

Update on highly pathogenic avian influenza in the EU

Animal Health Advisory Committee

Brussels, 18 December 2017

DG SANTE, Unit G3
Official controls and eradication of diseases in animals
European Commission
Directorate General for Health and Food Safety





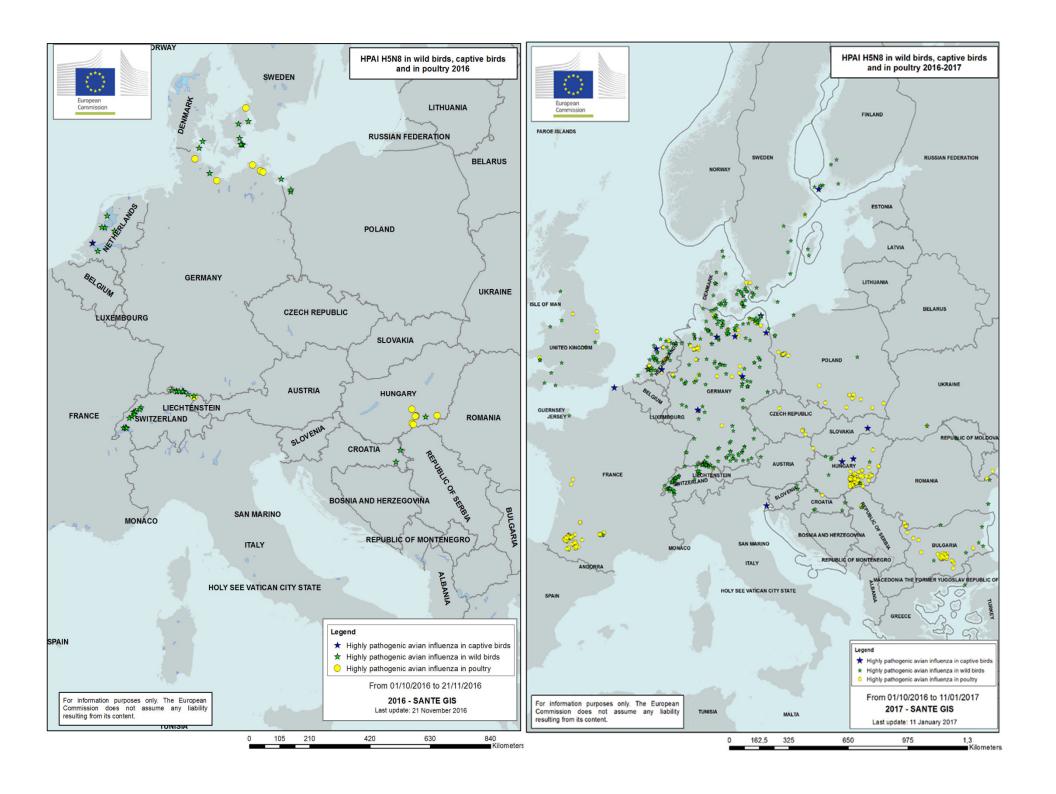
Highly pathogenic avian influenza 2016-2017

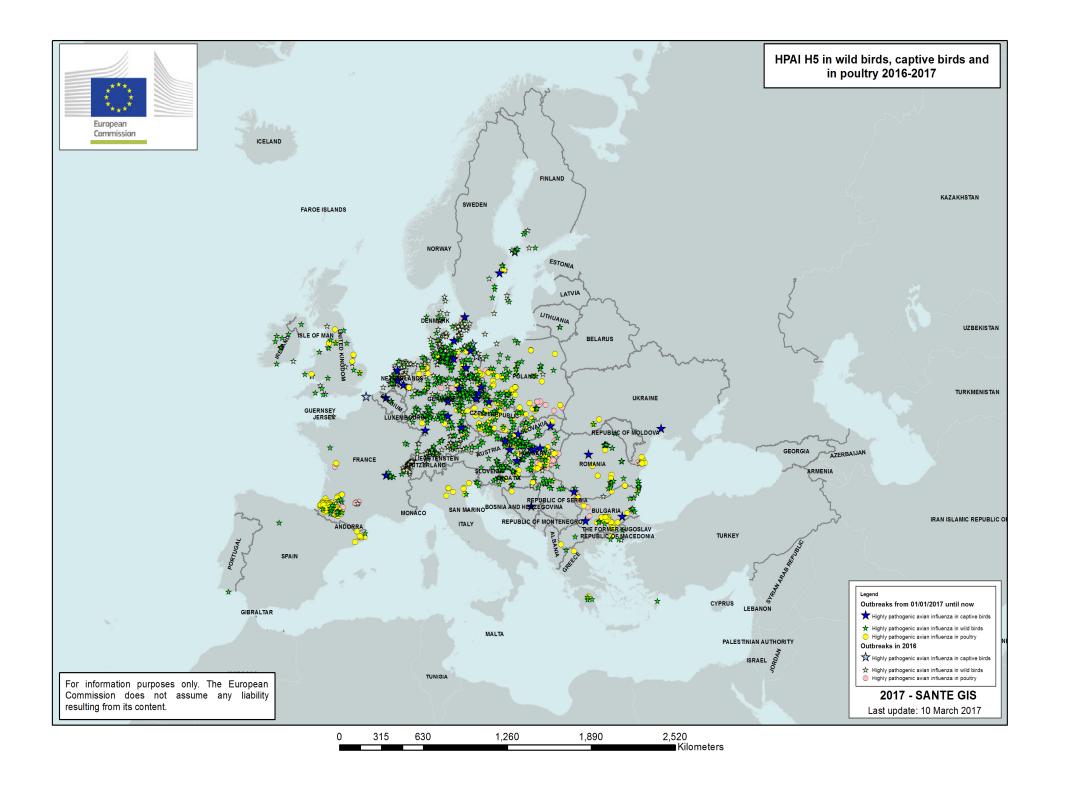
- 27/10/2016: start of the HP H5N8 epidemic in Hungary, wild mute swan tested positive for H5N8
- 4/11/2016: first poultry farm tested positive in HU
 Virus detected in further 24 Member States
 Six Member States infection only in wild birds
- After 07/2017: Italy and Bulgaria affected
- 8/12/2017: Netherlands in poultry and wild birds

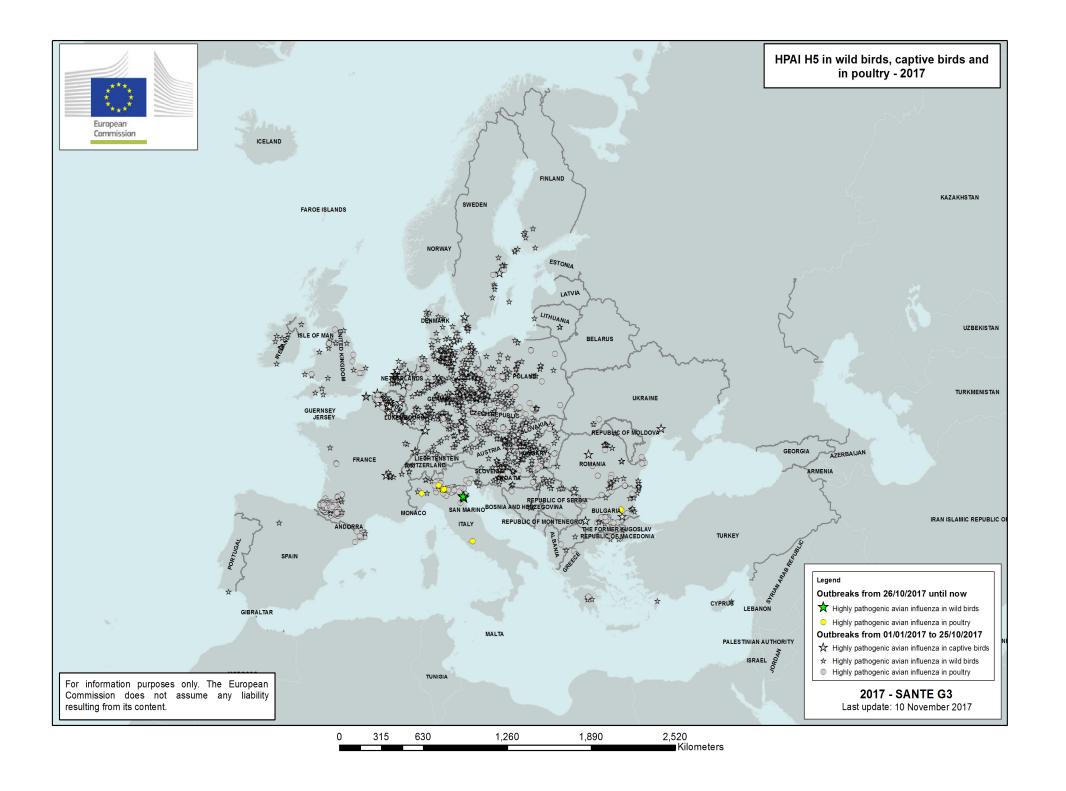


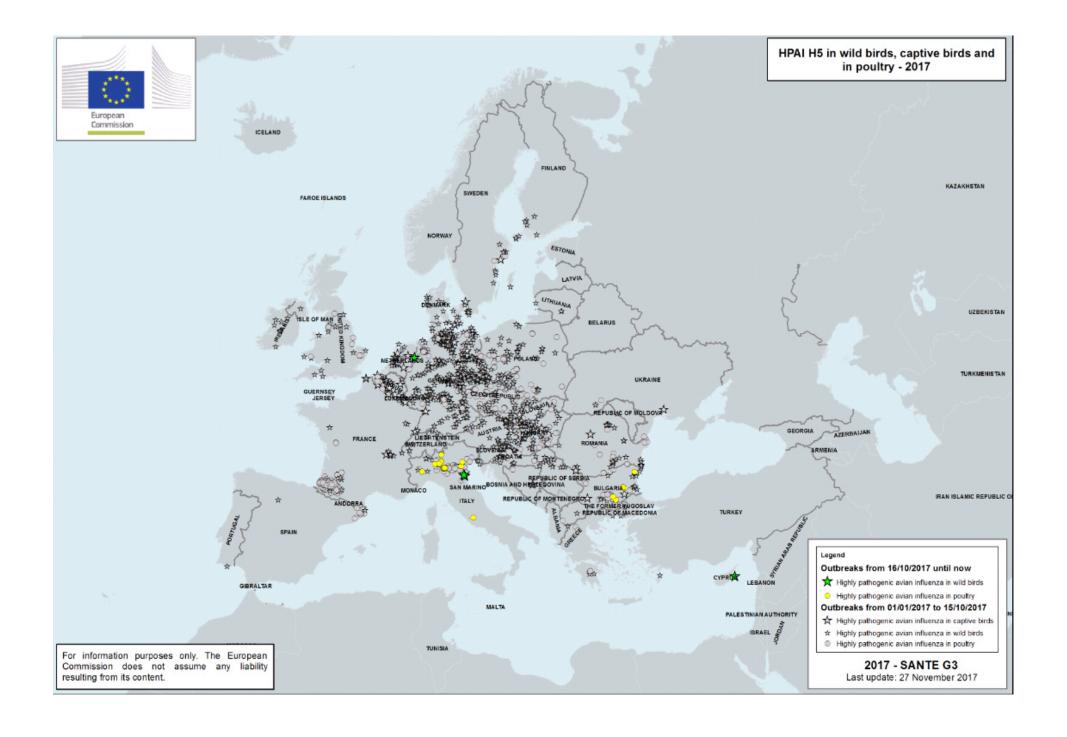
HPAI in poultry, captive birds & wild birds 01/10/2016 -15/12/2017

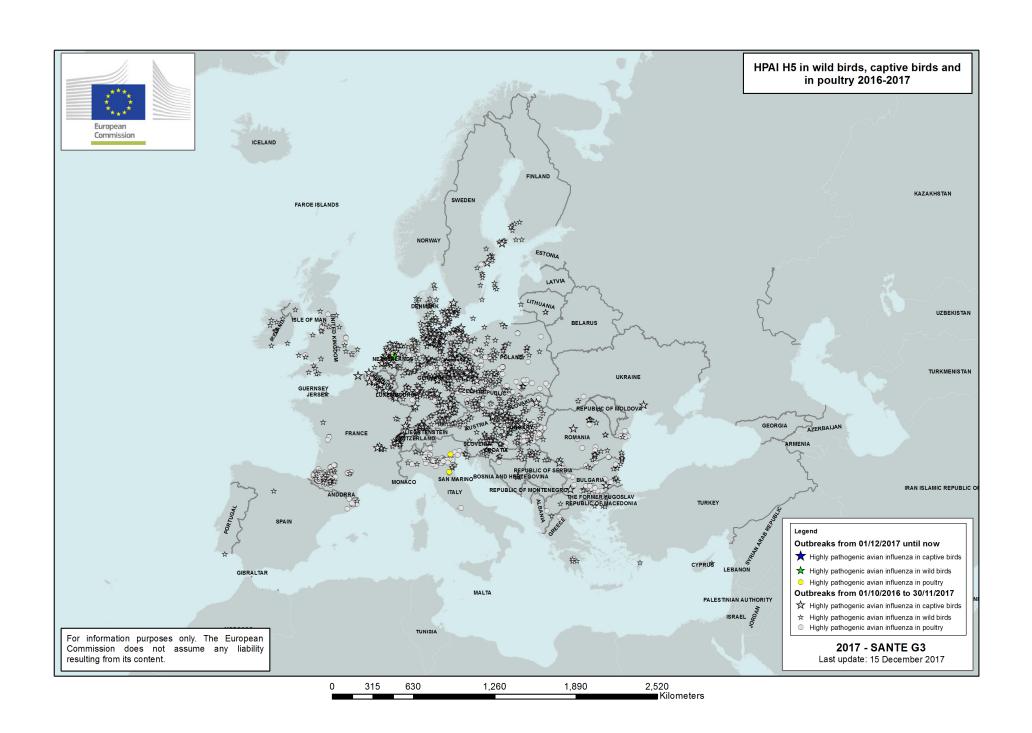
MEMBER STATE	WILD BIRDS	POULTRY	CAPTIVE BIRDS
GERMANY	1260	92	15
FRANCE	72	486	3
ITALY	24	83	
NETHERLANDS	174	10	10
BELGIUM	4	2	13
LUXEMBOURG			4
UNITED KINGDOM	43	13	
IRELAND	10		
DENMARK	77	1	1
GREECE	12	6	
SPAIN	3	10	
PORTUGAL	1		
AUSTRIA	21	2	1
FINLAND	14		1
SWEDEN	38	4	2
CYPRUS	1		
CZECH REPUBLIC	49	38	1
HUNGARY	196	240	5
POLAND	303	65	
SLOVENIA	273		
BULGARIA	20	76	2
LITHUANIA	13		
ROMANIA	143	45	2
SLOVAKIA	252	9	2
CROATIA	48	11	
Total	3051	1193	62





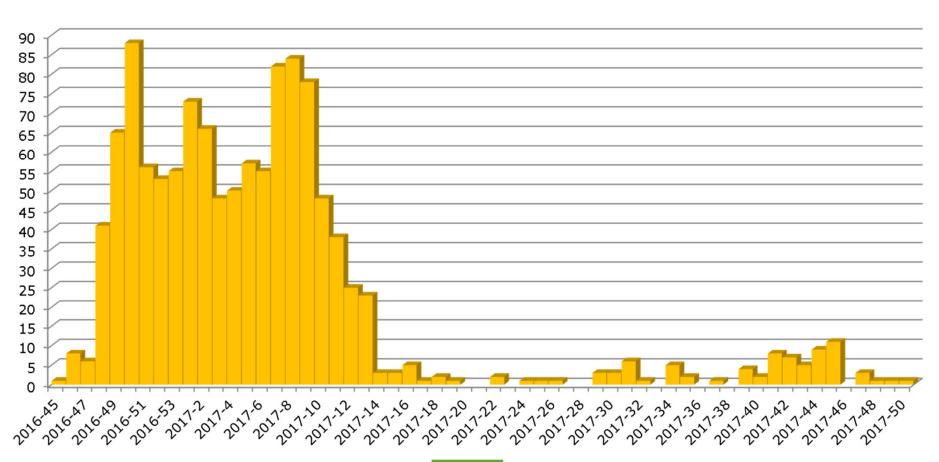








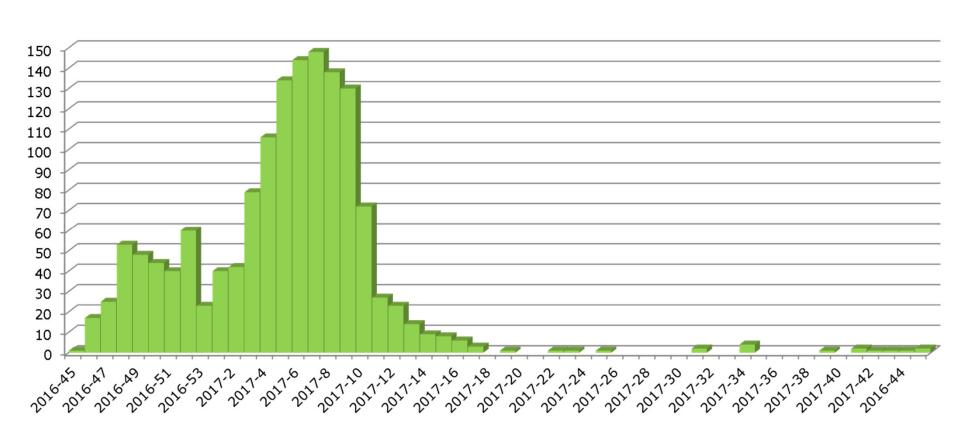
Weekly epidemic curve for HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry 01/10/2016 - 15/12/2017







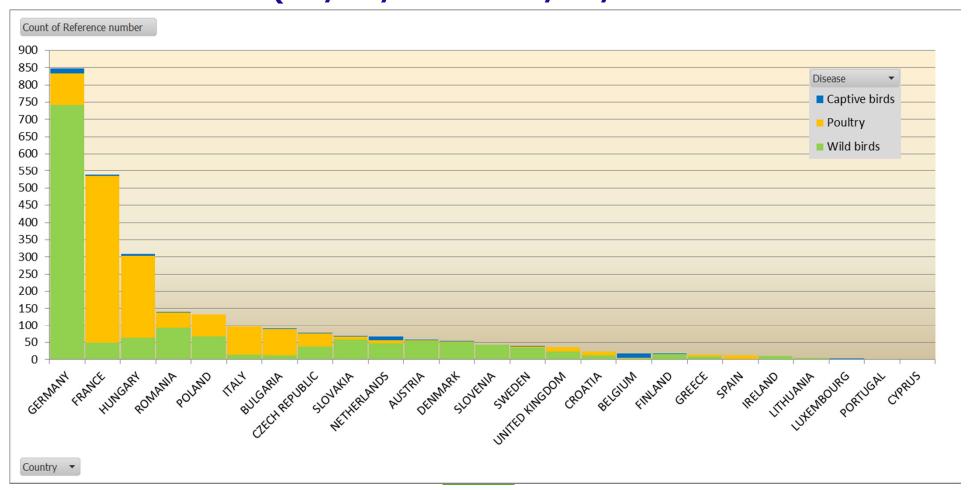
Weekly epidemic curve for HPAI H5 findings in wild birds (10/2016-15/12/2017

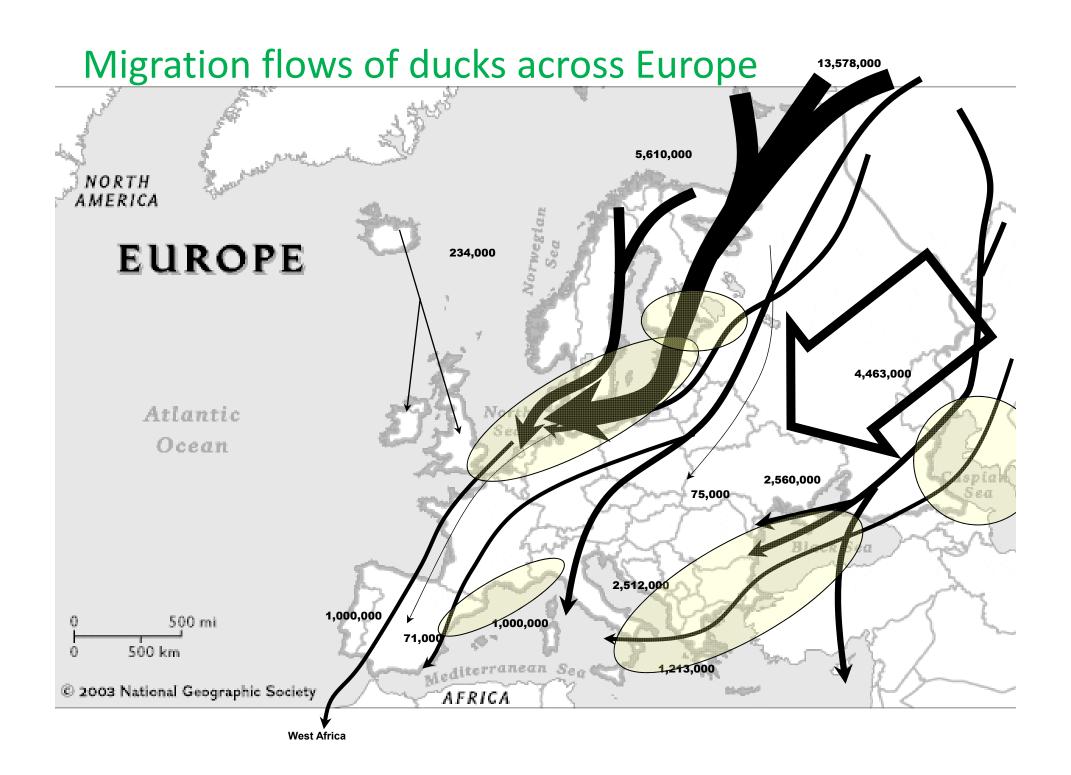






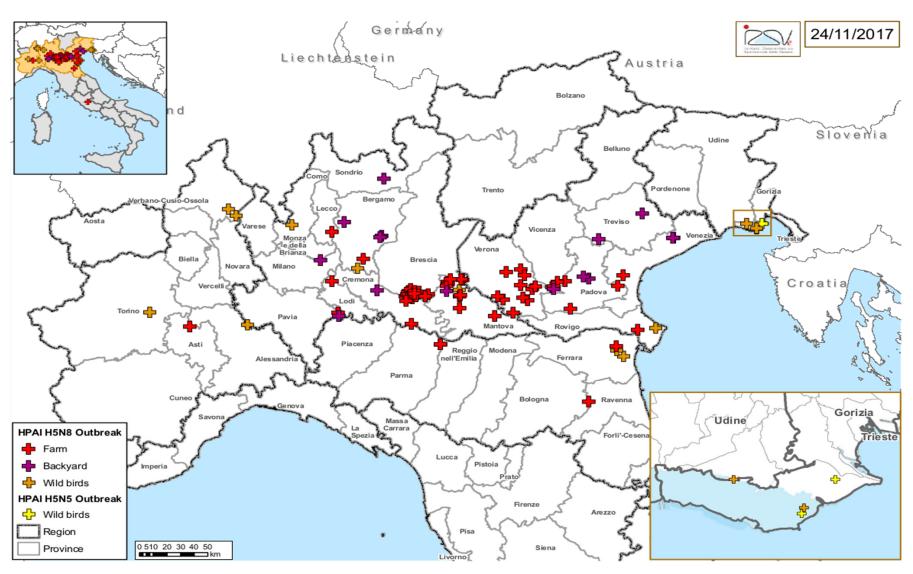
Number of outbreaks in poultry, captive birds and detections in wild birds per Member State (01/10/2016 - 15/12/2017



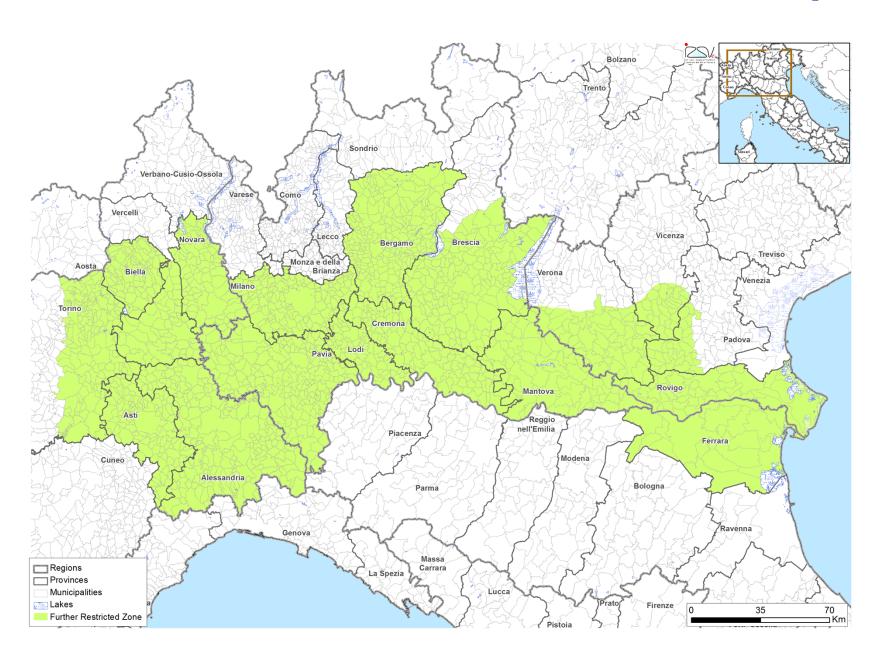


Italy 2017: 81 HP H5N8 outbreaks in total: Jan-Jun (16), Jul-Nov (65)

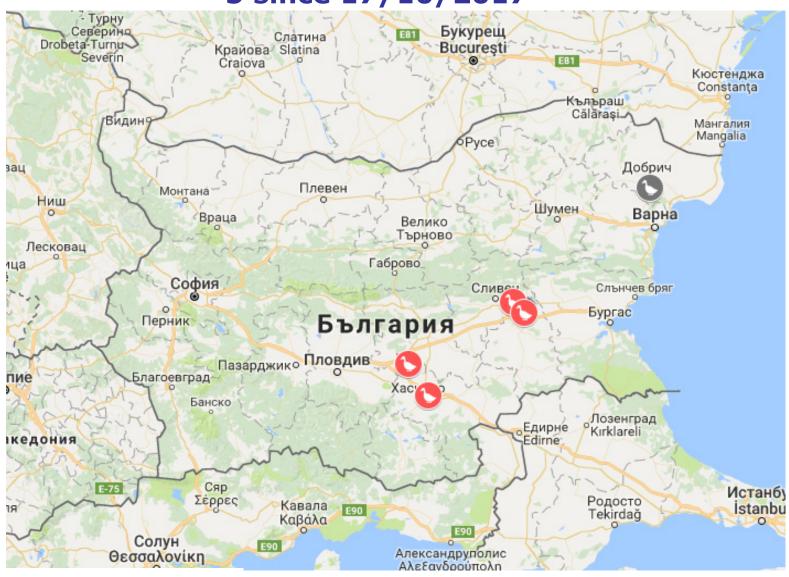
Map: Geographical distribution of H5N8 HPAI outbreaks from July – November 2017



Further restricted zone established in Italy



HPAI outbreaks in Bulgaria – 68 in total 5 since 17/10/2017





- The measures are still in force



- Measures are not maintained already

Ducks (3), turkey (1), backyard (1)



2016/17 HPAI epidemic - Key features(1)

- Unprecedented in extent & geographical range
- Heavy infection pressure by wild birds & environment
- Biosecurity challenge
- Free range
- Farm structures and rearing practises
- <u>Virus persistence</u> over the summer period wild bird reservoir, the environment?





Key features (2)

- Mostly primary single point introductions into poultry
- Principally rapid containment of poultry outbreaks
- Challenge in high density poultry areas for lateral spread
- In particular for domestic waterfowl that cannot be effectively confined
- No disease in humans





Risk management by the Commission

- Immediate information to other countries and international institutions
- Adoption of emergency measures
- Technical support by CVET missions Veterinary emergency expert teams
 - Italy (22-24/11)
 - Bulgaria (27/11-30/11)
- Better Training for Safer Food in Member States and third countries
- Financial support for emergency measures and surveillance

 Health and Food Safety



Scientific advice on avian influenza

Animal health:

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

10/2017: Publication of scientific opinion on AI and quaterly scientific reports on the situation in the EU and world-wide:

https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/171016

Human health:

European Center for disease prevention and control (ECDC)

https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/avian-influenzahumans/threats-and-outbreaks/risk-assessments





Current global threat viruses: H5 HPAI

- H5 HPAI viruses circulate widely and some strains are maintained in wild aquatic birds
- Current global **H5N8 HPAI epizootic** (3 continents) has during 2017 spread south of equator for first time (DRC, Uganda, Zimbabwe, South Africa)
- Prospects for eradication poor
- Risk to humans low (no recorded cases to date)
- Still essentially avian virus without increased affinity to humans
- continuously evolving, re-assorting H5N5, H5N6





HPAI H5N6

- H5N6 in the East Asian flyway (now South Korea)
- Established in wild birds mediating spread
- Possibly the same paths/routes as H5N8
- Two different H5N6 strains (one non-zoonotic)
- Small number of human cases
- HPAI H5N6 detected in NL poultry and wild birds
- Not the Asian H5N6 with human health impact
- Is it the "Greek H5N6" from earlier this year?
- EU Reference Laboratory: Adaptation of PCR to ensure proper diagnosis



Poultry-associated zoonotic avian influenza:H7N9 LPAI & HPAI

Human cases and positive findings in birds or the environment



Influenza A(H7N9) virus with pandemic potential. Country: China; imported cases in Malaysia (1) and Canada (2). Number of human cases: 1,622 confirmed; 619 deaths (since 02/2013)



Influenza: the human/animal interface - One health approach

• Second G7 CVOs Forum, Rome, Italy, 5/10/2017 - CVOs document on avian influenza:

http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C 17 notizie 3118 listaFile itemN ame 1 file.pdf

• DG SANTE meeting 23-24 October 2017

Chief Veterinary Officers and Chief Medical Officers (CVOs/CMOs) with EU Agencies and international organisations (OIE, WHO, FAO) on intersectoral collaboration for enhanced flu preparedness:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/avian-influenza_en

Simulation exerices at EU/Member State level, COM, agencies, international observers





Thank you for your attention

DG Health and Food Safety

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals_en

EFSA:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/171016

ECDC:

https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/avian-influenza-humans

