

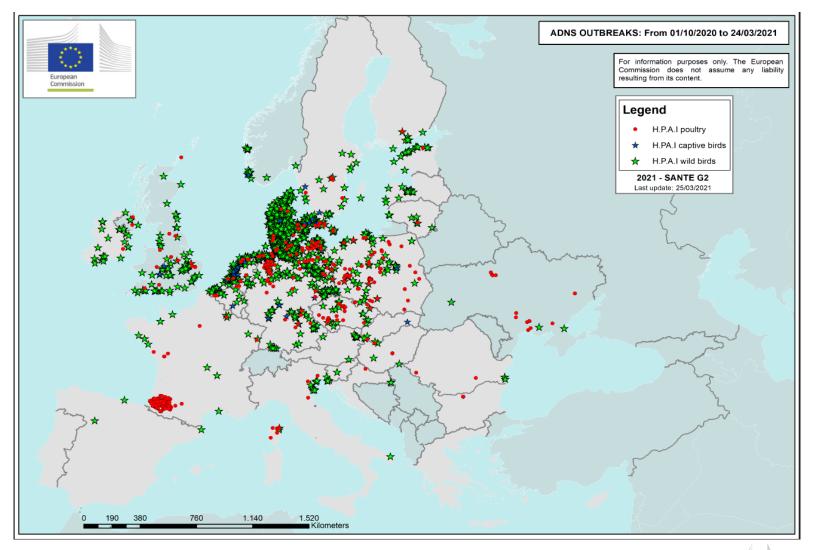
Update on avian influenza in the EU

AHAC meeting 26 March 2021

European Commission, DG Health and Food Safety Unit G2 – Animal Health

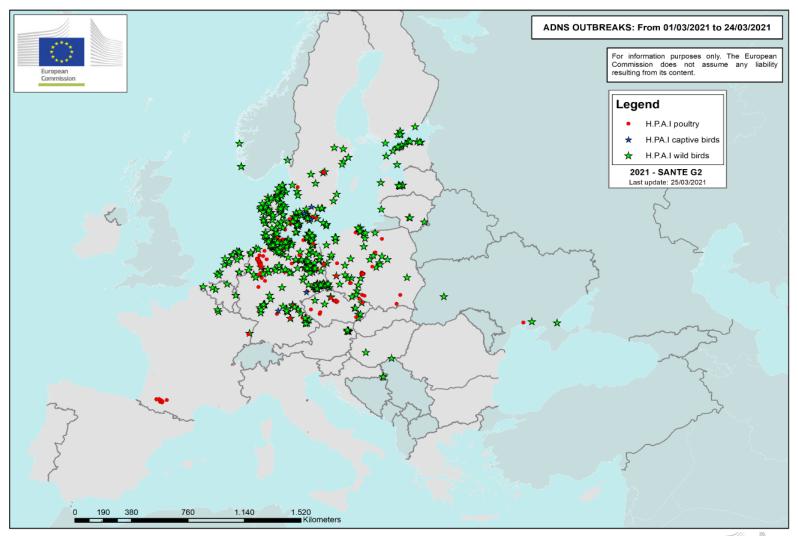


Geographical distribution of HPAI in the current epidemic





Geographical distribution of HPAI in March 2021



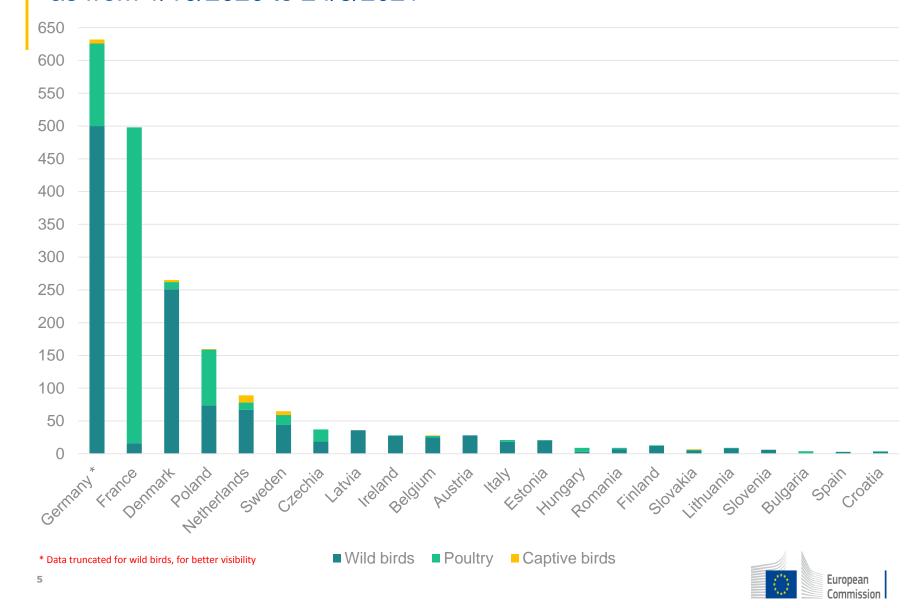


	Member State	Wild birds	Poultry	Captive birds	Total
1	Austria	28			28
2	Belgium	25	2	1	28
3	Bulgaria		4		4
4	Croatia	3	1		4
5	Czechia	19	18		37
6	Denmark	251	11	3	265
7	Estonia	20	1		21
8	Finland	12	1		13
9	France	16	482		498
10	Germany	956	126	6	1088
11	Hungary	3	6		9
12	Italy	18	3		21
13	Ireland	27	1		28
14	Latvia	36			36
15	Lithuania	8	1		9
16	Netherlands	67	11	11	89
17	Poland	74	85	1	160
18	Romania	7	2		9
19	Slovakia	5	1	1	7
20	Slovenia	6			6
21	Spain	3			3
22	Sweden	44	15	6	65
	TOTAL	1628	771	29	2428

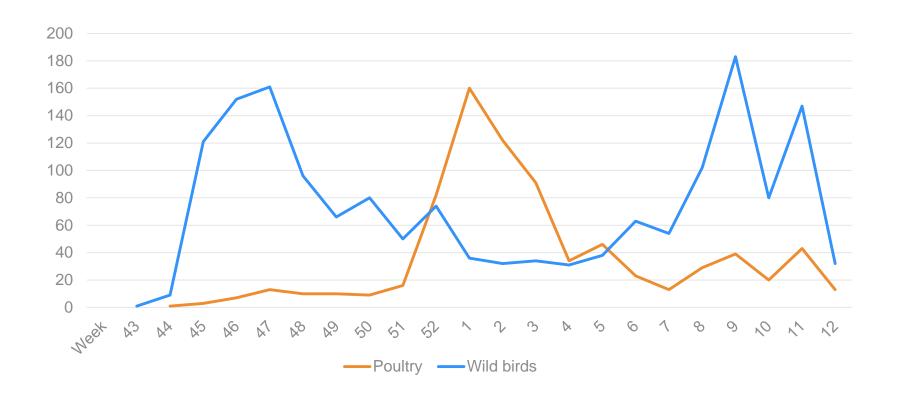
HPAI ADNS
notifications
in EU
during the period
1.10.2020 – 24.03.2021



Number of HPAI ADNS notifications by Member States as from 1/10/2020 to 24/3/2021



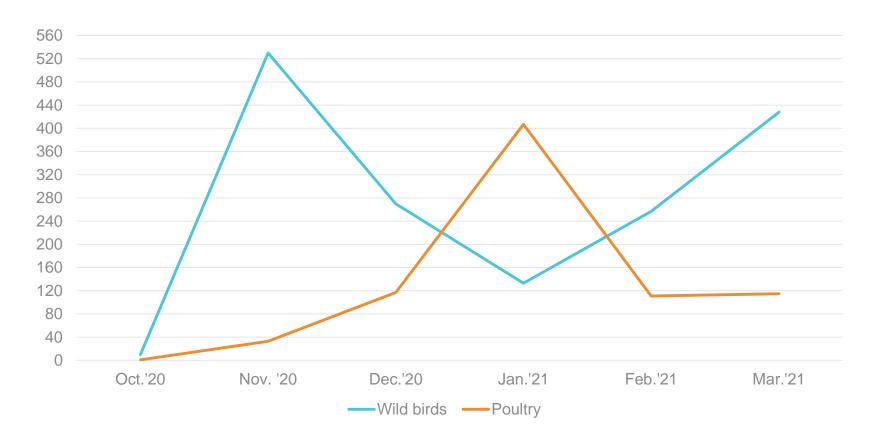
Number of HPAI detections/week in 2020/2021 epidemic season



Peak in poultry in weeks 52 - 3, influenced by the cluster in duck/geese farms in S-W of France in the area with intensive production of foie gras



Number of HPAI detections/month in 2020/2021 epidemic season

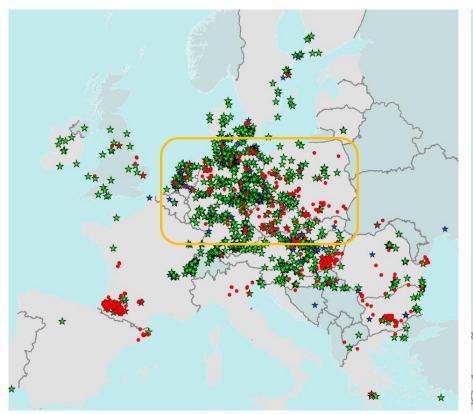


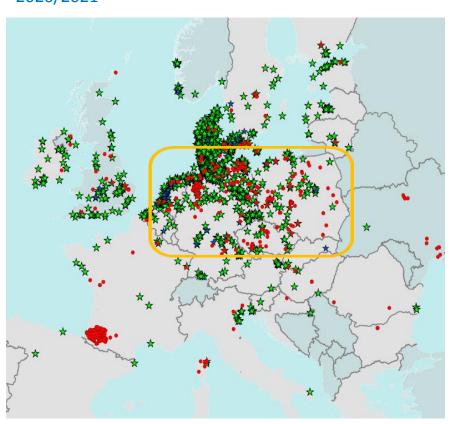
Peak in poultry in January, influenced by the cluster in duck/geese farms in S-W of France in the area with intensive production of foie gras

European

Comparison of HPAI distribution in 2016/2017 and 2020/2021 epidemic seasons

2016/2017 2020/2021







Comparison of HPAI 2016/2017 vs 2020-2021 epidemics in EU

	Number of countries affected	HPAI virus serotypes	Wild birds cases	Poultry outbreaks	Number of poultry affected in outbreaks
2016/2017*	22	H5N5, H5N6, H5N8	1563	1131	~ 9 mil.
2020/2021**	22	H5N1, H5N3, H5N4, H5N5, H5N8	1628	771	~ 12,5 mil.



^{*}Whole epidemic season (Oct. 2016-Sept.2017)

^{**} Oct. 2020 - Mar. 2021

Conclusions

- HPAI in wild birds:
- 22 MS detected cases in wild birds
- **65 affected species** (most infected: *Mute swan, Barnacle goose, Greylag goose*)
- HPAI viruses:
 - · five identified serotypes:
 - H5N1, H5N3, H5N4, H5N5, and
 - **H5N8** (predominant serotype)
 - NO increased zoonotic potential so far

- HPAI in poultry:
- despite early warning from EFSA (September 2020) on the risk coming with the migratory wild birds, we still have a big epidemic in poultry
- 18 MS confirmed outbreaks in poultry
- ~ 12,5 millions poultry affected in the outbreaks (with more than 3 mil. more than in 2016/2017 epidemic which was so far considered the biggest epidemic EU have experienced)
- outbreaks in poultry farms occur in same areas as in previous years (also similar clusters in same areas and even same holdings affected)
- duck/geese and turkeys farms form the majority of the infected farms

 systemic or structural problems of these sectors or of the individual farms?
- difficulties to control the spread in areas with high density of poultry farms

Epidemic not yet close to its end, <u>risk for poultry farms is still high</u> as there is still high virus load in the environment!



Updated information on the HPAI situation

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_hapai_chrono_2021_map.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_hapai_chrono_2021.pdf

https://www.izsvenezie.com/reference-laboratories/avian-influenza-newcastle-disease/europe-update/

New EFSA scientific report

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6497





Thank you



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