AHW.A.13

Avian influenza overview for 2024 and other activities

Lisa Kohnle Scientific Officer

EFSA





APPROVED: 22 March 2024 dol: 10.2903/J.efsa.2024.8754

Avian influenza overview December 2023–March 2024

European Food Safety Authority, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Union Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza, Alice Fusaro, José L Gonzales, Thijs Kuiken, Gražina Mirinavičiūtė, Éric Niqueux, Karl Ståhl, Christoph Staubach, Olov Svartström, Calogero Terregino, Katriina Willgert, Francesca Baldinelli, Roxane Delacourt, Alexandros Georganas and Lisa Kohnle

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8754



APPROVED: 2 October 2024 doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2024.9057

Avian influenza overview June– September 2024

European Food Safety Authority, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Union Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza, Leonidas Alexakis, Hubert Buczkowski, Mariette Ducatez, Alice Fusaro, Jose L Gonzales, Thijs Kuiken, Karl Ståhl, Christoph Staubach, Olov Svartström, Calogero Terregino, Katriina Willgert, Roxane Delacourt and Lisa Kohnle

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.9057



APPROVED: 3 July 2024 doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8930

Avian influenza overview March–June 2024

European Food Safety Authority, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Union Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza, Leonidas Alexakis, Alice Fusaro, Thijs Kuiken, Gražina Mirinavičiūtė, Karl Ståhl, Christoph Staubach, Olov Svartström, Calogero Terregino, Katriina Willgert, Roxane Delacourt, Sonagnon Martin Goudjihounde, Malin Grant, Stefania Tampach and Lisa Kohnle

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8930



APPROVED: 17 December 2024 doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2025.9204

Avian influenza overview September– December 2024

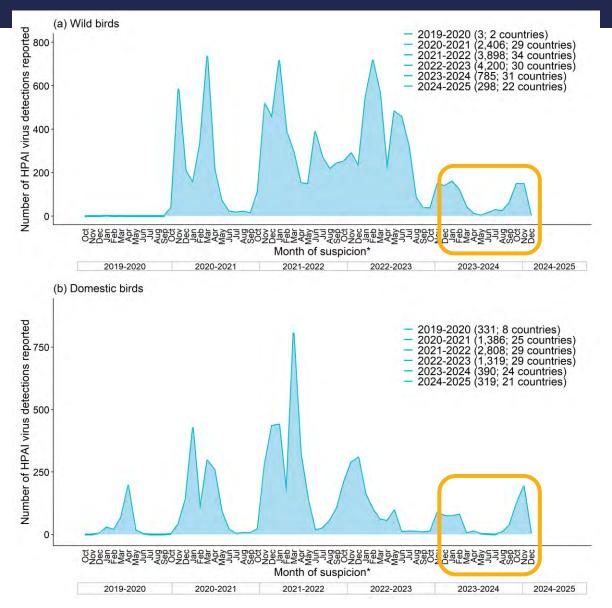
European Food Safety Authority, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Union Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza, Leonidas Alexakis, Hubert Buczkowski, Mariette Ducatez, Alice Fusaro, Jose L Gonzales, Thijs Kuiken, Karl Ståhl, Christoph Staubach, Olov Svartström, Calogero Terregino, Katriina Willgert, Miguel Melo and Lisa Kohnle

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Quarterly monitoring reports



HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE

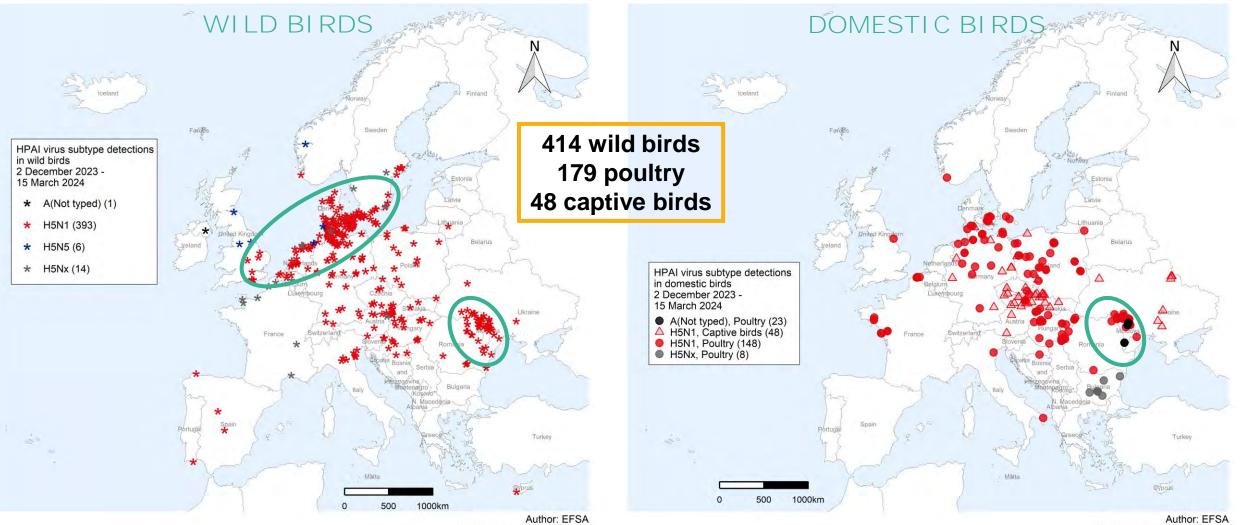


Epidemic curve in 2024

- Decrease in detections at the end of winter
- Relatively quiet summer
- Sharp increase in detections from September onwards



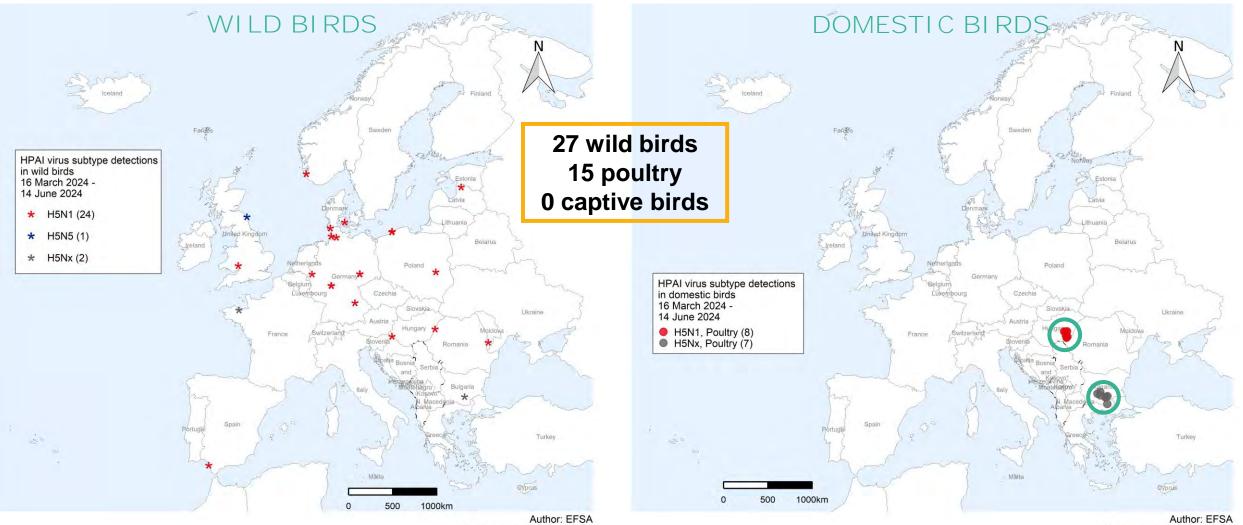
HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | WINTER 2023 - 2024



Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 15/03/2024

Author: EFSA Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 15/03/2024

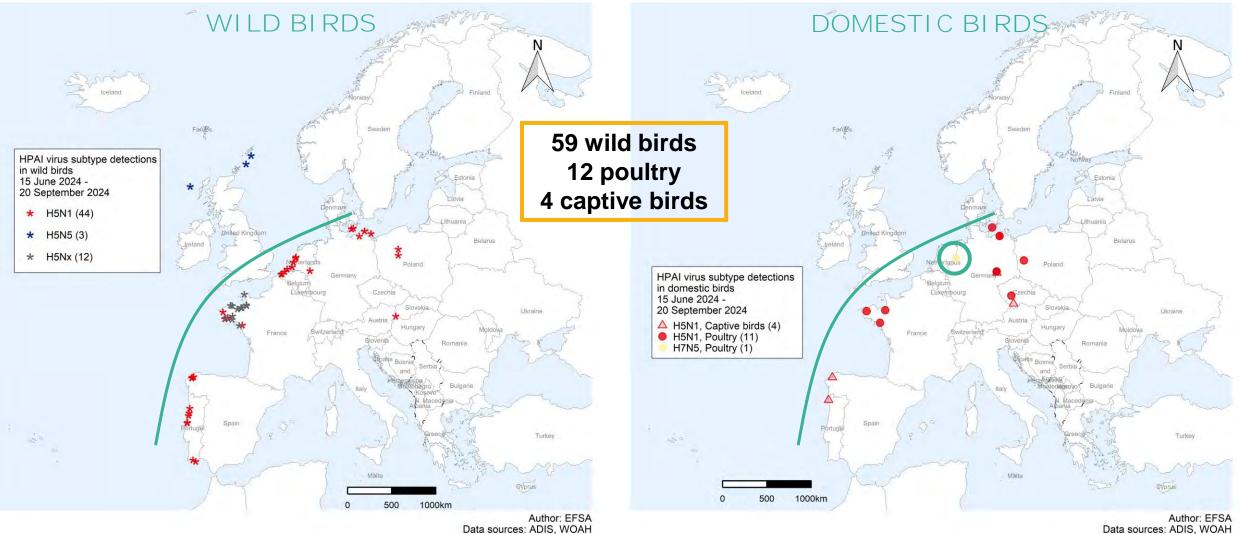
HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | SPRING 2024



Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 14/06/2024

Author: EFSA Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 14/06/2024

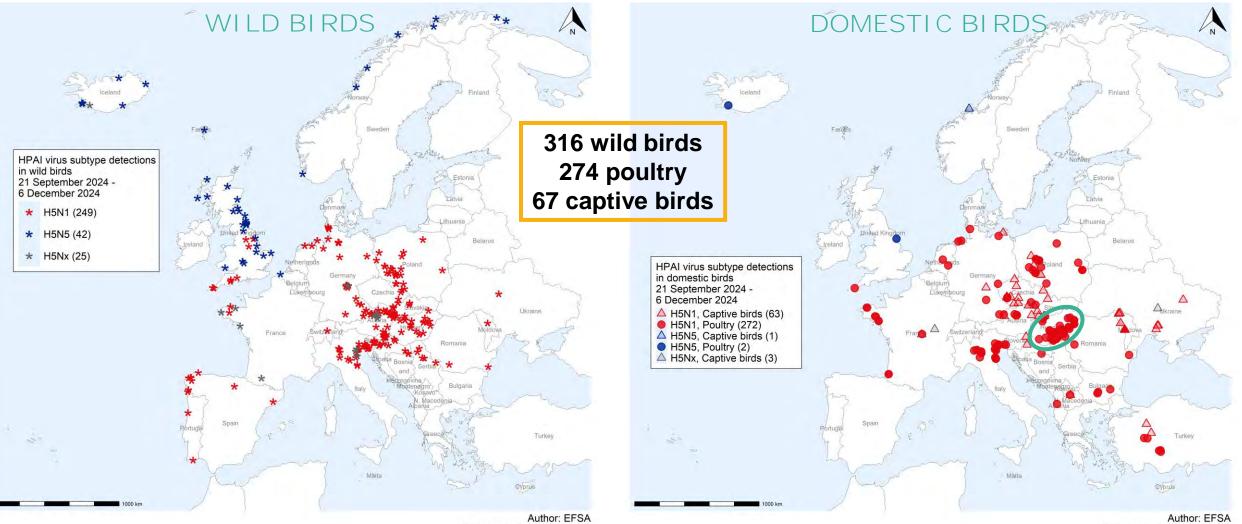
HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | SUMMER 2024



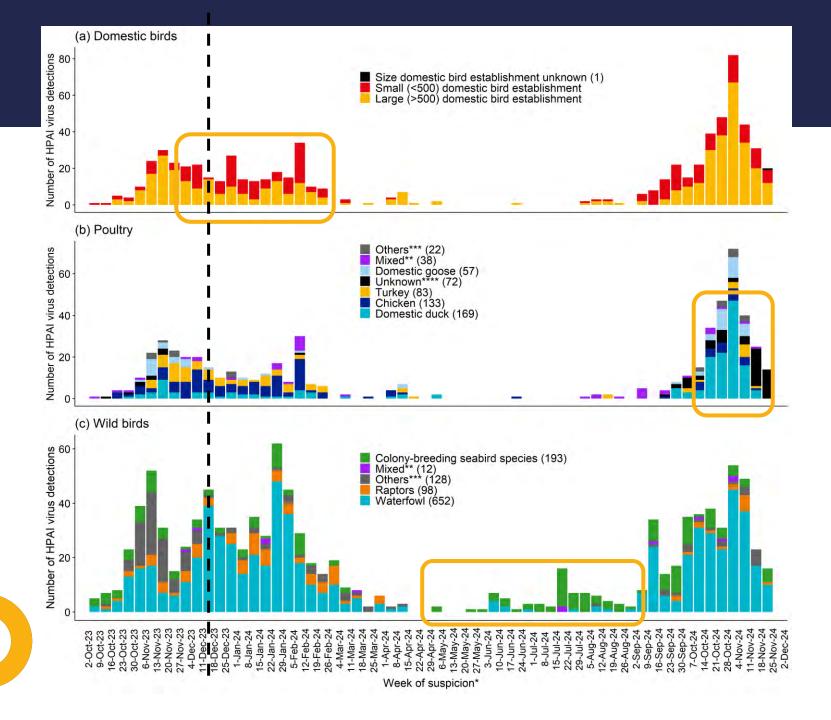
Date updated: 20/09/2024

Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 20/09/2024

HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | AUTUMN 2024



Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 06/12/2024 Author: EFSA Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 06/12/2024

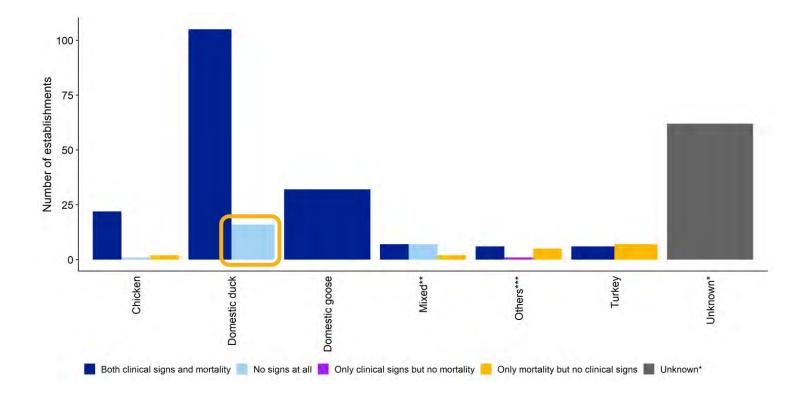


Species and production systems affected

- Less small-scale establishments affected now than at the beginning of the year
- Poultry: mostly ducks and chickens
- Wild birds: mostly waterfowl and some colony-breeding seabirds



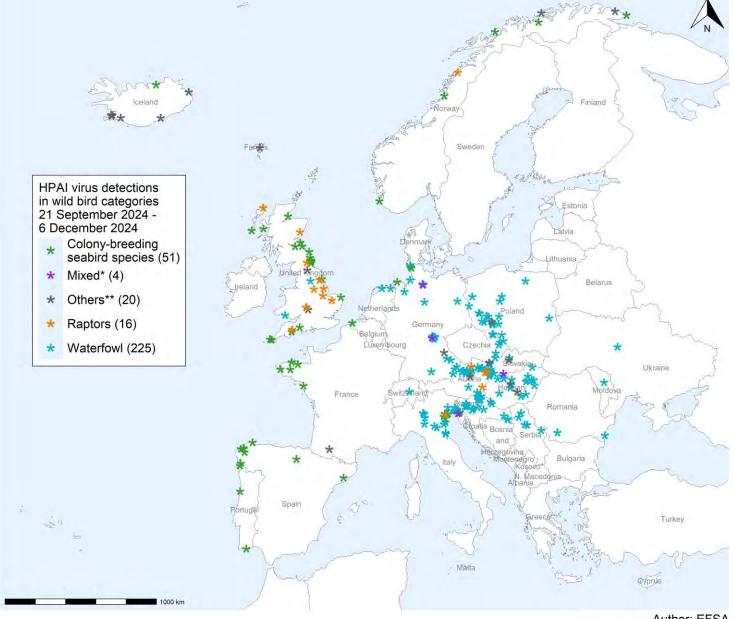
HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | SIGNS OF THE DISEASE



Species and production systems affected

- All poultry species showed both clinical signs and mortality
- Ducks had the highest likelihood of not showing any signs of the disease → no or only mild signs in vaccinated birds





Author: EFSA Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 06/12/2024

Spatial distribution of HPAI virus detections in wild birds

- Mostly colony-breeding seabirds along the coastlines
- Waterfowl concentrated in Southeast Europe



HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | WILD BIRD SPECIES AFFECTED











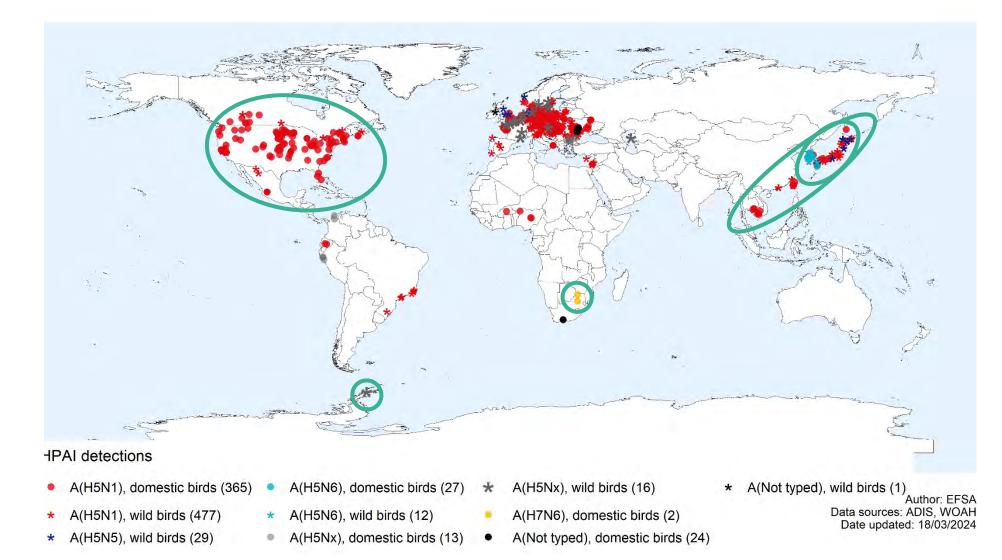






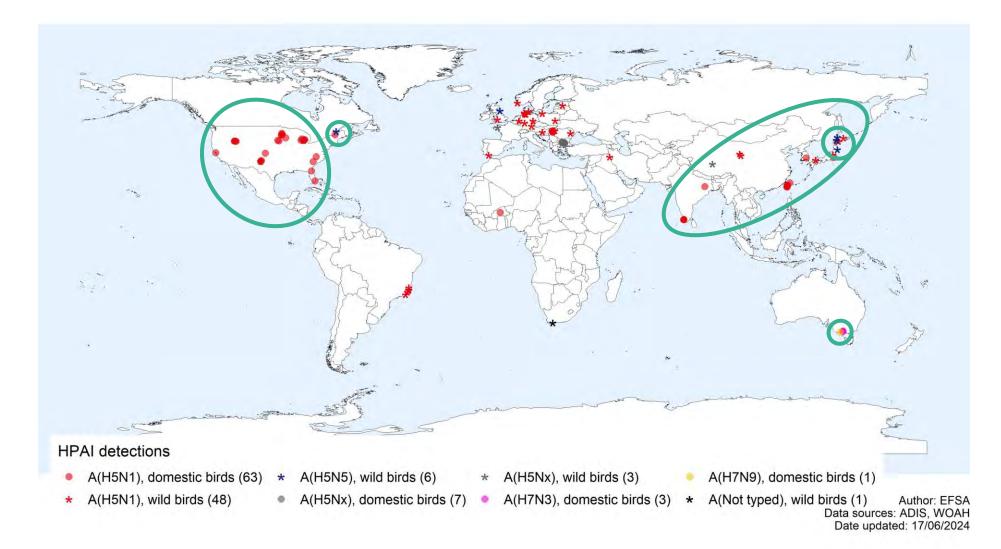


HPAI IN BIRDS WORLDWIDE | WINTER 2024 - 2025



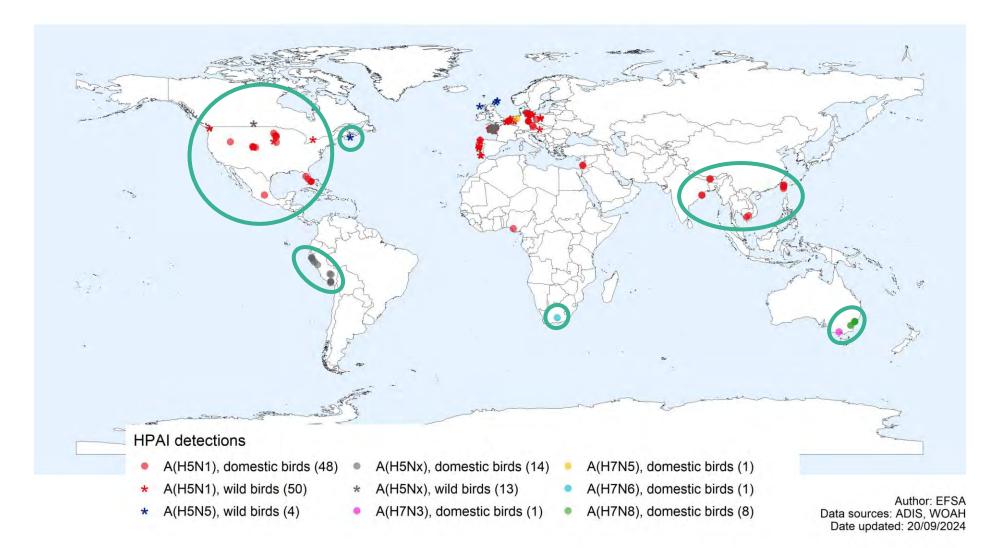


HPAI IN BIRDS WORLDWIDE | SPRING 2024



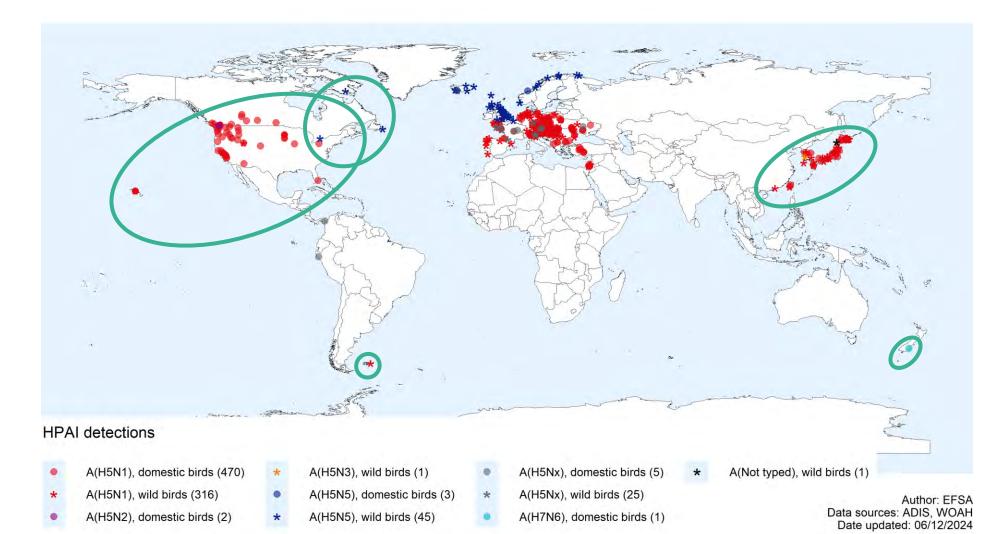


HPAI IN BIRDS WORLDWIDE | SUMMER 2024





HPAI IN BIRDS WORLDWIDE | AUTUMN 2024





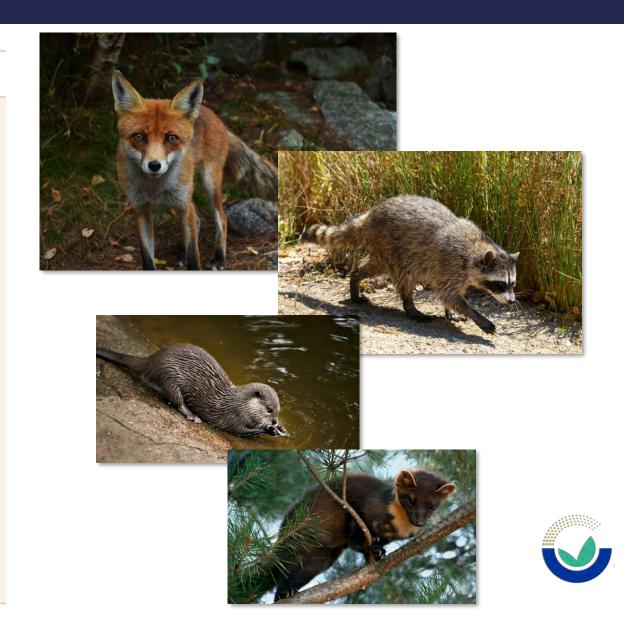
HPAI IN MAMMALS IN 2024

EUROPE

<u>A(H5N1)</u>

- Red fox (5-Germany, 1-Denmark)
- Cat (1-Hungary)
- Eurasian otter (1-Sweden)
- Raccoon (1-Germany) <u>A(H5N5)</u>
- Red fox (2-Norway)
- European pine marten (1-Netherlands)

Increased surveillance ongoing, but no new HPAI virus detections since spring 2024



HPAI IN MAMMALS IN 2024

WORLDWIDE

United States of America

- Farmed mammals: cattle (> 900 farms in 16 states), goat (10), alpaca (4), pig (2)
- Pet/peri-domestic mammals: house mouse (86), cat (58), deer mouse (17)
- Wild mammals: Red fox/other foxes (15), mountain lion (12), striped skunk/other skunks (11), raccoon (7), serval (6), Amur/Bengal/hybrid tiger (5), bobcat (5), bottlenose dolphin (3), Virginia opossum (2), African lion, American mink, Canada lynx, coyote, desert cottontail, ermine, Geoffroy's cat, harbour seal, prairie vole, Savannah cat (1 each)

Canada

- Raccoon (3), striped skunk (3), red fox (2) <u>A(H5N5)</u>
- Striped skunk (8), red fox (1) <u>A(H5N1)</u>
 Viet Nam
- Tiger (41), African lion (2), leopard (1)
 Antarctic region
- South American fur seal
- Southern elephant seal

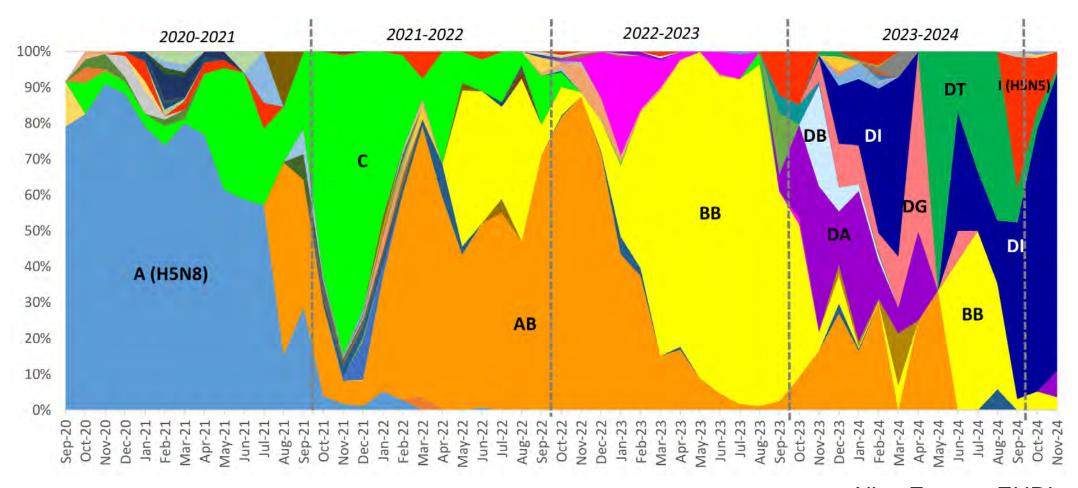








GENOTYPE DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE IN 2024





Alice Fusaro, EURL

OPTIONS FOR RESPONSE IN ANIMALS

- Biosecurity to prevent HPAI virus introduction from wild birds into poultry establishments and further farm-to-farm spread
 - Sharing farm equipment and personnel, particularly when farms have the same ownership, should be avoided or at least kept to a minimum
- Increased and more targeted surveillance
 - In poultry, surveillance efforts should also include small-scale establishments, as these may be at higher risk due to lower biosecurity and the provision of outdoor access
 - Active surveillance in vaccinated flocks is of utmost importance to promptly detect infected birds without or only mild clinical signs
 - Due to the recent emergence of new HPAI subtypes in poultry, LPAI viruses of the A(H5) and A(H7) subtypes should be closely monitored
 - Active surveillance in wild birds to estimate viral prevalence and seroprevalence (to assess whether some level of flock immunity has been acquired)
- Increased surveillance in wild and free-roaming domestic carnivores as well as domestic and farmed mammals exposed to highly contaminated environments or in close contact with HPAI virus-infected poultry or wild birds



OPTIONS FOR RESPONSE IN ANIMALS

- Accurate and comprehensive recording, investigation and reporting of HPAIassociated mortality events in wild birds and mammals
- Inclusion of HPAI among the differential diagnoses for undiagnosed or unresolved clinical signs in ruminants during periods of HPAI virus circulation → testing is recommended under certain conditions
- National reference laboratories should consider the procurement of tests and reagents to be prepared for carrying out diagnostic activities targeting mammals to allow for rapid escalation of testing capacity → liaison with the EURL is recommended to ensure that appropriate virological and serological tests are used
- Pet and other captive mammals should not be fed with meat or other animal products (e.g. raw milk) from potentially HPAI virus-infected animals



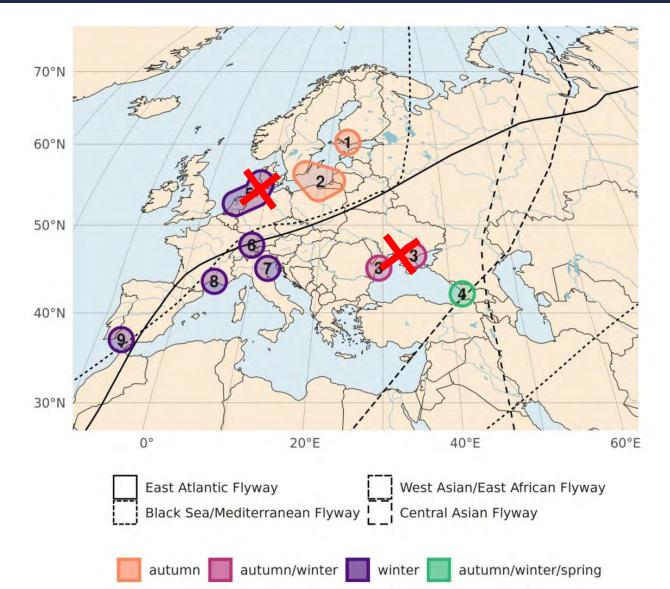


SENTINEL: Active surveillance in wild birds 🥑



ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BIRDS

- Establishment of a coordinated network of surveillance nodes
- Building capacities and longterm partnerships for active surveillance of HPAI in wild birds in those locations
- Rapid diagnostic testing and whole genome sequencing for early warning
- Increasing the pool of genome sequences available for risk assessment and research
- Testing the added value of this surveillance component in complementing already existing surveillance efforts
- 9 → 7 surveillance nodes (geographic locations to be covered)



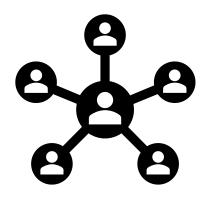
PARTNERS INVOLVED

Coordination	Procurement	Linnaeus University (Sweden) + Francis Crick Institute (United Kingdom)
Node 1: Gulf of Finland	Grant	Ruokavirasto/Finnish Food Authority (Finland) + LABRIS/National Centre for Laboratory Research and Risk Assessment (Estonia) + Linnaeus University (Sweden)
Node 2: Southern Baltic Sea	Grant	SVA/National Veterinary Institute (Sweden) + Linnaeus University (Sweden) + BIOR/Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment (Latvia) +NMVRVI/National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute (Lithuania) + VMVT/State Food and Veterinary Service (Lithuania) + PIWet-PIB/National Veterinary Research Institute (Poland)
Node 4: Eastern Black Sea	Grant	Linnaeus University (Sweden) + Ilia State University (Georgia)
Node 6: Lake Constance region	Grant	AGES/Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (Austria) + FLI (Germany) + Institut für Virologie und Immunologie, Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen (Switzerland) + Nationales Referenzzentrum für Geflügel- und Kaninchenkrankheiten (Switzerland) + Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior (Germany) + Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung (Austria) + Naturschutzverein Reheindelta (Austria)
Node 7: Veneto region	Grant	IZSVe/Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie + Ispra/Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (all Italy)
Node 8: Camargue region	Grant	ANSES/French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety + ENVT (National Veterinary School of Toulouse) + INRAE (French National research institute for agriculture, food and environment) + Conservatoire d'espaces naturales d'Occitanie (CEN) + Office français de la biodiversité (OFB) + Laboratoire departemental d'analyse du Gard + Fondation Tour du Valat (all France)
Node 9: Gulf of Cadiz	Grant	CSIC (Spanish National Research Council) – represented by many different subunits (Spain)



Tasks

- Establishment and maintenance of infrastructure (e.g. wild bird traps, transport vehicles) and capacities (e.g. manpower, laboratory benches, IT systems)
- Active participation in the network (e.g. training, annual meetings)
- Following a <u>harmonised</u> sampling plan and data collection/sharing framework developed together with the coordination team



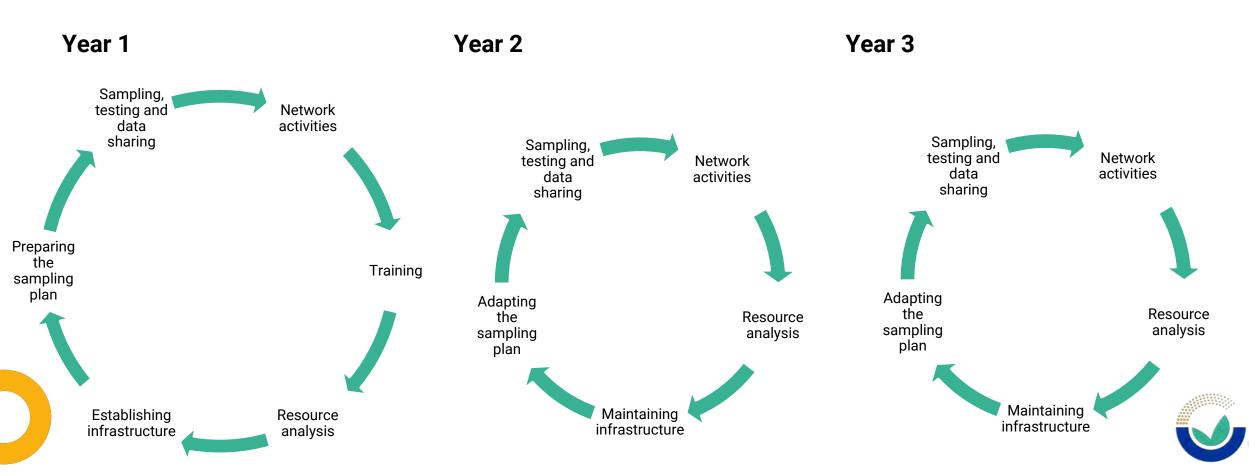


Tasks

- Evaluating the established surveillance node by sampling and testing according to the developed sampling plan (hosts, sampling volumes, times of the year)
 - **Field work** (i.e. trapping/hunting and sampling wild birds/the environment)
 - Screening for HPAI viruses by <u>rapid</u> diagnostic methods (e.g. PCR)
 - Whole genome sequencing
- Real-time data collection and submission to the coordination team
- Preparation of a communication plan to keep national authorities involved and/or informed



Timeline



Coordination

- Management of network exchange and communication
- Organisation of annual network meetings
- Training and guidance
- Support in preparing sampling plans
- Harmonisation of sampling, testing and data collection across all surveillance nodes
- Interpretation and communication of surveillance results
- Regular publication of outputs on an open-access online platform and on EFSA's Knowledge Junction on Zenodo









KICK-OFF MEETING, FIELD VISITS and TRAINING





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NAME

SENTINEL Wild Birds

Surveillance Enhancement: reflects the project's focus on improving surveillance methods for avian

influenza

<u>Network</u>: highlights the establishment of a collaborative network across Europe

Timely Influenza Notification: emphasises the early warning aspect of the system, crucial for preparedness and rapid response Early Learning: captures the educational and research components

aimed at understanding virus diversity and circulation patterns



Enhancing Avian Influenza preparedness in Europe

The European Food Safety Authority's (EFSA) Biological Hazards & Animal Health and Welfare (BIOHAW) Unit continuously collects data from European countries regarding detections of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses in both domestic and wild birds. as well as in mammals. To enhance preparedness for DOCS CONTACT BLOG LOGIN HPAI in Europe, EFSA h knowledge of circ

SENTINEL Wild Birds buil

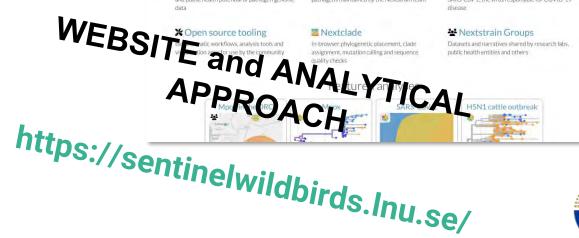


Real-time tracking of pathogen evolution

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Core pathogens Continually updated views of a range of nathogens maintained by the Nextstrain team SARS-CoV-2

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Sampling results

Between August and November 2024, a total of 720 individual birds from 14 different species have been sampled in six countries (four different nodes) around Europe (Table 1). All samples were tested for HPAI. A total of 1101 samples were collected of which 479 were tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs, 378 cloacal swabs, 155 faeces, 81 feathers, 5 pooled organs, and 3 blood serum. Of all samples, 115 samples (10.4%) were positive for avian influenza of which 19 were positive for HPAI (1.7%; Figure 1; Table 2). All HPAI samples were sampled in Italy between September 24th and October 2nd.

The overall bird-level prevalence of avian influenza in sampled birds in the period was 14.2 %. The highest bird-level prevalence was found in Sweden (29.2 %; Table 1), and the Mallard was the species with most positive tested birds. however, all HPAI samples were found in the Eurasian Teal (Table 1 & 2).

Table 1 Total number of individual wild birds sampled (including recaptures of same birds), as well as number of individuals tested positive for avian influenza in the respective country (August-November 2024). The instar indicates the HPAI samples.

	~		1						1		1		1	
	Node 1 Finland		Node 1 Estonia		Node 2 Sweden		Node 2 Poland		Node 6 Austria		Node 7 Italy			
													Total	
Group/species	Ind.	Pos.	Ind.	Pos.	Ind.	Pos.	Ind.	Pos.	Ind.	Pos.	Ind.	Pos.	Ind.	Pos.
Waterfowl														
Mallard (individuals)	29	1	33	0	196	61	10	0			1	0	269	62
Eurasian Teal	1	0			84	21					77	18*	162	3
EurasianWigeon					1	0							1	(
Greater Ehite-fronted Goose			81	0									81	(
Bean Goose			34	0									34	(
GreylagGoose			2	0									2	
Barnacle Goose			147	0									147	
Cormorants														
Great Cormorant					1	0			10	0			11	(
Rails														
Common Moorhen											3	0	з	(
Larids														
Black-headed Gull							4	0	1	0			5	(
Great Black-backedGull					1	1	1	0					2	1
Lesser Black-backed Gull							1	0					1	(
Waders						_		_		_				
Common Ringed Plover					1	0							1	(
EurasianCurlew									1	0			1	(
Total	30	1	297	0	284	83	16	0	12	0	81	0	720	102

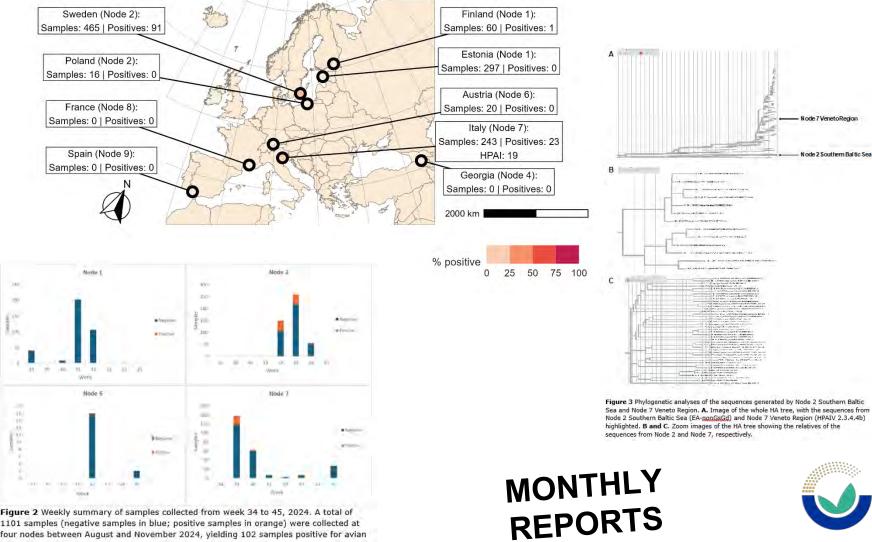
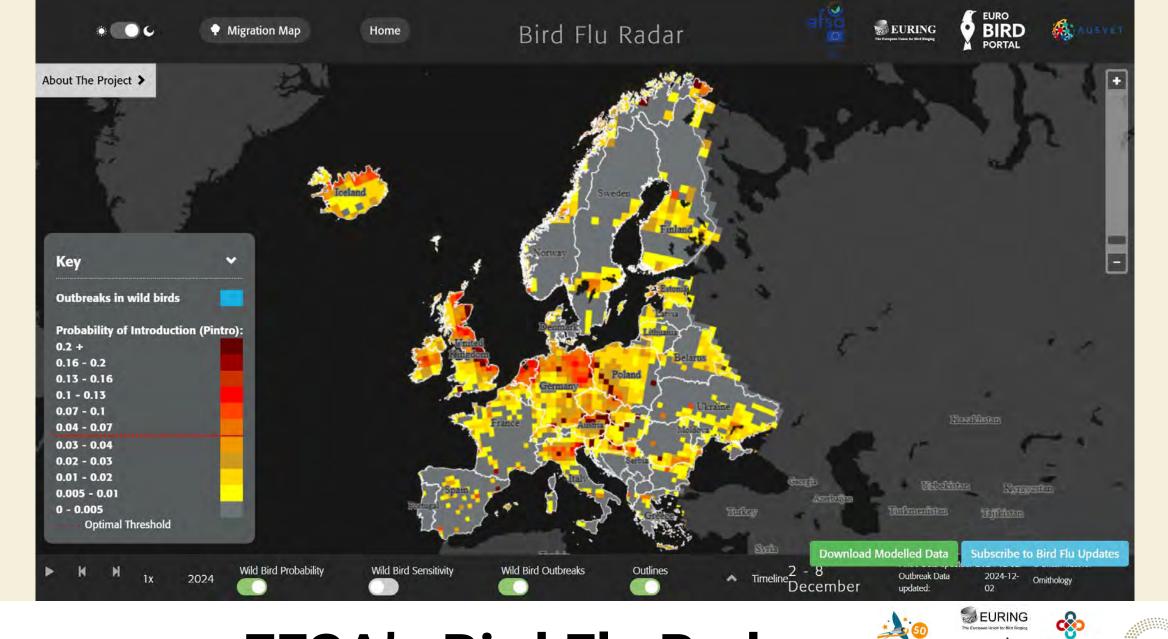


Figure 2 Weekly summary of samples collected from week 34 to 45, 2024. A total of 1101 samples (negative samples in blue; positive samples in orange) were collected at four nodes between August and November 2024, yielding 102 samples positive for avian influenza.

Figure 3 Phylogenetic analyses of the sequences generated by Node 2 Southern Baltic Sea and Node 7 Veneto Region. A. Image of the whole HA tree, with the sequences from Node 2 Southern Baltic Sea (EA-nonGsGd) and Node 7 Veneto Region (HPAIV 2.3.4.4b) highlighted. B and C. Zoom images of the HA tree showing the relatives of the



EFSA's Bird Flu Radar

BTO

British Trust for Omithology EpiMundi

EURO BIRD

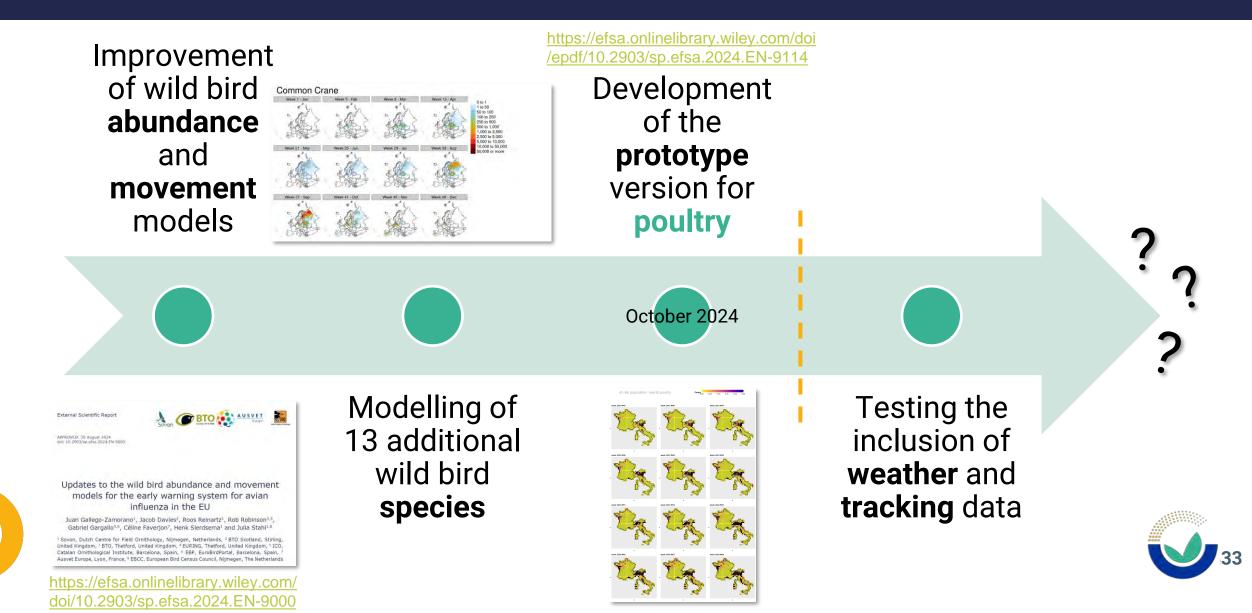
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Sovor

Institut Català d'Ornitolon

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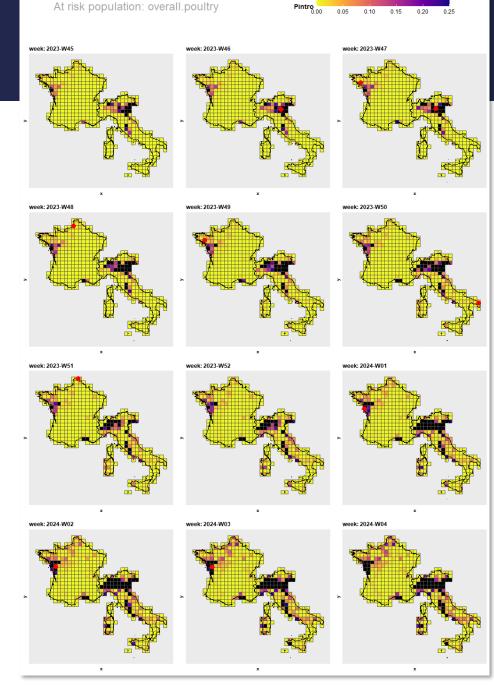
DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIRD FLU RADAR



PROTOTYPE POULTRY VERSION

Development of a risk assessment model for poultry

- Italy and France used as a case study to test the model performance over one year of data (February 2023 to March 2024)
 - Quality of the poultry population data submitted (information in indoor/outdoor access)
 - Number of HPAI outbreaks reported in poultry in the country during this time period
 - ➤Geographical location





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