



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE LA SOUVERAINETÉ
ALIMENTAIRE**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) IN FRANCE

- **Vaccination campaign in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/361**
 - ✓ The key principles the vaccination strategy : objective, target, vaccine, surveillance
 - ✓ Follow up report : 01 October – 08 January

- **HPAI situation as of 19 January 2024**
 - ✓ Outbreaks in poultry
 - ✓ Cases in wildlife

- **Management of outbreaks in a context of vaccination**



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE LA SOUVERAINETÉ
ALIMENTAIRE**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

The main objectives and targets of the vaccination strategy

Strategy

- Preventive vaccination

Species

- Ducks (Barbarie, mulard and Pékin)

Zone

- All of the France mainland (except Corsica)

Period

- All year, from October 2023

Vaccination within a regulatory framework

Species	Production flocks	Reproduction flocks
Ducks	Vaccination mandatory	Vaccination prohibited for breeding ducks whose products (hatching eggs and day-old ducklings) are exported to another Member State and third countries.
Gallus	Vaccination prohibited	Vaccination prohibited
Other species	Vaccination prohibited	Vaccination prohibited

The used vaccine

- **The used vaccine should:**

- Be effective on the HPAI clade 2.3.4.4.b strain
- Have the capacity for a DIVA strategy using the NP ELISA serology
- Have an authorisation for use, issued by the ANMV (The National Veterinary Medicines Agency)

= > <https://www.anses.fr/fr/content/médicaments>

- **First call for tender of vaccines: 80 million doses == > VOLVAC B.E.S.T of Boehringer Ingelheim**

Vaccine/fabricant	Species	Administration route	Number of primary injections	Vaccine storage	Shelf life	DIVA ELISA NP serology
Volvac BEST AI+ND BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM	Chicken Pékin duck Barbarie duck Mulard duck	SC	Chicken : 1 Barbarie, mulard Ducks: 2 (from day 10) Pékin Ducks: 2 (from day 1)	+5°C	24 months	Yes

- **Launch of a second call for tender of vaccines : 61 million doses**

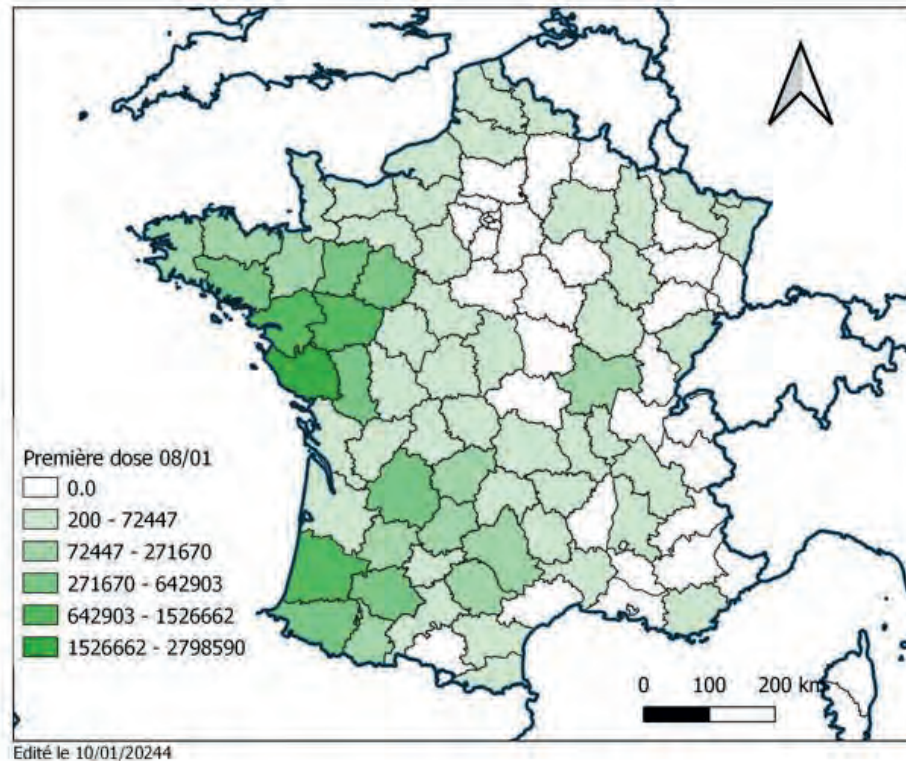
Reinforced post-vaccination surveillance

Conditions	Reinforced passive surveillance	Active surveillance and serological survey
Where?	Epidemiological Unit	
By who?	Breeder or Technician	Official veterinarian
Frequence?	Weekly	Every 30 days: clinical visit + virological analysis At the end of the batch: serological analysis
How?	Swabs (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs) on 5 cadavers	Every 30 days: Swabs on 60 animals (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs) At the end of the batch: blood collection from 20 animals
Analysis?	RT-PCR gene M virology If the result was positive → screening H5/H7	RT-PCR gene M virology (If the result was positive → screening H5/H7) and ELISA NP serology
Laboratoty type?	Recognised laboratory	Approved laboratory

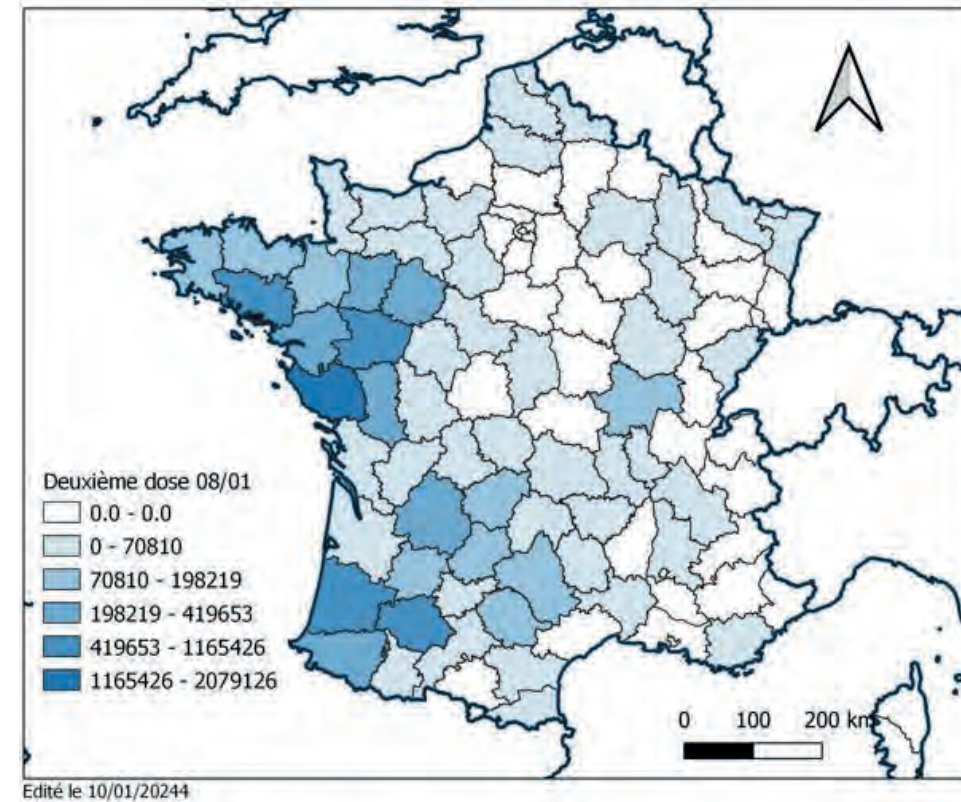
Vaccination follow-up report

Period : from 1st October 2023 to 8 January 2024

12 441 478 ducks received a first dose of HPAI vaccine

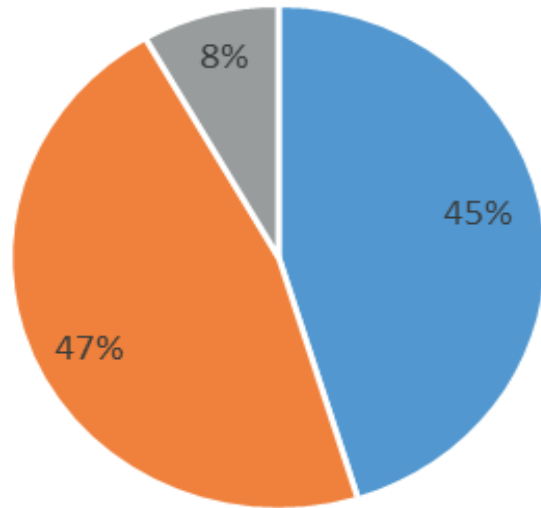


9 050 519 of them received a second dose of HPAI vaccine

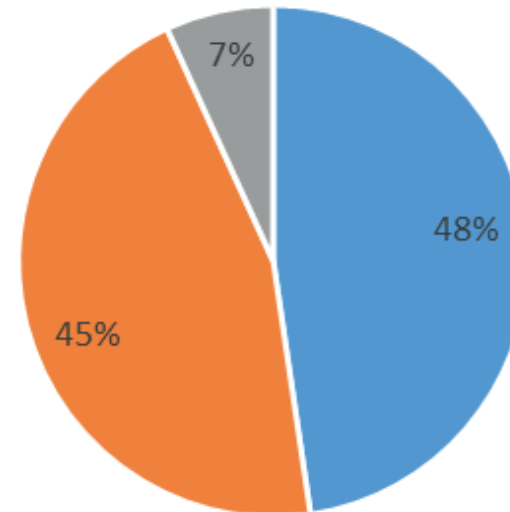


Distribution of the number of vaccinated ducks per species

First dose



Second dose



 Mulard

 Barbarie

 Pekin



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE LA SOUVERAINETÉ
ALIMENTAIRE**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

HPAI SITUATION AS OF 19 JANUARY

HPAI situation as of 19 January 2024

Comparison with the previous season:

=> As of 19 January, 2024, 10 outbreaks of HPAI compared to 345 last year during the same period

⇒ Fewer cases in wildlife in 2023/2024 compared to the previous season

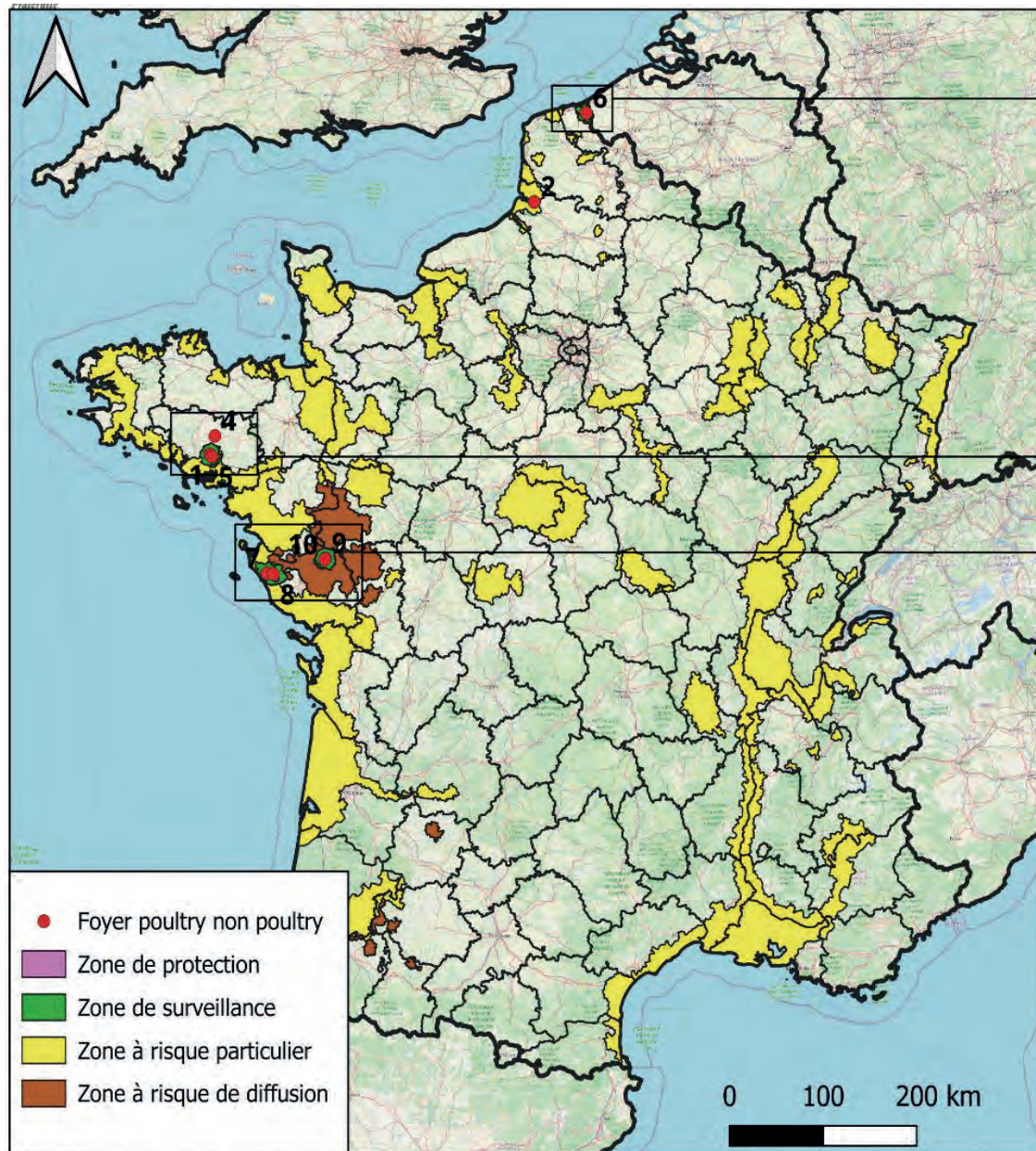
Information on the 10 H5N1 outbreaks (clade 2.2.3.4.b):

- **6 turkey farms** (4 in Morbihan in the same group, 1 in the Somme, 1 Vendée).
- **1 laying hen farm** (304,000 hens) in the Nord department
- **2 Barbarie duck farms in Vendée**, epidemiologically linked and vaccinated (“old 74 days” and “young 24 days”) / detected because of mortality and clinical signs.
- **1 breeding duck farm in Vendée**, not vaccinated, same municipality as the turkey outbreak

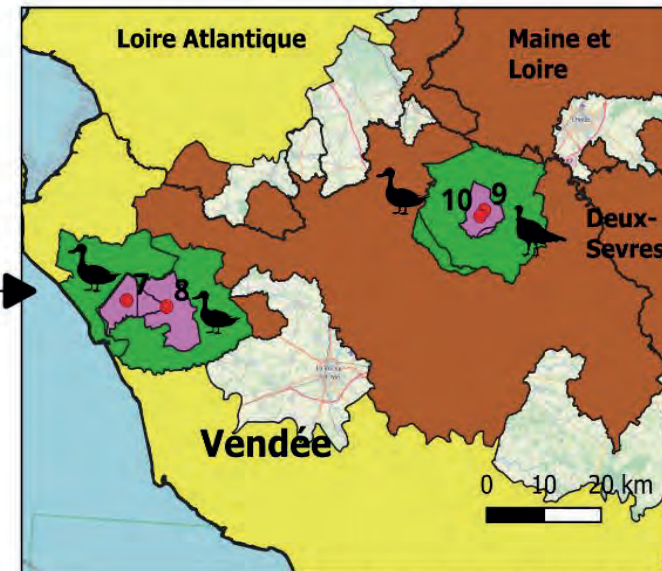
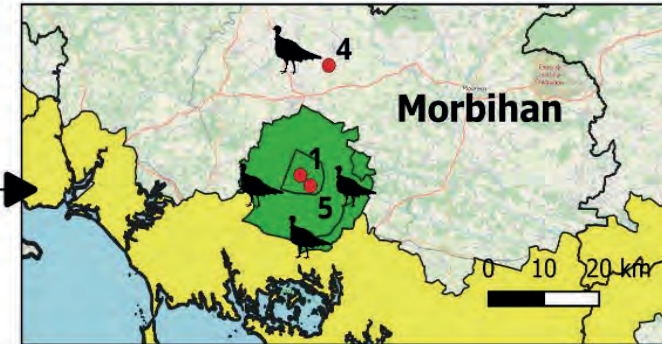
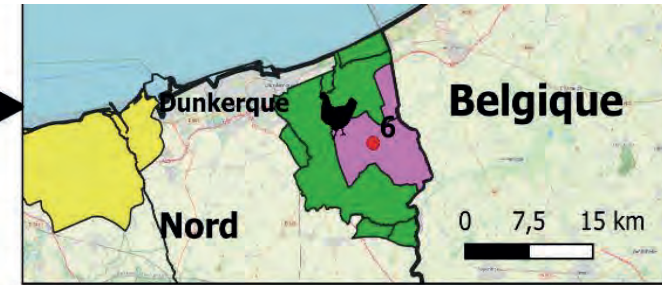
The list of 10 outbreaks

Total depopulation: 415,358 poultry

Departement	Municipality	Species	Number of animals	Date of confirmation	Vaccinal status
Outbreak 1, Morbihan	GRAND-CHAMP	Turkeys	3 850	27/11/2023	
Outbreak 2, Somme	SAILLY FLIBEAUCOURT	Turkeys	26 426	01/12/2023	
Outbreak 3 Morbihan	GRAND-CHAMP (foyer secondaire en lien avec foyer 1)	Turkeys	4 000	02/12/2023	
Outbreak 4, Morbihan	MOREAC	Turkeys	9 660	05/12/2023	
Outbreak 5, Morbihan	LOCMARIA-GRAND-CHAMP	Turkeys	13 770	06/12/2023	
Outbreak 6, Nord	WARHEM	Laying hens	304 000	20/12/2023	
Outbreak 7 Vendée	NOTRE DAME DE RIEZ	Barbarie ducks	8700	02/01/2024	V1 : 02/11/23 V2 : 22/11/23
Outbreak 8, Vendée	COMMEQUIERS (foyer secondaire en lien avec foyer 7)	Barbarie ducks	17 206	05/01/2024	V1 : 28/12/23
Outbreak 9, Vendée	BEAUREPAIRE	Turkeys	21 648	10/01/2024	
Outbreak 10 , Vendée	BEAUREPAIRE	Breeding duck	6398	16/01/2024	Not vaccinated



Date de l'édition: 18/01/2024

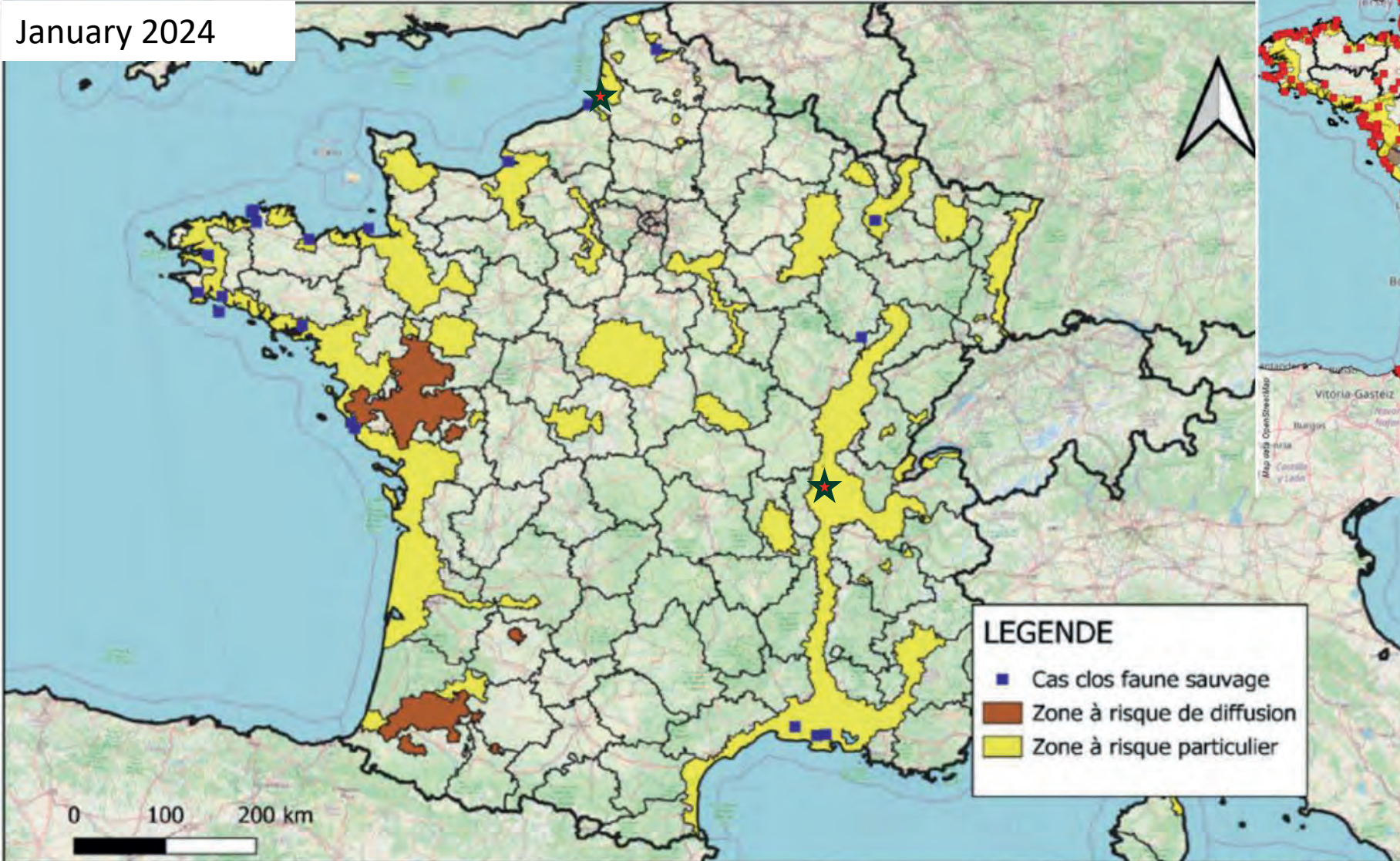


Référentiel: open street map

Vue nationale des cas en faune sauvage

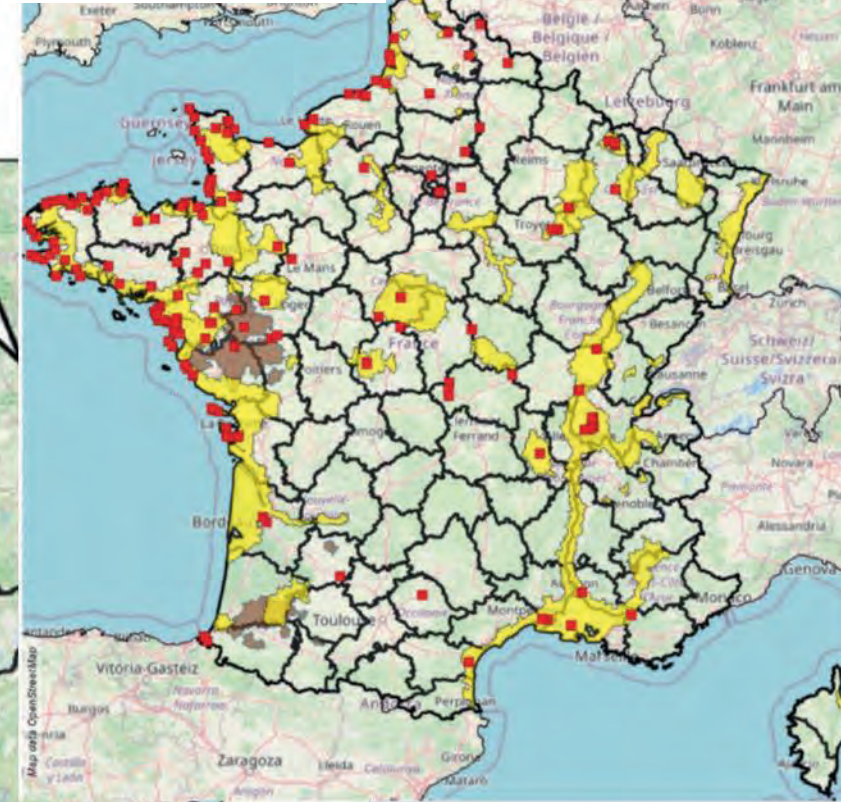
A la date du 04/01/2024

January 2024



*cas clos: cas faune sauvage qui datent de plus de 21 jours

January 2023



**As of January 17
21 cases in wildlife
compared to 199
last year**

Map data: Open street map

Results of phylogenetic data

- Circulation of different genotypes in wildlife (FR9 in Laridae, FR16 in Cranes)
- Several genotypes detected in farm outbreaks = multiple independent introductions (FR2, FR9, FR17)



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE LA SOUVERAINETÉ
ALIMENTAIRE**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

OUTBREAK MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF VACCINATION

Control measures in a vaccination context

In the case of outbreak in vaccinated establishment

- Application of conventional control measures in the outbreak as provided by EU regulation 2020/687, including the culling of vaccinated birds without delay.

Management of vaccinated establishments in restricted zones

- For ducks having received their first injection, the primary vaccination will be completed
- In view of the risk of exposure to the HPAI virus, **active post-vaccination monitoring** is carried out **every two weeks**, with samples (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs) taken from 60 vaccinated individuals for virological analysis (RT-PCR).

French Ministry of Agriculture website

Everything you need to know about the highly pathogenic avian influenza
vaccination action plan in France

(available in French and English)

**Influenza
aviaire
hautement
pathogène**



Pour
en savoir
plus sur
la stratégie
vaccinale



Thank you for your attention

