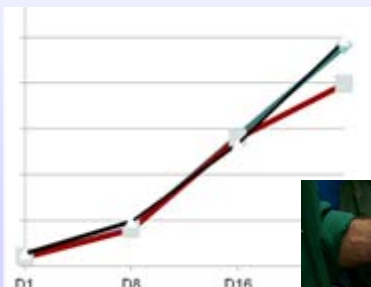
EXPERIMENTAL

- Weight Gain
- Plasma Col
- Hematocrit
- Lesion
- Rectal T°
- Oocyst count

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : VALIDATING DISEASE RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES

Small
Set of
Disease
Phenotypes

A classical approach :



Sensitive

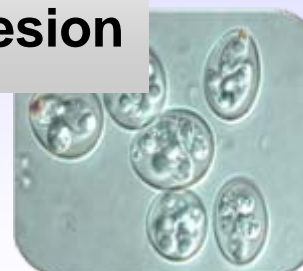


Resistant

EXPERIMENTAL

Hema	0.14
WGain	0.09
Lesion	NS
Plasma	0.09
T°	

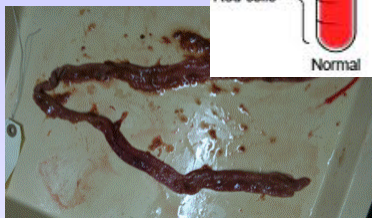
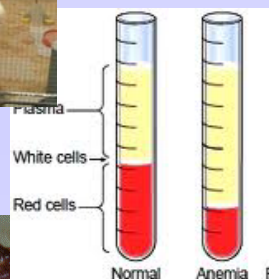
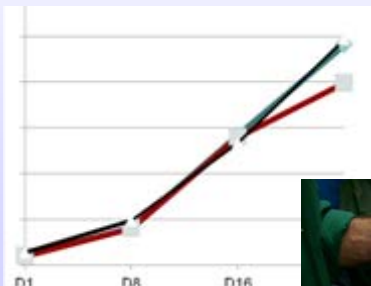
	0.56		
	-0.39	-0.44	
	0.56	0.70	-0.48
	Hema	WGain	Lesion



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : VALIDATING DISEASE RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES

Small
Set of
Disease
Phenotypes

A classical approach :



EXPERIMENTAL



Pilot-
study



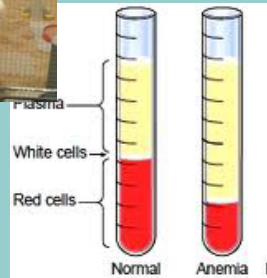
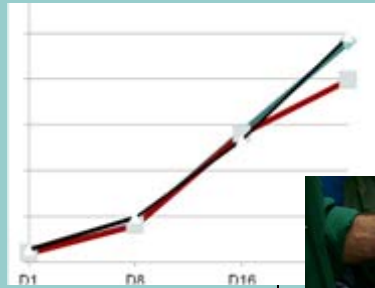
Large
scale-
study

COMMERCIAL

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : VALIDATING DISEASE RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES

Small
Set of
Disease
Phenotypes

A classical approach :



EXPERIMENTAL



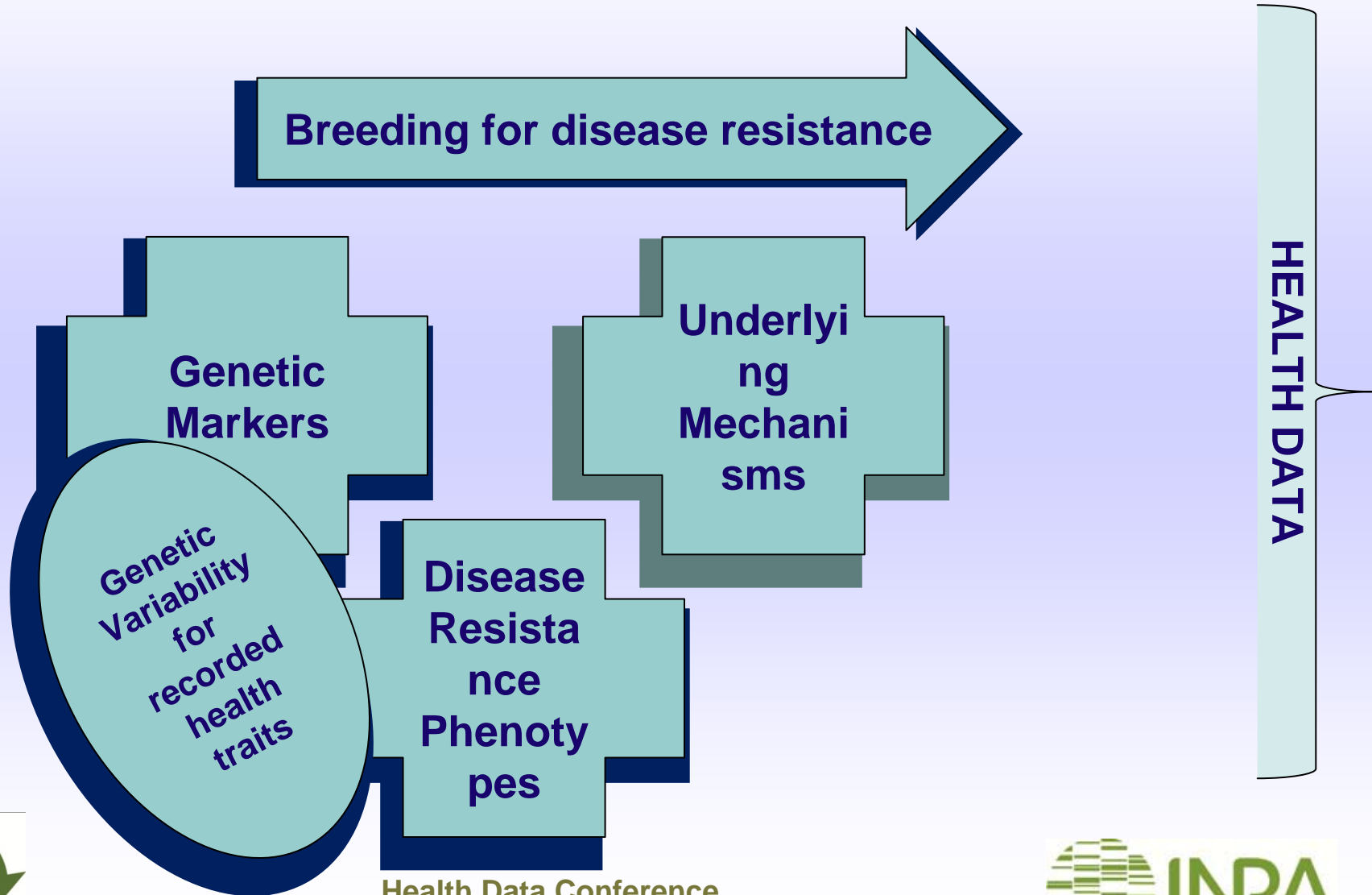
Pilot-
study




Large
scale-
study

COMMERCIAL

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE

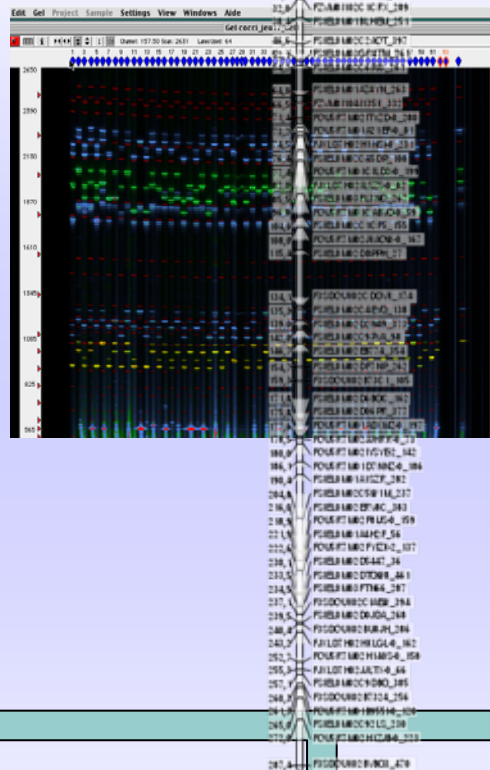


CRITICAL EVALUATION PRIOR INTEREST FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE = *PRIOR MEASURING MORE HEALTH TRAITS*

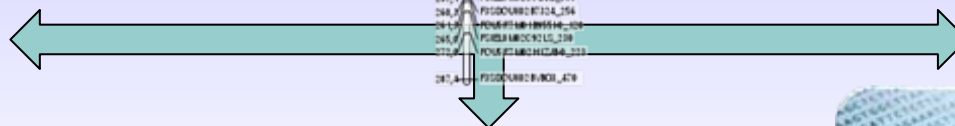
Disease	Disease score (Industry-eco-public-welfare-zoono.)	Genetic Variation	<u>Priority</u>
Mastitis	**	***	
Bovine leukemia	*	**	
Gastrointestinal parasites	*	**	
Paratuberculosis	**	*	
Bovine TB	(*)	*	
Bacterial pneumonia	*	*	
E. coli	***		
FMD	***		
Brucellosis	***		
IBR	(*)	*	
Salmonella spp	**		
BVD	**		

Davies *et al.*, 2008

IDENTIFYING GENETIC MARKERS OF HEALTH TRAITS



Make use of advanced genome enabled technologies !



Mapping studies
SNPs identified



IDENTIFYING GENETIC MARKERS OF HEALTH TRAITS

Validated
Diseases
&
Phenotypes



EXPERIMENTAL



COMMERCIAL

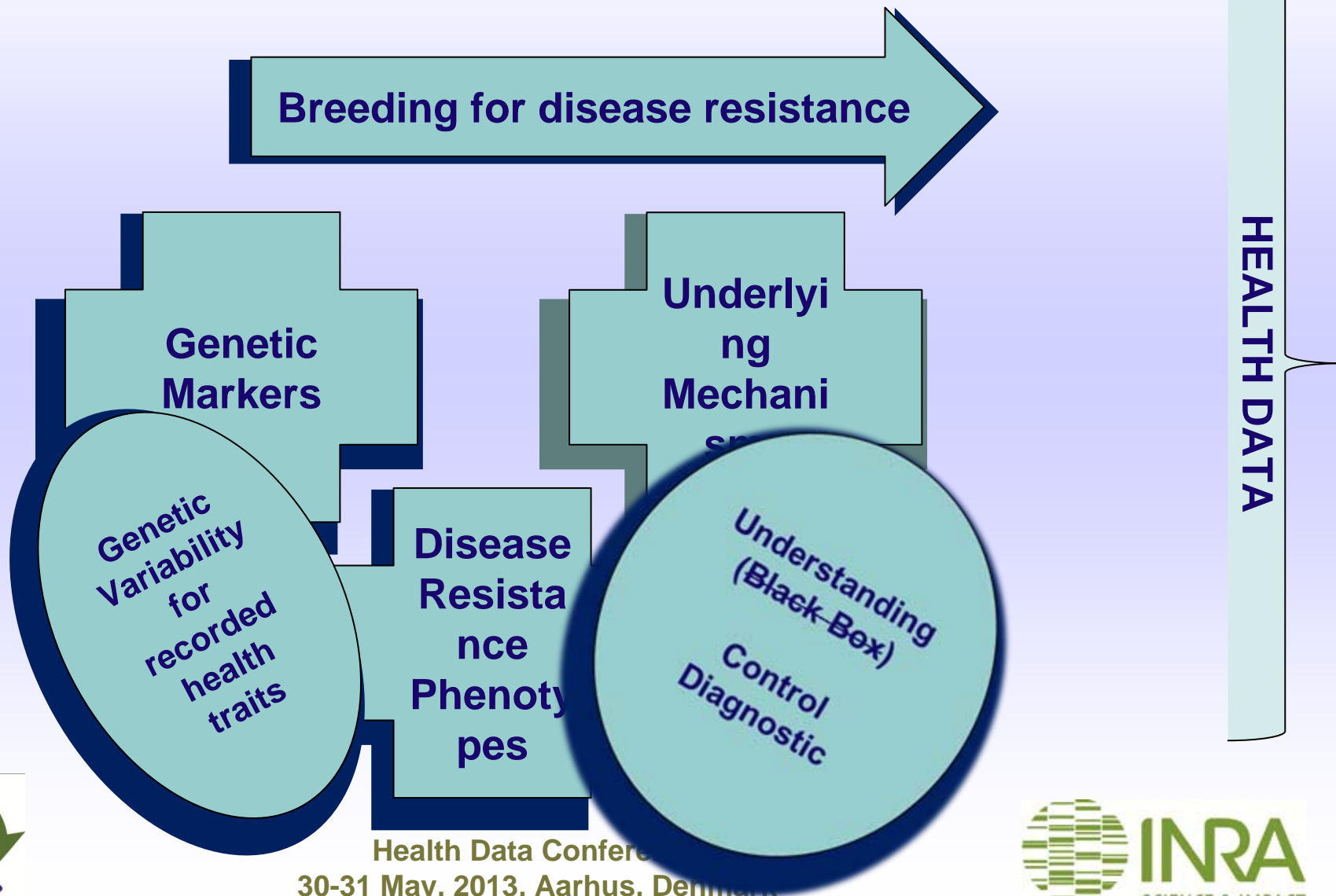
Genetic markers for resistance traits



Health Data Conference
30-31 May, 2013, Aarhus, Denmark

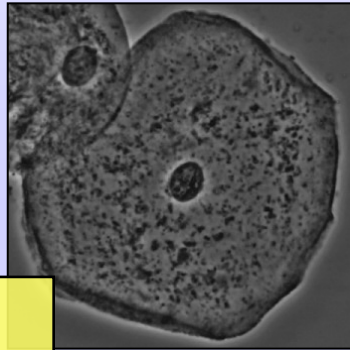


NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



IDENTIFYING GENETIC MARKERS & UNDERLYING MECHANISMS OF HEALTH TRAITS

Validated
Disease
Phenotypes



Transcriptomic



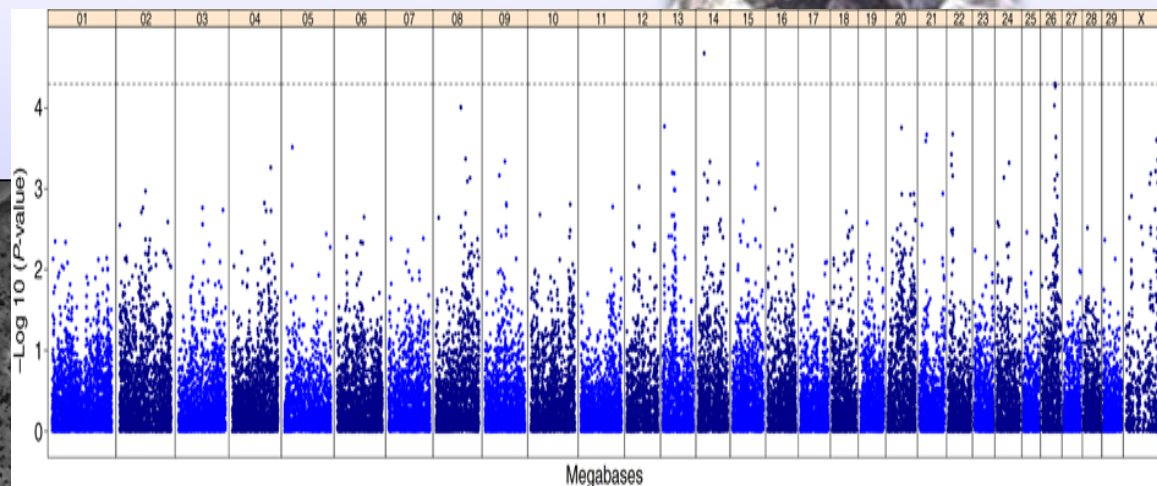
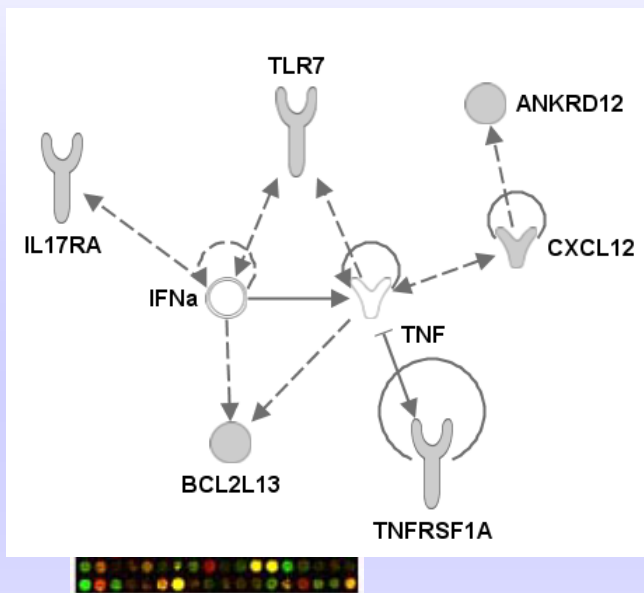
Immune function



Better understand regulation of the
disease process



IDENTIFYING GENETIC MARKERS & UNDERLYING MECHANISMS OF HEALTH TRAITS

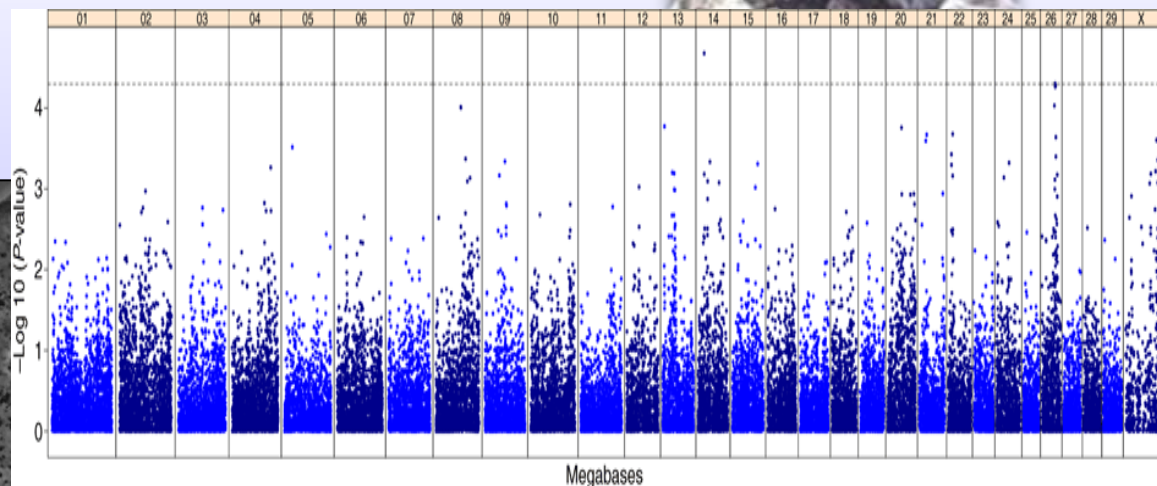
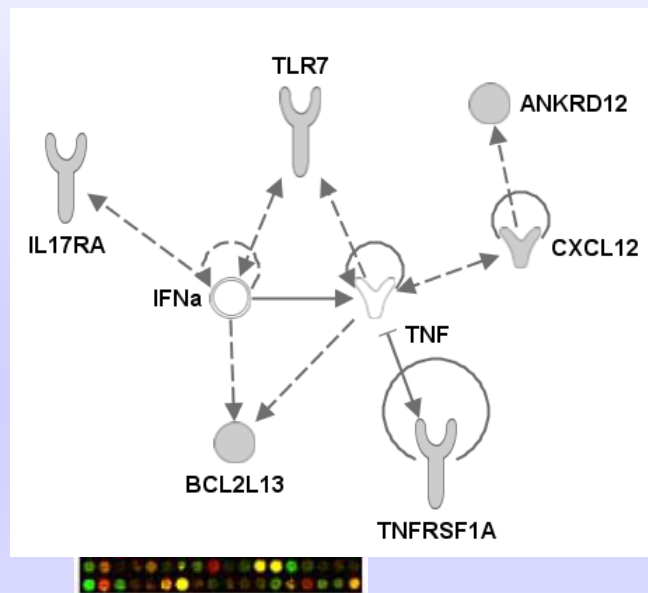


Whole-Genome association analysis of susceptibility to paratuberculosis in Holstein cattle

Transcriptomics => Identify genes being transcribed in a particular tissue at a particular time

QTL approach => Identify mutations underlying genetic variations seen between hosts

IDENTIFYING GENETIC MARKERS & UNDERLYING MECHANISMS OF HEALTH TRAITS

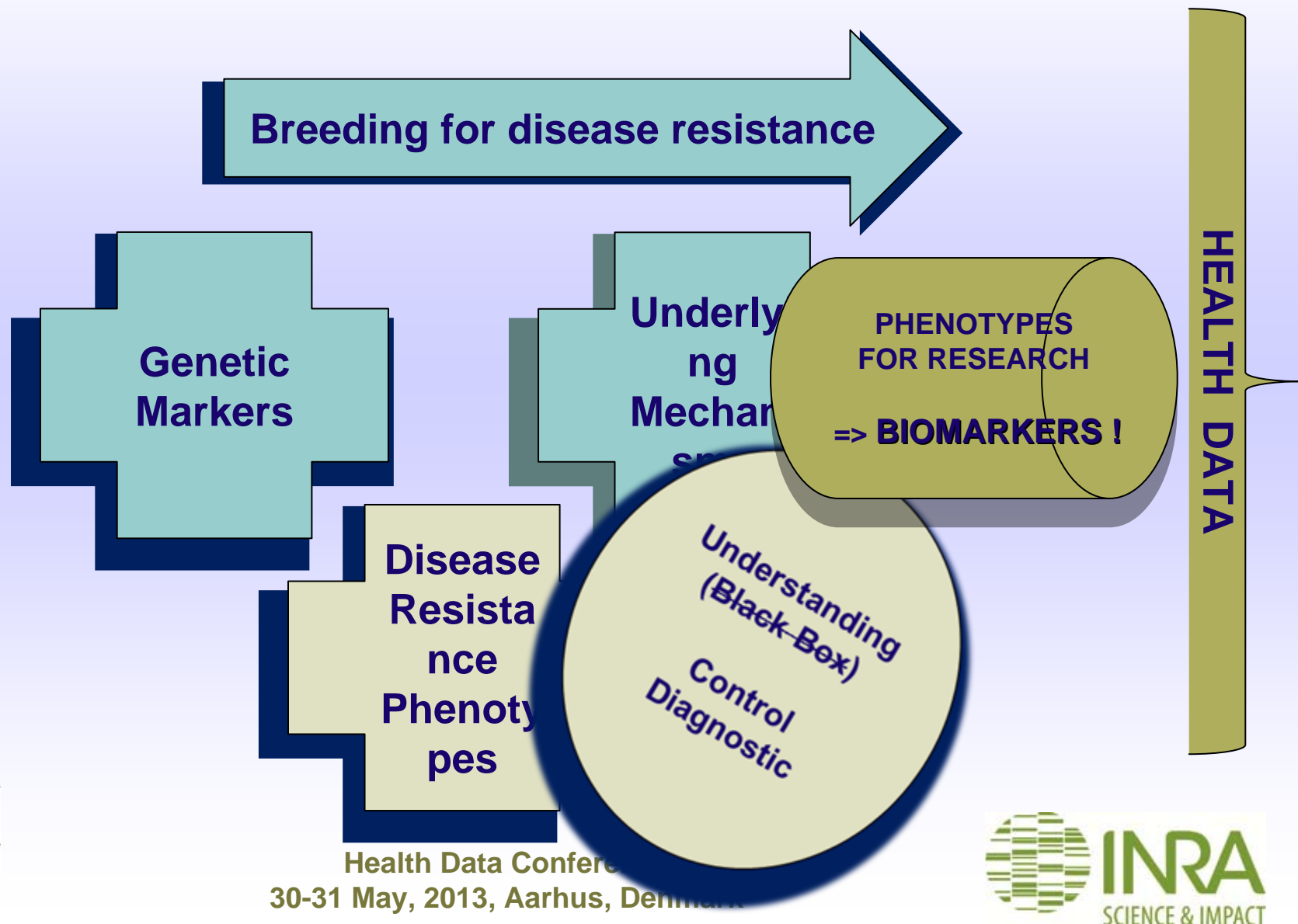


Whole-Genome association analysis of susceptibility to paratuberculosis in Holstein cattle

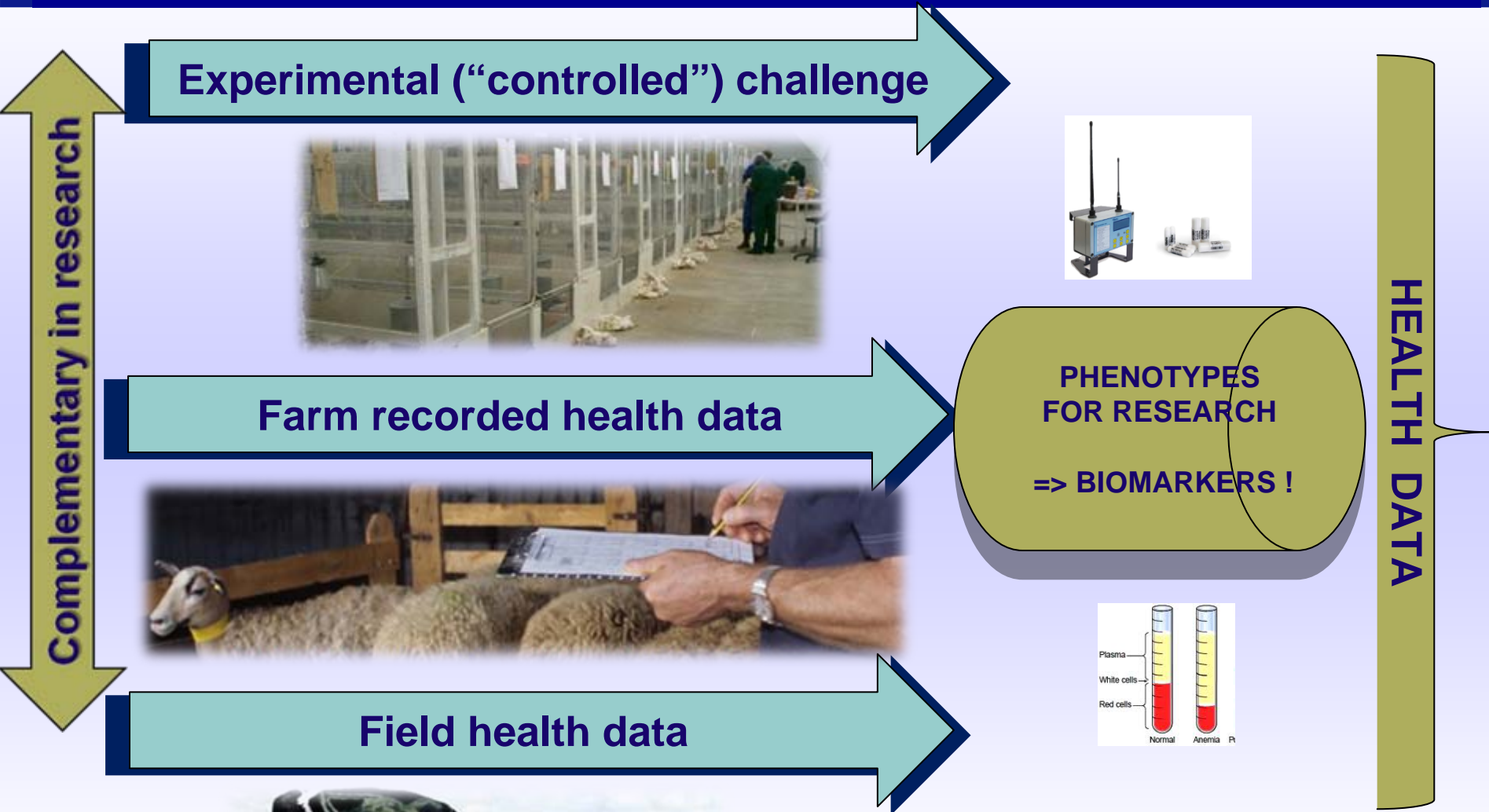
Complementary approach towards genetic / functional disease markers

Steps to give tools to dissect, understand & utilize host genetic variation

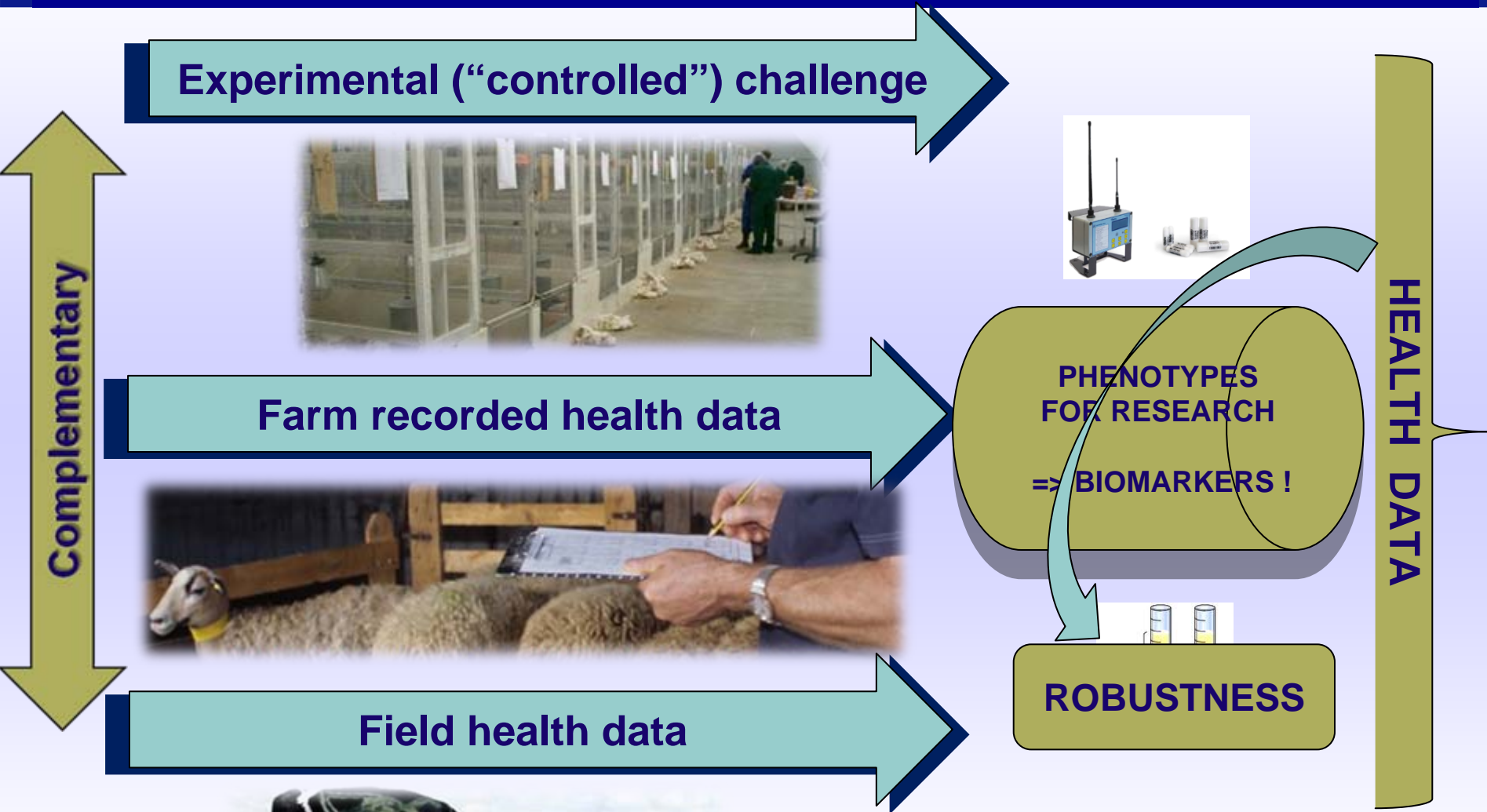
NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE...BIOMARKERS



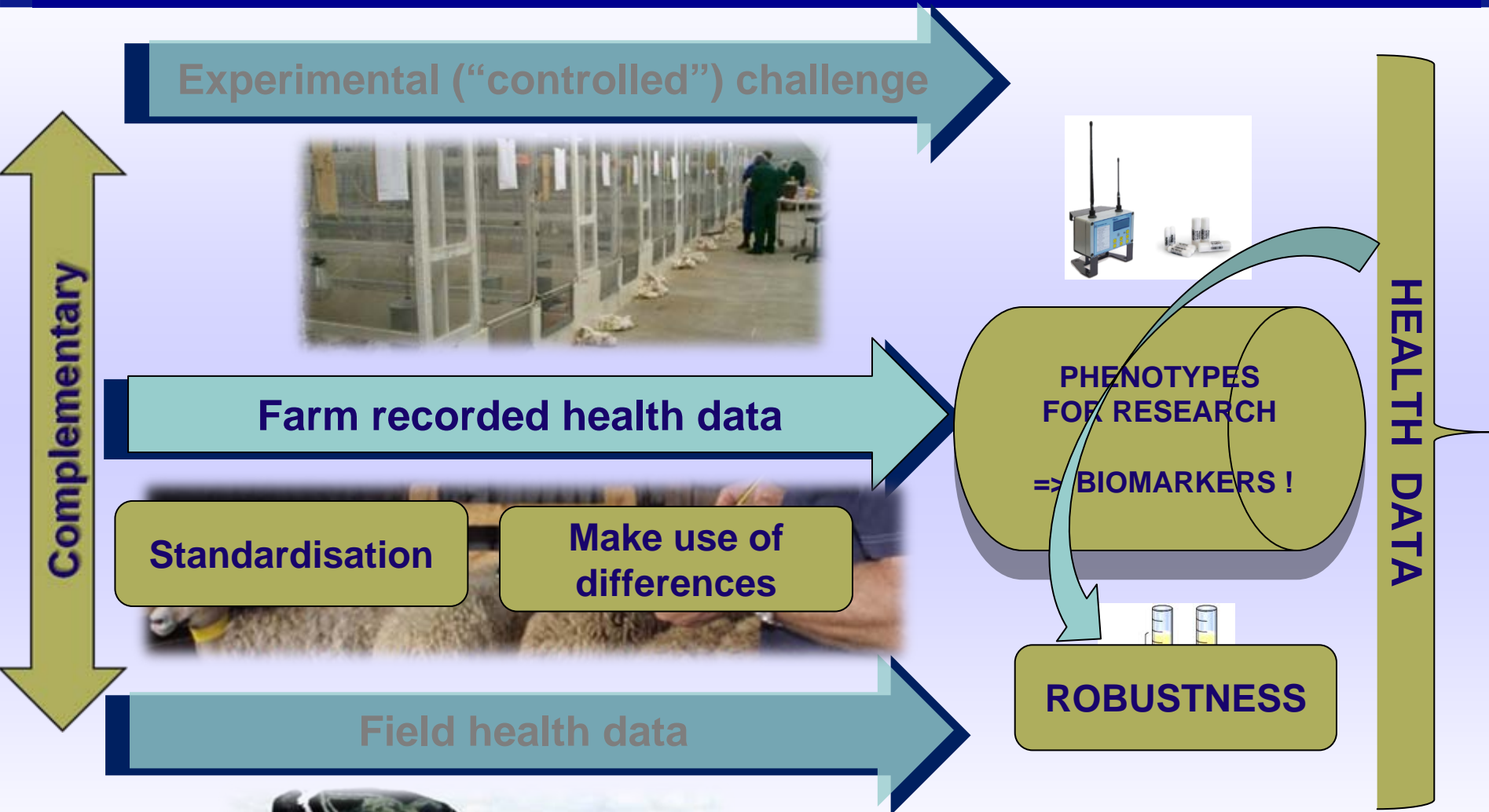
NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



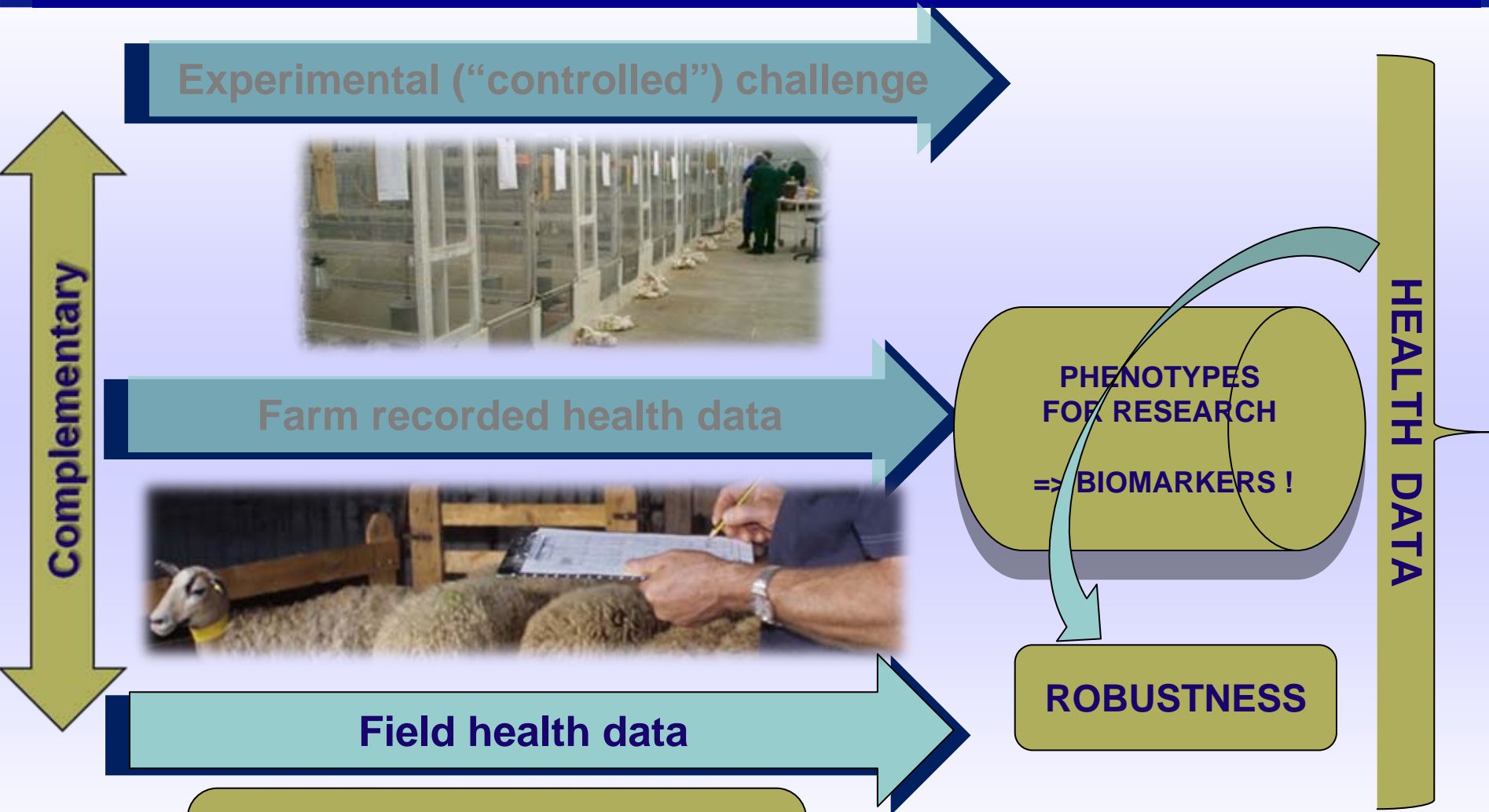
NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE

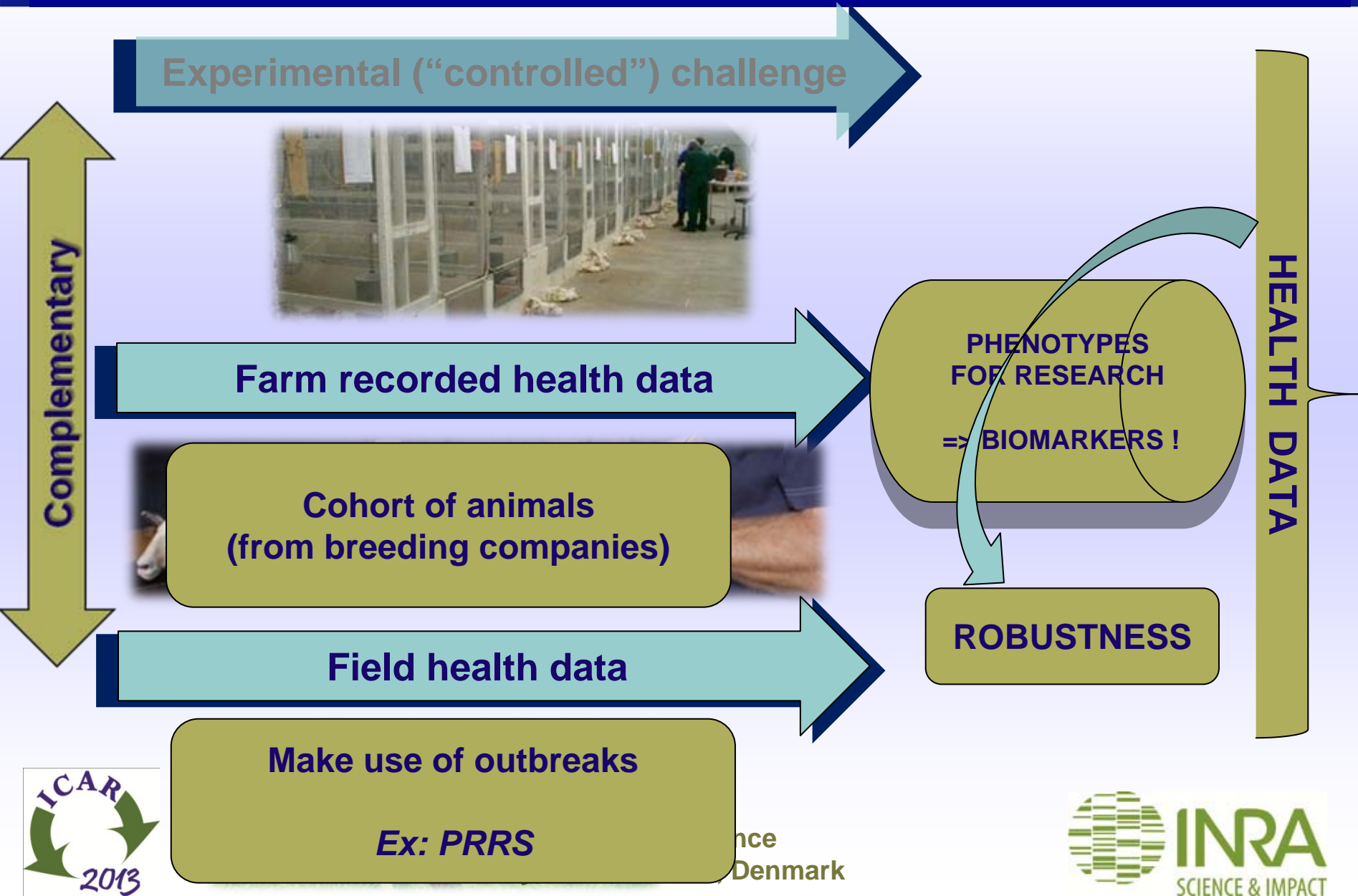


NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE

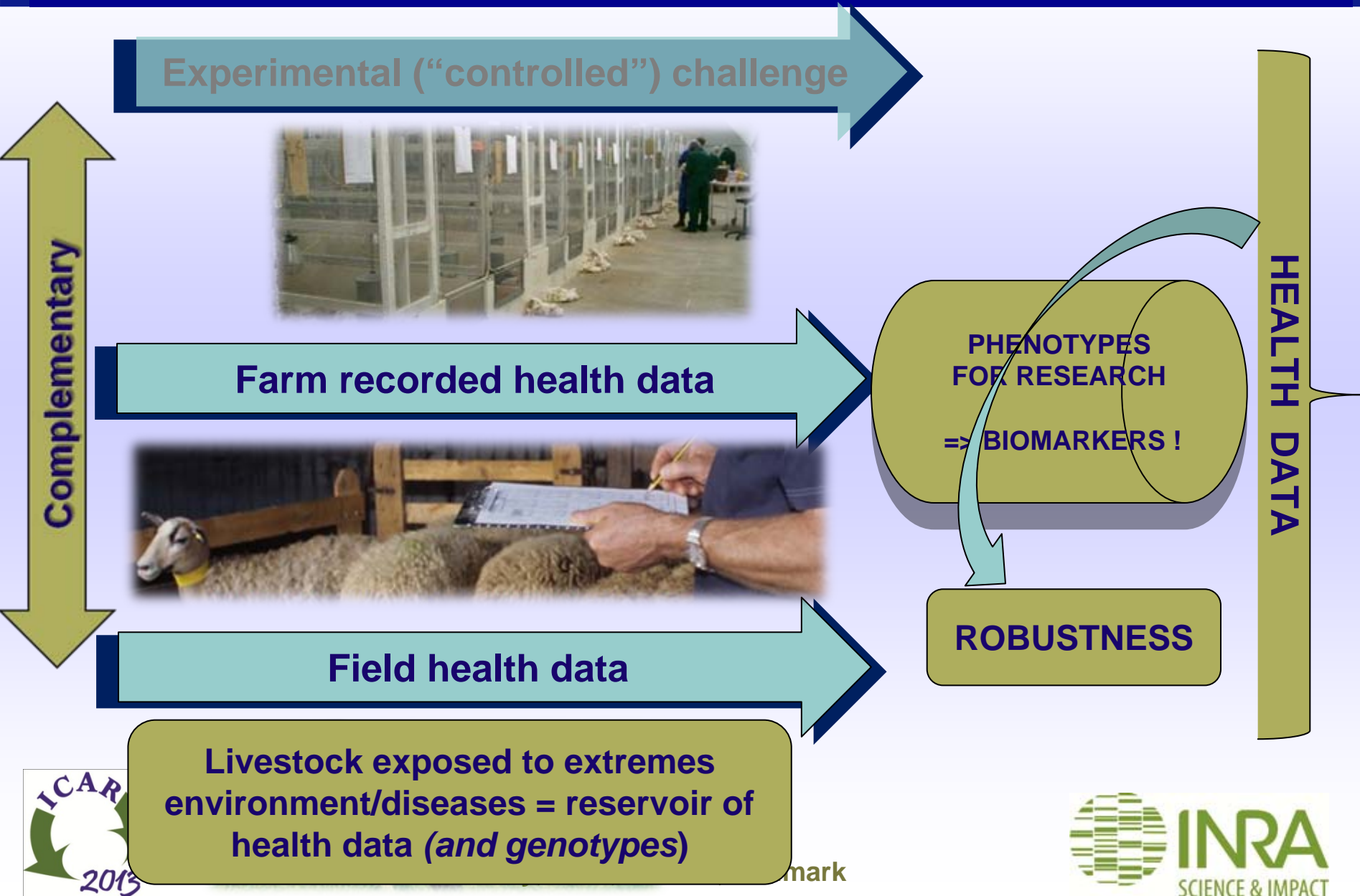


Epidemic surveillance => lots
of prior data + confirmation
Ex: Bovine TB

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE

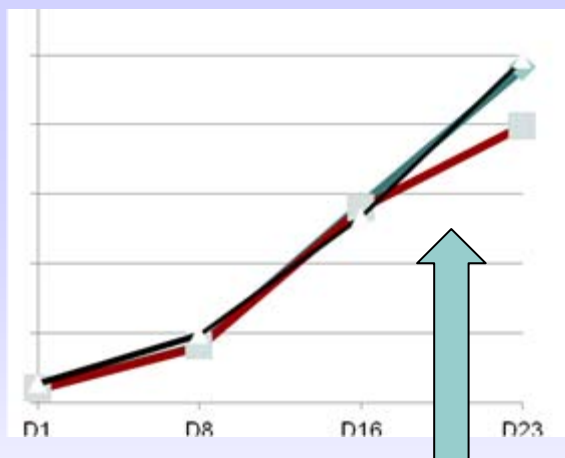


NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE

- Detailed health records ?
- Use of animal performance as a proxy ?
- Identifying underlying immunological correlates ?



PHENOTYPES
FOR RESEARCH

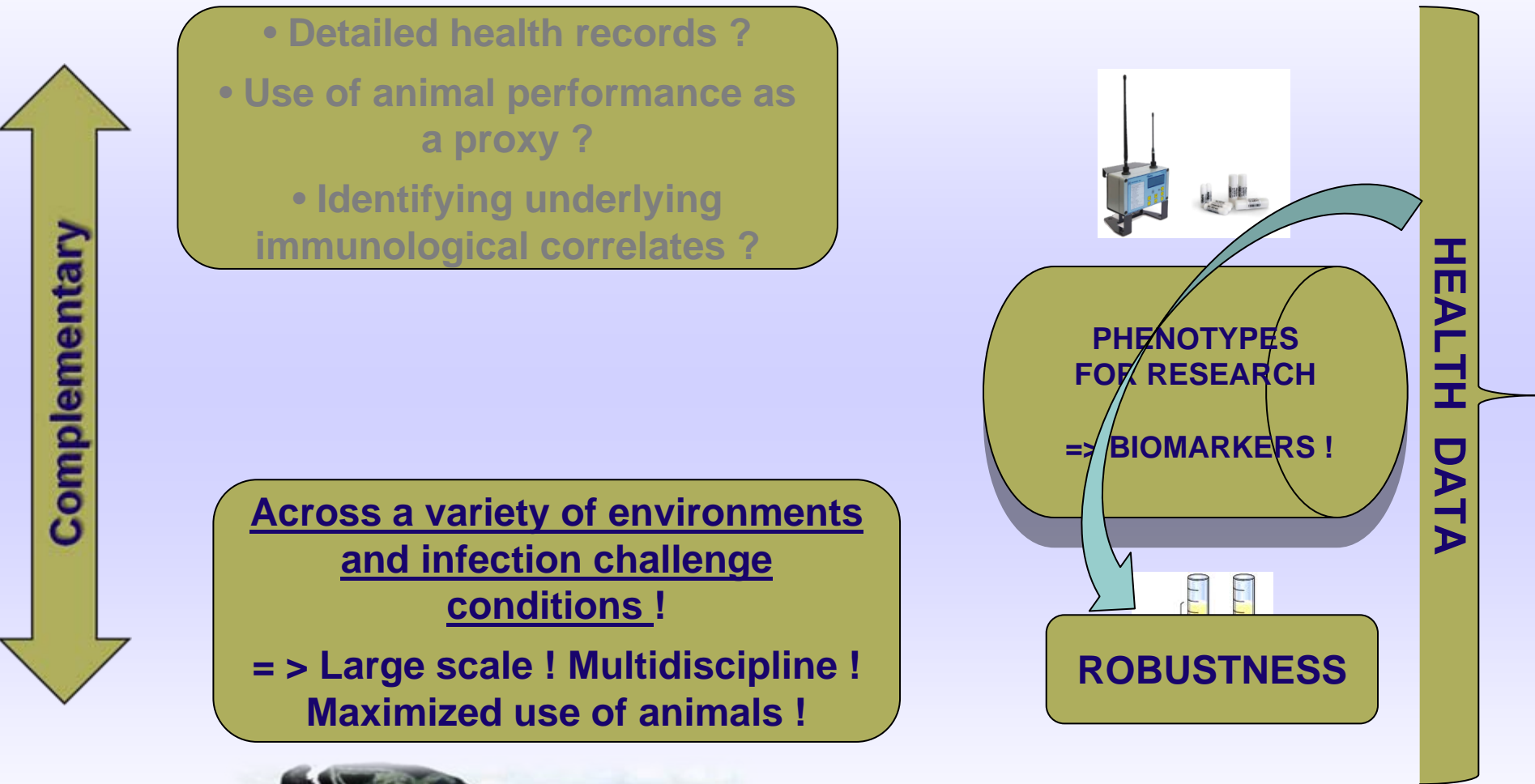
=> BIOMARKERS !

ROBUSTNESS

HEALTH DATA



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR BREEDING FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 1: Joint research programme on Early responses in Salmonella

Different animal species.



● Cattle

● Pigs



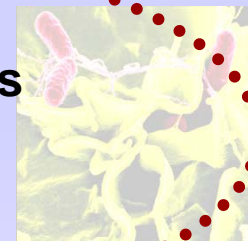
● Chickens



Different Salmonella strains

S. enteritidis

S. typhimurium



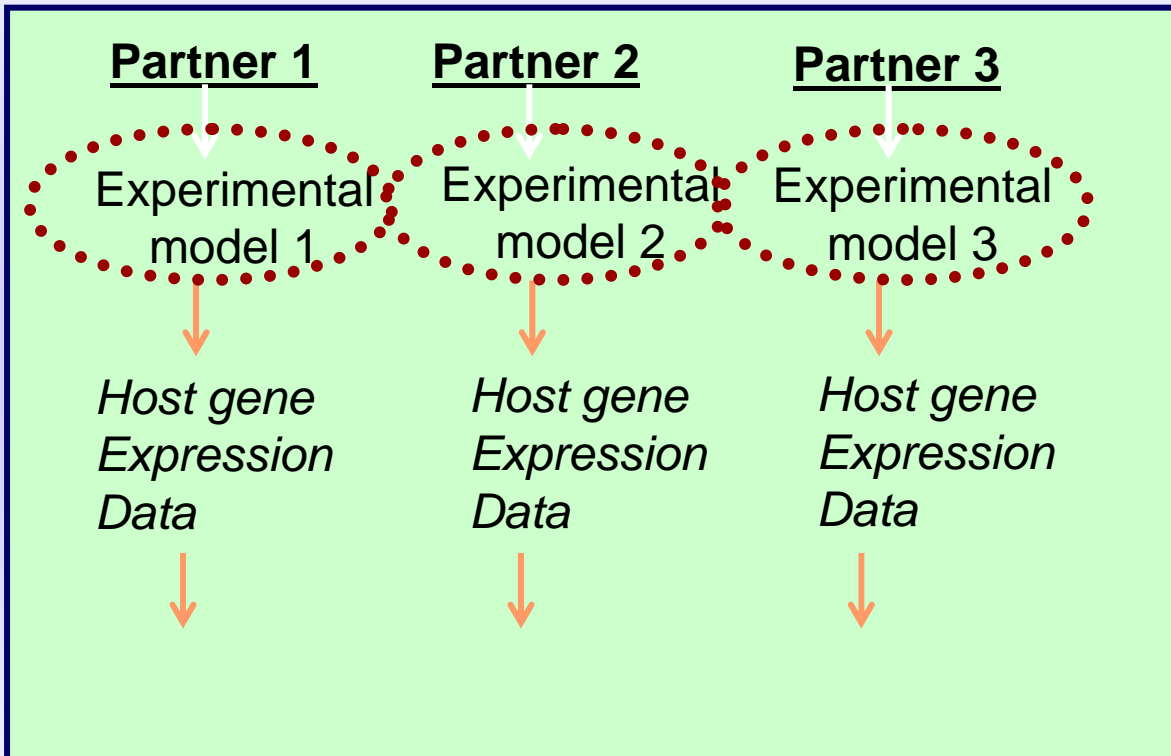
Different challenge models

- Route of infection
- Dose of infection
- Age before primary infection















HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 1: Joint research programme on Early responses in Salmonella



HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 1: Joint research programme on Early responses in Salmonella

	Salmonella	Host species	Organ	Time post infection	In vitro infection
	SE		Caeca Entero, mono	3w – 6w	Monocytes, Epithelial
	STM		MLN	1d – 1w	Macrophage PMN
	STM		Intestine Jejunum	2 – 8 hours	NO SISP
	SE		Intestine Jejunum	1d – 3w	NO
	STM		-	-	Enterocyte
	STM/ SE		-	-	Monocytes, PMN, DC

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 1: Joint research programme on Early responses in Salmonella

**Host responses differ significantly after
Salmonella infection**

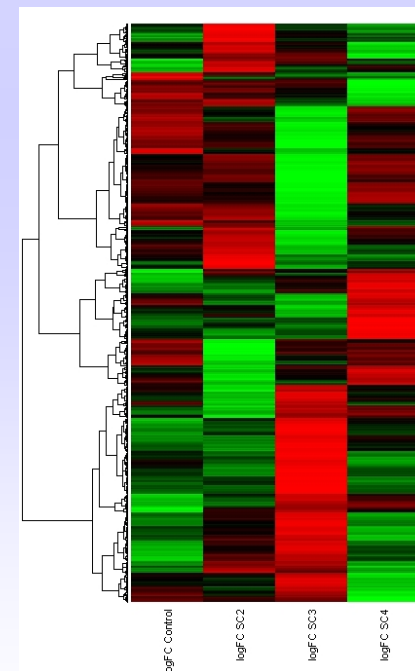
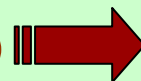
*Dependent on species, Salmonella
strain, challenge model, cell-type*

**There are some similarities in gene
regulation between hosts**

*Independent of species, challenge
model*

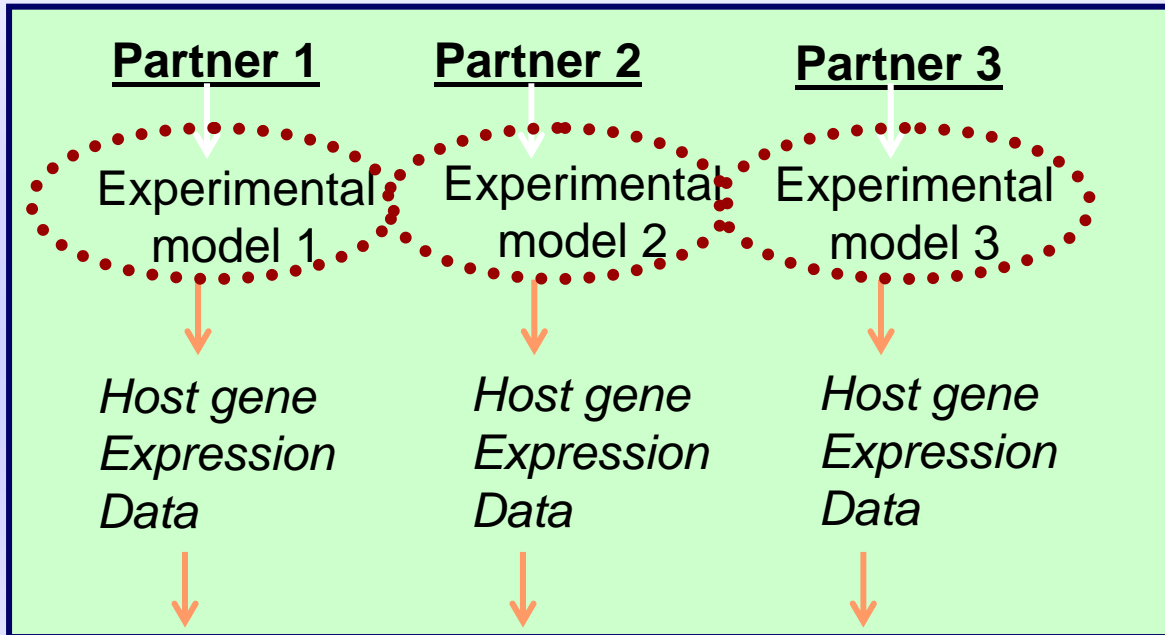
Role of

TLR4

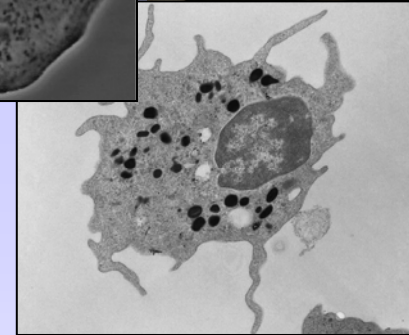
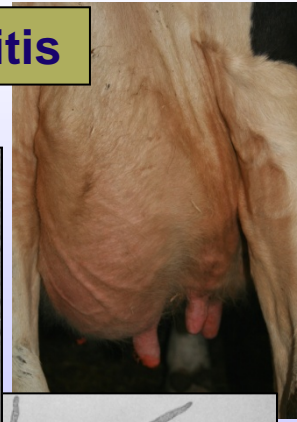
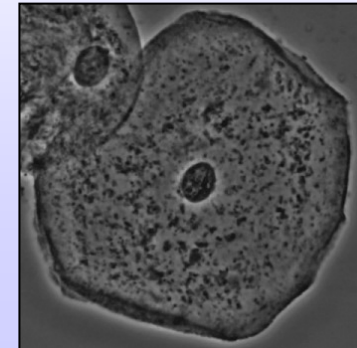


HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 2: Joint research programme on transcriptomic studies on mastitis

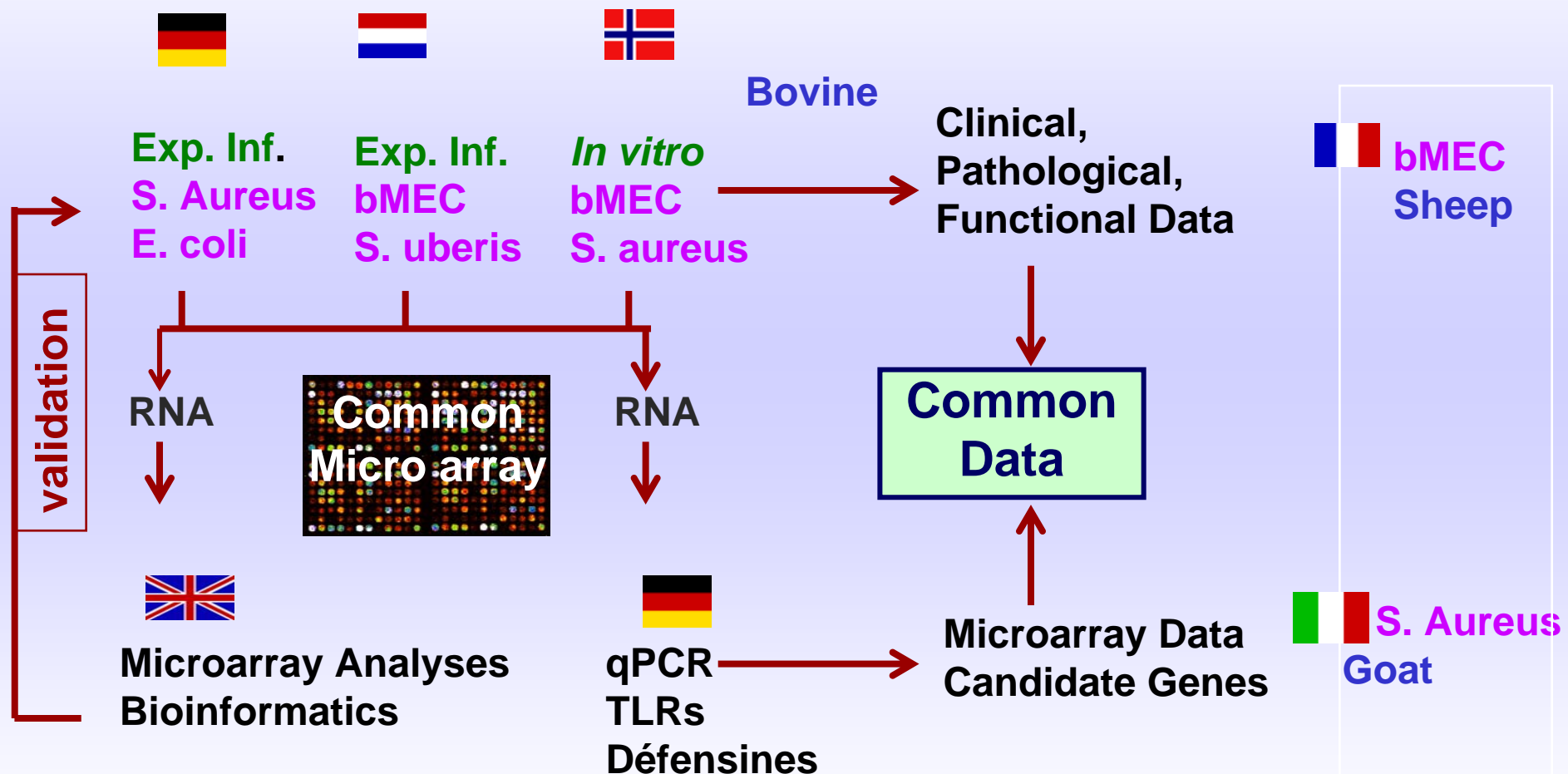


Sharing of mRNA, data, qPCR primers, protocols



HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 2: Joint research programme on transcriptomic studies on mastitis



HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OUT OF HEALTH DATA ? Collaborative Research !

EX 2: Joint research programme on transcriptomic studies on mastitis

Infected for	<0h	0h	2h	6h	12h	24h	36h	48h	72h	2nd run
EXP 1	a	<i>E. coli</i> in vivo in cattle								
	b	<i>S. aureus</i> 24h in vivo in cattle								
	c	<i>S. aureus</i> 72h in vivo in cattle								
EXP 2	<i>S. uberis</i> in vivo in cattle									
EXP 3	<i>S. aureus</i> in macrophages in vitro in cattle									
EXP 4	<i>S. aureus</i> in vivo in goat									
EXP 5	<i>S. aureus</i> in dendritic cells in vitro in sheep									

■ Early time response (no signs of mastitis)

■ Late time response (clear signs of mastitis)

Commonalities identified

- Early inflammatory response
- Cytokines and cell signaling

Meta-analysis

- experimental designs & sizes
- host species & tissues & pathogens,
- arrays & time points

11 gene lists analyzed

- Bovine specific response
- Goat specific response
- Sheep specific response
- General, overall response
 - Early time response
 - Late time response
 - Early time specific
 - Late time specific
- General, overall in vitro response (bovine MO & sheep DC)
 - Late time in vitro response (bovine MO & sheep DC)
 - Early time in vitro response (bovine MO & sheep DC)

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH

WHAT ARE THE BEST
HEALTH DATA ?

For general health issues :
need = best means to describe host genetic effects

Phenotypes defined
narrowly ↑

Power of detection ↑

Data health collection
challenging ↑

Optimizing data collection !
(need prior research)



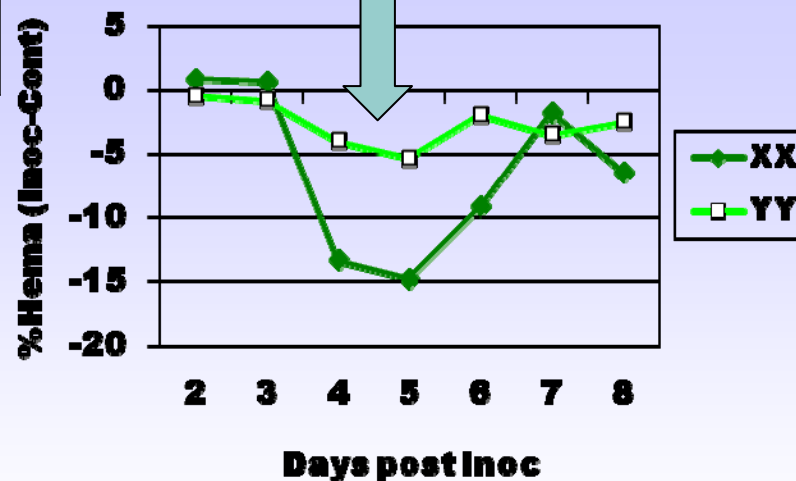
NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH

WHAT ARE THE BEST
HEALTH DATA
(for R&D) ?

For general health issues :
need = best means to describe host genetic effects
= optimizing !



Optimum timing of
Data health collection

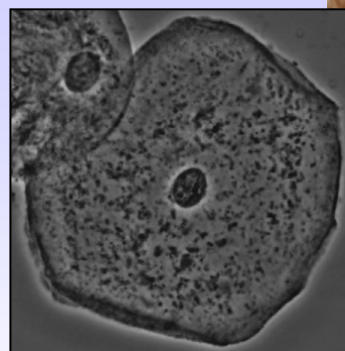


NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH

**WHAT ARE THE BEST
HEALTH DATA
(for R&D) ?**

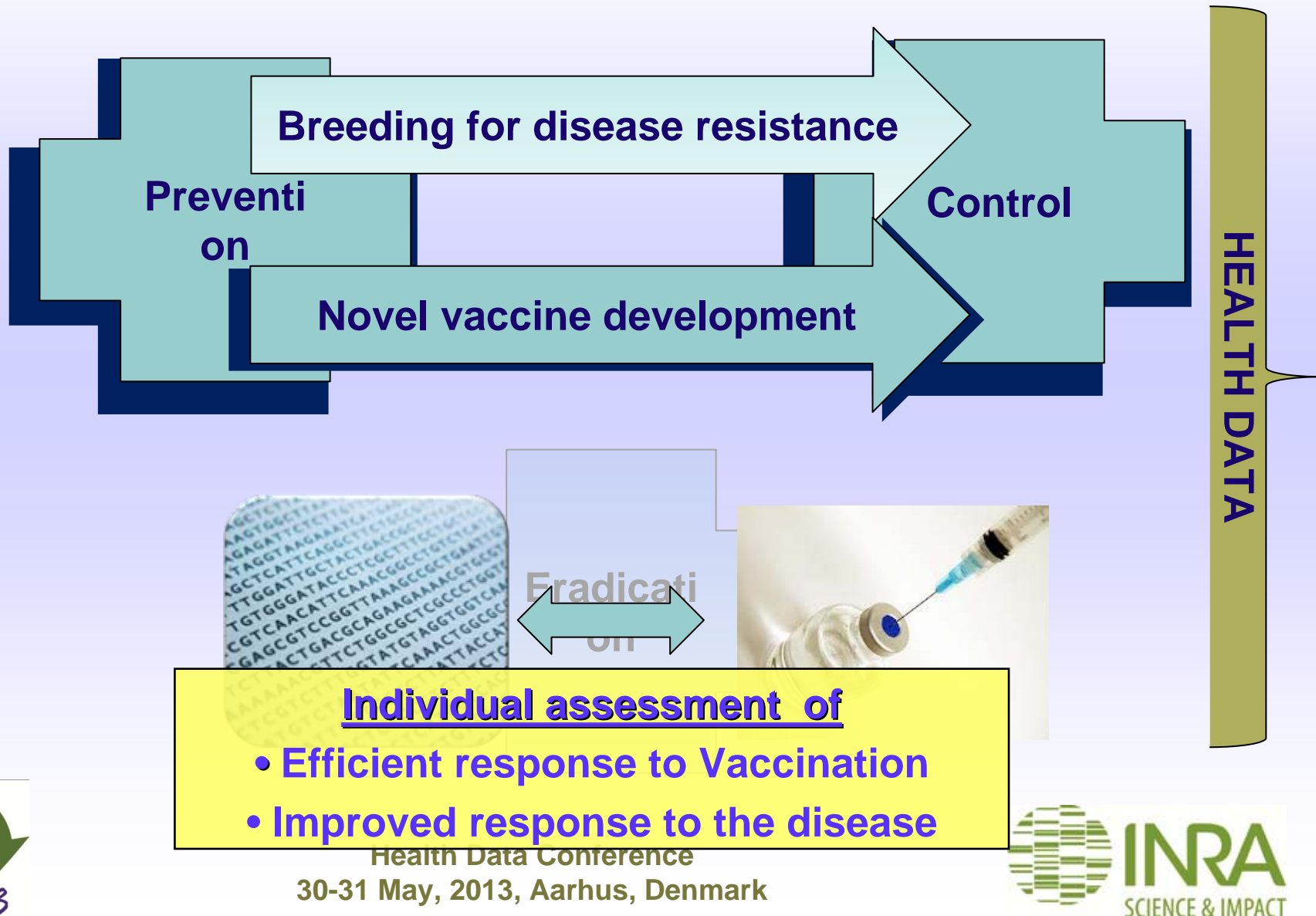
**For general health issues :
need = best means to describe host genetic effects
= optimizing !**

**Identification of animals
coping with
immunosuppressive
effects of stress**



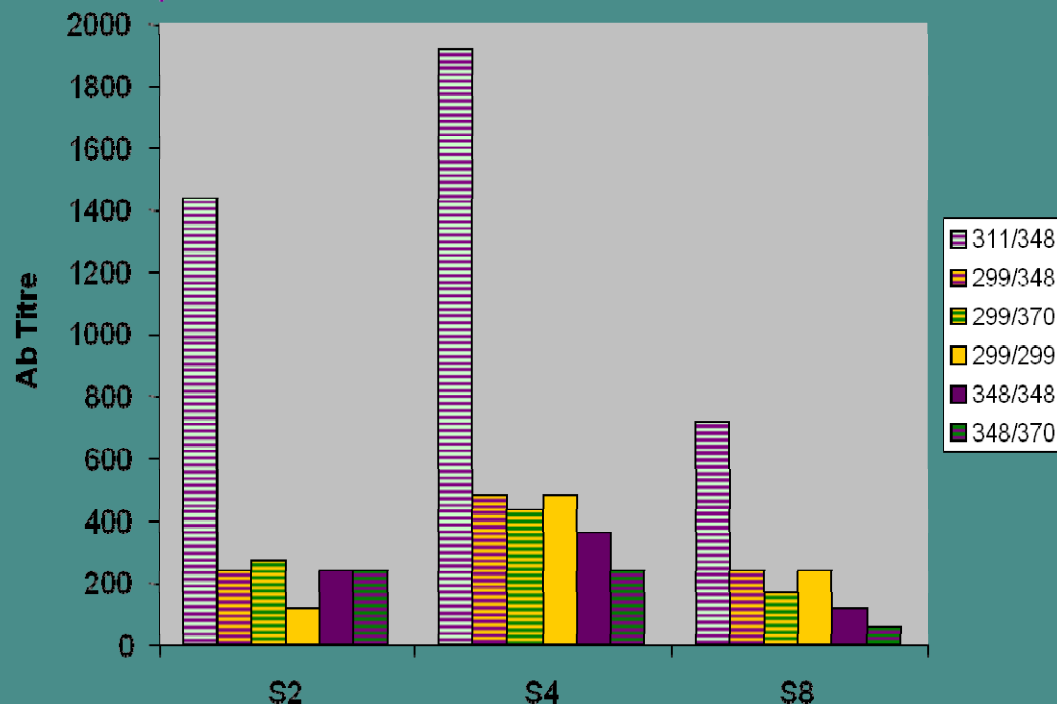
**Ex: clinicial cases of mastitis : underlying issues of
immunosuppression (early lactations)**

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF DISEASE CONTROL



NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF DISEASE CONTROL

Very high antibody response to H5N9 vaccine of heterozygote MHC 311/348 in Fayoumi line
(BBed'hom et al., INRA)



HEALTH DATA

Individual assessment of

- Efficient response to Vaccination
- Improved response to the disease

NEED OF HEALTH DATA FOR RESEARCH : FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF DISEASE CONTROL

Novel vaccine development

- ⇒ Study vaccine requirements
- ⇒ Measure vaccine effectiveness

Ex: PRSV, BRSV, FMDV...

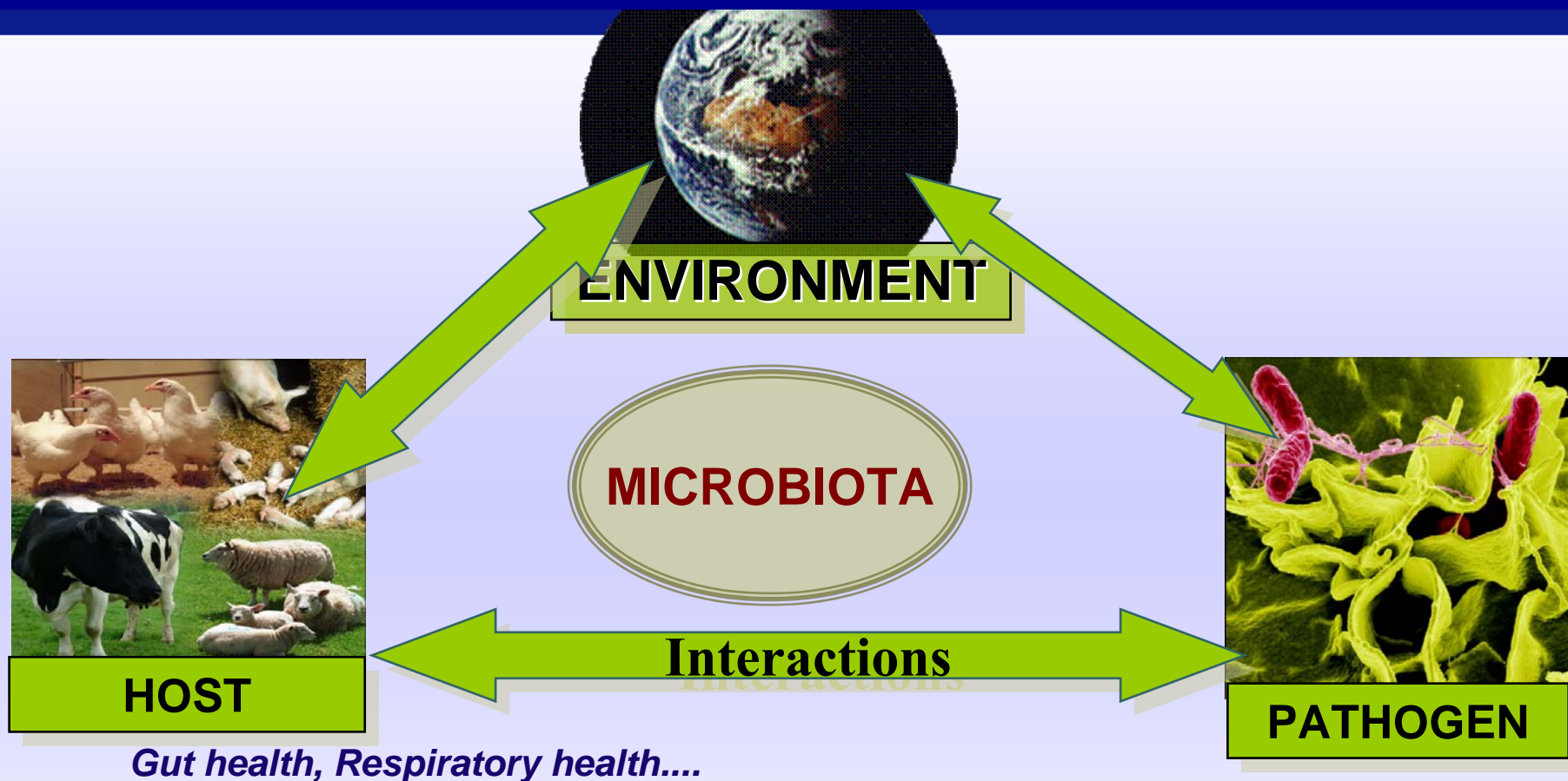
HEALTH DATA



Field health data



A NEW DIMENSION FOR INTEGRATION OF HEALTH DATA

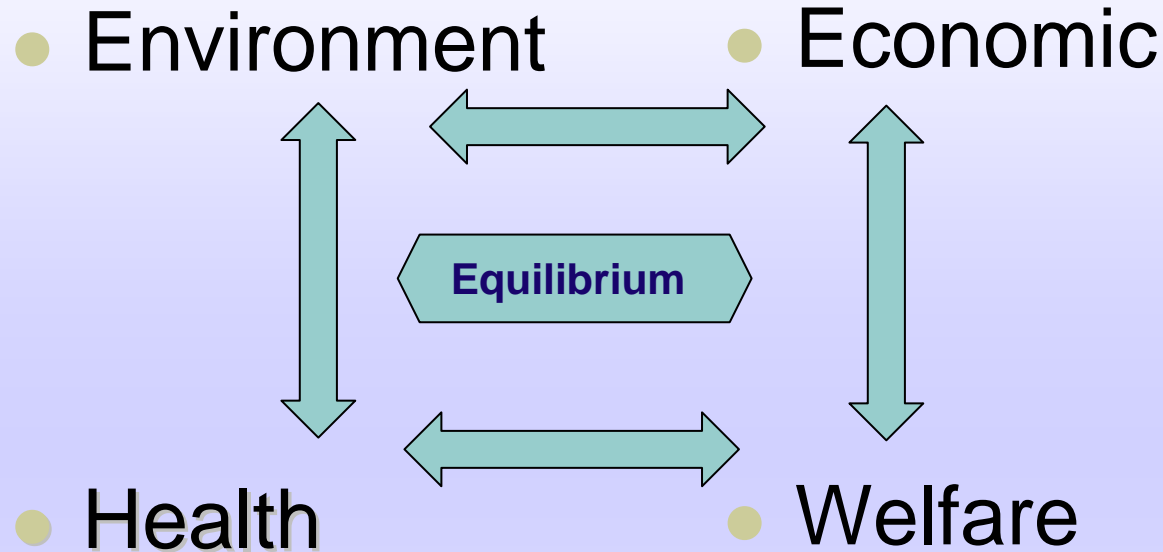


Research : Understand the interactions

=> to use them

=> Integrate in monitoring of health status

HEALTH DATA : AS KEY COMPONENTS OF TRADE-OFFS



Really New selection traits

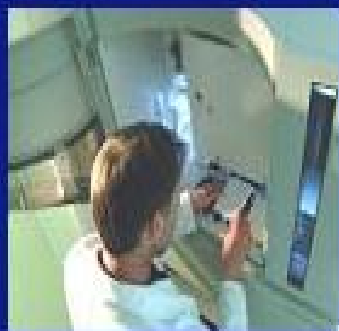


KEY CHALLENGES FOR HEALTH DATA : TOWARDS INNOVATION

- ❖ Integrate health related traits in existing multi-trait selection programmes
- ❖ Use (most) the same health traits for breeding & management
- ❖ Development of cost effective tools to analyse field disease outbreaks and develop predictive diagnostics
- ❖ Initiatives integrating genomic approaches to vaccine development
- ❖ Research including collaborations between animal health research institutions, commercial breeding & pharmaceutical companies
 - ❖ **Joint acquisition of health data**
 - ❖ **Generating new knowledge & innovation**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Health Data Conference

"Challenges and benefits of health data recording in the context of food chain quality, management and breeding"

30-31 May, 2013, Aarhus, Denmark

