

ScoPAFF

Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza in France

2nd March 2017



















Framework

- Situation in France
 - Outbreaks
 - National situation : about domestic breedings and wild birds
 - Epidemiological situation
- Control measures
 - Eradication strategy
 - Headcount of slaughters
 - Restocking
 - Future planning





















Outbreaks on the 1st of March

 Since November 28th 2016, 383 HPAI outbreaks have been detected in domestic poultry and 46 in wild birds.



















Situation FR, 01/03

HP/FP	Serotype	Domestic poultry	Captive wildbirds	wildbird s			
		Palmipeds	Galliform es	Multi- species	NR		
LP	H5	9					
	H5N1	12	1				
	H5N2	4				1	
	H5N3	4					
	H5N8	1					
	H5N9	6					
	Total	36	1	0	0	1	0
HP	H5	76	5	3	6		19
	H5N_ongoing	8	1	2			
	H5N8	221	37	18	6	1	27
	Total	305	43	23	12	1	46

Situation FR, 27/02

DPT	domestic	captive	wildbirds
12	2 (1%)		
31	1 (<1%)		
32	96 (25 %)		7 (15%)
40	218 (57%)		3 (7%)
44			1 (2%)
47	10 (3%)		3 (7%)
20			1 (2%)
62		1 (100%)	
64	20 (5%)		3 (7%)
65	23 (6%)		
74			2 (4%)
26	3 (1%)		
81	8 (2%)		2 (4%)
88			3 (7%)

Situation FR, wild birds

• Declared outbreaks in wild birds:

Species		Migratowytyma	Do no utus o sot	viral subtype		Total
French common noun	Latin noun	Migratory type	Department	H5N8	H5Nx	Total
			32	4	1	5
Buse variable	Buteo buteo	sedentary	40		2	2
			64		1	1
Canard chipeau et Canard siffleur	Anas strepera et Anas penelope	captive wild birds	62	1		1
Canard colvert	Anas platyrhyncos	Big migrant	47	1		1
Canard siffleur	Anas penelope	Big migrant	50	1		1
Cyana	Cuanus ann	amall migrant	01	8	6	14
Cygne	Cygnus spp	small migrant	88	2		2
Cygne tuberculé	Cygnus olor	small migrant	44	1		1
Faucon crécerelle	Falco tinnunculus	sedentary	32	1		1
Goeland	Larus spp	small migrant	74	2		2
Grive musicienne	Turdus philomelos	Big migrant	32		1	1
Héron	Bubulcus spp	sedentary	01		1	1
Héron garde-boeufs	Bubulcus ibis	sedentary	40		1	1
Oie cendrée	Anser anser	small migrant	01	1	1	2
Pie bavarde	Pica pica	sedentary	81	1		1
Pigeon ramier	Columba palumbus	Big migrant	64		2	2
Tourterelle turque	Streptopelia decaocto	sedentary	81	1		1
	Total		-	24	16	40

Symptoms and Clinical Signs in wild birds

- The particular sensitivity of the palmipeds to this virus;
- Clinical signs 2 to 3 days before the onset of mortality;
- Decrease in water or food consumption;
- A preponderance of nervous signs;
- Animals are prostrate;
- Torticollis;
- On the lesional level, pancreatitis and myocarditis are almost systematic and very severe;
- Congestion of the brain;
- Splenomegaly.

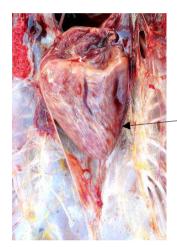


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nervous signs



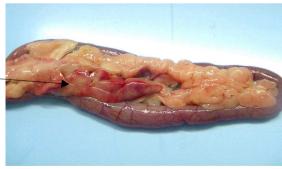


myocarditis





pancreatitis



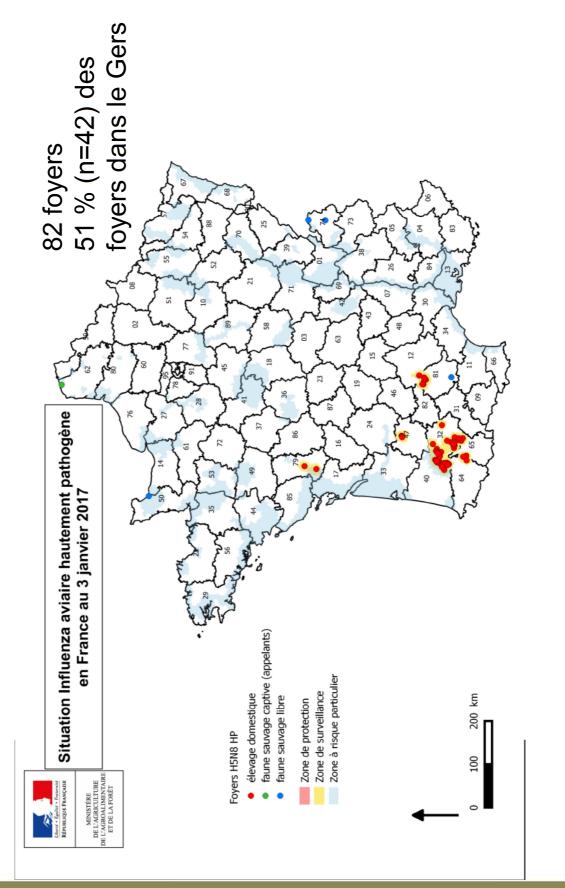
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- SplenomegalySource J-L Guérin, ENVT



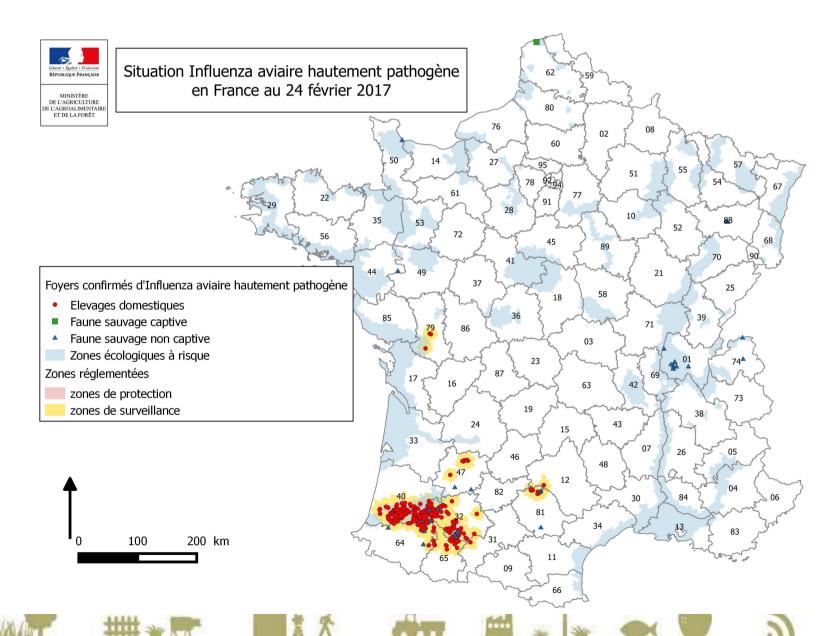
Situation FR au 03/01, 18h





MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE DE L'AGROALIMENTAIRE ET DE LA FORÈT

Situation of HPAI in France, 24/02

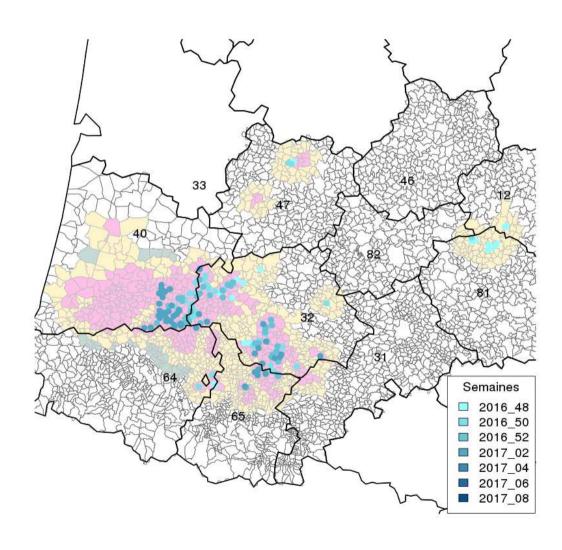


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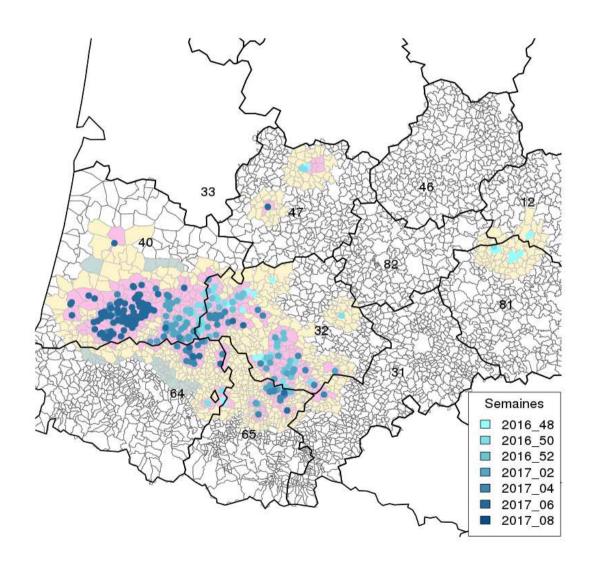
Situation of HPAI in France, 4 weeks ago







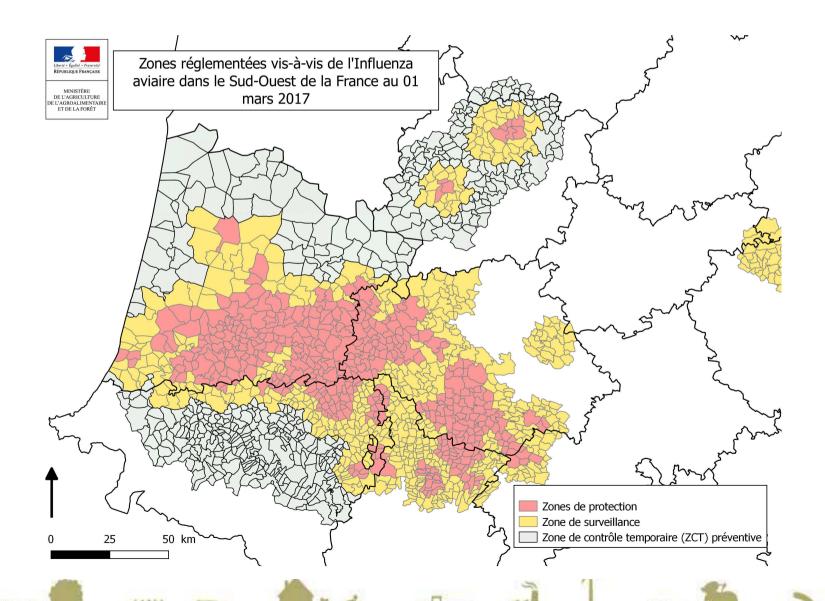
Situation of HPAI in France, 1st March, 2017



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Situation in South-West France 01/03

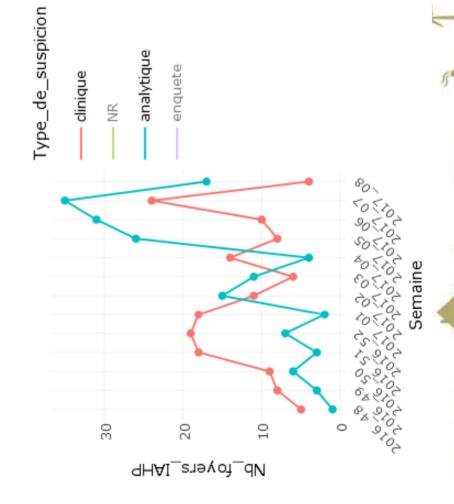


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Situation of HPAI in France, 27/02

Temporal variations of the number of outbreaks detected in palmipeds according to surveillance modalities





Epidemiological situation

- Anses' evaluations have shown:
- The spreading is due to human factors :
- division of contaminated lots and shipments to different fattening units;
- transports with insufficient cleaning and disinfection;
- -insufficient application of biosecurity measures;
- - high density of poultry;
- Wild birds and air spread are considered as a small risk of contamination.



















ANSES Studies

- Avis ANSES 2017-SA-0011
- Avis ANSES 2017-SA-0026
- Avis ANSES 2017-SA-0028
- The eradication strategy is based on data analysis by epidemiologists, studies and recommandations given by the ANSES





















Eradication strategy

- The strategy in place depends on the area or the type of contaminated breeding:
- preventive slaughters only in the most contaminated and populated areas: all kinds of poultry in 1 km around the outbreak, and only outdoors palmipeds in 3/10 km around the outbreak depending on the epidemiological situation;
- A temporary controlled zone (TCZ) around the surveillance zone (SZ) virological screening of palmipeds before movement and no restocking;



















Headcount of slaughters

- Slaughtered animals in outbreaks:
- 1 452 000 = 990 000 palmipeds + 424 000 gallus
- Preventive slaughtered animals:
- 1 400 000 palmipeds in Gers, Landes, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Hautes-Pyrénées and Haute-Garonne.
- Total = 2852000



















Restocking of galliforms

- The restocking of galliforms is allowed under conditions in surveillance and protection zones:
- visits with favorable results of all commercial flocks in the protection zone, starting 7 days after removal of the outbreak
- 3 weeks period since the end of the outbreak's slaughter and the end of the preliminary cleaning and desinfection;
- the animals have to stay indoor for 4 weeks and be tested 3 weeks after being in outdoors





















Restocking of palmipeds

- Restocking conditions after lifting the SZ:
- Screening 21 days after being put outdoor or before being sent to another unit;
- Farmers' commitment to respect biosecurity rules.
- Big reglemented zone in Gers, Landes,
 Pyrénées- Atlantiques et Hautes-Pyrénées:
- - lifting in one block
- Crawl space after slaughtering of outbreaks and restocking after favorable screening.





















Future planning

- Lifting of PZ and SZ according to the EU decision D 2008/84
- Difficulties to visit all the backyards in large areas (thousands in km2)
- Restriction zone after removal of the SZ to control the restocking of palmipeds
- Reflexion upon further measures to avoid the same situation at the end of 2017

Thank you for your attention

















