H5N8 HPAI in Bulgaria 2017/18

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Overview



- Bulgaria have reported 32 HPAI outbreaks
- All in poultry holdings (no wild birds reported)
- All HPAI H5N8



Context



- Europe have reported 117 HPAI events in 2018
- 36 outbreaks in poultry/captive holdings (81 wild birds events reported)
- 30 of these outbreaks were H5N8 (27 in BG, 3 in IT)

HPAI 2018	H5N6			H5N8	Total
	Captive	Poultry	Wild birds	Poultry	rotal
Bulgaria	-	-	-	27	27
Denmark	-	-	35	-	35
Finland	-	-	3	-	3
Germany	1	1	3	-	5
Ireland	-	-	3	-	3
Italy	-	-	-	3	3
Netherlands	1	2	5	-	8
Slovakia	-	-	1	-	1
Sweden	1	-	10	-	11
United Kingdom	-	-	21	-	21
Grand Total	3	3	81	30	117

Current study at EURL in collaboration with NVRI, Bulgaria

- Viruses (25/32 outbreaks) supplied by NDRVMI
- Full genome sequencing to determine:
- Genetic diversity
- Possible virus origins
- Molecular epidemiology to establish what if any relationships between events over time and by region
- Provide insights into disease epidemiology
- Evidence to assist in surveillance design and control





H5Nx HPAI Avian Influenza in Wild Birds in Europe since 1st September 2017 (n=95)

Animal & Plant Health



H5Nx HPAI Avian Influenza in Wild Birds in Europe in 2018 (n=81)

Contraction FLIDI Des 2010

Animal & Plant Health



H5Nx HPAI Avian Influenza in Europe in 2018 (n=117)

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Are wild birds the source of virus for ongoing outbreaks

• No

- Genetic data does not support closest relationships to wild bird H5N8 HPAI viruses
- No evidence for continued circulation of H5N8 virus across Europe in 2018
 - The last HPAI in Bulgaria was H5N8 in one common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) found dead on 15th Feb 2017



Outbreak timing







Hosts/production sectors affected





 What is the relationship between viruses associated with outbreaks in different regions of Bulgaria?

Geospatial-temporal relationships











HA gene clusters



Phylogeny by location



Two major events by region

- Plovdiv/Haskovo ongoing
- Dobrich resolved?





Tree by time



How many separate primary introduction events?

Three

Plovdiv/Haskovo/Yambol/Stara Zagora -1 Dobrich - 2



How may the virus be maintained and spread?









Phylogeny by host



Reservoir/spread mechanism

- The virus can be maintained in ducks
 - Husbandry of Foie Gras lends to fomite pathways
 - People activity; vehicles, equipment (crates etc)
 - Contiguous premises in high density areas
- Ducks source of virus for other sectors but some within sector spread cannot be excluded
- Caveat moderately small dataset so some uncertainties
- Need to link to detail of actual surveillance activities



Is the virus changing as it is maintained?





Genetic 'fingerprint' or genotype of viruses

Baltic incongruence analyses to assess reassortment and gene constellations



Green ('Hungarylike' 2017)-Dobrich small event

Red: mixed locations, 'two' MP variants

Blue: Dobrich only, only shares similarity to Red for NS, PA, PB1 and PB2

- Little genetic mixing with other viruses leading to genetic reassortment despite extended timeline
- No strong evidence that there is strong selection pressure
 - Already well adapted?

Key conclusions

- Wild birds are not the continuing source of viruses causing poultry outbreaks in BG
- Three major introductions with regional linkage
- The Plovdiv/Haskovo/Yambol/Stara Zagora duck density creates single biggest risk area for virus maintenance
- Dobrich outbreaks appear resolved
- Fomite pathways and practices in Foie Gras production key
- Spill over to other sectors but uncertainties
- The virus is relatively stable once established

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Welsh Government



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