AHW.A.08

Newcastle disease in Poland

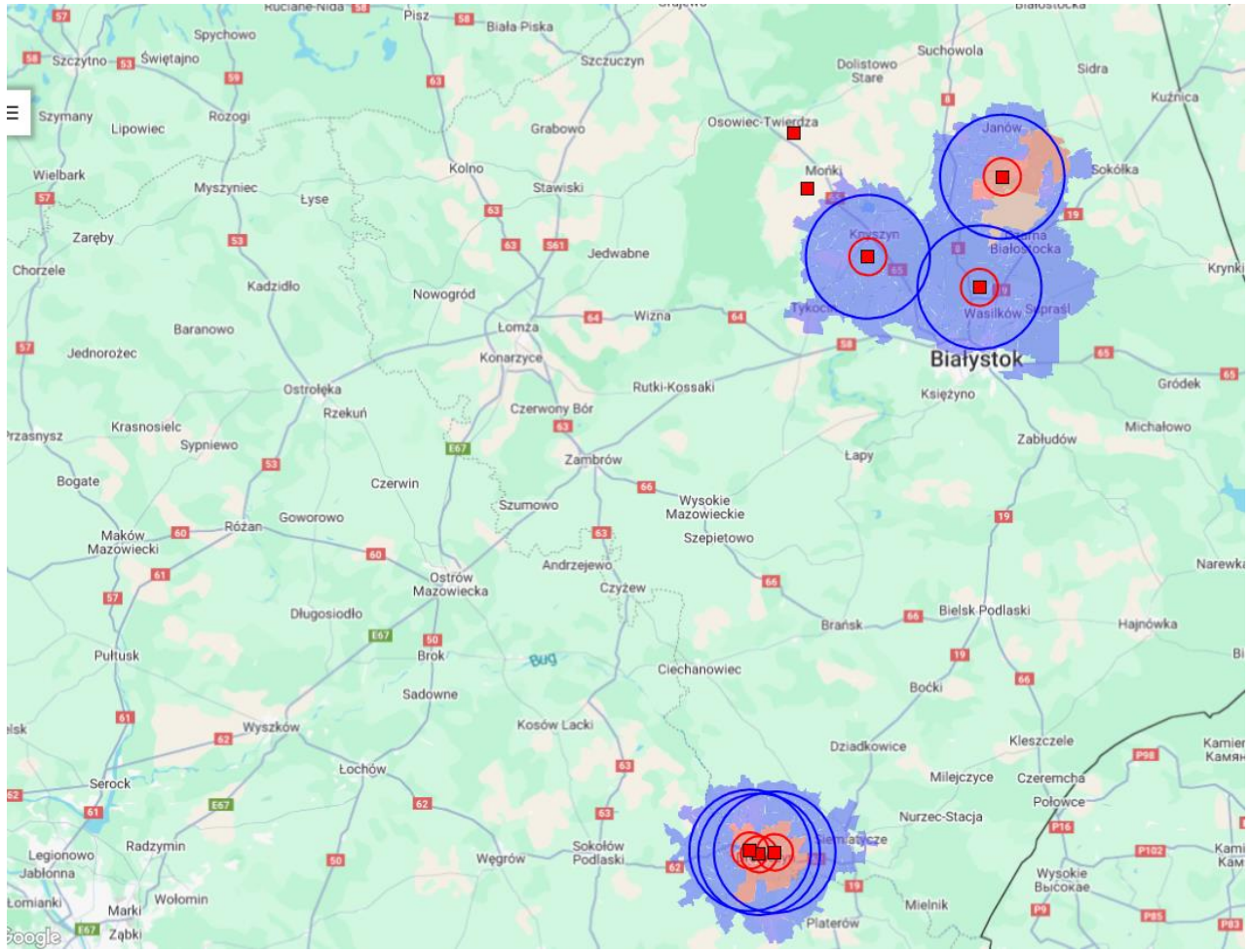
SCPAFF 16-17 December 2024

ND outbreaks in commercial poultry hodings in 2024

outbreak no.	disease confirmation date	district	locality	type of poultry	number of birds
1	30.09.2024	moniecki	Potoczyzna	broilers	51 900
2	31.10.2024	moniecki	Owieczki	broilers	24 564
3	31.10.2024	moniecki	Kołodzież	broilers	35 000
4	18.11.2024	białostocki	Wólka Poduchowna	broilers	66 221
5	18.11.2024	siemiatycki	Runice	broilers	78 650
6	21.11.2024	moniecki	Ruda	broilers	83 363
7	25.11.2024	sokólski	Łubianka	broilers	468 420
8	28.11.2024	siemiatycki	Drohiczyn	broilers	17 559
9	28.11.2024	siemiatycki	Drohiczyn	broilers	28 644
10	09.12.2024	sokólski	Łubianka	broilers	171 664
11	09.12.2024	sokólski	Wólka	broilers	79 969

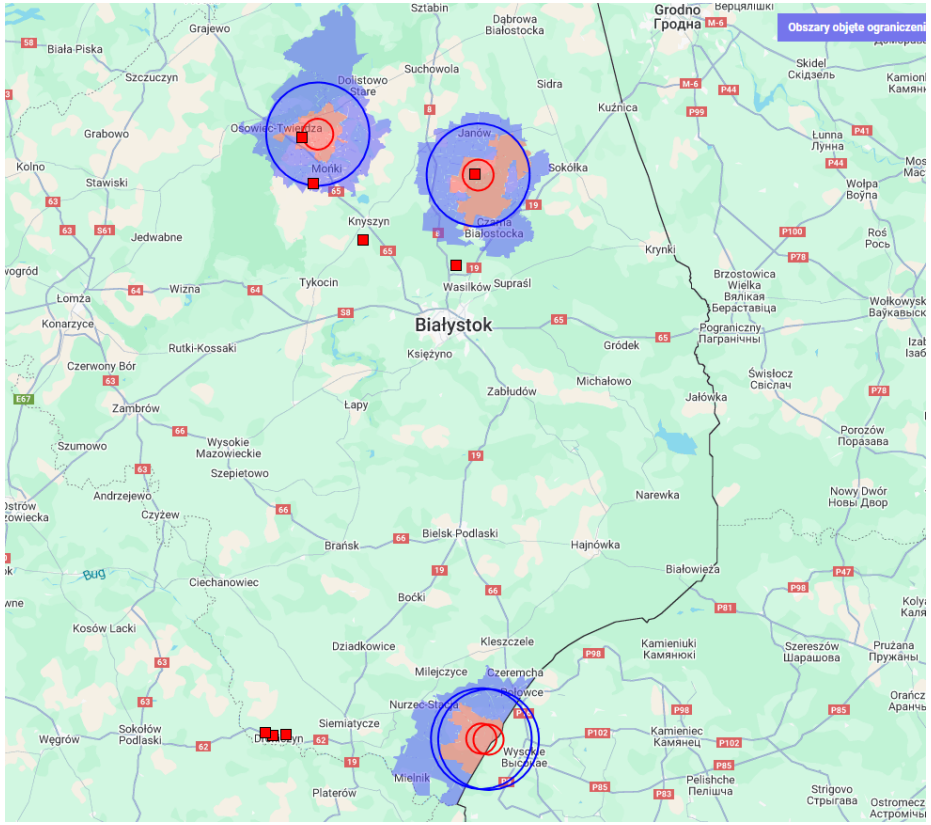
- all outbreaks **in broilers**
- in **one region – podlaskie** voivodeship
- broilers **age** 4 – 7 weeks, predominantly – **4 - 5 weeks**
- **clinical picture**: massive/increased mortality, decreased food and water intake, diarrhea, neurological symptoms
- no clinical signs and no higher mortality in **three** outbreaks (no. 3,10,11) **premovement tests**
- **flocks vaccinated against ND** (only broilers in first outbreak not vaccinated)

Outbreaks of ND in commercial poultry holdings

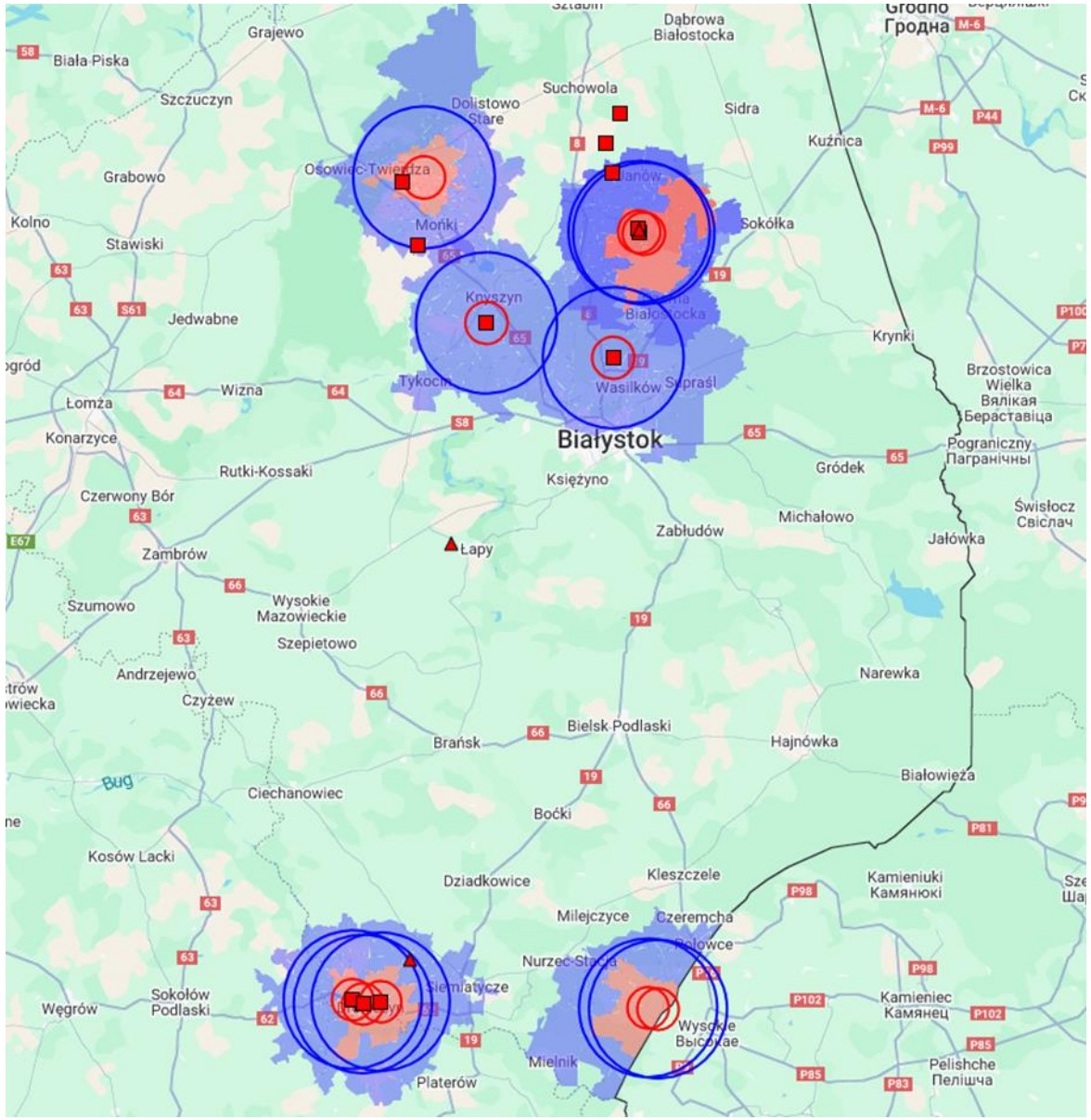


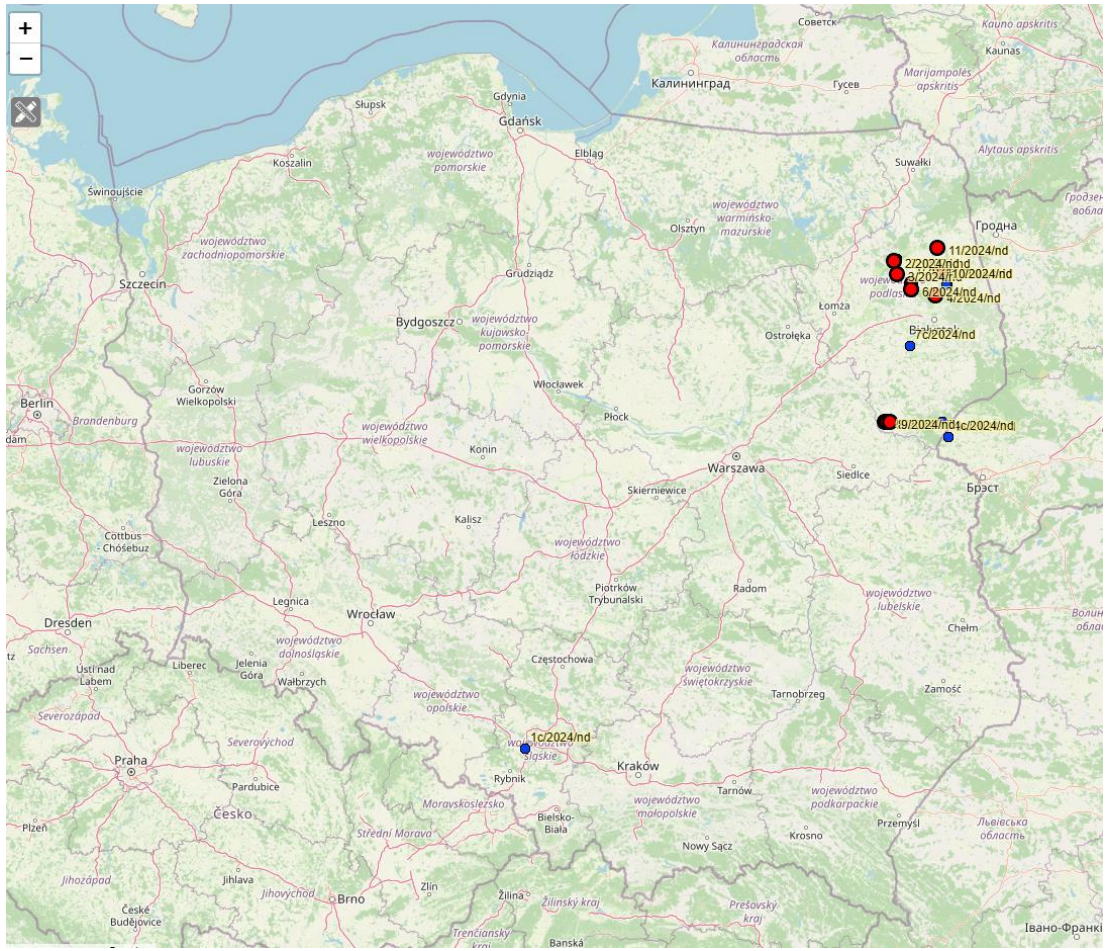
ND outbreaks in non- commercial holdings in 2024

outbreak number	disease confirmation date	voivodeship	district	locality	type of birds	numer of birds
1C	27.11.2024	śląskie	gliwicki	Gliwice	pigeon and carrier pigeon	81
2C	29.11.2024	podlaskie	moniecki	Mierkienniki	hen	31
3C	29.11.2024	podlaskie	siemiatycki	Klukowicze	hen	27
4C	05.12.2024	podlaskie	siemiatycki	Klukowicze	hen	16
5C	05.12.2024	podlaskie	sokólski	Brzozowe Błoto	hen	103
6C	09.12.2024	podlaskie	sokólski	Łubianka	hen	42
7C	11.12.2024	podlaskie	białostocki	Płonka Kościelna	hen and fattening turkey	32



All ND outbreaks in Poland





Red dots – commercial holdings
Blue dots – captive birds

Phylogenetic analysis

Phylogenetic analysis of the F gene showed that the APMV-1belongs to the **VII.1.1 subgenotype.**

Comparison of this sequence with the viruses responsible for causing outbreaks No. 1/2023 - 4/2023 last year showed a **high level of nucleotide similarity (99.56-99.60%)**, indicating their extremely close relationship.

These data indicate **the continued presence of the virus in the bird population** in this area and **exclude its new introduction**.

A feasible scenario is the **survival of the virus in populations of wild birds or waterfowl,** in which ND is often asymptomatic.

Or asymptomatic circulation of the virus (at least for some time) in vaccinated gallinaceous poultry (e.g. laying hens).

Thank you for your attention