

H5N8 HPAI in Italy in 2017

October update

*STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED
Section Animal Health and Welfare*

October 2017



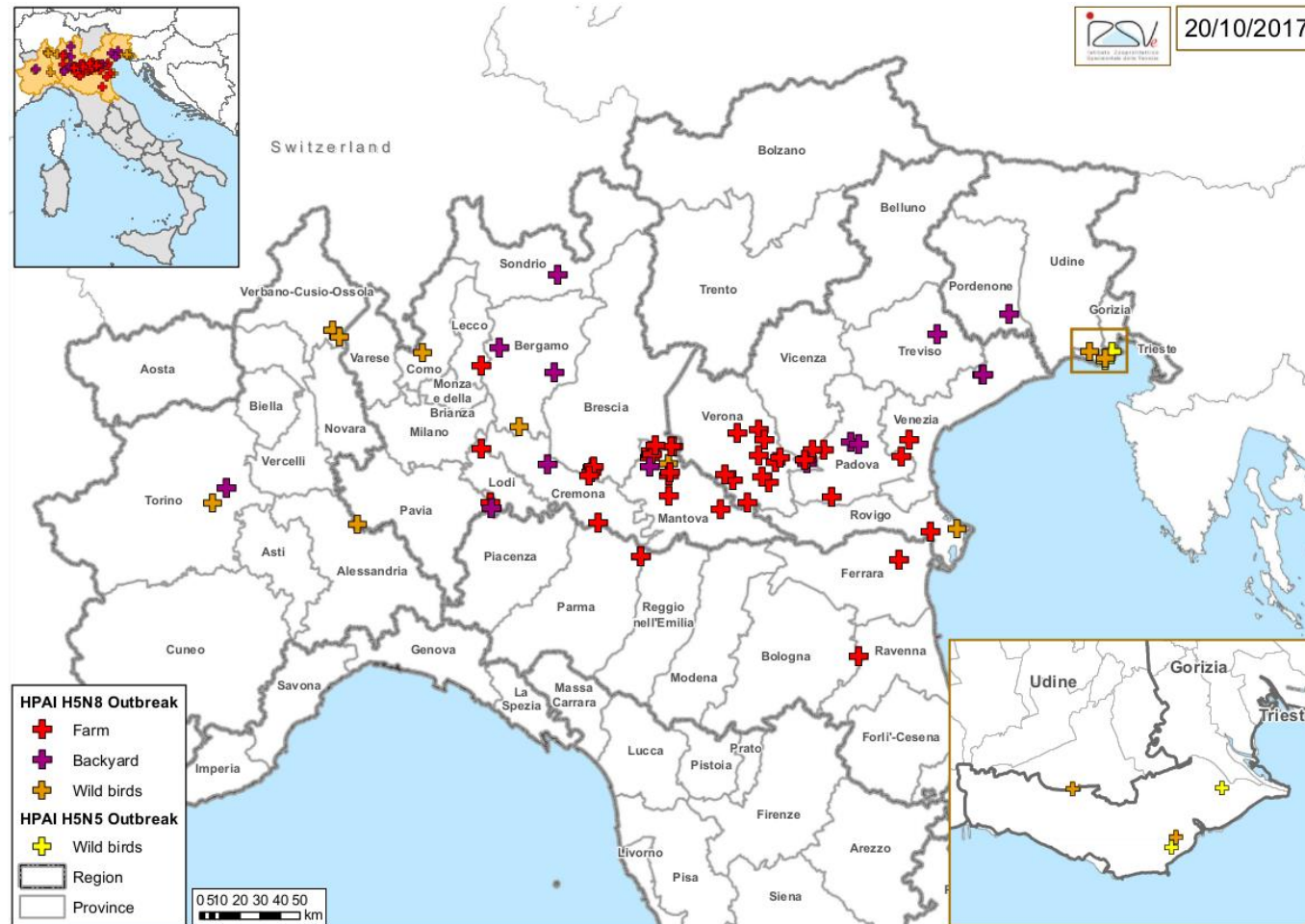


HPAI H5 outbreaks in Italy 2016-2017

- Cases in wild birds:
 - 4 in Friuli Venezia Giulia
 - 4 in Lombardy
 - 3 in Piedmont
 - 1 in Veneto
- Cases in domestic poultry:
 - 4 in Emilia Romagna
 - 1 in Friuli Venezia Giulia
 - 27 in Lombardy
 - 1 in Piedmont
 - 25 in Veneto

Total of 58 cases in
the domestic poultry

H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in Italy 2016-2017





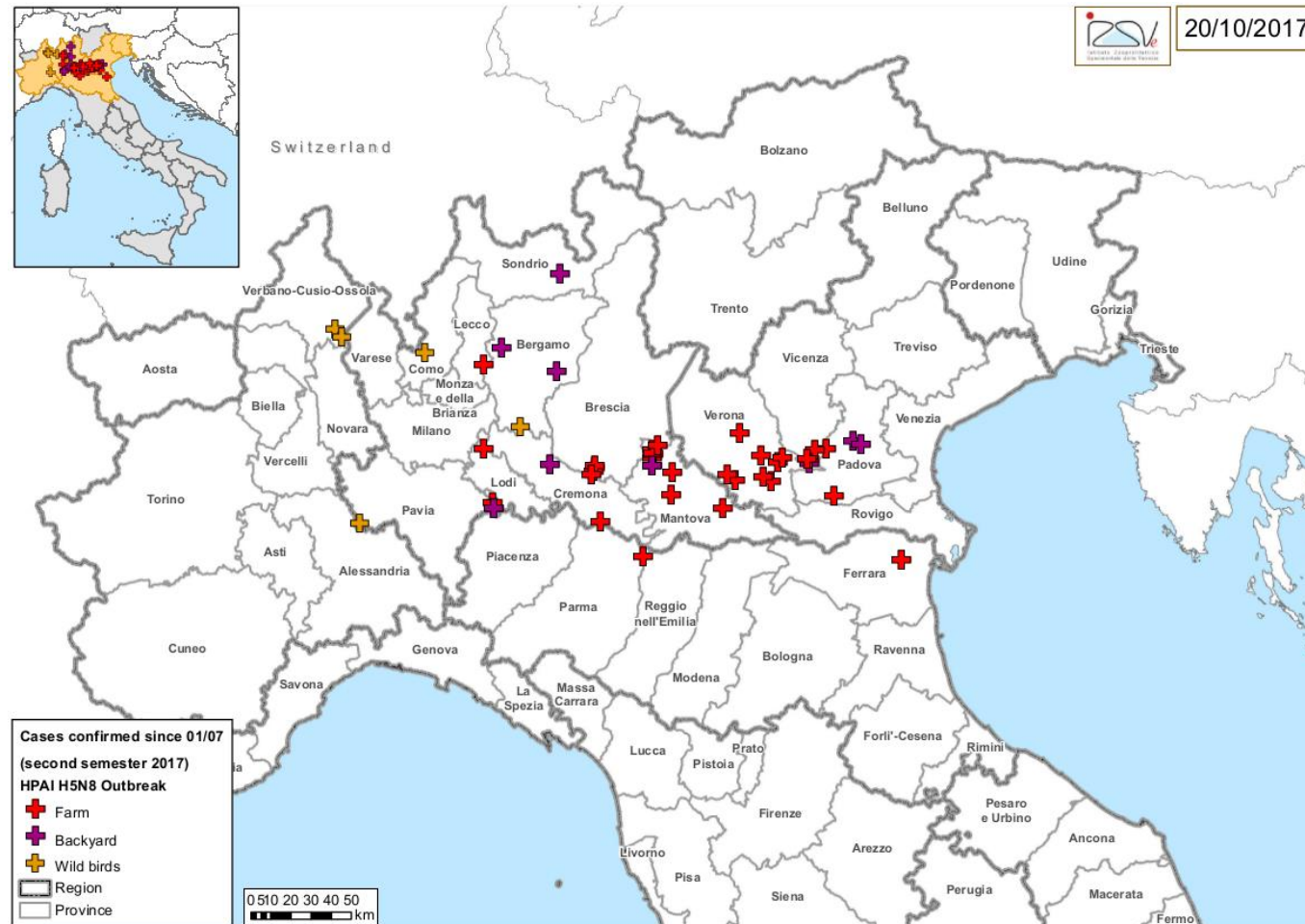
HPAI H5 outbreaks in Italy (2nd Semester)

- Cases in wild birds:
 - 3 in Lombardy
 - 2 in Piedmont
 - 1 in Veneto
- Cases in domestic poultry:
 - 2 in Emilia Romagna
 - 24 in Lombardy
 - 16 in Veneto

Total of 42 cases in
the domestic poultry

H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in Italy

2nd epidemic wave



H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in Italy - 2nd epidemic wave

Wild birds

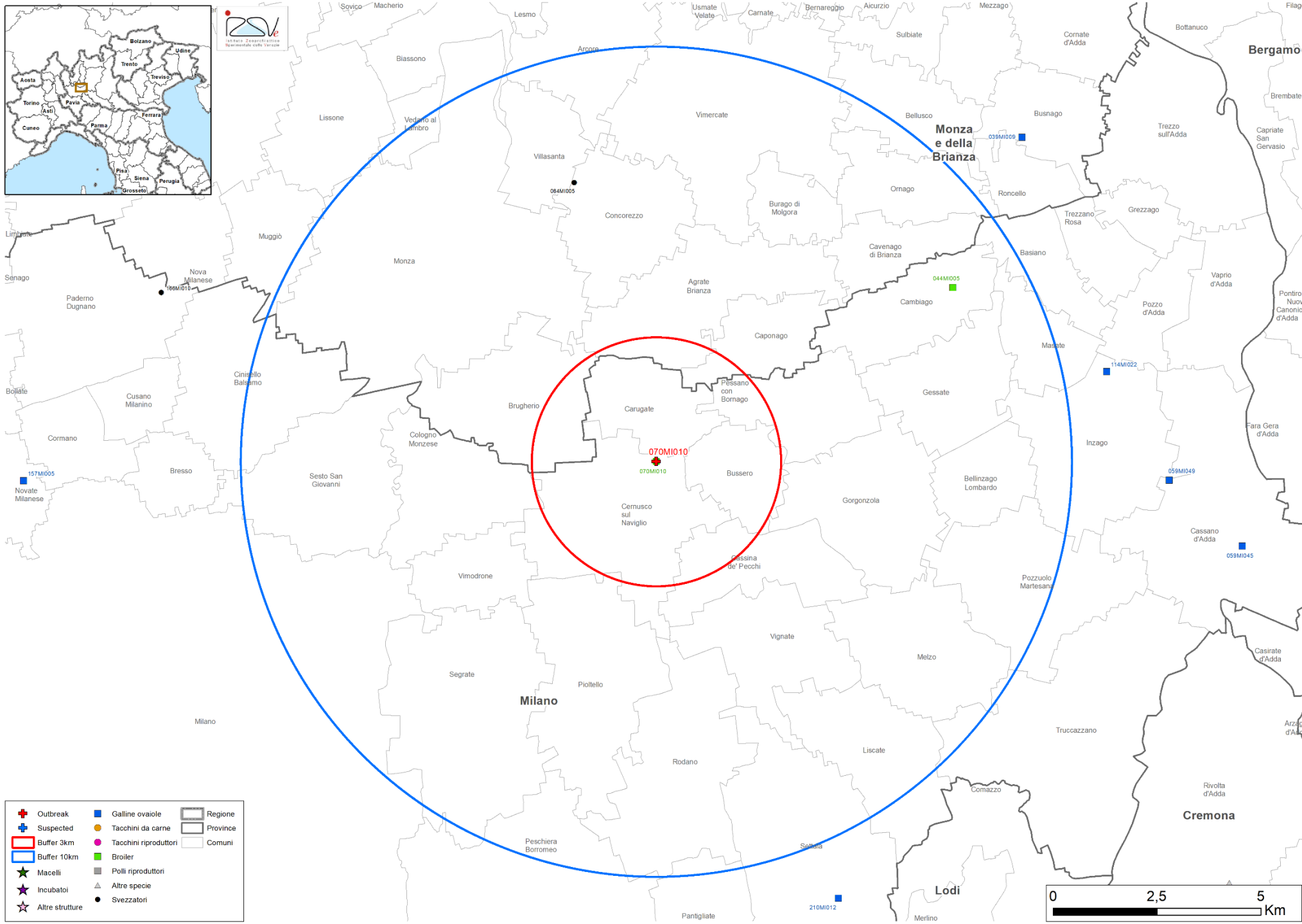
Region	Province	Species	No. Birds	Subtype
Lombardy	Pavia	Mallard duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	10	H5N8
Lombardy	Bergamo	Mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	1	H5N8
Lombardy	Como	Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	1	H5N8
Piedmont	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	1	H5N8
Piedmont	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola	Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	1	H5N8
Veneto	Padua	Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	2	H5N8

● H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in Italy - 2nd epidemic wave

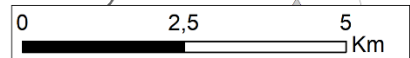
- Distribution and type of affected farms

Region	Meat turkeys	Laying hens	Broilers	Geese	Ducks	Game birds	Grower	Backyard	Captive birds	Tot
Emilia-Romagna	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lombardy	11	2	0	1	0	1	1	7*	1*	24
Veneto	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	16
TOTAL	22	3	1	2	1	1	1	10*	1*	42

* **1 Backyard farm** in Milan Province, and **1 Captive bird** in Bergamo Province have been indicated as suspected outbreaks on Oct 24°. Tests for confirmation are still ongoing



- | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| | Outbreak | | Galline ovaiole | | Regione |
| | Suspected | | Tacchini da carne | | Provincia |
| | Buffer 3km | | Tacchini riproduttori | | Comuni |
| | Buffer 10km | | Broiler | | |
| | Macelli | | Polli riproduttori | | |
| | Incubatoi | | Altre specie | | |
| | Altre strutture | | Svezzatori | | |



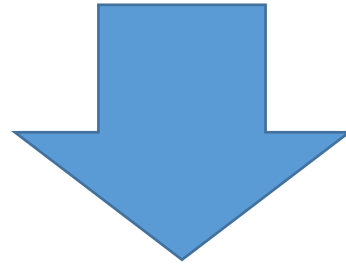
● Epidemiological investigations

- Contact tracking activities allowed identifying premises with at-risk contacts
 - Strict control measures and enhanced surveillance
 - All the identified contact farms tested negative for HPAI viruses
 - The majority of the H5N8 HPAI affected industrial poultry farms had no epidemiological contacts with previously infected poultry premises
- Most of the infected farms were located in proximity of wetlands
- Substantial populations of wild water birds have been reported near some of the outbreak sites

● Epidemiological investigations

Continuous introduction of virus in the domestic population

Involvement of both commercial and rural poultry sectors



Increased risk of lateral spread → potential occurrence of secondary outbreaks

● Secondary cases - Mantua

- Culling activities for 19th outbreak underwent logistical issues that delayed the ending of the culling procedures
 - Approximately 480,000 laying hens
 - Housing type (Housed in modified cages)
 - Extreme climatic condition (increased mortality due to heat wave and saturation of rendering plants)
- Depopulation activities took about 15 days to be concluded.
- Spread to other turkey farms, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th outbreaks (two of them were waiting to be preventively emptied)
- Phylogenetic analyses corroborated the hypothesis of inter-farm spread (similarity between 99.92% and 99.95%, 6-10 nucleotide differences)

● **Vicenza province**

- September 26th – A fattening duck farm confirmed positive for H5N8 HPAI virus in Vicenza province (Veneto region)
 - In the same courtyard a grower farm was present
- October 6th – H5N8 HPAI virus confirmed in a broiler farm located about 1 km from the previous outbreak
- October 10th – A third H5N8 HPAI case confirmed in a backyard farm, in the same municipality
 - A week before the symptoms appeared, birds were introduced from the infected grower farm
- Phylogenetic analyses indicated the viruses had a level of similarity of 99.9-100% for both the HA and NA genes
 - Lateral spread between farms



Bergamo province

- October 10th – A backyard flock in Bergamo province (Lombardy region) is confirmed positive for a H5N8 HPAI virus
 - 10 days before the beginning of symptoms four laying hens were introduced from a Live Bird Market in Bergamo province
- Epidemiological investigations traced back to a grower farm, in the same province
 - Official controls confirmed the presence of H5N8 HPAI virus in the grower farm
- October 13th and 16th, two outbreaks were detected in two rural farms in Bergamo and Sondrio provinces; birds were introduced from the same grower farm
- Phylogenetic analyses indicated a similarity between 99.9-100% and 99.8-99.9% for the HA and NA genes

● Brescia province

- October 9th – A fattening turkey farm tested positive for H5N8 HPAI
 - Birds were tested on October 6th and clinically inspected on Sunday, October 8th , 24 hours before transportation to the slaughterhouse
 - Increased mortality was observed on Monday
 - Part of the birds had already been moved to the slaughterhouse, where the measures provided for in the Council Directive 94/2005 were applied
 - Two fattening turkey farms belonging to the same owner were indicated to be preventively culled

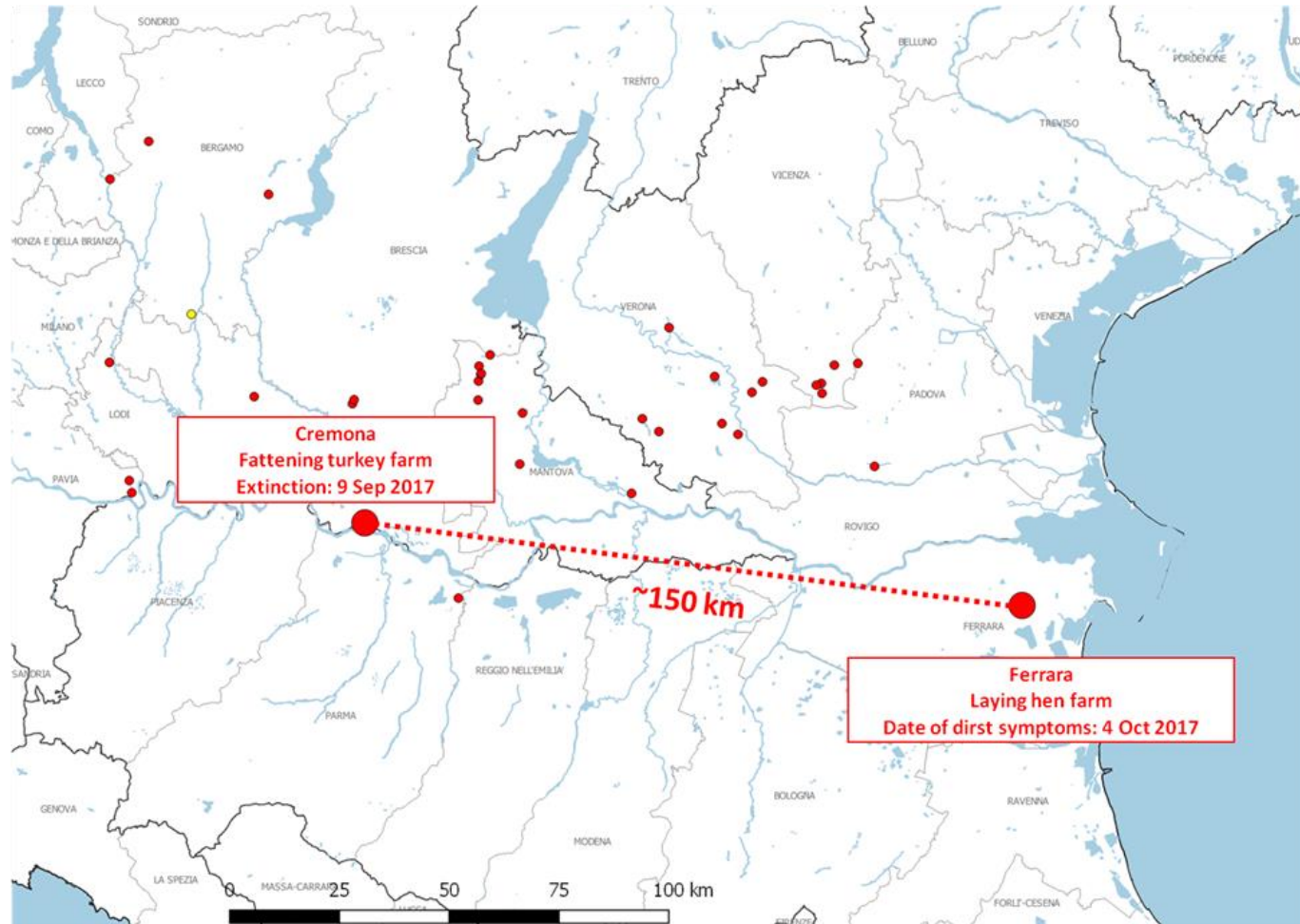
● Secondary outbreaks - Brescia

- October 13th – Before the beginning of culling operations, increased mortality was observed in the farm located within 1 km from the outbreak
 - H5N8 HPAI was confirmed on the same day
- October 19th – a turkey farm located in proximity to the outbreak site was confirmed as infected
 - On Sunday October 8th, the lorry that transported to the abattoir the batch of meat turkeys from the infected holding followed a road that passed by the premises (100 meters far from the sheds)
 - Phylogenetic analyses indicated high level of similarity among the detected viruses (99.9-100% for both the HA and NA genes)

● Ferrara province

- October 5th – A large layer operation in Ferrara province (Emilia Romagna region) is confirmed infected
 - 850,000 birds present at the moment of confirmation
 - Entering of external crew for loading birds to slaughtering (September 14th-21st)
 - The farm is located in the Po Delta, one of the largest wetlands in Italy, where two H7N7 HPAI epidemics occurred in 2013-2016
- The virus belonged to the Italy-B group, being the first time it was detected in the eastern part of the affected Italian regions
- The only other outbreak in industrial poultry farms, due to viruses belonging to the Italy-B group was detected in Cremona province (Lombardy region)
- Timing, different production company, and geographical location of the farms indicated that contacts were unlikely

H5N8 HPAI in Ferrara province



● Padova province

- October 11th – A fattening turkey farm in Padova province (Veneto region) tested positive for H5N8 HPAI
 - 9,000 female turkeys
 - Increased mortality and nervous symptoms reported on Oct 11th

● Padova province

- October 17th – H5N8 HPAI virus was found in a backyard flock
 - 5 laying hens present at the confirmation
 - 6 mute swans resident in the property pond, frequently visited by wild mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
 - Mortality was observed since Oct 13th, when 2 swans were found dead
 - Virus identified in the laying hens was highly correlated to that in swans (99.9% and 100% similarity for HA and NA gene respectively)
- October 17th – a second backyard flock was confirmed positive
 - 8 geese and 34 ducks
 - Wild mallards were frequently present in the property ponds
 - Increased mortality in ducks observed since Oct 13th

Preventive culling

Region	Province	Production Type	No. Culled farms	No. Culled birds
Veneto	Verona	Fattening turkey	9	97,528
		Broiler	4	209,421
	Vicenza	Fattening turkey	5	46,573
		Broiler	3	190,480
	Padua	Fattening turkey	1	19.500
Lombardy	Brescia	Fattening turkey	7	121,190
	Mantua	Fattening turkey	1	18,660
		Broiler	3	160,560

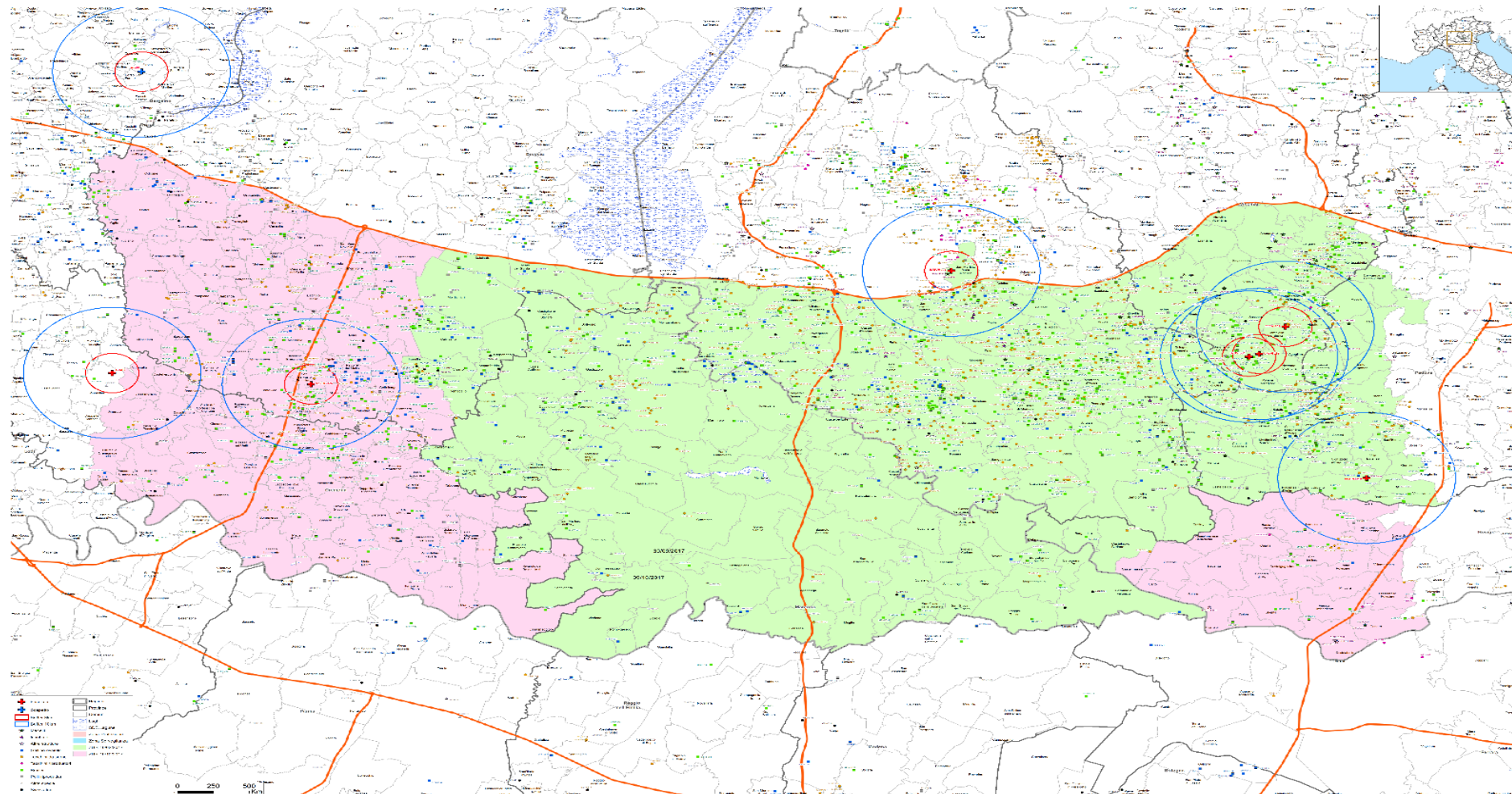
33 preventively culled farms

- 23 Fattening turkey
- 10 Broiler

Around a total of 860.000 birds

Further Restricted Zone

- A Further Restricted Zone has been established (Ministerial provision n°18012 of 28 July, as amended by Ministerial provision n°24016 of 20 October)



● Further Restricted Zone

- Measures applied within the Further Restricted Zone:
 - Census of industrial poultry holdings
 - Birds shall be kept inside closed buildings and measures should be taken to reduce the risk of direct/indirect contacts with wild birds
 - Pre-movement clinical inspection and virological testing
 - Enforcement of increased biosecurity measures (vehicles, personnel, etc.)
 - Gathering of domestic birds for fairs, exhibitions and live-bird markets is banned
 - Re-stocking of meat turkey farms is prohibited
 - A derogation can be authorised, following verification of compliance with biosecurity standards, and evaluation of geographical risk (according to the location of the farm within densely populated poultry areas)

● Phylogenetic analyses

- Viruses isolated in the second semester 2017 belong to Poland-like group, which has been circulating in wild and domestic birds in Italy since January 2017.
- The phylogenetic analyses indicate that the viruses identified in the second semester of 2017, groups into two distinct clusters (Figure 3):
- **Italy-A**, circulating in the eastern part of the affected areas (Verona, Mantua, Parma, Padua and Vicenza provinces)
- **Italy B**, detected in the western part of Lombardy region (Cremona, Lodi, Pavia, Bergamo, Brescia) and in the province of Ferrara (Emilia-Romagna region)

The preliminary phylogenetic tree including the HA-NA genes of the most recent outbreaks shows a clear clustering among viruses collected from epidemiologically linked outbreaks (secondary outbreaks).

HA-NA concatenated genes

2016-2017 Italian HPAI H5N8 from poultry

2016-2017 Italian HPAI H5N8 from wild birds



● Thanks for the attention