Avian influenza in animals

March–June 2024

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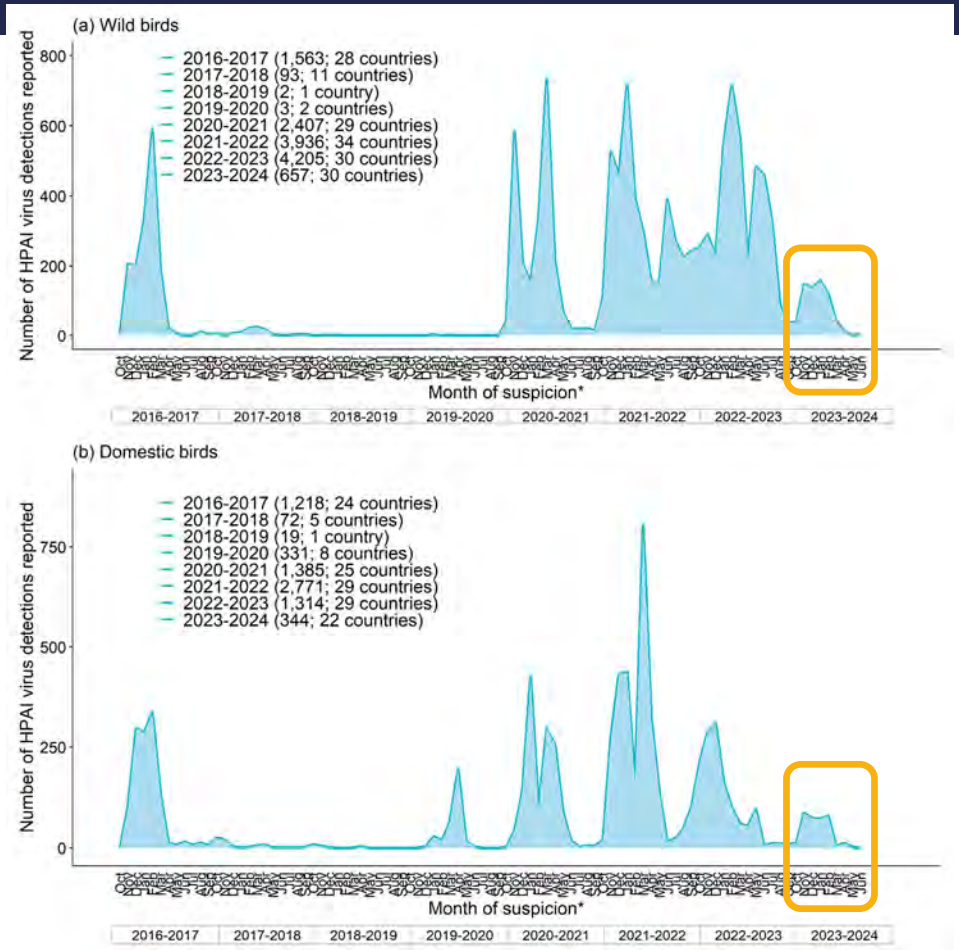
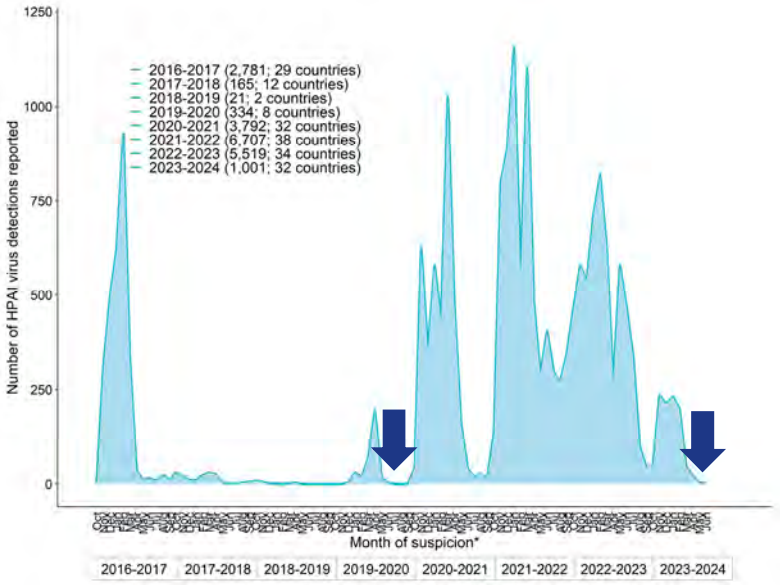
https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/8930

HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE



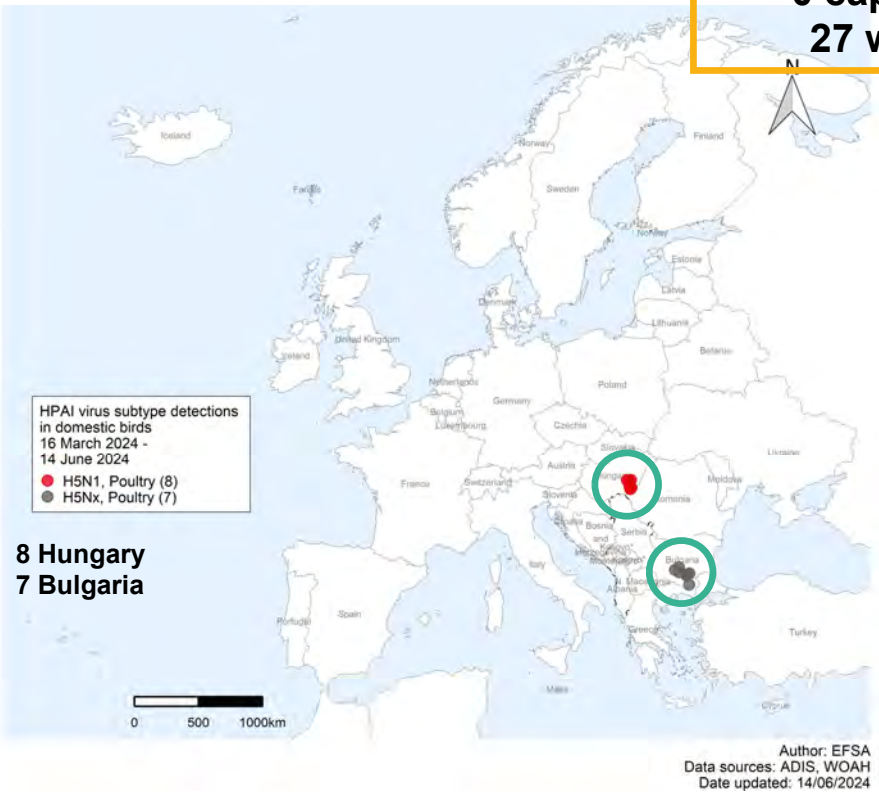


HPAI IN BIRDS IN EUROPE | MARCH – JUNE 2024

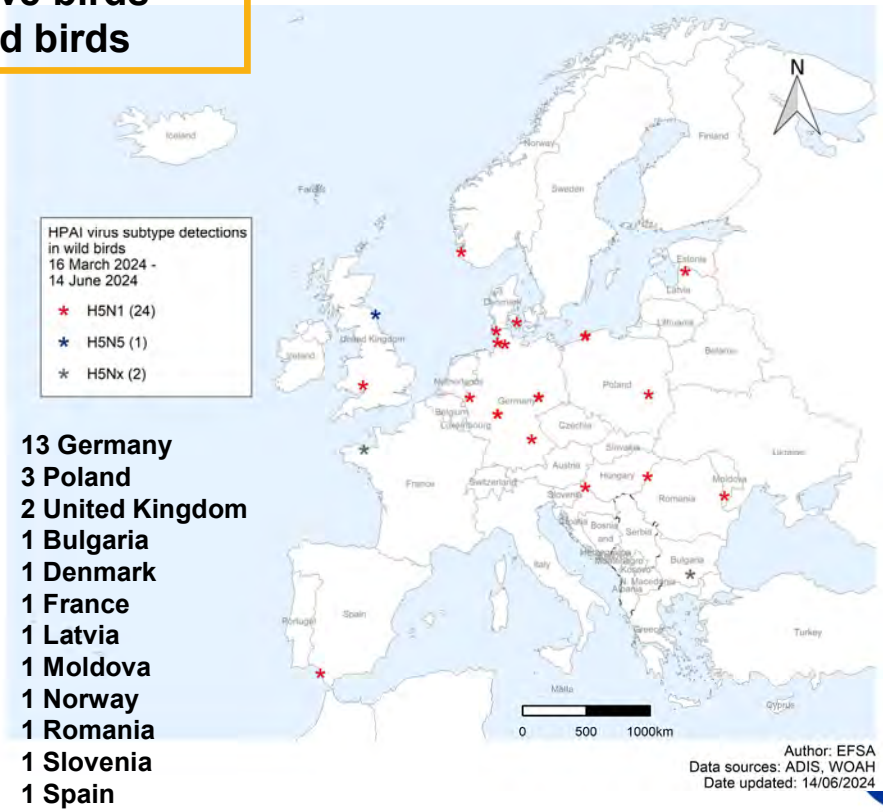
DOMESTIC BIRDS

15 poultry
0 captive birds
27 wild birds

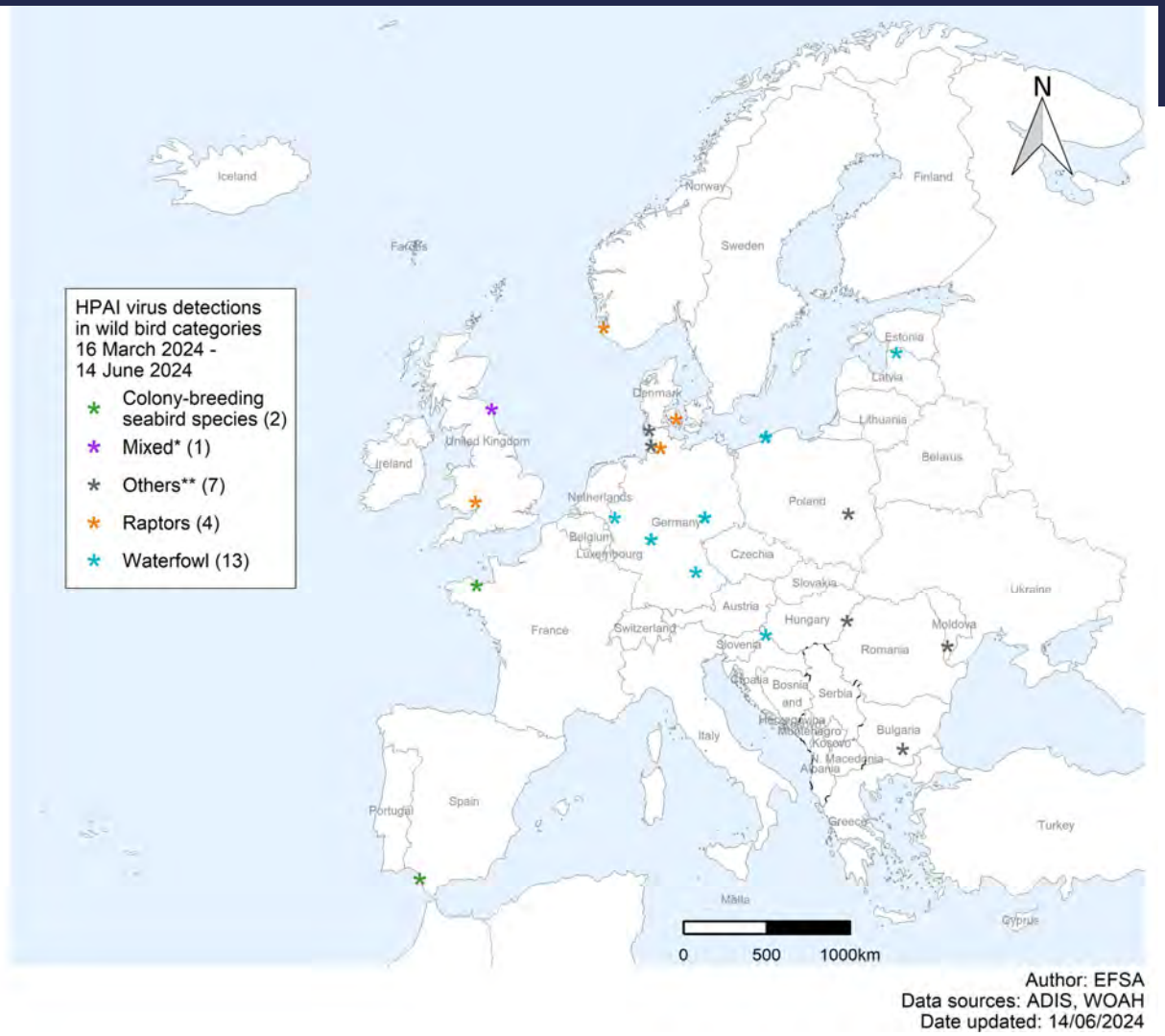
WILD BIRDS



8 Hungary
7 Bulgaria

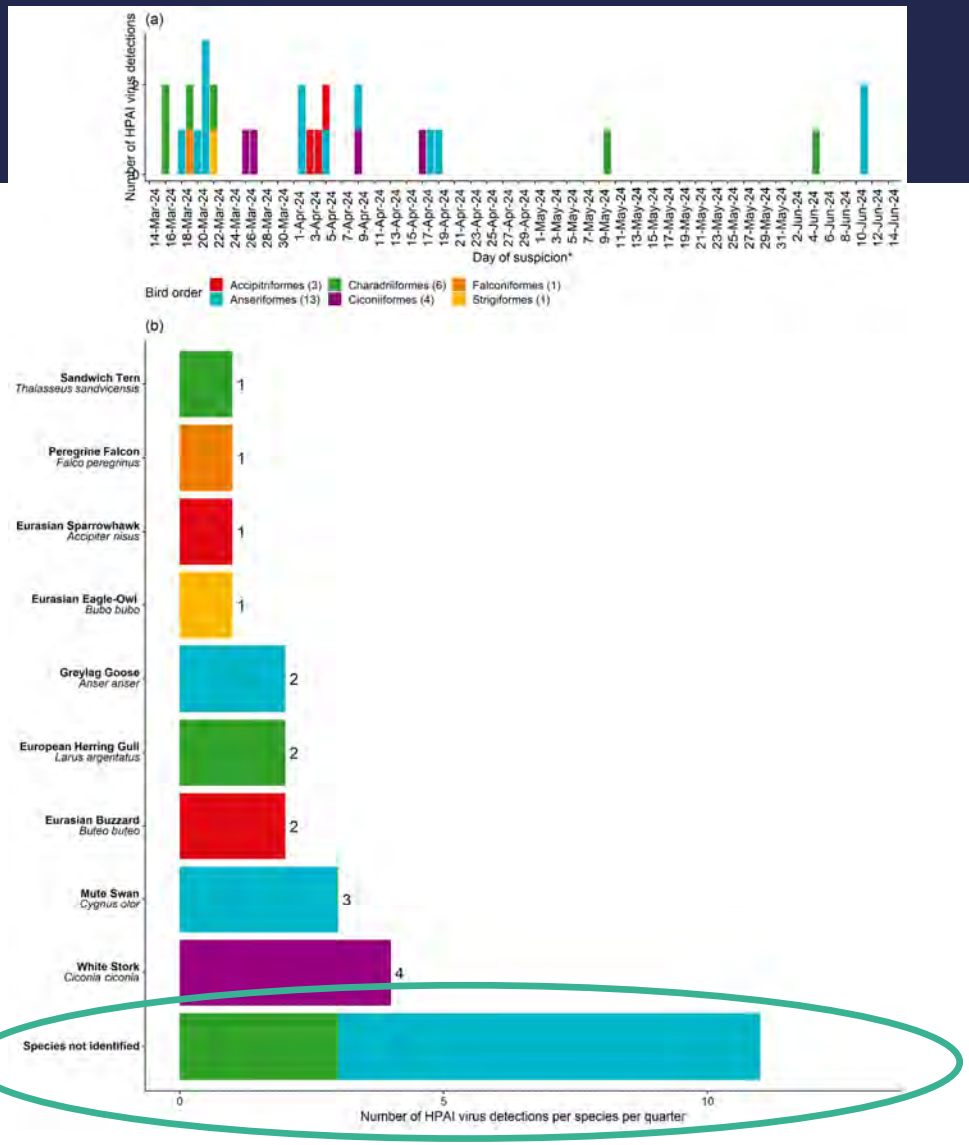


13 Germany
3 Poland
2 United Kingdom
1 Bulgaria
1 Denmark
1 France
1 Latvia
1 Moldova
1 Norway
1 Romania
1 Slovenia
1 Spain



Spatial distribution of HPAI in wild birds

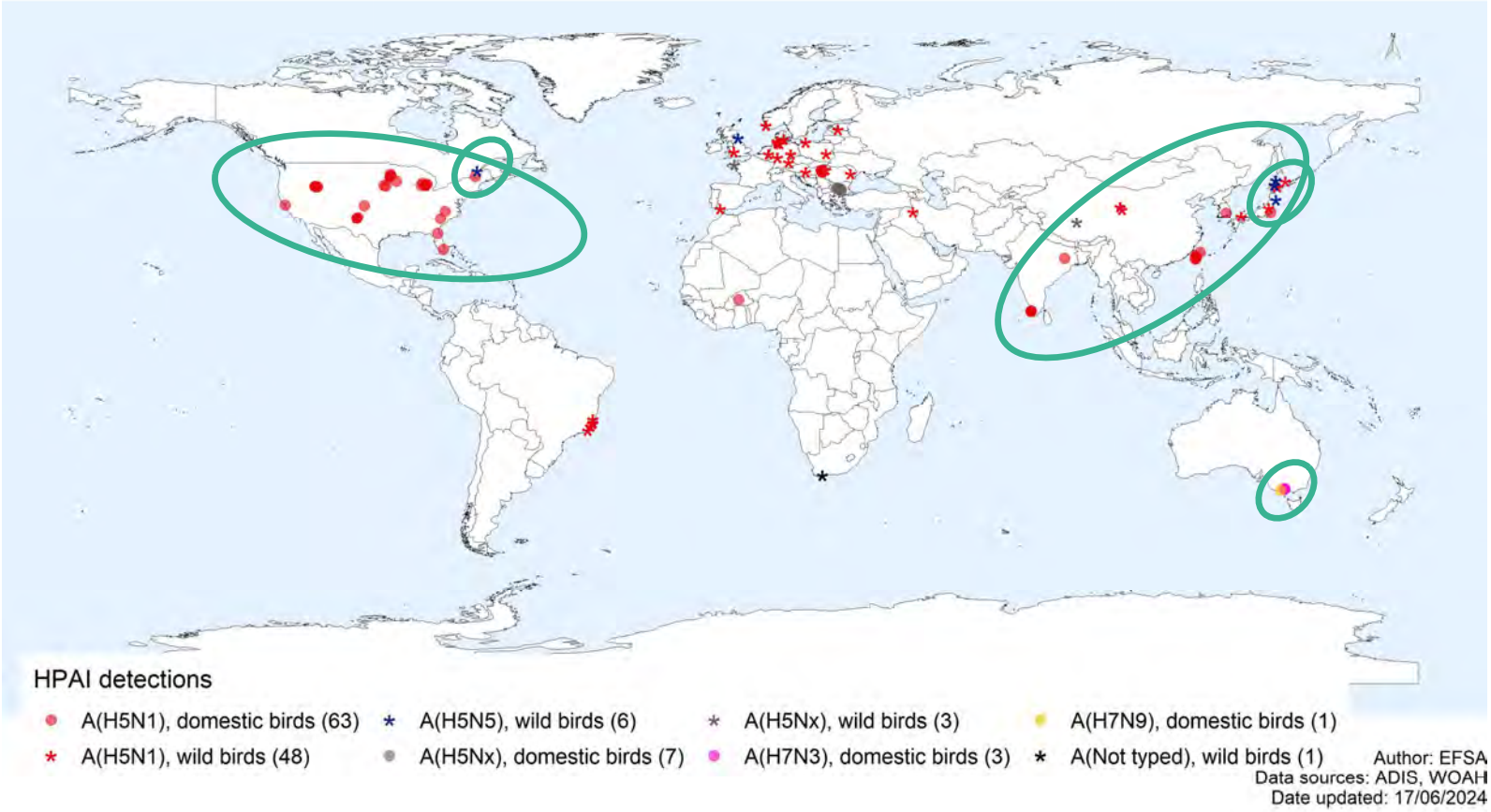
- Mostly waterfowl in Central and Northeastern Europe
- Still detections in colony-breeding seabirds (BB and new genotype)
- Some detections in raptors and other wild bird species



Wild bird species involved in HPAI virus detections

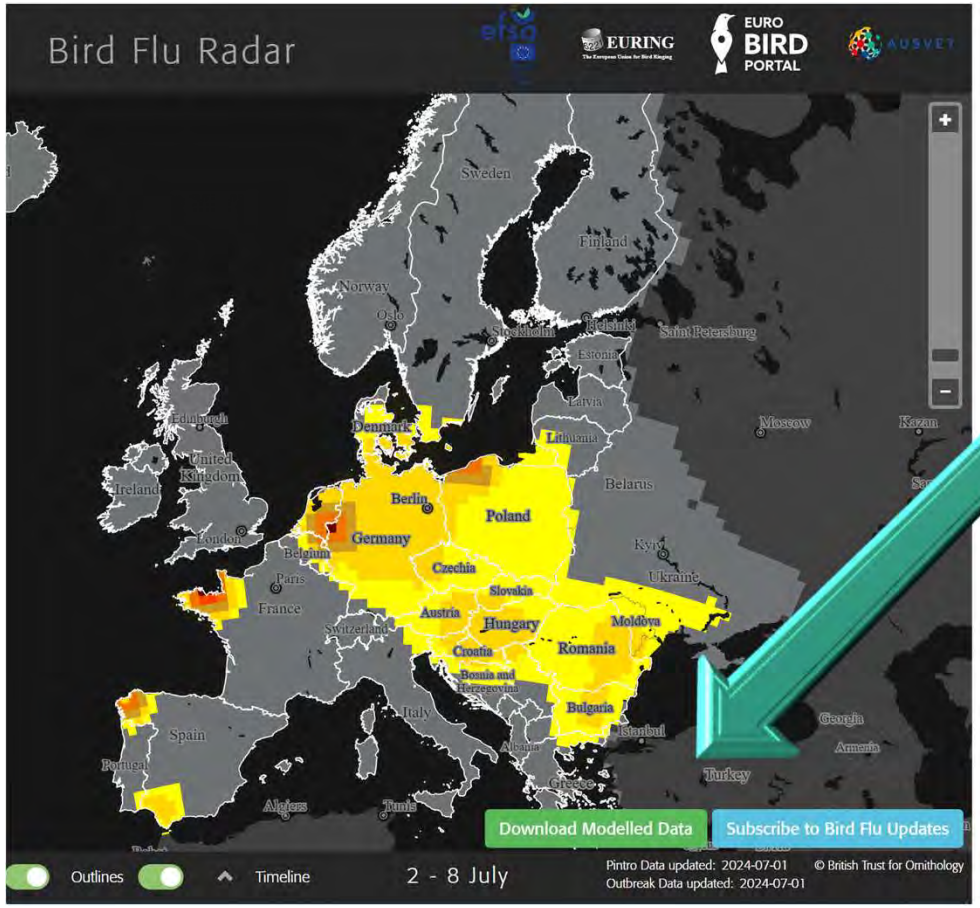
- In many cases (> 39%), the species was not identified, but most of the wild birds involved belonged to the order of **Anseriformes**
- White storks instead of common cranes in the ‘other’ wild bird category

HPAI IN BIRDS WORLDWIDE | MARCH – JUNE 2024



EFSA'S BIRD FLU RADAR

https://app.bto.org/hpai



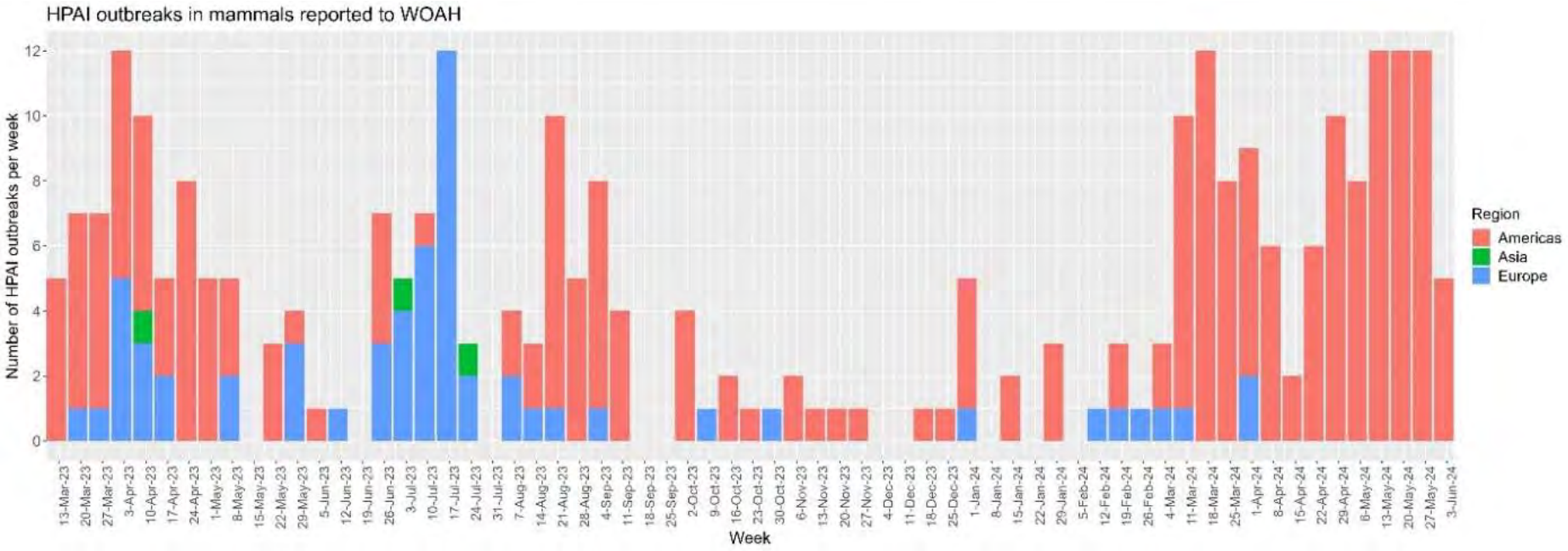
New functionality available

Download HPAI Data

The data file contains weekly estimates of the probability of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus introduction in wild birds per 50x50 km grid cell in Europe.

Cancel | Download .xlsx File

HPAI IN MAMMALS

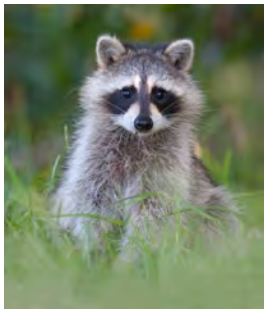


Excluding serological detections in fur farms in Finland

HPAI IN MAMMALS IN EUROPE | MARCH – JUNE 2024

DOMESTIC	WILD
▪ Cat (Hungary - 1)	▪ Eurasian otter (Sweden - 1)* ▪ Raccoon (Germany - 1)* ▪ Red fox (Germany - 4, Denmark - 1)* ▪ Harbour seal (Denmark - 4)** ▪ Walrus (Norway - 1)**

*since the beginning of 2024
**in summer 2023



HPAI IN MAMMALS IN NORTH AMERICA | MARCH – JUNE 2024

DOMESTIC	PERI-DOMESTIC	WILD
▪ Alpaca (4) No clinical signs ▪ Cattle (> 130 dairy herds in 12 states) Clinical picture: focus on the mammary gland New A(H5N1) virus genotype B3.13 Highest viral loads in milk Cattle-to-cattle transmission mostly through milking equipment during the milking process Between-farm spread mostly through movement of animals, people, vehicles, equipment and fomites	▪ Cat (> 30) Clinical picture: neurological signs and death Infection through ingestion of milk ▪ House mouse (66)	▪ Bobcat (1) ▪ Raccoon (3) ▪ Red fox (8) ▪ Striped skunk (1) ▪ Virginia opossum (2) <u>Canada</u>: ▪ Raccoon (3 H5N5) ▪ Red fox (1 H5N1, 1 H5N5) ▪ Striped skunk (8 H5N1, 3 H5N5)

AVIAN INFLUENZA IN HUMANS

Subtype	New cases reported (deaths) 13 March–4 July 2024	Total cases/detections (deaths)	Countries reporting human cases or detections
A(H3N8)	-	3 (1), since 2022	China
A(H5N1)	Australia (ex India): 1 USA: 3 A(H5N1); 1 A(H5Nx) Vietnam: 1 (1)	892* (463), since 2004	24 countries, including one EU/EEA country: Spain*
A(H5N2)	Mexico: 1 (1)	1 (1), first reported in 2024	Mexico
A(H5N6)	China: 2 (2)	92 (37), since 2014	No EU/EEA country; China (91), Laos (1)
A(H9N2)	China: 3 India: 1 Vietnam: 1	137 (2), since 1998	No EU/EEA country; China (122), Egypt (4), Bangladesh (3), Cambodia (2), India (2), Oman (1), Pakistan (1), Senegal (1), Vietnam (1)
A(H10N3)	China: 1	3, since 2021	China (3)
A(H10N5)	-	1 (1), first reported in 2024	China (1)

*includes detections due to suspected environmental contamination from Spain (2) and the USA (1) in 2022, and from the United Kingdom (3) in 2023

Source: ECDC line list; WHO; Cumulative number of confirmed human cases for avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO, 2003-2024; US CDC, Technical Report: June 2024 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Viruses; US CDC, 2024

OPTIONS FOR RESPONSE IN ANIMALS

- Maintaining high levels of **biosecurity** in poultry establishments
- **Surveillance**:
  - Increased surveillance in wild birds in the coming months in anticipation of the upcoming autumn migration of wild birds
  - 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
- **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
- Accurate and comprehensive recording, investigation and reporting of HPAI-associated **mortality events** in **wild birds** and **mammals**
- Continuously monitoring the dynamics of **HPAI A(H5N5) virus**