

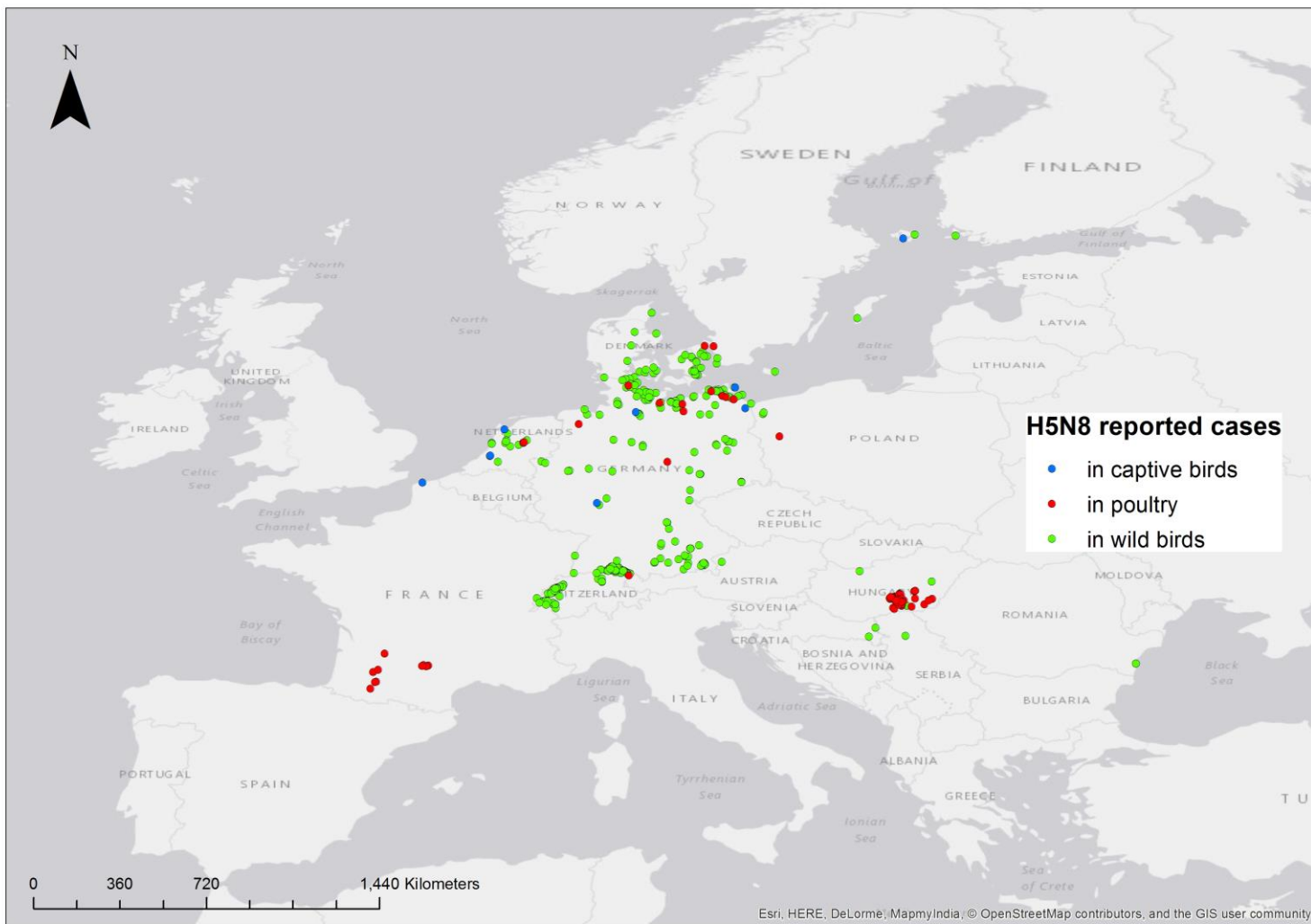


# Avian influenza

## Statement from the AHAW Panel

17 January 2017  
PAFF meeting, Brussels

# OVERVIEW OF THE OUTBREAKS (20 OCT-11 DEC 2016)



Data obtained via ADNS and directly from affected Member States



## HPAI H5N8 EARLY DETECTION IN POULTRY

The vast majority of the primary outbreaks have been detected based on a **clear clinical manifestation** of the disease and a rapidly increasing **mortality**.

It is important to consider morbidity and mortality **at the flock level**, not at the farm level.



## HPAI H5N8 SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BIRDS

**Passive surveillance** is the most effective means of early detection of the current HPAI H5N8 2016 in wild birds as well as in poultry.

**During an epizootic** of HPAIV in wild birds, it is recommended to test samples from **new species** and **non-previously reported areas**.



## BIOSECURITY

**To prevent introduction** of HPAIV H5N8 from wild birds into poultry holdings, **strict biosecurity implemented and maintained** by the poultry farmers is the most important measure.

Providing **holding-specific biosecurity guidance** is strongly recommended



# BIOSECURITY

## Key biosecurity measures are:

- Separating poultry species, in particular ducks and geese from other poultry
- Preventing direct wild bird contact via indoor housing or via fences and nets
- Preventing direct contact with faecal droppings from glying wild birds by using a roof or canvas cover
- Restricted access of persons
- Hygiene lock to production unit

## PROTECTION MEASURES FOR POULTRY IN RELATION TO HPAI H5N8 FINDINGS IN WILD BIRDS



Establishment of **control and in particular monitoring areas** for poultry associated with positive wild bird findings are

- recommended **when an H5 or H7 HPAI** is detected in wild birds
- best based on knowledge of the **wider habitat and flight distance** of the affected wild bird species.

## PROTECTION MEASURES AND PROHIBITIONS FOR POULTRY IN RELATION TO HPAI H5N8 FINDINGS IN WILD



In the established control and monitoring area, it is recommended to **increase awareness** among poultry farmers in order to **enhance passive surveillance** and to implement **enhanced biosecurity** measures including poultry confinement.

**Hunting and other leisure activities** on water can disturb wild birds.

**Live decoys** should not be moved in/out control areas.



## PROTECTION MEASURES IN RELATION TO HPAI H5N8 FINDINGS IN POULTRY

The protection measures could be applied to infections with **any H5 or H7 HPAI viruses**.



## VERY LOW RISK OF HPAI H5N8 TO HUMANS

ECDC has assessed the risk of zoonotic transmission to the general public in EU/EEA countries to be **very low**.

This is based on a review of the epidemiological, virological and environmental information relating to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza A virus subtype A(H5N8) in Europe up to 15 November 2016.



## CONTINUE DATA COLLECTION

Analysis of the current outbreaks is important to assess:

- early detection (mortality)
- risk factors for entry and spread
- impact of biosecurity

## **EFSA suggests to continue collaboration with MSs to collect data**

- use of ADNS
- affected/susceptible population at house level, commercial or backyard, outdoor access (as done for Statement)
- biosecurity and entry/spread pathways

**Data will be used for the scientific opinion**  
(adoption foreseen in Sep 2017)

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