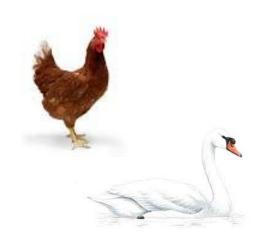
# Surveillance for Avian Influenza in the European Union during 2014

EU Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza, APHA-Weybridge, UK



## **Overview**

- 2014 surveillance programme in
  - Poultry
  - Wild birds



Additional epidemiological activities at the EURL



#### http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/eu\_resp\_surveillance\_en.htm



**Annual Report** 



on surveillance for avian influenza in poultry and in wild birds in Member States of the European Union in 2013



on surveillance for avian influenza in poultry and in wild birds in Member States of the



European Union

in 2012





- MS followed the guidelines laid down in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU
- The guidelines recommend risk-based surveillance
- In 2014, 11 MS carried out a risk-based sampling approach (BE, BG, DE, DK, FI, FR, IT, LT, NL, RO and UK)

# Poultry 2014 – Results

- 28 MS participated in the poultry survey in 2014
- 19,813 poultry holdings were sampled (in 2013 25,220)
  - the most sampled categories were:

Laying Hens (conventional & free-range) n = 5,832

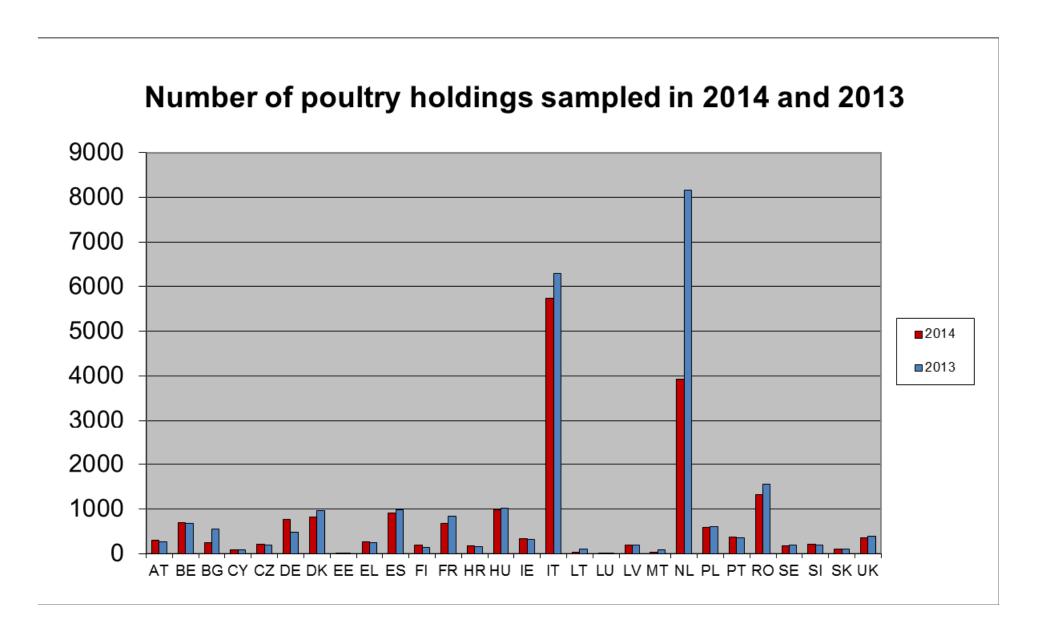
Chicken Breeders n = 3,154

Backyard Flocks n = 2,719

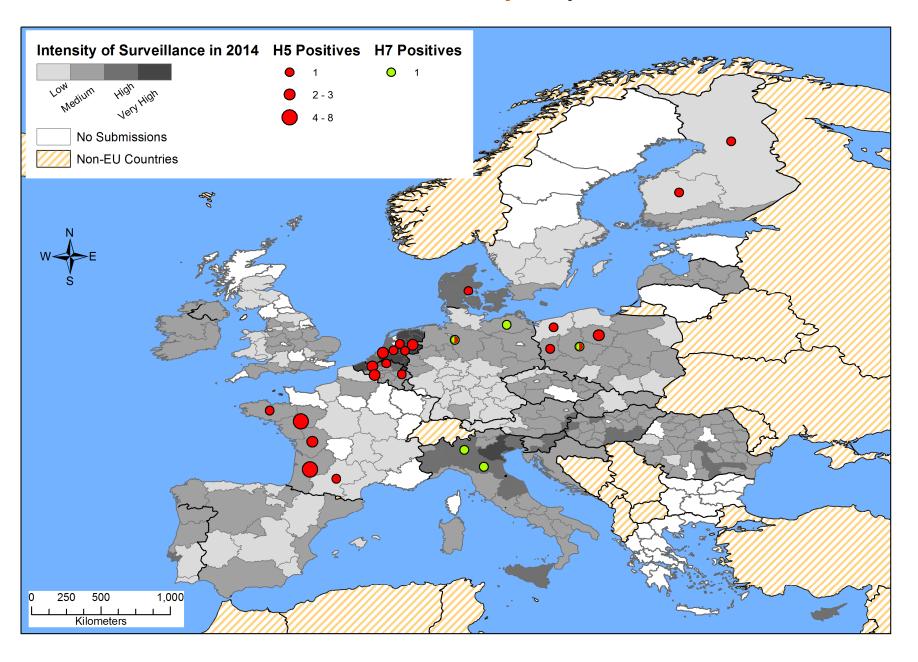
Number of holdings sampled varied by MS from 17 – 5,733



# Poultry 2014 – Results



# 2014 Poultry report



# Surveillance for AI in Poultry in EU 2014 (2013 blue)

#### 38 (57) H5 seropositive holdings:

- •Fattening Ducks: 11 (8)
- •Breeder Geese: 9 (5)
- •Breeder Ducks: 7 (27)
- •Free-range Laying Hens: 4 (3)
- •Chicken Breeders: 2 (0)
- •Conventional Laying Hens: 2 (0)
- •Fattening Geese: 2 (1)
- •Ratites: 1 (1)
- •Others: 0 (7)
- Backyard Flocks: 0 (3)
- •Farmed Game Birds (waterfowl): 0 (2)







# Epidemiological follow up investigations following an H5 seropositive result

H5 seropositive holdings		% of total H5 seropositives
Following H5 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Done'	28	73.7
Done: H5 detected by virological testing	7	18.4
Done: No detection by virological testing	21	55.3
Following H5 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Not done'	10	26.3
Not done: Sampling at slaughter	1	2.6
Not done: Birds slaughtered/killed	7	18.4
Not done: Other reason (Samples for serological and virological testing collected at the same time)	2 (2)	5.3
Total number of H5 seropositive holdings	38	100

## Surveillance for AI in Poultry in EU 2014 (2013 blue)

#### **5 (6) H7 seropositive holdings**

```
Conventional Laying Hens: 2 (1)
```

•Others: 2 (0)

•Breeder Geese: 1 (0)

•Free-range Laying Hens: 0 (4)

•Chicken Breeders: 0 (1)



# Epidemiological follow up investigations following a H7 seropositive result

H7 seropositive holdings	Number of holdings	% of total H7 seropositives
Following H7 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Done'	5	100
Done: H7 detected by virological testing	2	40.0
Done: No detection by virological testing	3	60.0
Following H7 seropositive result, epidemiological follow-up visit 'Not done'	0	0
Total number of H7 seropositive holdings	5	100

#### **Summary**

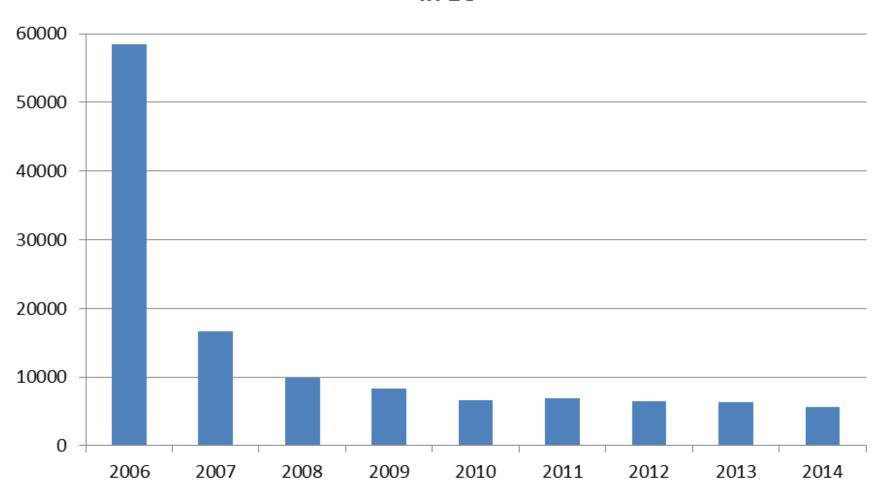
- •Number of H5 seropositive holdings (38) was lower than in 2013 (57).
- •High proportion of detections in Ducks and Geese as in previous years.
- •28 H5 seropositive holdings underwent follow up testing and 7 were H5 virus positive.
- •Number of H7 seropositive holdings (5) was similar to 2013 (6).
- •Detections in Conventional Laying Hens, Others and Breeder Geese.
- •All 5 H7 seropositive holdings underwent follow up testing and all were H7 virus positive.
- •Surveillance effective in detection of H5 and H7 virus exposure and infection where clinical indicators may not trigger detection by other methods.

#### Surveillance for AI in wild birds in EU 2014

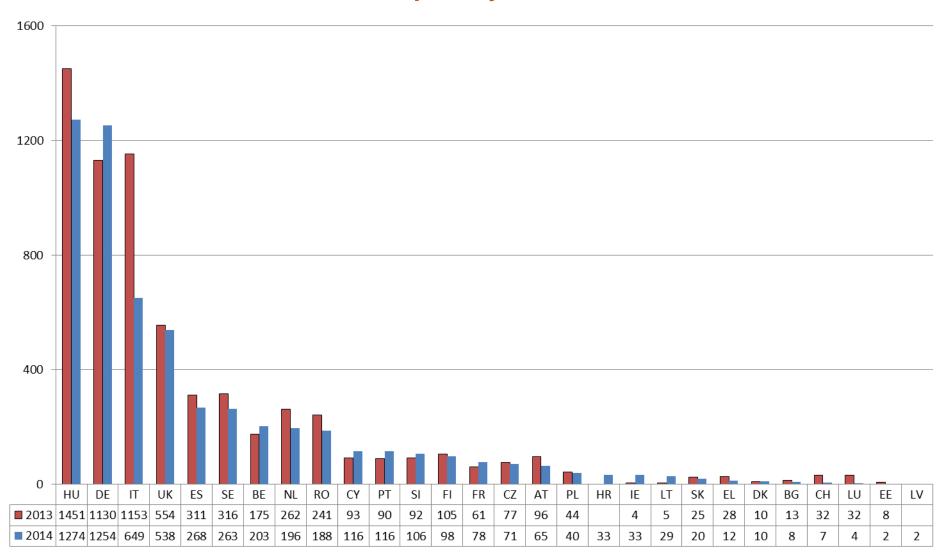
- Surveys performed according to the guidelines laid down in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU
  - Passive surveillance of moribund or dead wild birds
  - Especially in 50 target species
  - Aim is early detection of incursion of H5N1 HPAI if occurs
- Active surveillance data (live healthy birds), was voluntarily submitted by 14 MS in 2014
  - Results of submitted active surveillance are presented separately to passive surveillance.

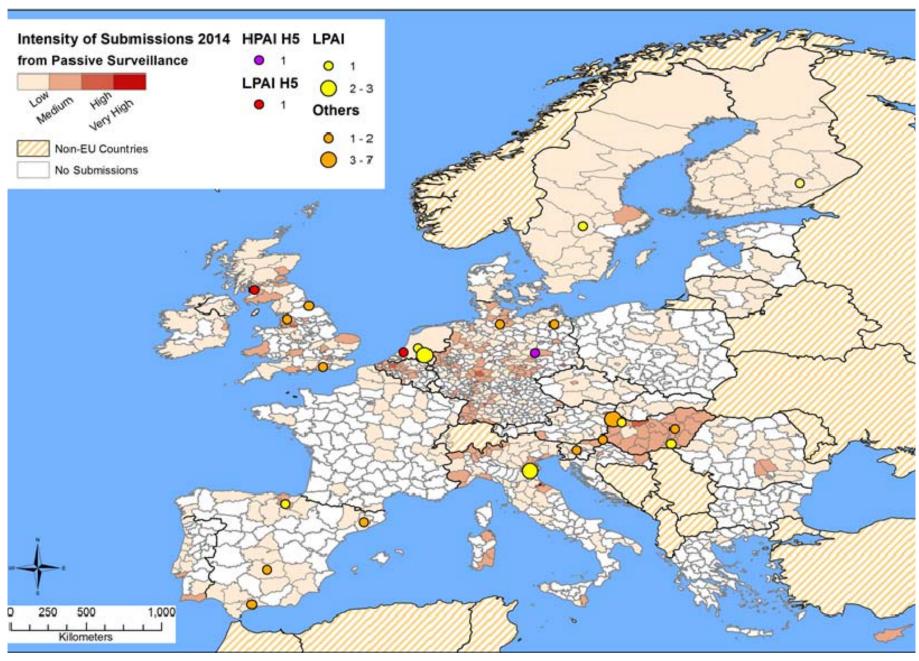


# Total Number of Wild Birds Sampled by Passive Surveillance in EU



#### Number of birds sampled by MSs in 2013-2014

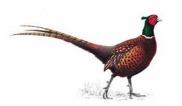




Detections of Avian Influenza by **PASSIVE** surveillance in EU MS in 2014.



## The most frequently sampled species



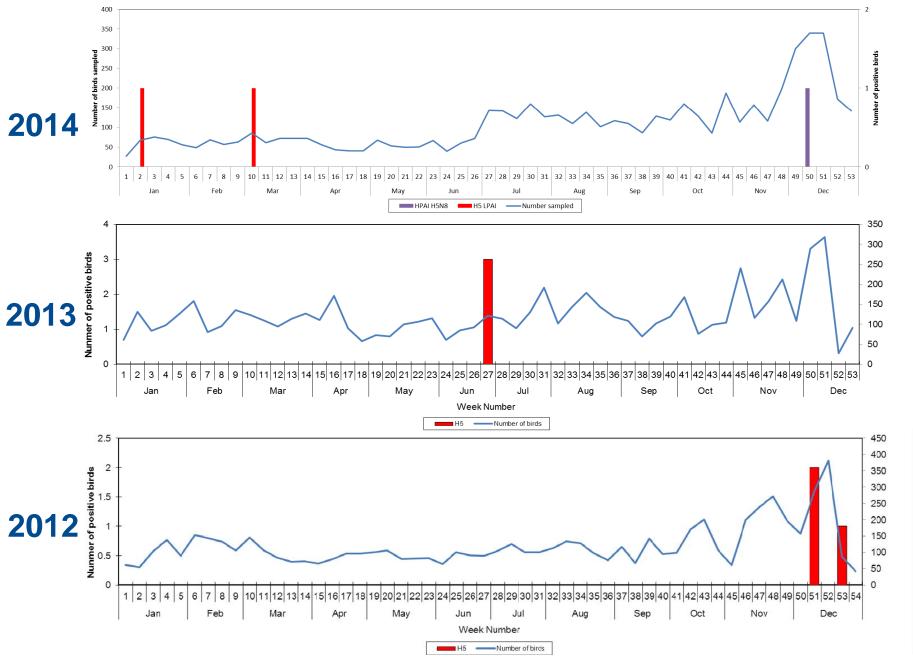
Species	2014	2013	2012
Anas platyrhynchos	785	526	785
Phasianus colchicus	496	652	527
Cygnus olor	274	277	333
Columba livia	147	217	85
Buteo buteo	142	257	224
Larus argentatus	139	162	207
Turdus merula	118	151	153











- No mandatory requirement for MS to carry out or submit AI surveillance data collected through active surveillance programmes
- 14 MS voluntarily submitted active surveillance data in 2014
- Active surveillance data presented may not accurately represent the active surveillance effort carried out across the EU as other activities may have been carried out but not reported by MS

# Wild bird surveillance summary

- HPAI H5N8 2.3.4.4 reported in Germany through both passive and active surveillance strategies in 2014.
- A few LPAI H5 detections made by passive surveillance, as in previous years.
- H5N1 HPAI 2.3.2.1c continues to be reported in wild birds (in Europe in 2015)
- H5Nx HPAI 2.3.4.4 reported in wild birds (and poultry) in Europe, Asia and North America in 2014 and 2015.

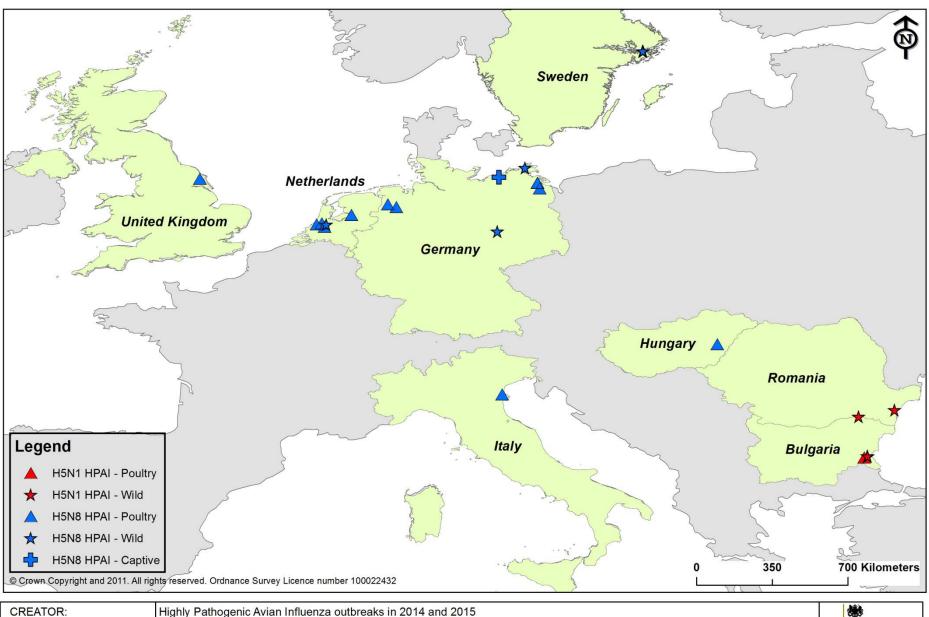


# Wild bird surveillance summary

- HPAI H5N8 2.3.4.4 reported in Germany through both passive and active surveillance strategies in 2014.
- A few LPAI H5 detections made by passive surveillance, as in previous years.
- H5N1 HPAI 2.3.2.1c continues to be reported in wild birds (in Europe in 2015)
- H5Nx HPAI 2.3.4.4 reported in wild birds (and poultry) in Europe, Asia and North America in 2014 and 2015.
- Winter 2015/16??



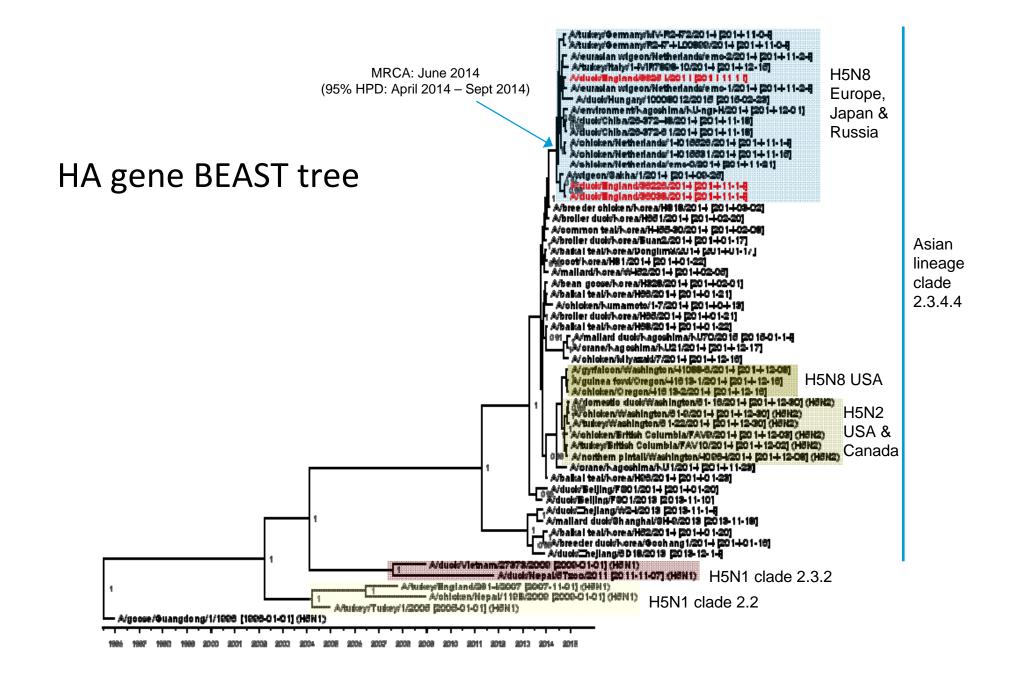




EU Reference Laboratory DATE: 10/04/2015

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in 2014 and 2015



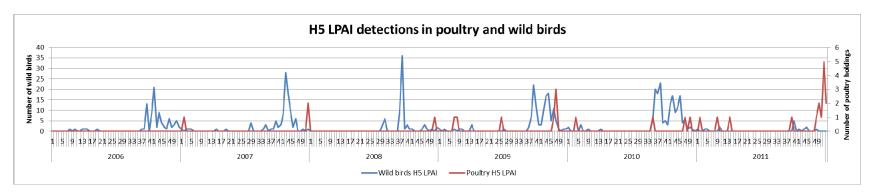


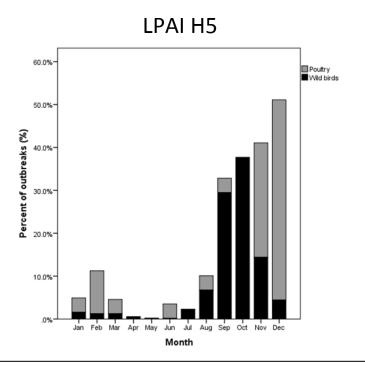
### H5Nx HPAI 2.3.4.4

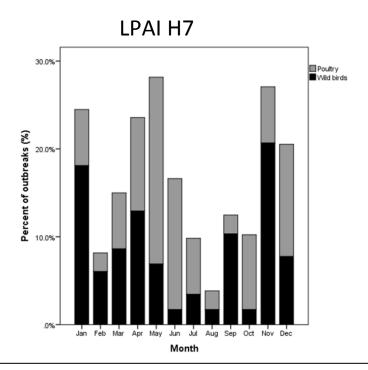
- Reduced severity of clinical indicators in domestic ducks
  - Increased role for serological surveillance in domestic waterfowl
  - Haemagglutination Inhibition antigen study
- Multiple incursions to holdings in Europe with indoor poultry emphasising potential role for fomite spread and need for biosecurity
- Multiple detections in apparently healthy wild birds
  - EFSA Journal 2014;12(12):3941 Highly pathogenic avian influenza A subtype H5N8 (Cross EU contributions)



# The interface between poultry and wild birds preliminary results









### Acknowledgements:

Support and contribution from all participating NRLs and competent veterinary authorities in Member States





#### 38 holdings seropositive for H5:

- •Fattening Ducks: 11 (1.49%) in BE, DE, FR and NL (sampled in 20 MS).
- •Breeder Geese: 9 (4.33%) in FR and PL (sampled in 9 MS).
- •Breeder Ducks: 7 (2.77%) in FR (sampled in 12 MS).
- •Free-range Laying Hens: 4 (0.24%) in BE, DK and NL (sampled in 19 MS).
- •Chicken Breeders: 2 (0.06%) in NL (sampled in 24 MS).
- •Conventional Laying Hens: 2 (0.05%) in NL (sampled in 28 MS).
- •Fattening Geese: 2 (0.54%) in FI (sampled in 13 MS).
- •Ratites: 1 (0.69%) in PL (sampled in 13 MS).



#### **5 holdings seropositive for H7**:

•Conventional Laying Hens: 2 (0.05%) in DE (sampled in 28 MS).

•Others: 2 (0.13%) in IT (sampled in 10 MS).

•Breeder Geese: 1 (0.48%) in PL (sampled in 9 MS).

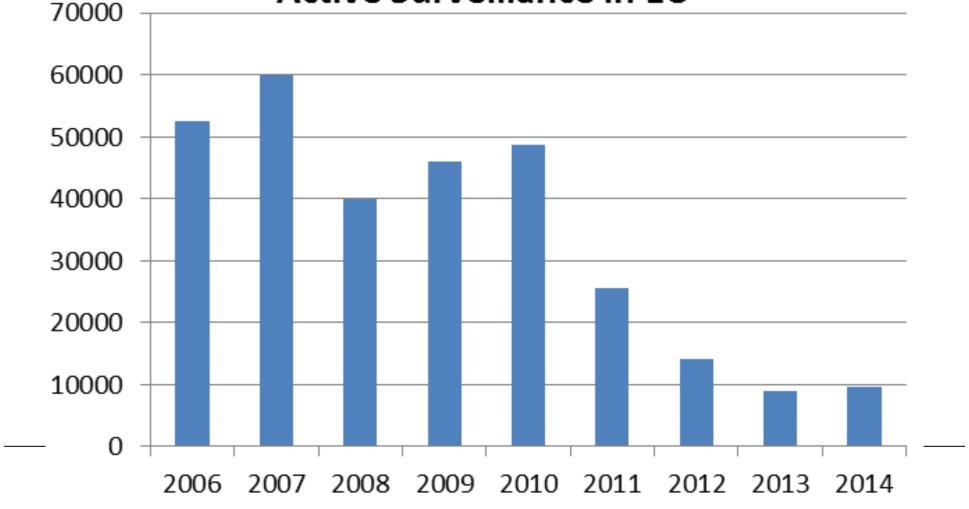
5,676 Birds sampled by MS in 2014 - belonging to 22 Orders and 253 species

The most frequently sampled Orders

Order	2014	2013	2012
Anseriformes	1,684	1,392	1,763
Passeriformes	1,027	1,341	1,259
Falconiformes	601	740	728
Galliformes	559	753	602
Charadriiformes	534	560	642

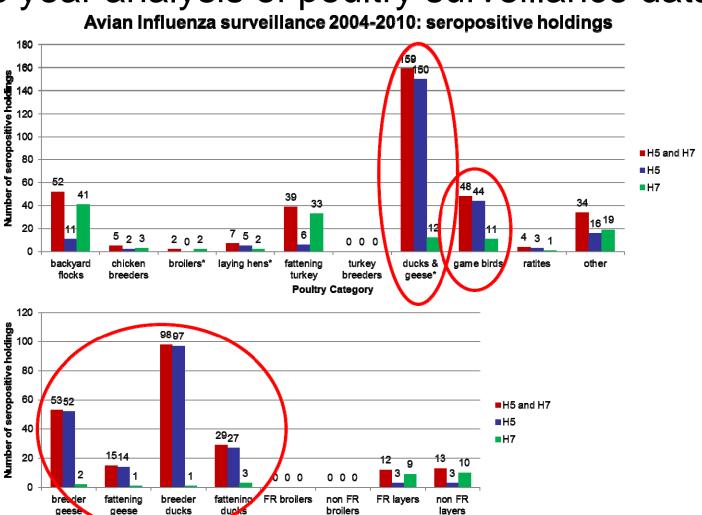






# Additional epidemiological tasks

# Cross year analysis of poultry surveillance data



\*2004-2006

Poultry Category

