Large Animal for BSL-2 virus

Influenza
Animal: Ferrets or another large animal suitable for influenza experiments
Virus: Influenza
Experimental design: Ferrets are divided in groups with a significant number of animals, for example 3 (n=3), and infected with the influenza strain of choice. One group is kept as uninfected control. A time after the viral inoculation is determined to treat the animals with the test compounds: for example, 8h, 24h, 48h or another interval to be determined with specialists. The Ferrets are anesthetized using the method recommended by professionals skilled in the art, and the test-compound is given intranasally (IN) at the adequate doses (e.g., 18.5, 11.25, 7.5 mg/kg/day, etc.) for the number of days established with the specialists (for example, 5 doses). An infected control group that receives the vehicle under identical conditions (adequate vehicle, for example PBS), at same volume as the compound (e.g., 100 µL per nostril) via the same route (IN) starting at the same time as the test-compounds will serve as a control group. A positive control can be included, using a clinically accepted pharmaceutical such as Oseltamivir at the recommended dose administered via the recommended route, duration and dose starting at the same time as the test-compounds. Individual weights recorded every day beginning on the day of virus challenge. The animals are observed for stereotypical signs of influenza in Ferrets, including but not limited to: clinical sign scoring, body temperature. Other measurables such as viral titer in a retrievable fluid (bronchoalveolar lavage or nasal secretion) can be determined, or other measurables suggested by the specialists in the field.