



MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE
L'ALIMENTATION



LPAl in France:

Situation in February 2018

ScoPAFF, 28/02/2018



Surveillance measures



- **Passive surveillance (clinical surveillance)**: testing of a flock when occurrence of clinical signs
- **Active surveillance**:
 - Sampling prior to any movement of ducks for force-feeding from 01/12/17 to 15/03/18 (initially 01/12/17 to 15/01/18)
 - 20 animals per flock (cloacal + tracheal swabs).
 - 10 days prior to movement
 - Surveillance of the flocks in a 1km radius circle surveillance zone around each outbreak

LPAI outbreaks detected since 01/12/2017

• From 01/12/2017 to 28/02/2018: 18 LPAI outbreaks and two suspicions have been registred

• Among the 18 LPAI outbreaks registred:

-16 involved ducks; two involved turkeys

-14 were detected in the frame of the active surveillance program prior to any movment of palmipeds; two were detected through annual survey ; two were detected through passive surveillance (turkeys)

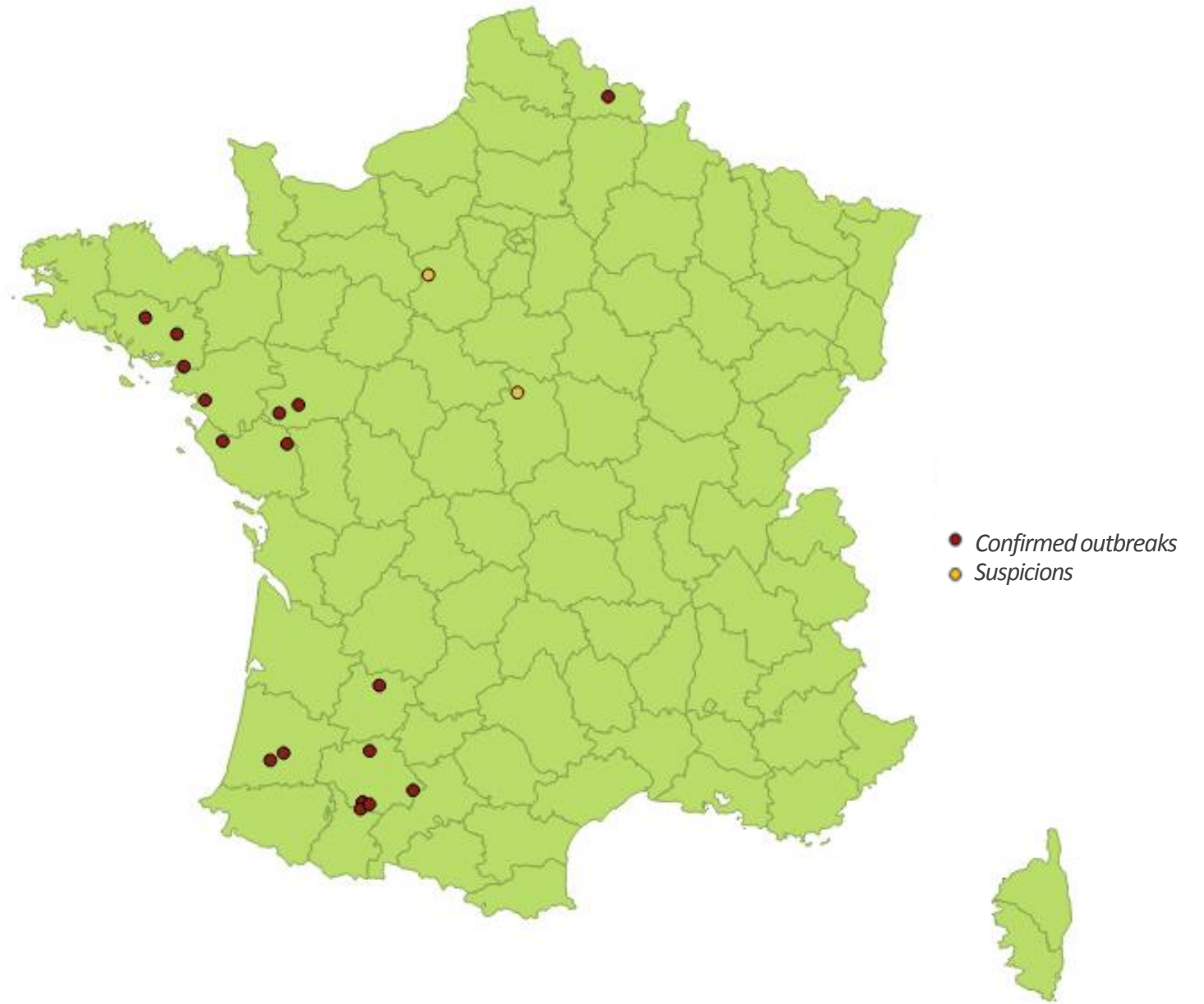
- Serotypes repartition:

- H5N3 virus : 11 outbreaks

- H5N2 virus : two outbreaks

- For five of the outbreaks, the neuraminidase type (N) was not identified (H5NX)

LPAI outbreaks and suspicions
distribution in France



Results of the active surveillance program (ANSES provisional assessment)

- **From 01/12/2017 to 15/01/2018, analysis were performed on 969 flocks:**
 - Gene M detected (RT-PCR) for 51 of those flocks (5,3%);
 - LPAI virus detected in two of those flocks (H5N2 and H5N3)
 - Analysis performed in 5 regions (excepted one flock in Centre-Val de Loire) : 466 flocks in Nouvelle-Aquitaine, 343 flocks in Occitanie, 115 flocks in Pays de la Loire, 30 flocks in Bretagne and 14 flocks in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes
- **According to ANSES, positive evolution of the situation for the studied period 01/12/2017-15/01/2018:**
 - No new serotype H5 or H7 detected
 - No re-emergence detected of clade 2.3.4.4
 - Only 0,2% of tested flocks were infected for a H5 LPAI virus

Management of LPAI cases

- Measures taken for LPAI clinical suspicions confirmed by laboratories at a local level and for LPAI outbreaks confirmed by the NLR* (active surveillance) since 01/12/2017:
 - For one of the outbreaks: flock sent to force-feeding process and tested again later (positive results for H5N3 virus)
 - For the 17 other outbreaks : culling of the flock in situ
 - Reglemented zones around outbreaks : 1km radius circle
 - movement restriction
 - flocks testing



Perspectives

• ANSES scientific expertise expected on the following questions :

- Active surveillance program evolutions?
- Extension of the 01/12/2017-15/03/2018 program period (sampling prior to any movement of ducks for force-feeding) ?
- Reassessment of the IAFP surveillance goals (monitoring more than eradication process ?)

Thank you for your attention



More information

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/influenza-aviaire-strategie-de-gestion-dune-crise-sanitaire>