Surveillance for Avian Influenza in the European Union during 2013

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Overview

- 2013 surveillance programme in
 - Poultry
 - Wild birds

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/eu_resp_surveillance_en.htm

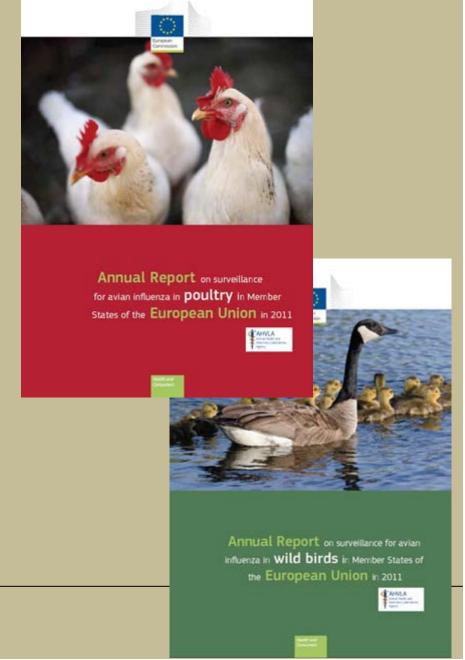


Annual Report on surveillance

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



European Union in 2012





- MS followed the guidelines laid down in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU
- The guidelines recommend risk-based surveillance
- In 2013, 11 MS carried out a risk-based sampling approach (BE, BG, DE, DK, FI, FR, IT, LT, NL, RO and UK)

Poultry 2013 – Results

- 28 MS participated in the poultry survey in 2013, including HR which joined the EU on 1 July 2013
- 25,220 poultry holdings were sampled (in 2012 29,404)
 - the most sampled categories were:

Laying Hens (conventional & free-range) n = 7,592

Chicken Breeders n = 5,524

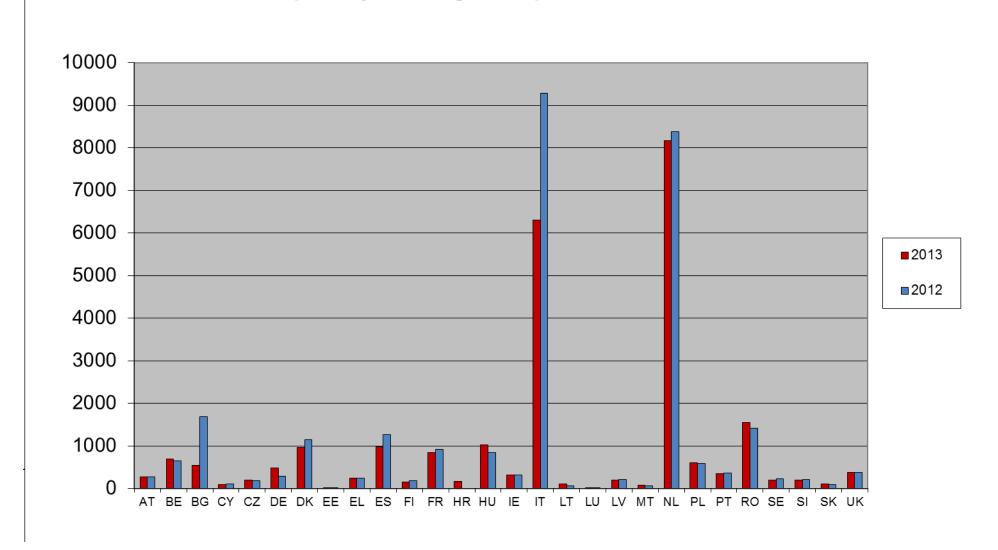
Backyard Flocks n = 3,578

Number of holdings sampled varied by MS from 21 – 8,160

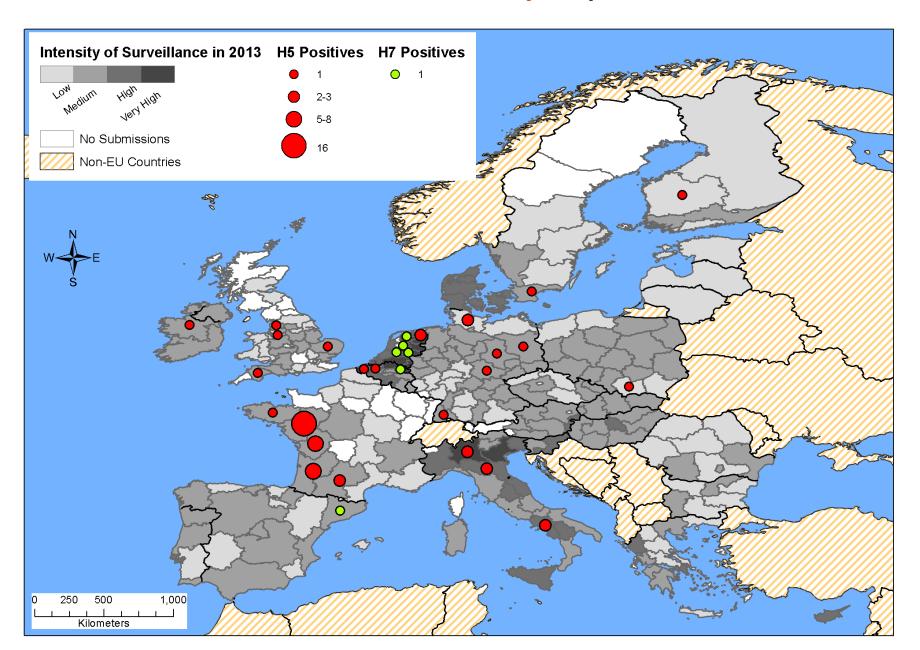


Poultry 2013 – Results

Number of poultry holdings sampled in 2013 and 2012



2013 Poultry report



57 holdings seropositive for H5:

- •Breeder Ducks: 27 (11.59%) in FR and UK (sampled in 10 MS).
- •Fattening Ducks: 8 (1.0%) in BE, FR and IE (sampled in 20 MS).
- •Others: 7 (0.46%) in DE and IT (sampled in 7 MS).
- •Breeder Geese: 5 (2.86%) in FR and PL (sampled in 8 MS).
- •Free-range Laying Hens: 3 (0.12%) in IT and NL (sampled in 16 MS).
- •Backyard Flocks: 3 (0.08%) in IT (sampled in 14 MS).
- •Farmed Game Birds (waterfowl): 2 (0.78%) in SE and UK (sampled in 10 MS).
- •Ratites: 1 (0.56%) in DE (sampled in 14 MS).
- •Fattening Geese: 1 (0.30%) in FI (sampled in 12 MS).



Surveillance for AI in Poultry in EU 2013 (2012 blue)

57 (40) H5 seropositive holdings:

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•Breeder Ducks: 27 (21)
•Fattening Ducks: 8 (7)
•Others: 7 (0)
•Breeder Geese: 5 (3)
•Free-range Laying Hens: 3 (2)
•Backyard Flocks: 3 (0)
•Farmed Game Birds (waterfowl): 2 (1)
•Ratites: 1 (0)
•Fattening Geese: 1 (1)
Conventional Laying Hens: 0 (4)
•Fattening Turkeys: 0 (1)
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Epidemiological follow up investigations following an H5 seropositive result

H5 seropositive holdings		% of total H5 seropositives
Following H5 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Done'	39	68.4
Done: H5 detected by virological testing	8	14.0
Done: Influenza A of undetermined subtype detected by virological testing	2	3.5
Done: No detection by virological testing	29	50.9
Following H5 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Not done'	18	31.6
Not done: Birds slaughtered/killed	16	28.1
Not done: Other reason	2	3.5
Total number of H5 seropositive holdings	57	100

6 holdings seropositive for H7:

- •Free-range Laying Hens: 4 (0.16%) in NL (sampled in 16 MS).
- •Chicken Breeders: 1 (0.02%) in ES (sampled in 22 MS).
- •Conventional Laying Hens: 1 (0.02%) in BE (sampled in 27 MS).

Surveillance for AI in Poultry in EU 2013 (2012 blue)

6 (4) H7 seropositive holdings

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•Free-range Laying Hens: 4 (1)
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•Chicken Breeders: 1 (0)
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Conventional Laying Hens: 1 (0)

•Breeder Geese: 0 (1)

Backyard Flocks: 0 (1)

•Farmed Game Birds: 0 (1)

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'	6	100
Done: H7 detected by virological testing	5	83.3
Done: No detection by virological testing	1	16.7
Following H7 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Not done'	0	0
Total number of H7 seropositive holdings	6	100

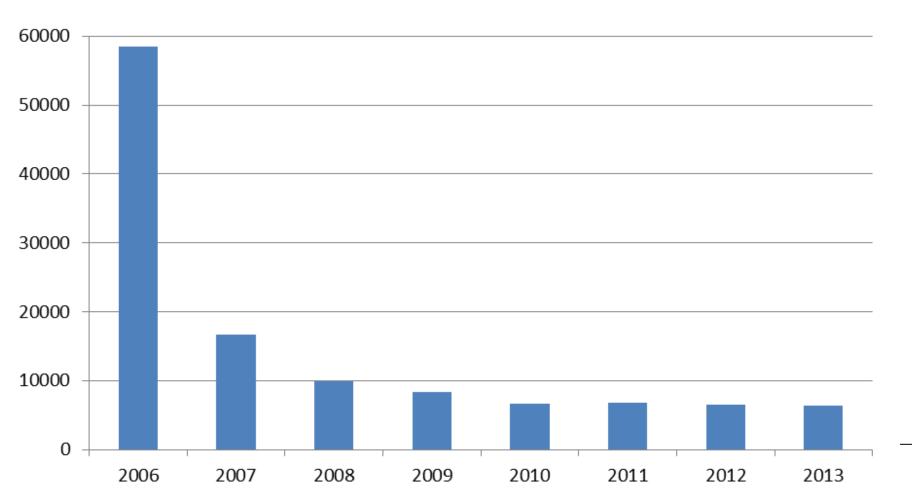
Summary

- •Number of H5 seropositive holdings (57) was higher than in previous years.
- •High proportion of detections in Breeder Ducks as in previous years.
- •39 H5 seropositive holdings underwent follow up testing and 8 were H5 virus positive.
- •Number of H7 seropositive holdings (6) was similar to 2012, but less than in previous years.
- •High proportion of the detections in Free-range Laying Hens.
- •All 6 H7 seropositive holdings underwent follow up testing and 5 were H7 virus positive.
- •Surveillance effective in detection of H5 and H7 virus infection where clinical indicators may not trigger detection by other methods

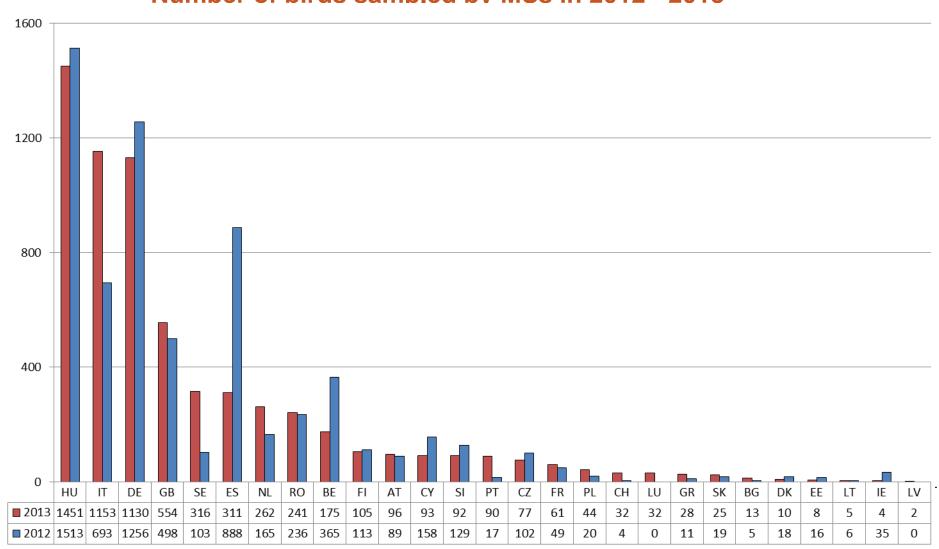
Surveillance for AI in wild birds in EU 2013

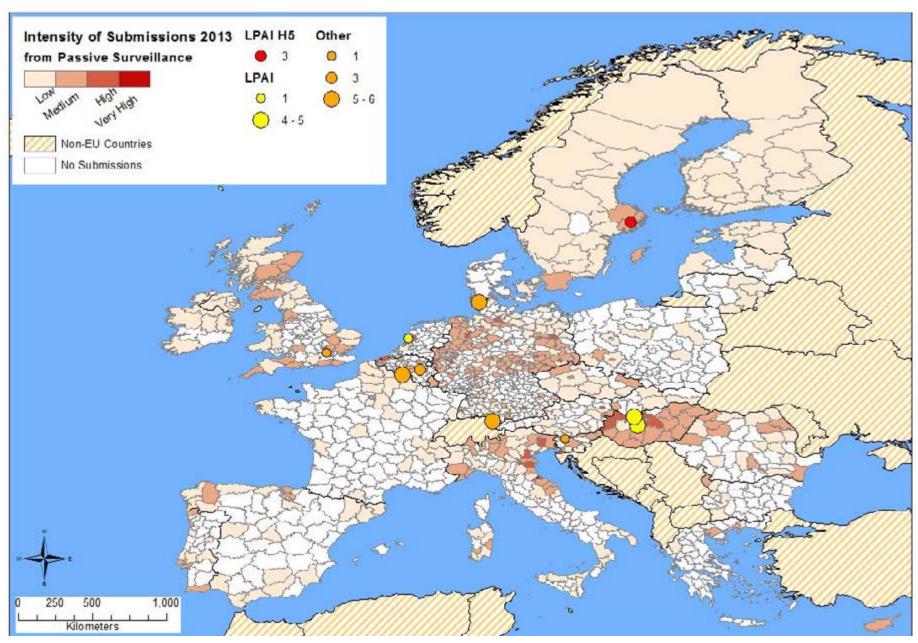
- Surveys performed according to the guidelines laid down in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU
 - Passive surveillance of moribund or dead wild birds
 - Especially in 50 target species
 - Aim is early detection of incursion(s) of H5N1 HPAI if occur

Total Number of Wild Birds Sampled by Passive Surveillance in EU



Number of birds sampled by MSs in 2012 - 2013





Detections of Avian Influenza by **PASSIVE** surveillance (birds found dead, injured or live with clinical signs) in EU MS in 2013.

6,378 Birds sampled by MS in 2013 - belonging to 22 Orders and 253 species

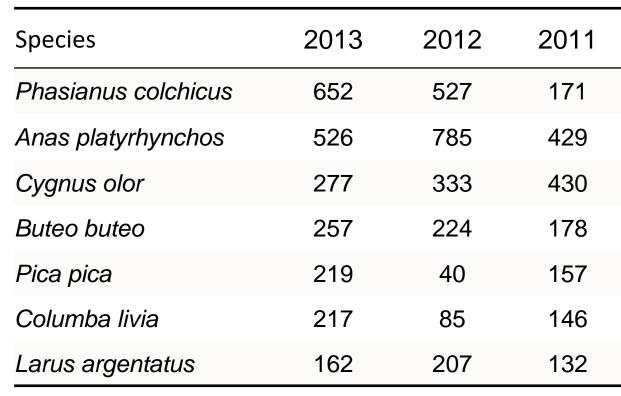
The most frequently sampled Orders

Order	2013	2012	2011
Anseriformes	1392	1763	1762
Passeriformes	1341	1259	1311
Falconiformes	740	728	835
Galliformes	753	602	304
Charadriiformes	560	642	728



The most frequently sampled species





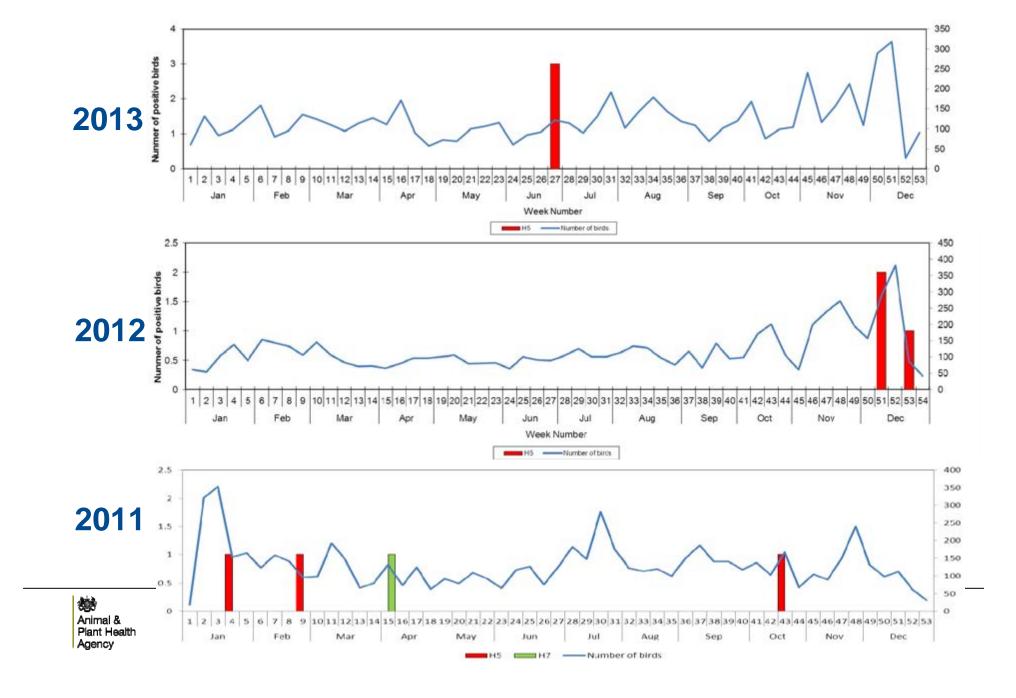












Wild bird surveillance summary

- No HPAI detection in wild birds during 2013.
- A few LPAI H5 detections made by passive surveillance, as in previous years.
- H5N1 HPAI continues to be reported outside Europe
- H5N8 HPAI reported from poultry and wild birds in Asia in 2014
- Passive surveillance in wild birds continues to provide a valuable method for detection of incursion of HPAI before introduction to poultry.



Acknowledgements:

Support and contribution from all participating NRLs and competent veterinary authorities in Member States

