

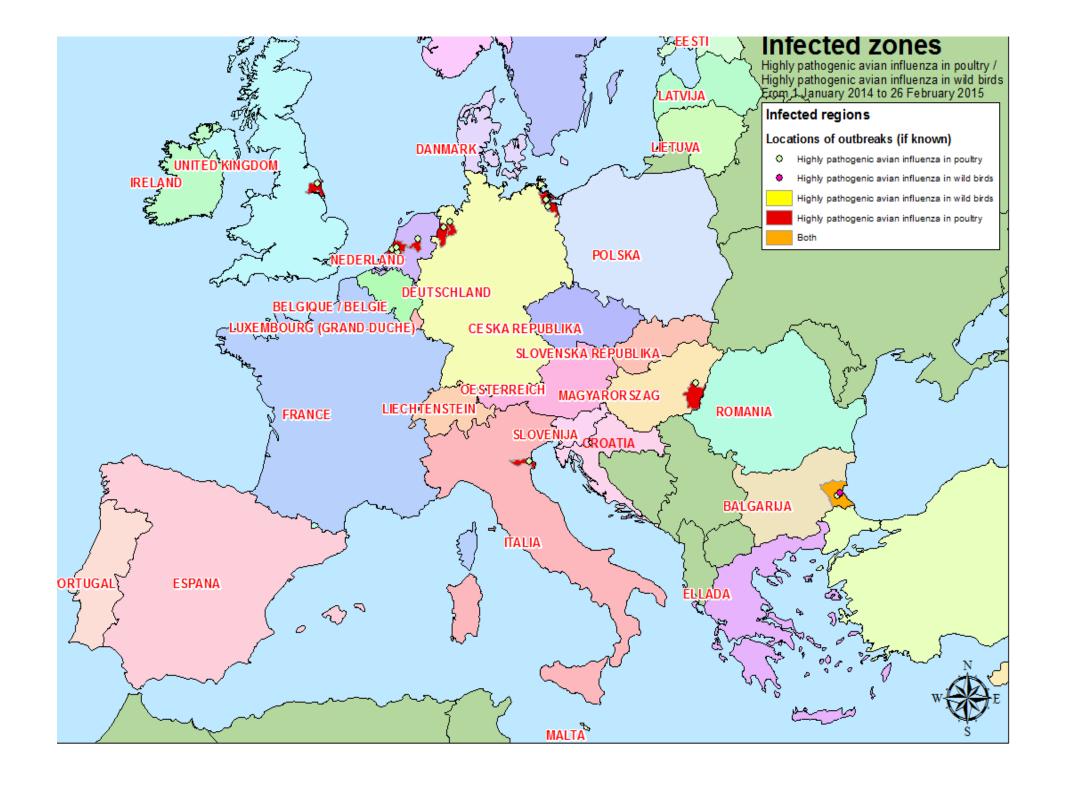
## Update on Avian influenza

Animal Health Advisory Committee

9 March 2015

Unit G2 – Animal health
Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
European Commission, Brussels







#### HPAI outbreaks between 05/11/2014 and 24/02/2015

Country	Affected region	HPAI subtyp e	Ou tbr ea	Confirmation date	Flock size	Species / Production	ı type
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	H5N8	1	05/11/2014	30939	fattening turkeys	indoor
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, island	H5N8		21/11/2014	1	common teal	live bird
	Lower Saxony, Cloppenburg	H5N8	1	16/12/2014	17887	fattening turkeys	indoor
	Lower Saxony, Emsland	H5N8	1	20/12/2014	10102	fattening ducks	indoor
	Sachen-Anhalt, Anhalt-Bitterfeld	H5N8		20/12/2014	1	mallard	dead bird
	Rostock	H5N8	1	07/01/2015	496	zoo, white stork	dead bird
	Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania, Ankla	H5N8	1	20/01/2015	196	backyard	
	Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania, Ankla	H5N8	2	26/01/2015	36	blackyard	
Netherlands	Utrecht province, Hekendorp	H5N8	1	16/11/2014	150000	laying hens	indoor
	Zuid-Holland province, Ter Aar	H5N8	1	21/11/2014	43000	laying hens	indoor
	Overijssel province, Kamperveen	H5N8	1	21/11/2014	10000	broiler breeder	indoor
	Overijssel province, Kamperveen	H5N8	2	23/11/2014	14600	fattening ducks	indoor
	Zuid Holland province, Zoeterwoude	H5N8	1	30/11/2014	28000	laying hens	indoor
	Utrecht provice, Kamerik	H5N8		01/12/2014	2	Eurasian widgeon	live bird
United Kingdom	East Riding of Yorkshire	H5N8	1	16/11/2014	6178	breeding ducks	indoor
Italy	Veneto, Rovigo	H5N8	1	15/12/2014	31985	fattening turkeys	indoor
Bulgaria	Burgas Region, Poda protected area	H5N1		26/01/2015	1	Dalmation pelican	dead bird
	Burgas Region, Konstantinonvo	H5N1		02/02/2015	22	backyard	
	Burgas Region, Poda protected area	H5N1		06/02/2015	2	dove / gull	dead bird
Hungary	Békés County, Füzesgyarmat	H5N8	1	24/02/2015	21170	fattening ducks	indoors





### **Epidemiology (1)**

- **EFSA** Report published on 15/12/2015
- Entry of H5N8 HPAI into Europe and subsequent spread are separate events and may involve different routes
- No known direct migration routes of wild birds from East Asia to Western Europe
- Long distance transmission could occur via cross infection of different species and populations, although full evidence is lacking

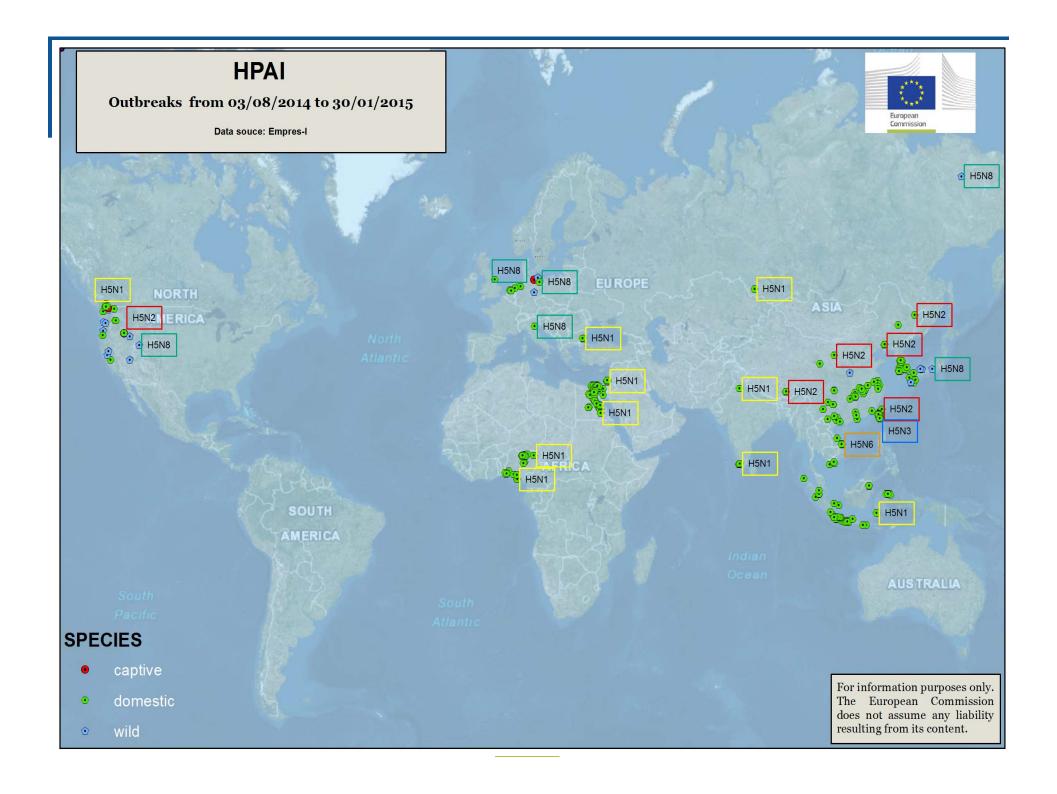




## **Epidemiology (2)**

- H5N8 HPAI appears to be less pathogenic than H5N1
- HPAI in some wild waterfowl and domestic ducks, although showing high pathogenicity in chickens and turkeys
- Clinical presentation in ducks and geese is challenging – may be inapparent infection
- Multiple incursions to holdings in Europe with indoor poultry emphasising potential role for fomite spread and improvements in biosecurity
- Environmental persistence
- H5 HPAI 4°C >50 days







### **HPAI** in Canada and USA in poultry and wild birds

Multiple detections of H5Nx HPAI

<u>Unprecedented intercontinental spread</u> – along the Pacific flyway

Multiple reassortants with North American lineage viruses

Mid 12/2014: H5N2 HPAI in chicken and turkey holdings in Canada (British Columbia) and in backyard poultry and wild mallard, northern pintail in USA

**H5N8 HPAI** in commercial turkeys, backyard poultry, captive falcons, wild ducks (wigeon, green-winged teal, mallard and gadwall) in USA

H5N1 HPAI in Canada in poultry and in green-winged teal in USA

06/03: HPAI H5N2 in turkey breeders in Minnesota

First finding in the Mississippi flyway!

<u>Several Commission Decisions/Regulations adopted to apply regionalisation for imports of poultry and poultry products from thesse two countries</u>





## **Challenges - Biosecurity**

- First line of defence against AI virus introduction in poultry flocks, but
- Solid scientific evidence about the real efficacy of these measures is often lacking or is not quantified
- Poultry with open air access and indoor farms affected
- Need for protection against direct and indirect virus introduction





## **Challenges - Surveillance**

- EU wide in poultry and wild birds
- since 2003
- risk-based
- fit for purpose, affordable
- clearly defined objectives
- inform risk manager in order to trigger veterinary action
- appropriate to species and poultry production systems
- wild bird surveillance
   EFSA/EURL recommend active & passive



#### **Annual Report**



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







- Emergency and preventive vaccination
  - Member States' decision
  - Surveillance and control of movements
- Currently very little use of vaccination in poultry and zoo birds
- Member States do not see the advantages in using emergency vaccination with currently available vaccines
  - cumbersome, costly application
  - onset of immunity too slow, protection not always satisfactory
  - trade implications although internationally recognised measure





## Some conclusions on avian influenza

- Response to AI outbreaks works well
- Robust emergency procedures and contingency plans in place
- AI disease control are generally well accepted
- Good balance between prescription and flexibility for Member States
- No major shift in legislation (AHR) foreseen
- Fine-tuning of existing measures







# Thank you for your attention!!

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/index en.htm
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3941.htm

