

AVIAN INFLUENCE SITUATION IN BULGARIA

11.12.2018, PAFF



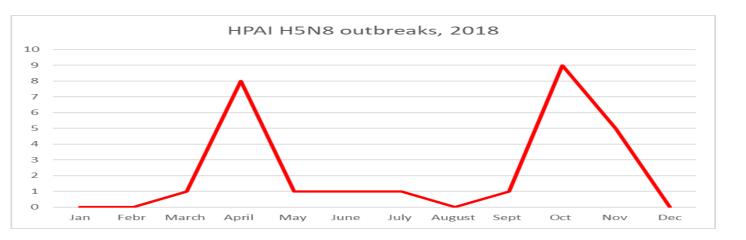
UPDATE OF THE HPAI (H5N8) SITUATION, since last PAFF, November 2018

- ➤ 1 HPAI H5N8 outbreak in backyard poultry (ADNS 2018/27)
- Confirmation on 22/11/2018 within passive surveillance;
- Clinical signs higher mortality reported (33 layers from 50 in total);
- Possible source environment (outdoor reared poultry);
- Culling and disinfection 23-25/11/2018;
- 3 km protective and 10 km surveillance zone no commercial poultry holdings

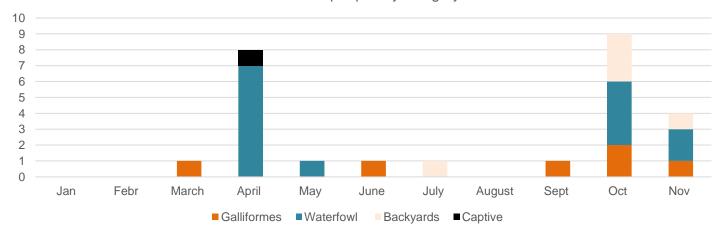




OVERVIEW OF THE HPAI (H5N8) SITUATION (1)



HPAI H5N8 per poutrly category





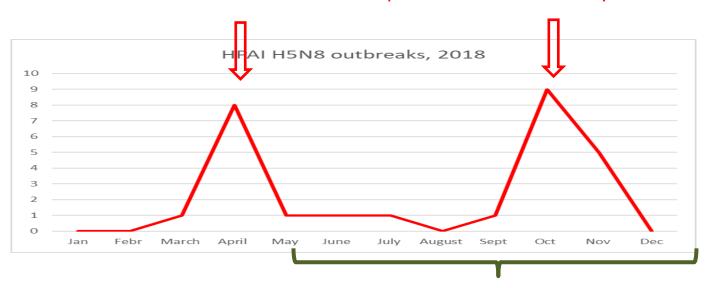
- > 27 H5N8 outbreaks in poultry
- More than 1 037 998 poultry affected
 - 6 in Galliformes 5 laying hens farms, 1 broiler;
 - 14 in Waterfowl farms (one pekin duck farm)
 - 6 backyard mixed species
 - 1 captive poultry

- 5 regions affected, the same as previous year
- > Primary outbreaks only
- Risk period April and Oct-Nov (peak of outbreak)
- Risk areas middle part of country
- No wild birds mortality reported in the risk areas



OVERVIEW OF THE HPAI (H5N8) SITUATION (2)

Enhanced active surveillance due to epi situation in the country



serological sampling + pre-movement testing

Sampling programme (used for detection of outbreaks				
	Waterfowl	Galliformes	Backyards	Captive
Surveillance active related to outbreak	7	0	0	0
Surveillance active related to epi situation in the country	5			
Surveillance passive	2	6	6	1

➤ 50% of the outbreaks detected within the active surveillance due to epi situation or related to outbreaks (85% in outbreaks in duck)

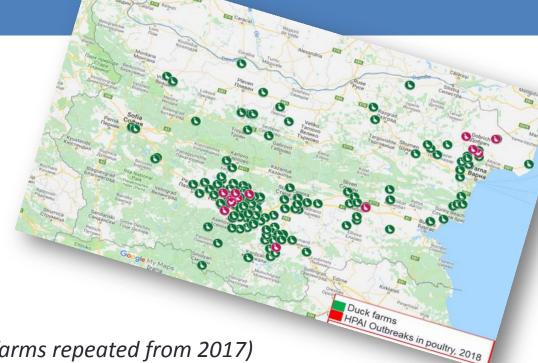
Enhanced active surveillance due to epi situation in the country

- Serological sampling 17% duck farm positive (135 out of 201 duck farms tested, 25 farms Ab positive for H5N8 (negative for HPAI Vi), 6 of them were HPAI outbreaks in previous year)
- Virological sampling 9,9% duck farm positive (all 51 force feeding farms tested, 5 PCR positive for H5N8)

MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT HPAI (H5N8)

- > Enhanced laboratory surveillance in each farm with domestic poultry:
 - serological sampling (every 2 months)
 - virological pre-movement sampling in duck farms in high risk area.
- > Repopulation of previous infected farm (Vi and Ab positive) is allowed, as:
 - following the provisions of Article 49 of Directive 2005/94/EC
 - after lifting the restriction zones
 - repopulation with sentinels 21 days
- Poultry positive for Ab against HPAI (negative for HPAI Vi) are sent for immediate slaughtering (aiming at avoiding the presence of poultry population of HPAI Ab positive);
- ➤ 6 months break from operation in the farms where HPAI outbreaks were confirmed more then twice time within 12 months (6 months ban for repopulation)
- ➤ No derogation for trade and poultry movement within the protection and surveillance zones is allowed (derogations in line with the Directive);

CONCLUSIONS



- Persistence of HPAI Vi infection in 2018
- 5,5 % (out from 253) of duck farms confirmed as HPAI outbreaks (3 duck farms repeated from 2017)
- 3,3 % (out from 150) of layer farms confirmed as HPAI outbreaks (1 farm repeated from 2017)
- ➤ Biosecurity breaches in the farm; and during transport duck production cycle depends on the long distance transport between different holdings (more than 20% of duck farms); high density of poultry farms in a region;
- ➤ No positive wild birds (77 dead birds found throughout the country tested negative for AI);
- ➤ Absence of clinical signs in HPA affected duck farms;
- ➤ Passive surveillance not enough to detect AI infection in Waterfowl;
- > Enhanced active surveillance to be continued

Thank you for the attention!

