

Surveillance for Avian Influenza in the European Union in 2015

EU Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza,
APHA-Weybridge, UK



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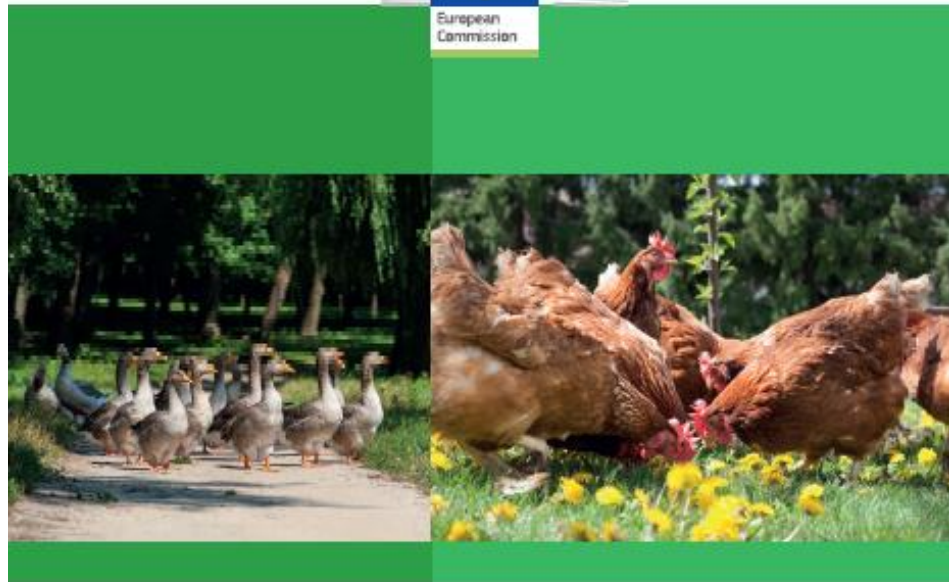
Overview

- 2015 surveillance programme in
 - Poultry
 - Wild birds



- Additional epidemiological analyses at the EURL





Annual Report



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on surveillance
for avian influenza in
poultry and in wild birds in
Member States of the
European Union
in 2014

Annual Report



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on surveillance
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Surveillance for AI in Poultry in EU

- Objectives
 - Inform the competent authority of circulating avian influenza virus with a view to controlling the disease
 - Primarily serological surveillance for detection of evidence of exposure to AI of subtypes H5 and H7
 - Complement early detection systems (scanning/passive surveillance)



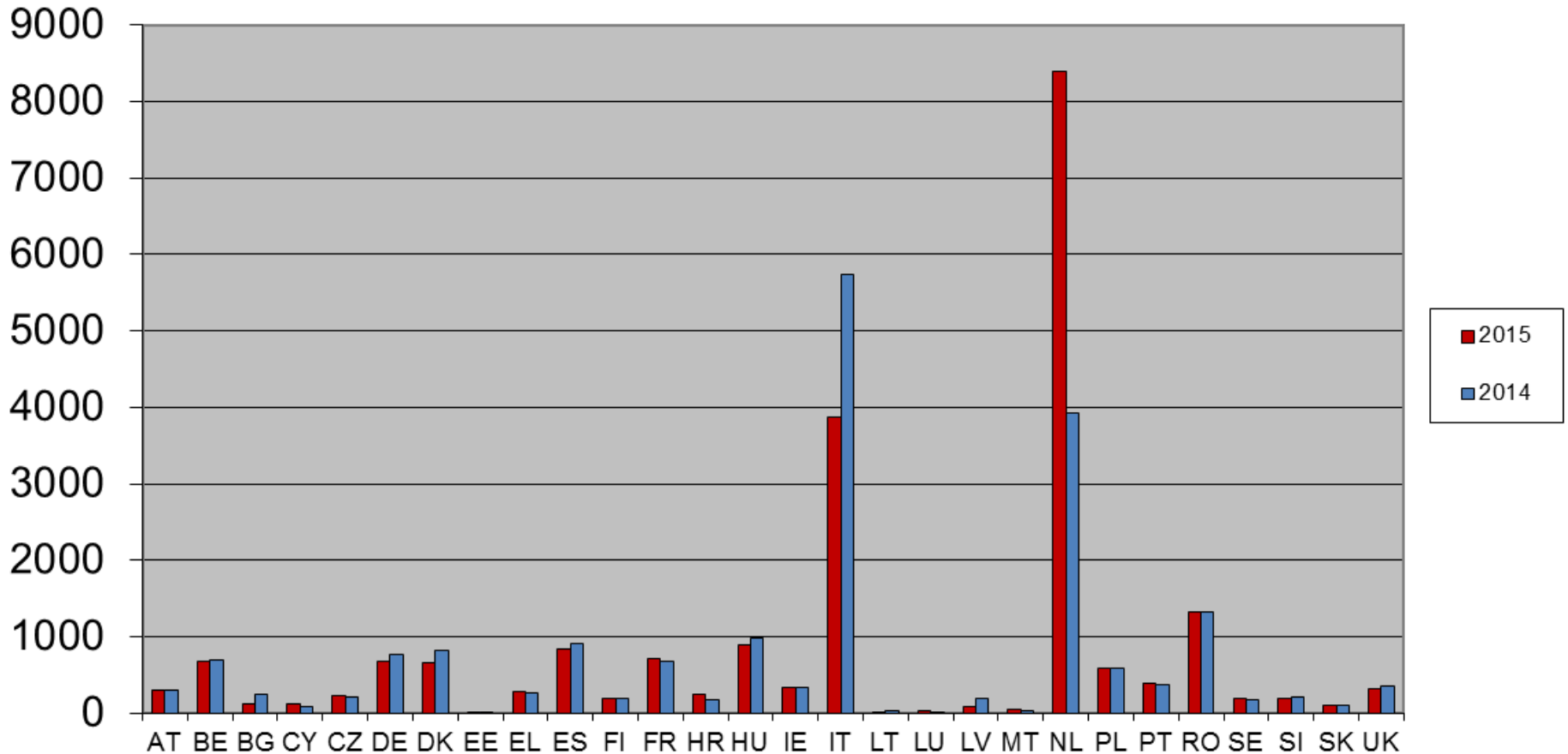
Poultry 2015 – Results

- 21,867 poultry holdings sampled by 28 MS (in 2014 19,813)
- Number of holdings sampled varied by MS from 7 – 8,395

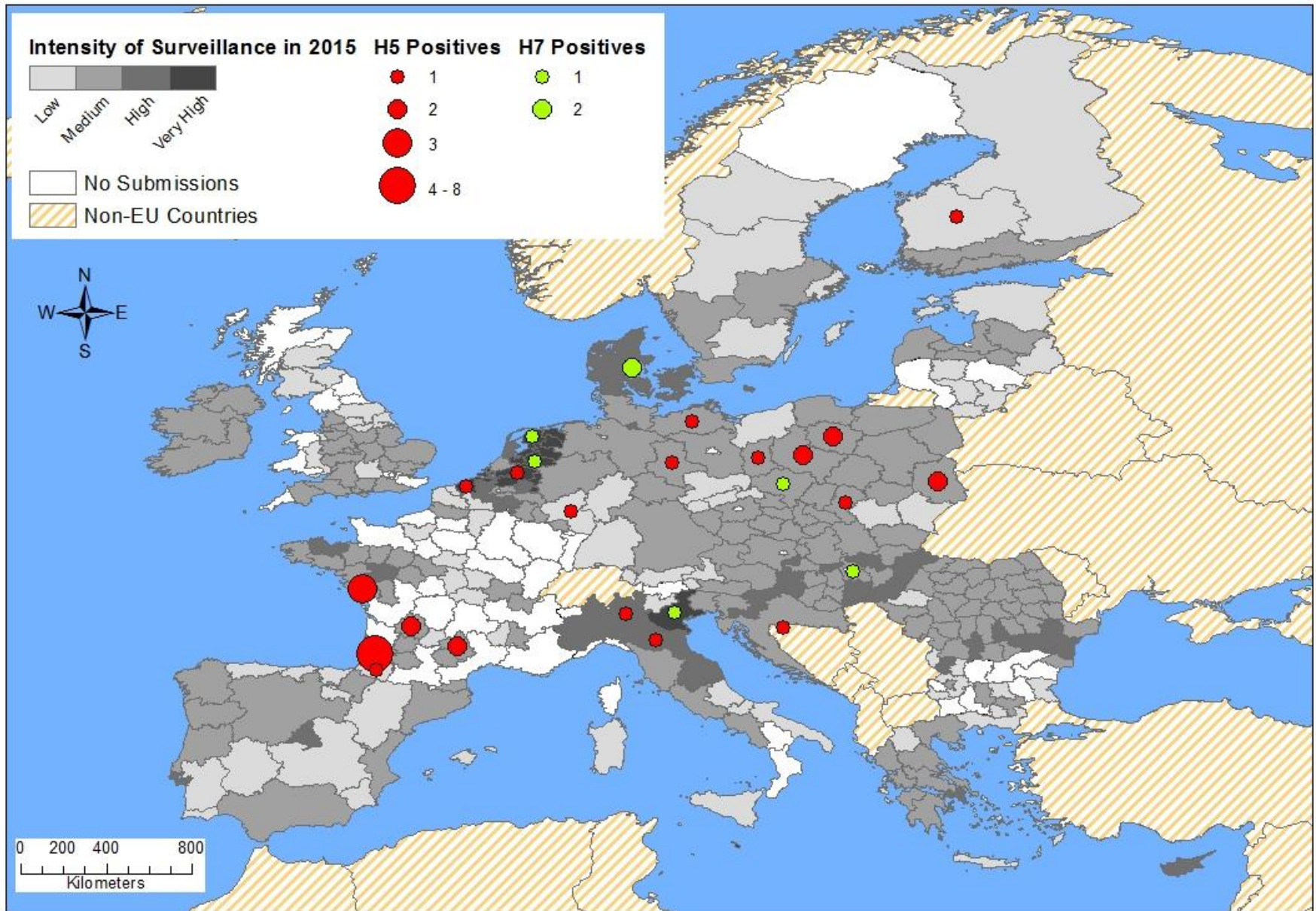


Poultry 2015 – Results

Number of poultry holdings sampled in 2015 and 2014



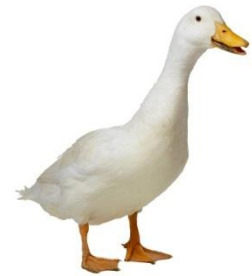
2015 Poultry - Results



Poultry 2015 – Results (2014 blue)

33 (38) H5 seropositive holdings:

- Breeder Geese: 13 (9) in FR and PL
- Fattening Ducks: 7 (11) in BE, DE and FR
- Breeder Ducks: 6 (7) in FR
- Others: 4 (0) in DE and IT
- Free-range Laying Hens: 1 (4) in NL
- Fattening Geese: 1 (2) in FI
- Backyard Flocks: 1 (0) in HR
- Chicken Breeders: 0 (2)
- Conventional Laying Hens: 0 (2)
- Ratites: 0 (1)



Poultry 2015 – Results

Epidemiological follow up investigations following an H5 seropositive result

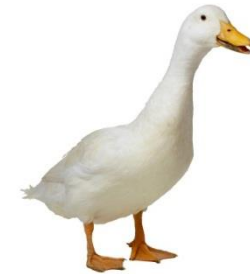
H5 seropositive holdings	Number of holdings	% of total H5 seropositives
Following H5 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Done'	26	78.8
Done: H5 detected by virological testing	8	24.2
Done: No detection by virological testing	18	54.5
Following H5 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Not done'	7	21.2
Not done: Sampling at slaughter	1	3.0
Not done: Birds slaughtered/killed	5	15.2
Not done: Other reason (Zoological collection)	1 (1)	3.0
Total number of H5 seropositive holdings	33	100



Poultry 2015 – Results (2014 blue)

7 (5) H7 seropositive holdings:

- Free-range Laying Hens: 3 (0) in DK and NL
- Breeder Geese: 2 (1) in HU and PL
- Backyard Flocks: 1 (0) in IT
- Farmed Game Birds (waterfowl): 1 (0) in DK
- Conventional Laying Hens: 0 (2)
- Others: 0 (2)



Poultry 2015 – Results

Epidemiological follow up investigations following a H7 seropositive result

H7 seropositive holdings	Number of holdings	% of total H7 seropositives
Following H7 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Done'	7	100
Done: H7 detected by virological testing	3	42.9
Done: No detection by virological testing	4	57.1
Following H7 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Not done'	0	0
Total number of H7 seropositive holdings	7	100



Poultry 2015 – Results

Summary

- Number of H5 seropositive holdings (33) was similar to 2014 (38).
- High proportion of detections in Ducks and Geese as in previous years.
- 26 H5 seropositive holdings underwent follow up testing and 8 were H5 virus positive.

- Number of H7 seropositive holdings (7) was similar to 2014 (5)
- Detections in Free-range Laying Hens, Breeder Geese, Backyard Flocks and Farmed Game Birds (waterfowl)
- All 7 H7 seropositive holdings underwent follow up testing and 3 were H7 virus positive.

- Surveillance effective in detection of H5 and H7 virus exposure and infection where clinical indicators may not trigger detection by other methods.



Passive surveillance for AI in **wild birds** in EU 2015

Objectives (2010/367/EU)

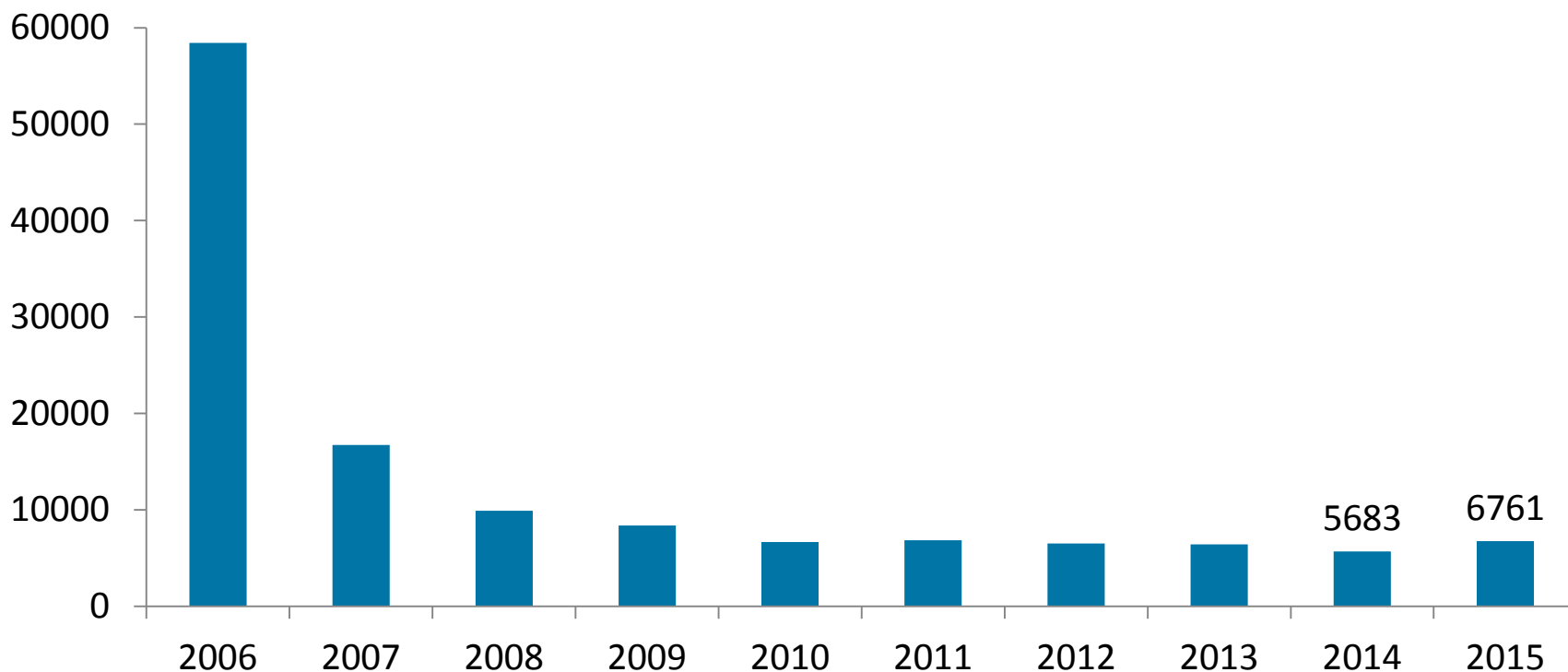
Timely detection of HPAI of the subtype H5N1 in wild birds in order to protect poultry and safeguard veterinary public health.

- a) Risk based passive surveillance
- b) Target species to be prioritised
- c) Areas close to water bodies and high density poultry holding areas targeted
- d) Epidemiologists, ornithologists and conservationists to be consulted
- e) Enhanced surveillance to be implemented if the epidemiological situation requires.



Passive surveillance for AI in **wild birds** in EU 2015

Total Number of Wild Birds Sampled by Passive Surveillance in EU

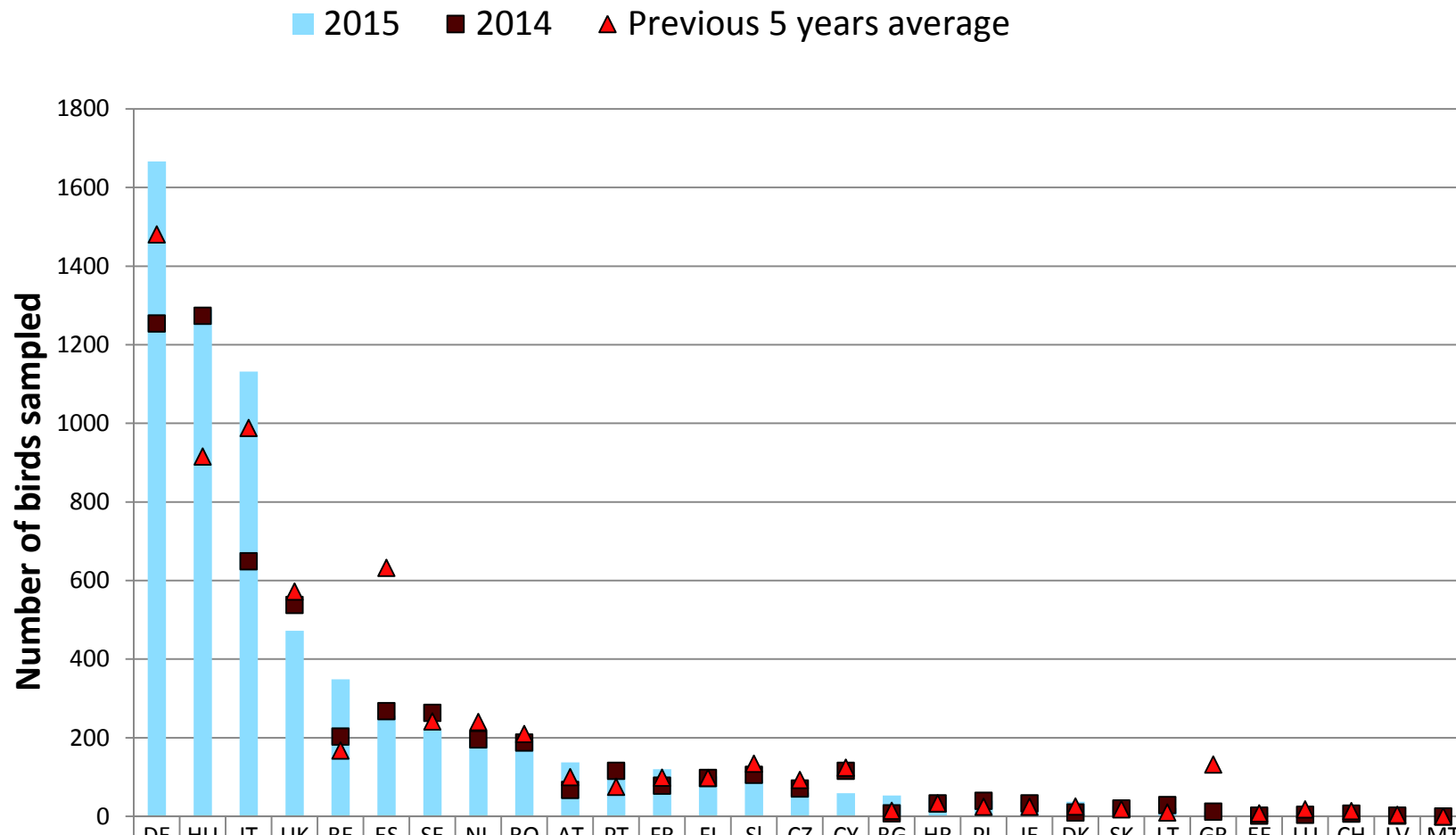


~19% more than 2014

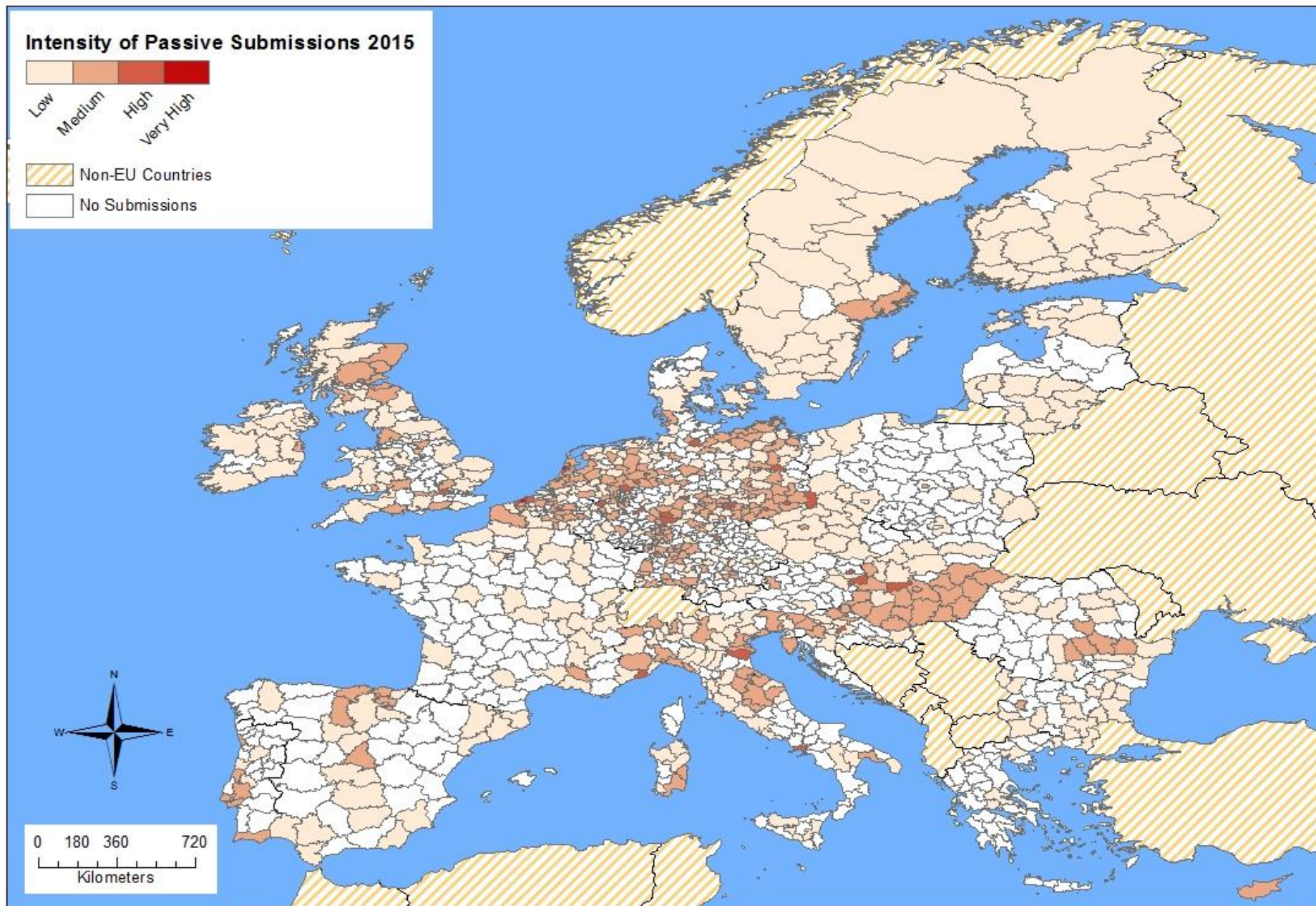
5.2% more than 5 year average (one-side p-value=0.0185)



Passive surveillance for AI in wild birds in EU 2015



2015	166	128	113	472	349	256	219	197	193	137	134	120	102	92	60	59	53	48	40	37	37	26	21	11	9	1	1	0	0
2014	125	127	649	538	203	268	263	196	188	67	116	78	98	106	71	116	8	33	40	33	10	20	29	12	2	4	7	2	0
Previous 5 years average	148	916	988	572	168	632	242	240	209	100	75	98	98	134	93	124	14	33	24	24	25	18	10	132	7.4	18	13	4.3	0



Intensity of sampling by **PASSIVE** surveillance (birds found dead, injured or live with clinical signs) in EU MS in 2014.

Passive surveillance for AI in **wild birds** in EU 2015

6,761 Birds sampled in 2015 - belonging to 24 Orders and 263 species

The most frequently sampled Orders

Order	2015
Anseriformes	1893
Passeriformes	1068
Falconiformes	966
Charadriiformes	750
Columbiformes	622
Galliformes	442



Passive surveillance for AI in **wild birds** in EU 2015

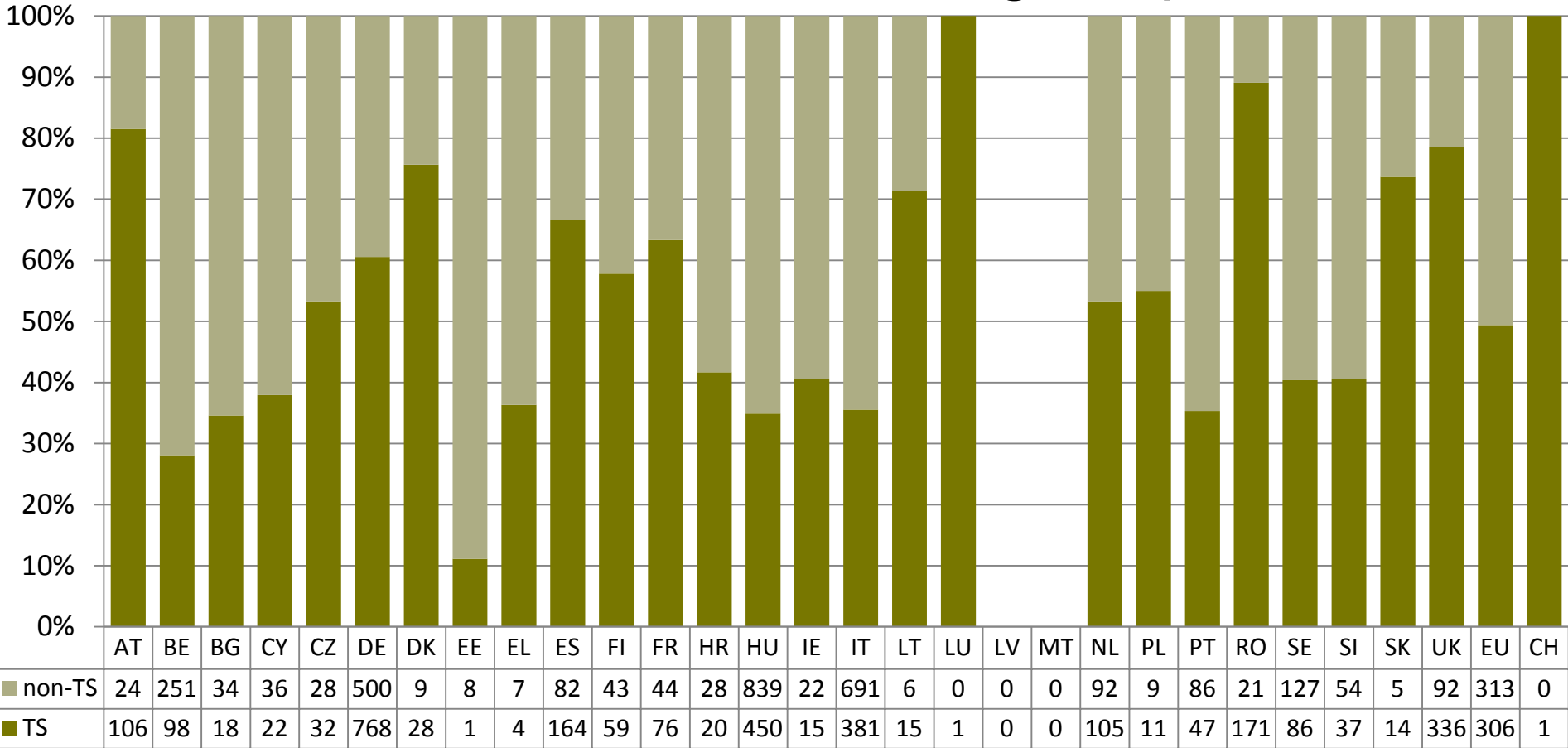
6,417 Birds sampled in 2013 - belonging to 24 Orders and 263 species

The most frequently sampled Orders

Order	2015 (% change)	2014	2013
Anseriformes	1893 (+12)	1684	1408
Passeriformes	1068 (+4)	1027	1343
Falconiformes	966 (+61)	559	757
Charadriiformes	750 (+40)	534	558
Columbiformes	622(+20)	518	628
Galliformes	442 (-21)	200	757



Proportion of birds sampled by passive surveillance that were Target Species



About half of the birds sampled (49.4%) were Target Species

Passive surveillance for AI in **wild birds** in EU 2015 – preliminary results

The most frequently sampled species



Species

2015

Anas platyrhynchos

735



Phasianus colchicus

376

Cygnus olor

349

Buteo buteo

324

Larus argentatus

306



Falco tinnunculus

198

Streptopelia decaocto

154



Passive surveillance for AI in **wild birds** in EU 2015 – preliminary results

The most frequently sampled species

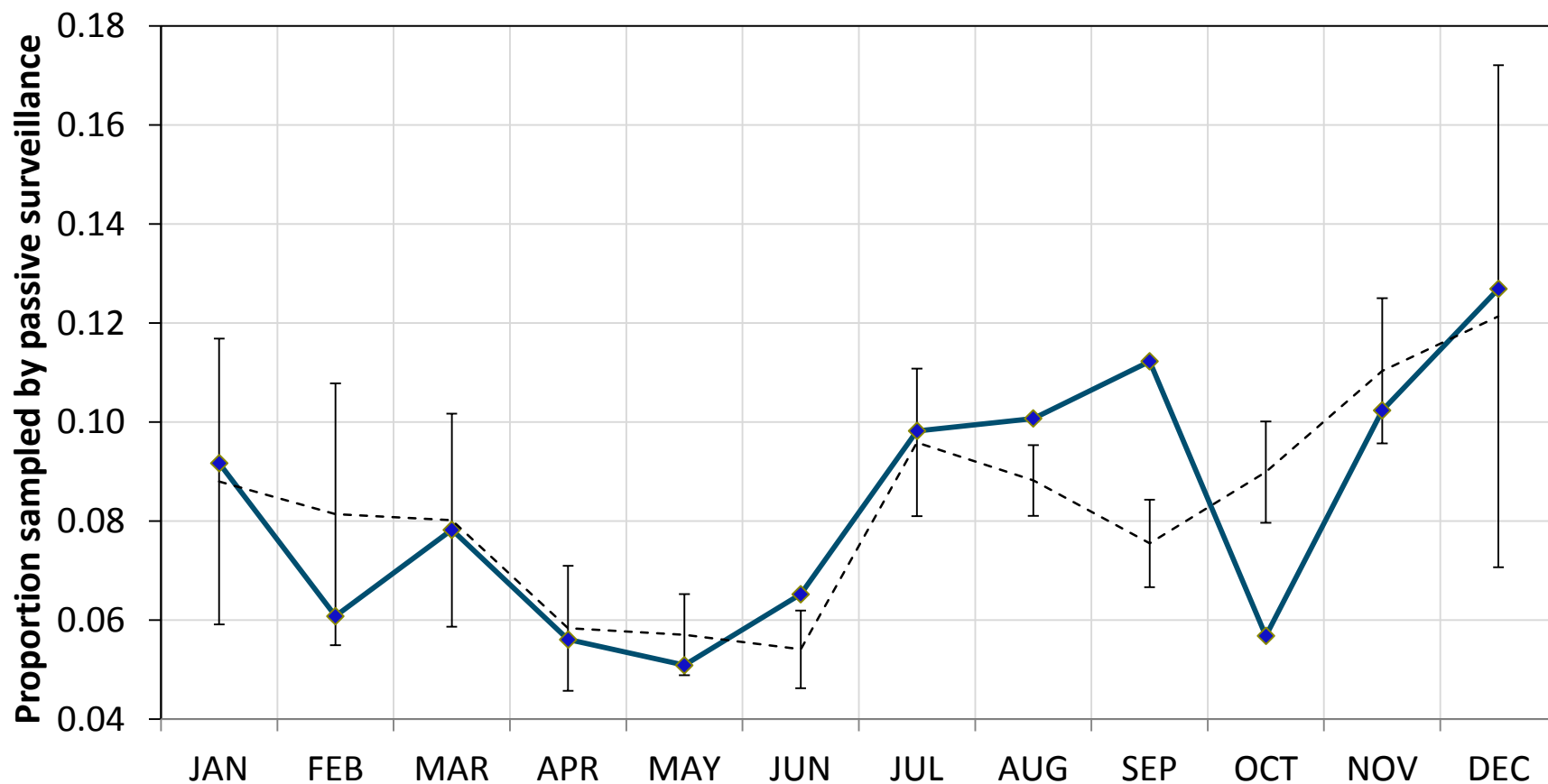


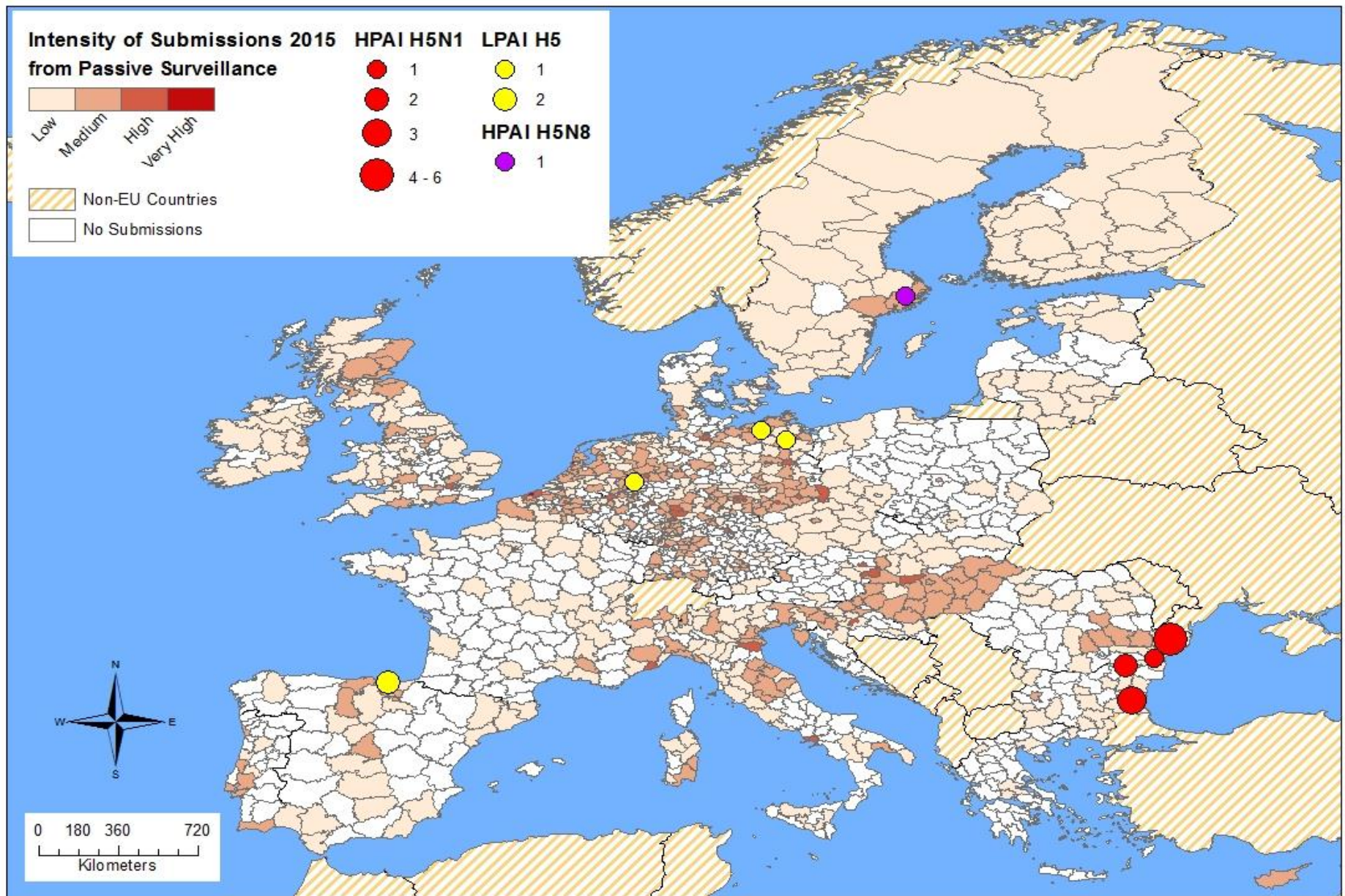
Species	2015 (% change)	2014	2013
Anas platyrhynchos	735 (-6)	785	652
Phasianus colchicus	376 (-24)	496	526
Cygnus olor	349 (+27)	274	288
Buteo buteo	324 (+128)	142	262
Larus argentatus	306 (+120)	139	163
Falco tinnunculus	198 (+78)	111	100
Streptopelia decaocto	154 (+66)	106	141

Passive surveillance for AI in wild birds in EU 2015

Temporal pattern

—◆— 2015 - - - - 5 years average





Detections of Avian Influenza by **PASSIVE** surveillance (birds found dead, injured or live with clinical signs) in EU MS in 2015.

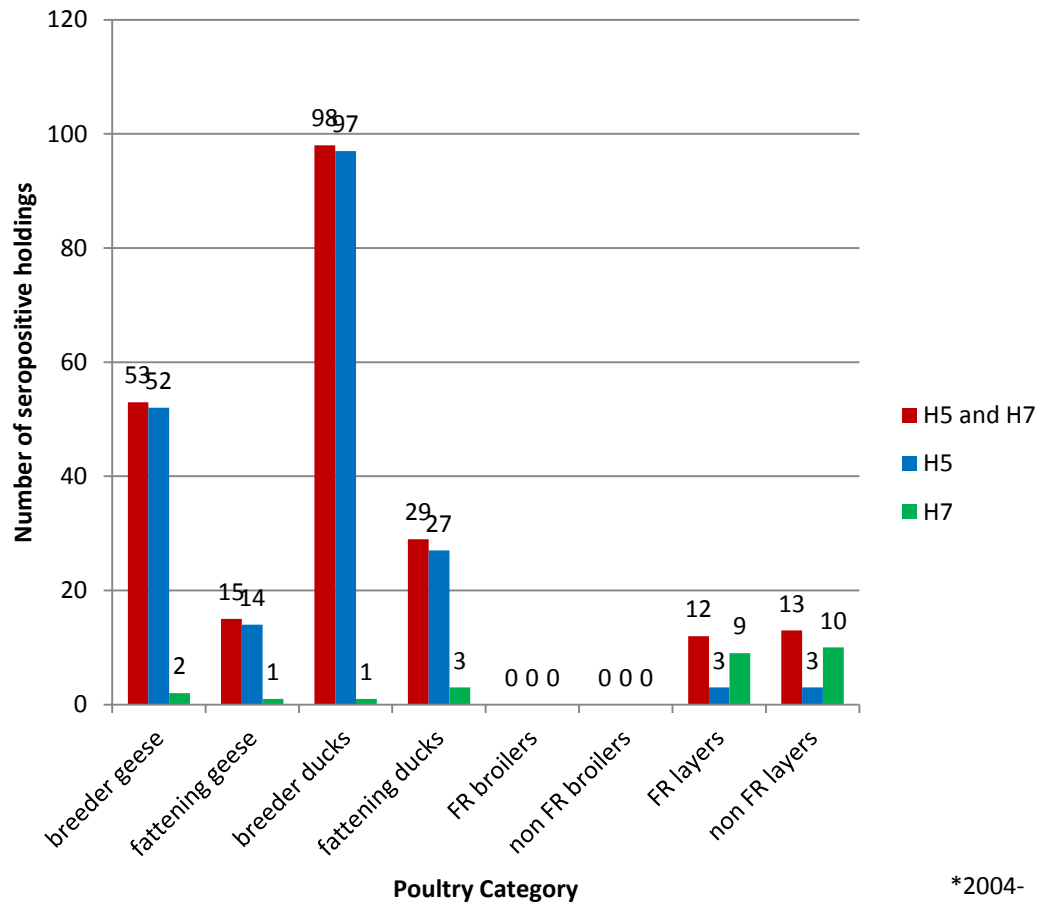
Wild bird surveillance summary

- Multiple detections of HPAI in 2015 - H5N8 (2.3.4.4) and H5N1 (2.3.2.1c)
- HPAI detected via passive and active surveillance - EFSA activity
- HPAI 2.3.4.4 clade virus detections in wild birds in 2016 in Russia (June) and North America (August)
- Winter 2016/17???



Additional epidemiological analyses:

- Analysis of seropositive findings - poultry type (free range and non free range LH), Member State, year

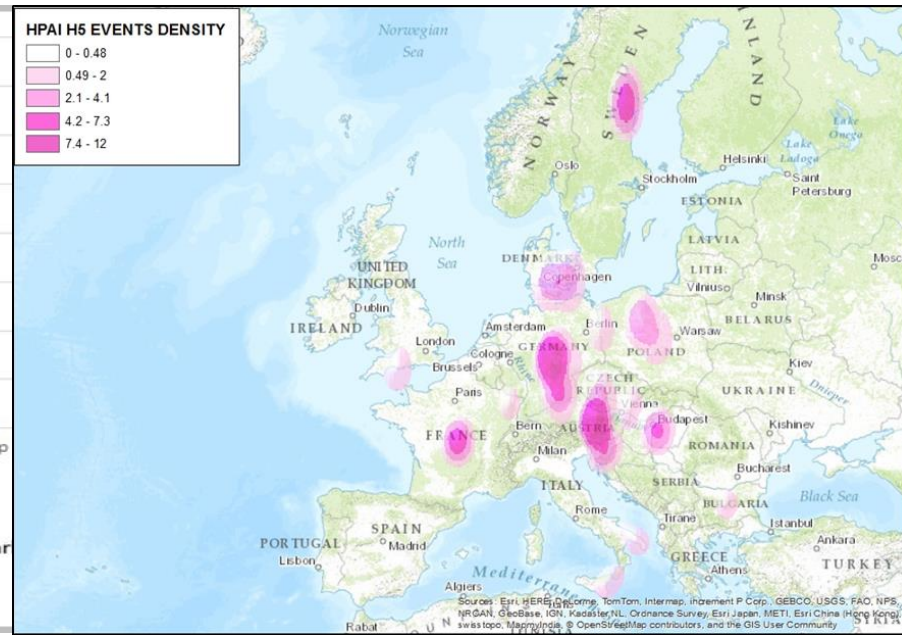
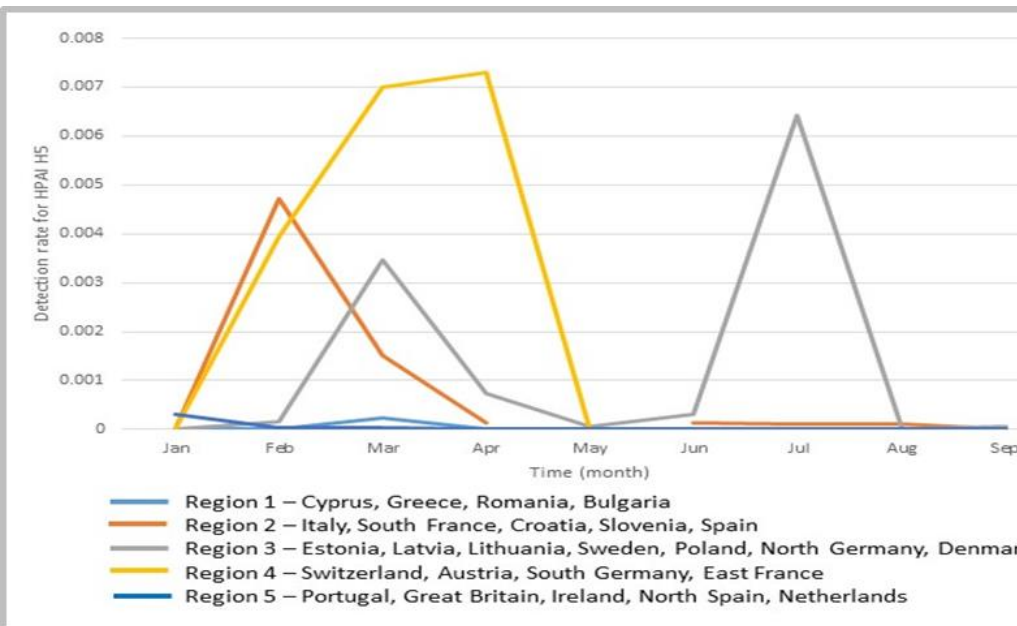


Year	H5		H7	
	adjusted OR:	95% CI ¹	adjusted OR:	95% CI ¹
2004	1		1	
2005	1.26	0.81, 1.98	0.17	0.07, 0.45
2006	1.25	0.80, 1.95	0.26	0.13, 0.54
2007	1.48	0.78, 2.80	0.17	0.09, 0.35
2008	1.47	0.79, 2.77	0.11	0.06, 0.23
2009	1.65	0.87, 3.12	0.20	0.11, 0.36
2010	1.36	0.72, 2.57	0.07	0.03, 0.16
Poultry category²				
Chicken Breeders	0.5	0.08, 3.06	0.26	0.07, 0.98
Broilers	- ³		0.20	0.04, 0.99
Laying-hens	2.27	0.48, 10.7	0.14	0.03, 0.67
Non-free-range laying-hens	1		1	
Ratites	8.78	1.75, 44	0.30	0.04, 2.45
Free-range laying-hens	1.70	0.34, 8.49	2.80	1.00, 7.85
Fattening turkeys	1.90	0.45, 8.00	1.97	1.02, 3.81
Other	9.91	2.60, 38	2.66	1.11, 6.36
Backyard flocks	2.04	0.45, 9.20	5.36	2.67, 10.7
Game birds	16.9	4.84, 59	1.60	0.70, 3.65
Fattening Ducks	29	8.25, 99	2.65	0.73, 9.59
Fattening Geese	67	18.3, 249	1.88	0.26, 13.6
Ducks & Geese	105	28, 394	4.04	1.64, 9.95
Breeder Ducks	148	44, 497	3.14	0.40, 25
Breeder Geese	343	102, 1148	13.2	2.79, 62
EU member state³:				
Romania	0.06	0.01, 0.21	- ⁴	
Netherlands	0.16	0.05, 0.60	1.45	0.35, 6.03
Poland	0.29	0.13, 0.69	1.66	0.17, 16.0
Spain	1		1	
Germany	0.42	0.19, 0.92	2.78	0.63, 12.3
Ireland	1.62	0.21, 12.5	- ⁴	
Italy	0.26	0.13, 0.52	20	7.77, 52
UK	1.57	0.83, 2.97	10.9	2.69, 44
Czech Republic	2.03	0.96, 4.32	- ⁴	
Finland	2.92	0.96, 8.91	- ⁴	
Sweden	3.72	1.59, 8.72	20	4.01, 99
Denmark	3.09	1.67, 5.72	30	9.01, 995
Belgium	5.62	2.83, 11.1	15.3	4.09, 57
France	5.53	3.31, 9.22	3.45	0.95, 12.5

*2004-2006

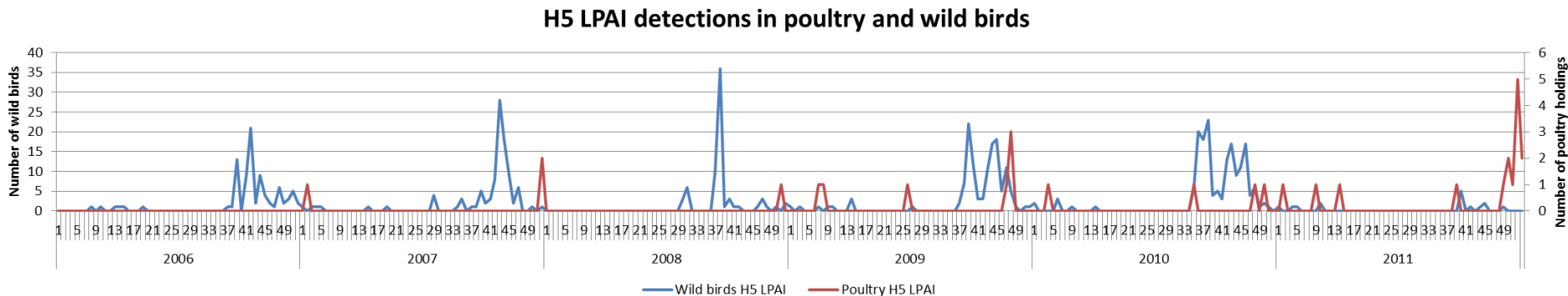
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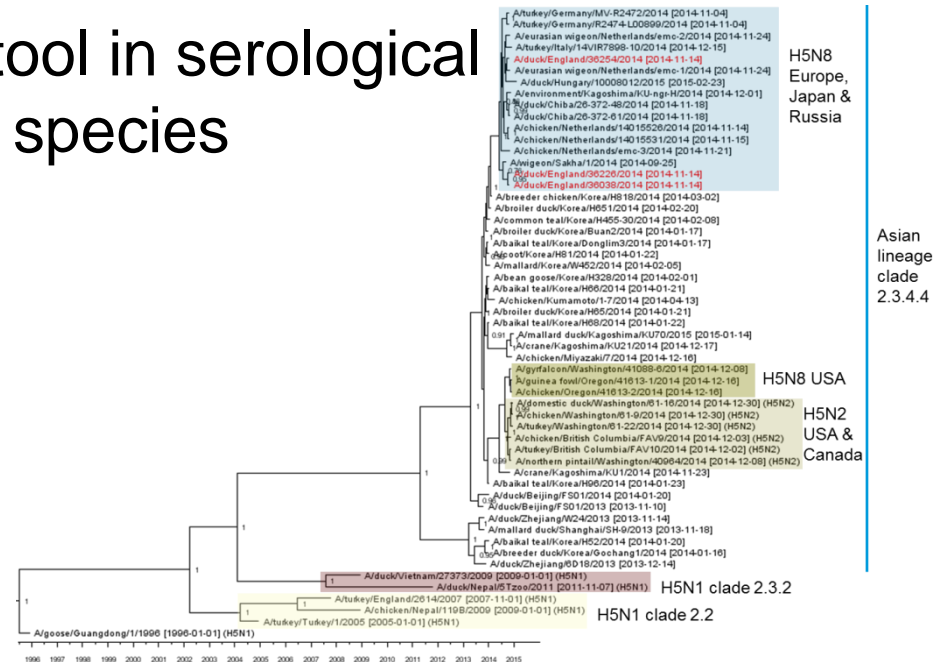
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- Interface between wild birds and poultry (can detections in one population inform detections in another??)



Additional epidemiological analyses:

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- Interface between wild birds and poultry (can detections in one population inform detections in another??)
- Use of ELISA as a screening tool in serological surveillance in various poultry species
- Phylogenetics



Acknowledgements

- Support and contribution from all participating National Reference Laboratories and competent veterinary authorities in Member States



Thank you for your attention

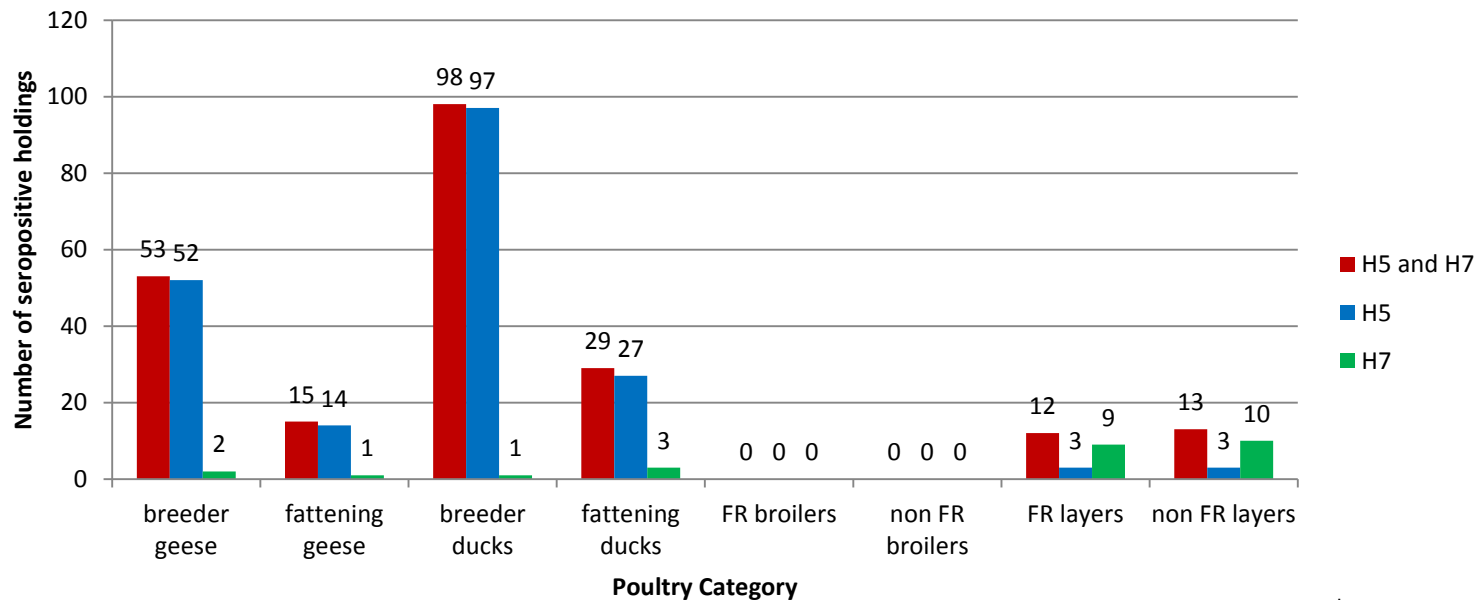
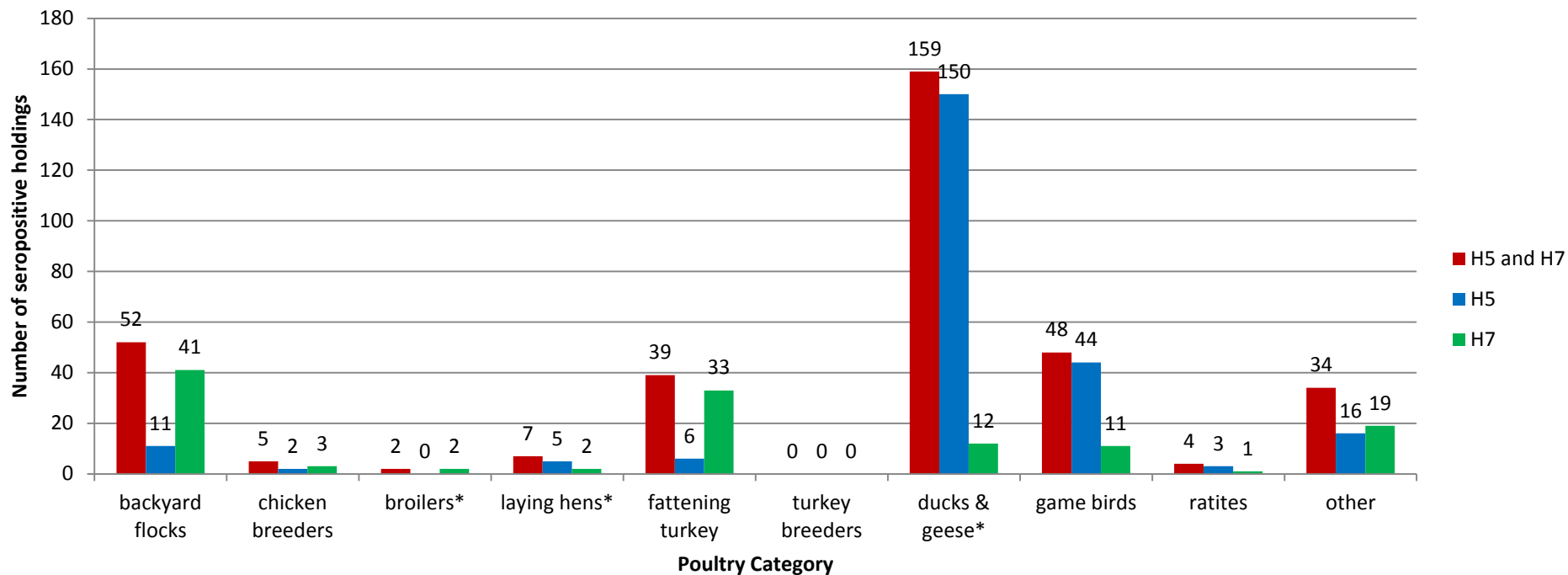


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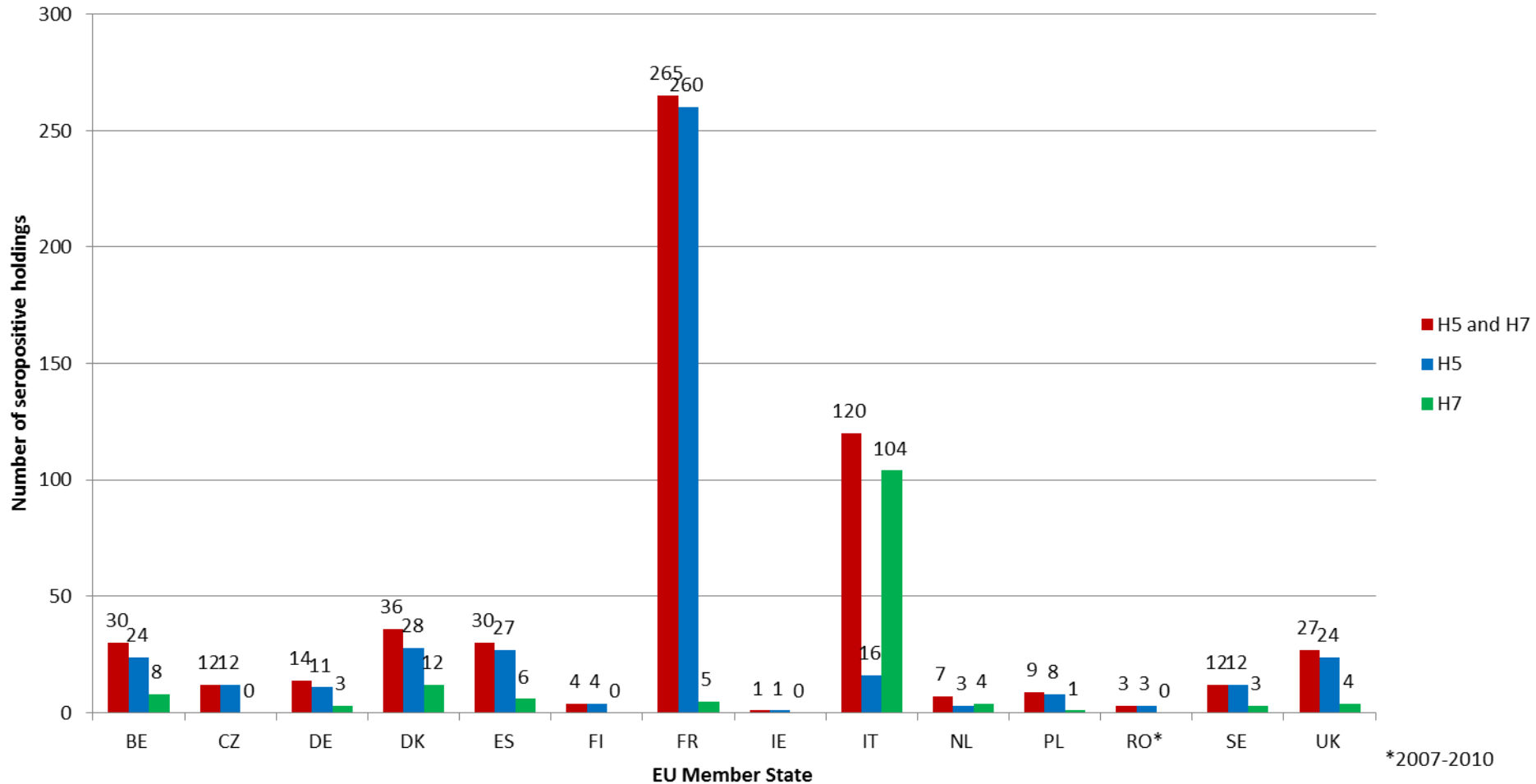


Avian Influenza surveillance seropositive holdings, by poultry type



*2004-2006

H5 and H7 Avian Influenza surveillance in poultry seropositive holdings, by Member State



Some variation in surveillance design among MS – e.g. risk-based

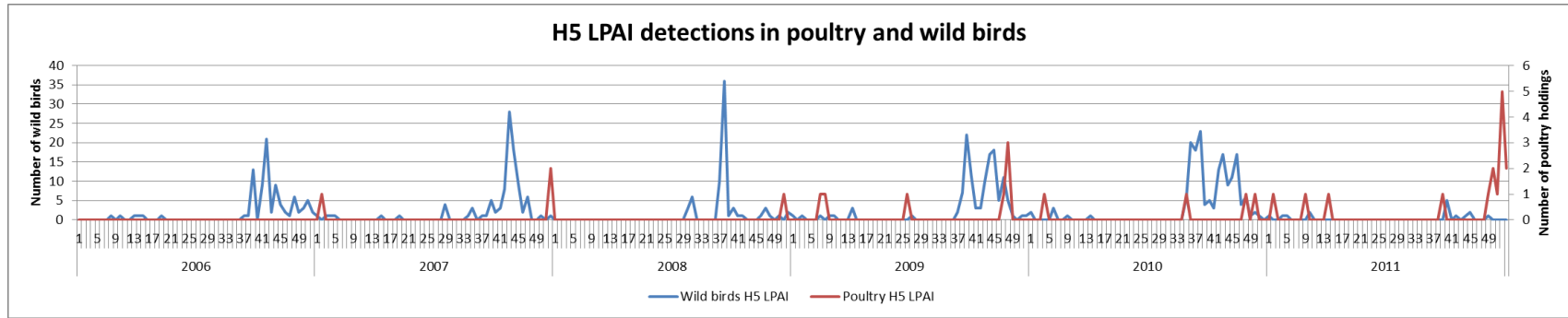


Multivariable associations with H5 and H7 exposure

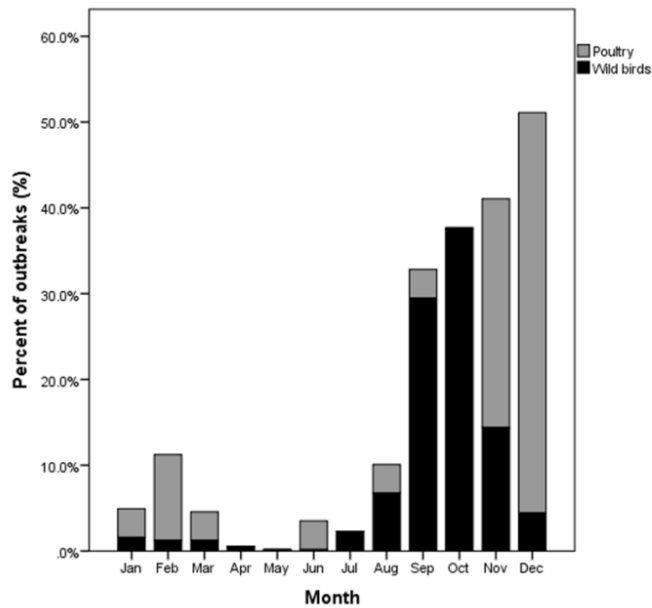
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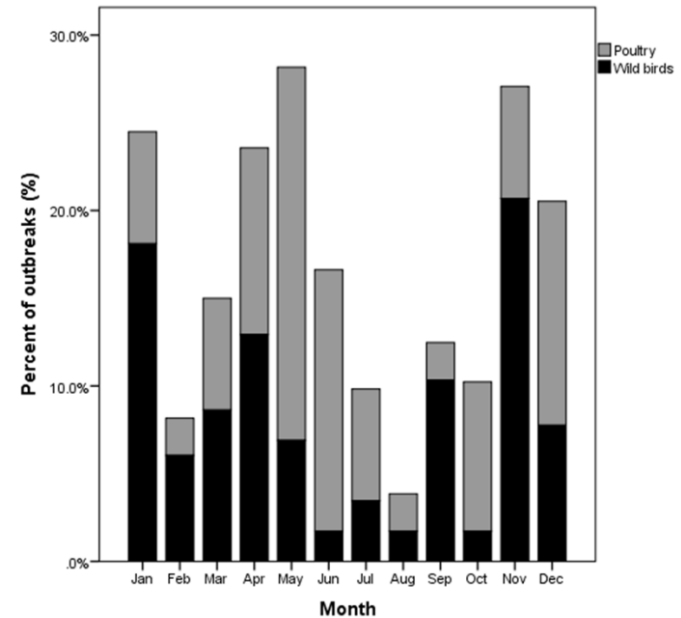
The interface between poultry and wild birds - preliminary results



LPAI H5



LPAI H7



HA gene BEAST tree

MRCA: June 2014
(95% HPD: April 2014 – Sept 2014)

