

AVIAN INFLUENZA

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION



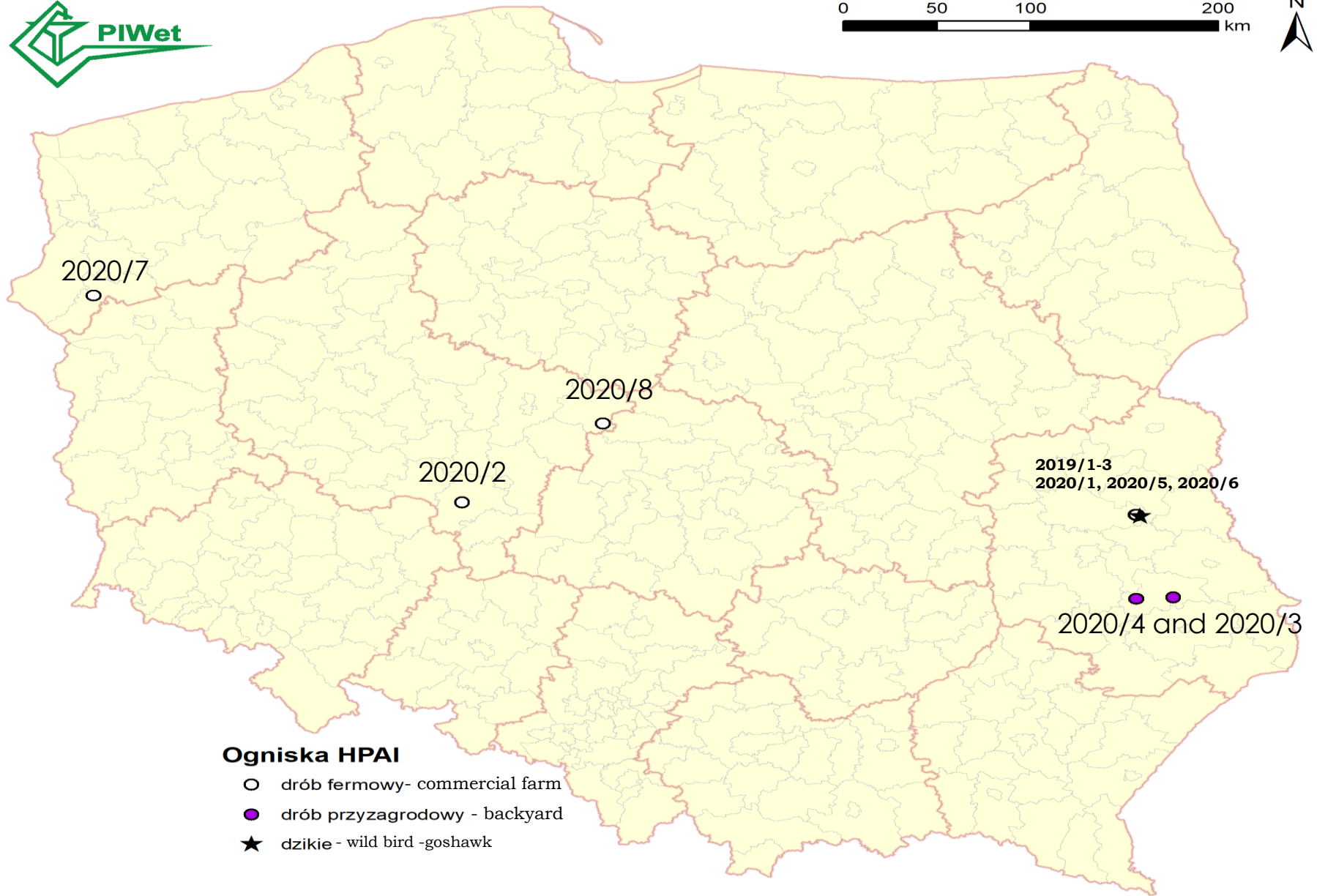
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION 2019/2020

Number of outbreaks of HPAI in Poland – **3 regions:**

- **WIELKOPOLSKIE - 2**
- **LUBELSKIE - 8**
- **ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE - 1**

**IN TOTAL – 11
outbreaks**

3 outbreaks in 2019 – lubelskie region
8 outbreaks in 2020



FIRST OUTBREAK: 2019/1

- Herd of turkeys 12089 - 14 week old
- Uścimów municipality, lubartowski district, lubelskie region
- 30.12.2019- increased mortality in herd- samples taken from 5 dead birds
- Confirmed (PCR) - 31 December 2019 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- No sale
- Possible source of virus – wild birds- water reservoirs in the area
- Preliminary C&D -02.01.2020

2019/2 and 2019/3 secondary to 2019/1 lubelskie region, lubartowski district

2019/2(2)

- Same location as 2019/1 (same village, neighboring farm)
- 9500 turkey – 9,5 weeks old
- 31.12.2019- increased mortality in herd
- Confirmed (PCR) - 31 December 2019 in NRL
- H5N8
- No sale
- C&D -05.01.2020

2019/3(3)

- Same location as 2019/1 (same village, neighboring farm)
- 20600 turkey -14 weeks old
- 31.12.2019- increased mortality in herd
- Confirmed (PCR) - 31 December 2019 in NRL
- H5N8
- No sale
- C&D -05.01.2020

2020/1(4)
secondary to 2019/1
lubelskie region, lubartowski district

- Herd of 12900 guinea fowl - 7 week old (neighboring farm)
- Uścimów municipality, lubartowski district, Lubelskie region
- 31.12.2019- increased mortality in herd- samples taken 01.01.2020
- Confirmed (PCR) - 2 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- No sale
- C&D -05.01.2020

2020/5 AND 2020/6 secondary to 2019/1 (neighboring farms) lubelskie region

2020/5(8)

- Herd of 13 186 turkeys- 9 week old
- Uścimów municipality, lubartowski district, Lubelskie region
- Notification on dead animals
- 03.01.2020- sampling
- Confirmed (PCR) - 4 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- No sale
- C&D -05.01.2020

2020/6(9)

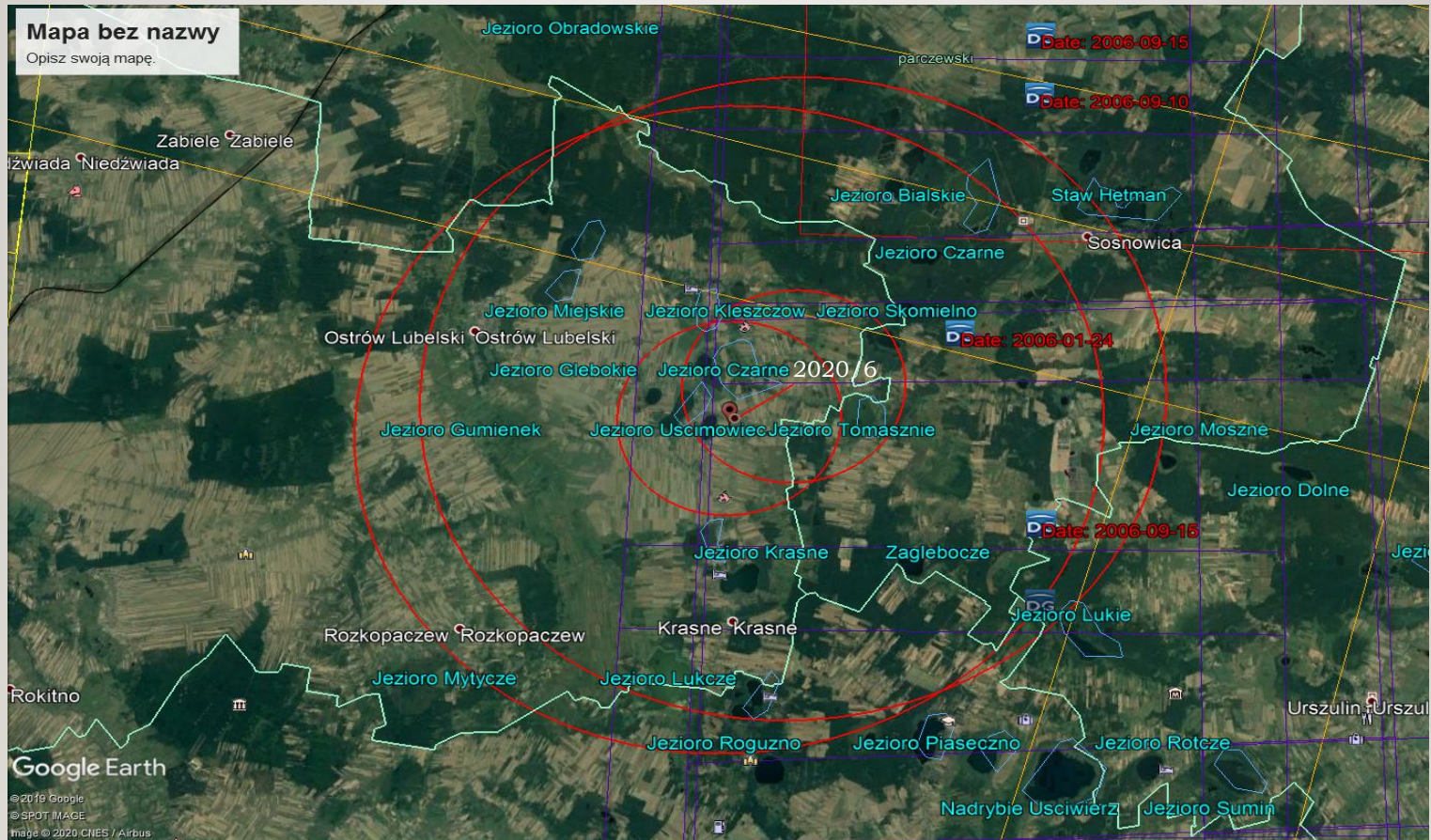
- Herd of 24 000 turkeys -13 weeks old
- Uścimów municipality, lubartowski district, Lubelskie region
- Notification on dead animals
- 04.01.2020- sampling
- Confirmed (PCR) - 5 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- No sale
- C&D -08.01.2020

Outbreaks nos.: 2019/1-3 and 2020/1, 2020/5, 2020/6



lubelskie region

outbreaks nos.: 2019/1-3 AND 2020/1, 2020/5, 2020/6



lubelskie region, lubartowski district protecion zones

- 28 commercial farms:
 - 16 - turkeys for slaughter (including 5 outbreaks),
 - 6 - geese for slaughter,
 - 4 – geese for slaughter/broilers
 - 1- geese/ducks for slaughter
 - 1- guinea fowl (outbreak no. 2020/1)
- 190 non - commercial holdings

lubelskie region, lubartowski district surveillance zones

- 13 commercial farms:
 - 3 - turkeys for slaughter
 - 3 - geese for slaughter,
 - 1 - broilers
 - 3 - geese/turkey for slaughter
 - 2 - reproductive geese
 - 1 – rearing of laying hens
- 595 non - commercial holdings

lubelskie region, lubartowski district

surveillance of wild birds- neighboring area

- Notification of dead goshawk (lubartowski district)- positive
- Notification of dead swan (łęczyński district) - negative

2020/3(6)- lubelskie region, krasnostawski district secondary to 2019/1

- backyard -13 hens, 7 ducks , 16 pigeons and FOXES
- 01.01.2020 – clinical signs
- municipality of Izbica, krasnostawski district, lubelskie region
- 02.01.2030 – notified to DVO, sampling
- 27-28.12.2019 - introduction of animal by-products from turkey farm of outbreak 2019/1 before the suspicion of HPAI;
- Confirmed (PCR) - 3 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- No sale
- C&D -08.01.2020

2020/4(7)

lubelskie region, krasnostawski district

- backyard -43 birds (19 hens, 22 ducks and 3 geese)
- municipality of Żółkiewka, krasnostawski district, lubelskie region
- 02.01.2020-information to DVO on 4 dead birds
- Clinical signs started 31.01.2019;
- Confirmed (PCR) - 3 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- Possible source – wild birds – water reservoir in the area
- No sale
- C&D -08.01.2020

Outbreaks 2020/3 and 2020/4 lubelskie region krasnostawski district



Protection zones – no commercial farms,
ca. 1400 non-commercial holdings

Surveillance zones – 4 farms:
1 brojer
1 reproductive hens
1 rearing hens
1 reproductive geese

2020/2 (5)

wielkopolskie region

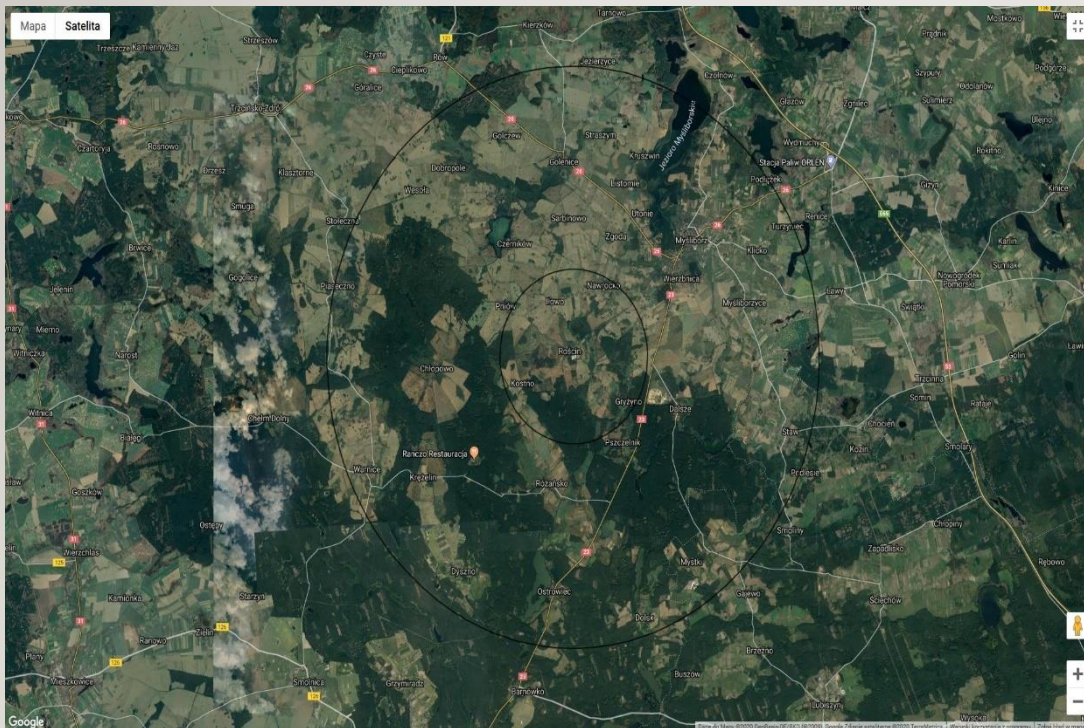
- Herd of 36 069 laying hens - 38 weeks old
- municipality of Przygodzice, ostrowski district, wielkopolskie region
- 31.12.2019- increased mortality in herd- samples taken on 02.01.2020
- Confirmed (PCR) - 3 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8; source virus – environment possibly,
- Eggs from the holding of origin sent before confirmation of the outbreak- part was removed from the market and destroyed, some of the part –sold to final consumer
- No trade within EU
- No notification of dead wild birds in the area,
- C&D -05.01.2020

2020/7(10)

zachodniopomorskie region

- 22 629 turkeys -14 weeks old
- municipality of Myślibórz, myśliborski district, in zachodniopomorskie region
- Clinical signs started 08.01.2019;
- Confirmed (PCR) - 10 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- No sale
- No notification of wild birds found dead
- C&D -18.01.2020

2020/7(10) zachodniopomorskie region



Protection zone –
no commercial farms,
57 non-commercial holdings

Surveillance zones –
3 commercial farms
Non-commercial holdings-
census in progress

2020/8(11) wielkopolskie region

- Herd of 5595 reproductive geese – before reproduction + 20 hens for own consumption
- municipality of Dąbie, kolski district, in wielkopolskie region
- Increased mortality -11.01.2020;
- Sampling-12.01.2020
- Confirmed (PCR) - 13 January 2020 in NRL
- HPAI: H5N8
- possible source of virus – environment-wild birds
- no sale
- C&D -15.01.2020

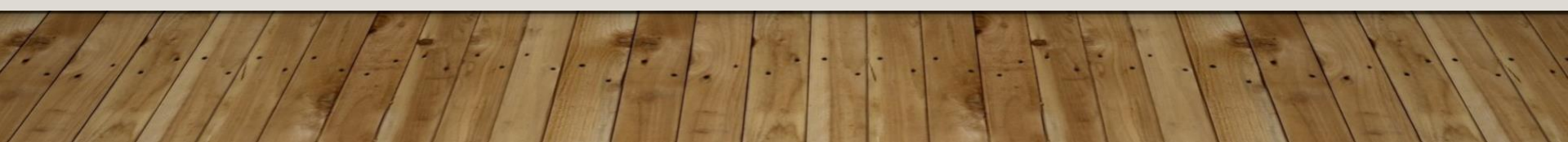
ALL OUBREAKS

Poultry birds were killed and disposed within 48 hours from confirmation

#

Cleaning and disinfection was carried out in all farms

IMPLEMENTED MEASURES:

- Measures for combating AI (stamping out, disinfection movement restrictions, etc.) in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC
-
- Preventive culling of birds in protection areas (3 km) established around outbreaks (this option is used for some of the outbreaks)
 - Additional regulation (applicable to entire territory of PL) of Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development – biosecurity and preventive measures for all holdings
 - Awareness campaigns (farmers, hunters)
 - Risk assessment
 - Biosecurity controls
- 

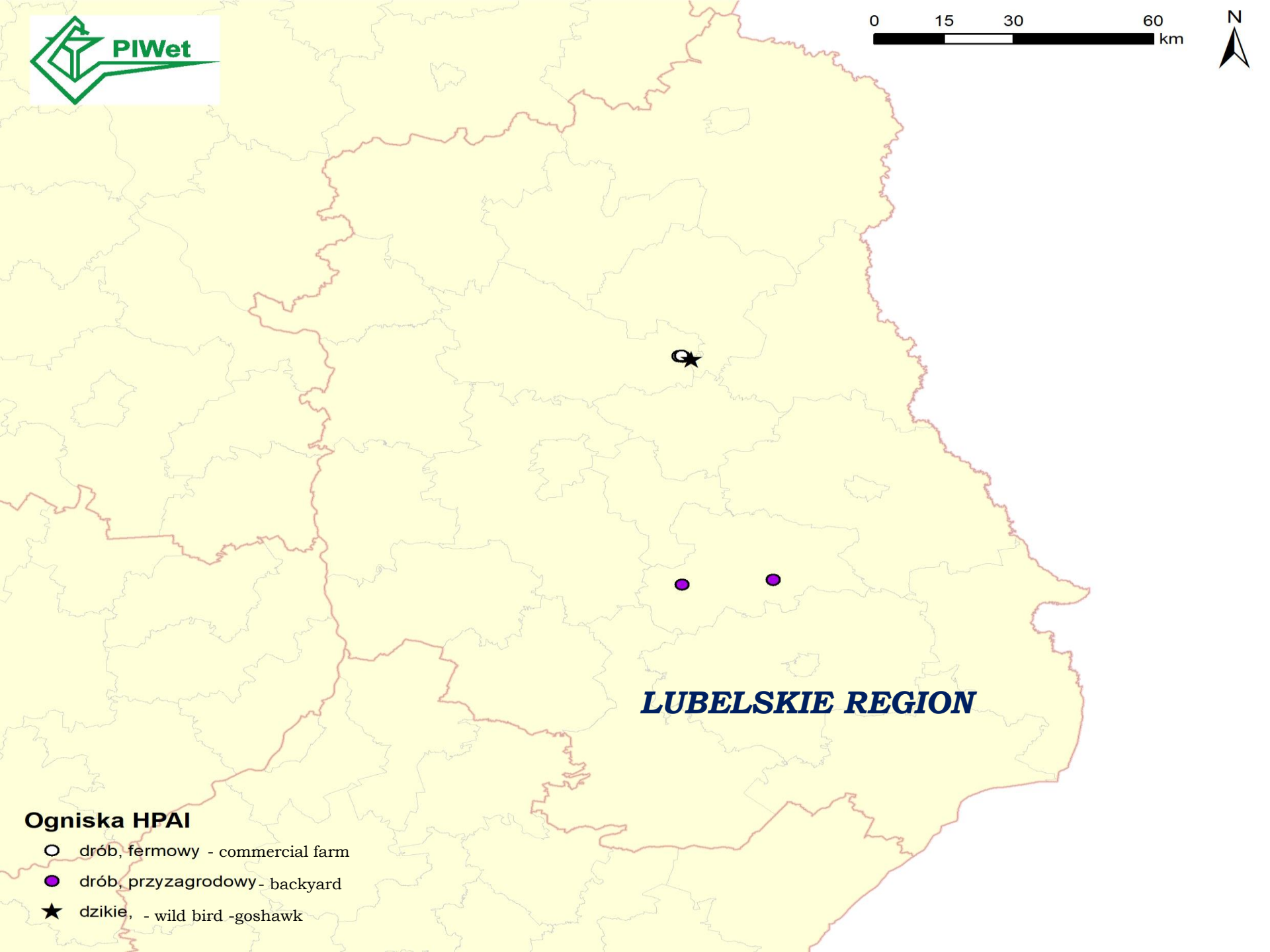
measures in zones (protection, surveillance):

- a census of all the holdings;
- fairs, markets, shows or other gatherings of poultry or other captive birds are prohibited;
- any person entering or leaving holdings must apply appropriate biosecurity measures;
- disinfection of vehicles and equipment used for transporting live poultry or other captive birds, meat, feed, manure, slurry and bedding and any other material or substances likely to be contaminated;
- any increased morbidity or mortality or significant drop in production data in holdings is immediately reported to the competent authority;

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION- **WILD BIRDS**

cases of HPAI in Poland – **1 region**:

- **lubelskie -1**
 - **goshawk found on 6 January 2020, municipality of Uścimów, lubartowski district, lubelskie voivodship, on the protection area established due to hpai outbreaks in poultry in lubartowski district/ PCR + confirmed in NRL - 7.01.2019**
-
- **after detecting the first outbreak of HPAI in poultry on 31 December 31 2019, CVO has recommended to the local competent veterinary authorities to intensify activities related to passive monitoring, in particular regarding wild birds wintering in Poland.**



Ogniska HPAI

- drób, fermowy - commercial farm
- drób, przyzagrodowy - backyard
- ★ dzikie, - wild bird -goshawk

PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE

Testing of sick wild birds and dead poultry, especially wild birds are covered by passive surveillance as a higher risk of infection and transmission of the virus.

Surveillance is carried out especially in the areas in close proximity of sea, lakes, water reservoirs, waterways, in particular when there are poultry holdings in the neighborhood.

PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE

Indication for passive monitoring is increased mortality in wild birds, especially:

- a) among 'target species' as well as other birds in contact;
- b) in places of stopping of birds during spring and autumn migration;
- c) in places where a large number of migrating birds of different species mix, mainly 'target species'
- d) in the vicinity of domestic poultry farms / farms;
- e) near migration routes.

THANK YOU

