



State  
Veterinary  
Administration

AHW.A.02

# Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Czechia

PAFF meeting, 13 January 2022

# Current situation

Since the last SCoPAFF (on 15 December 2021) **4 new HPAI outbreaks in poultry and 2 new HPAI cases in wild birds have been confirmed in 2021 and 3 new HPAI outbreaks in poultry this year**

## ➤ POULTRY

**7 HPAI H5N1 outbreaks** in 3 regions – backyards and commercial holdings

- *South Bohemian Region* (3 outbreaks)
- *South Moravian Region* (2 outbreaks)
- *Ústí nad Labem Region* (2 outbreaks)

***In total of 47 HPAI outbreaks H5N8 and H5N1 in poultry were confirmed in 2021.***


## ➤ WILD BIRDS

**2 HPAI H5N1 cases** in 2 regions

- *Liberec Region* – 11 grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*)
- *Olomouc Region* – 2 mute swans (*Cygnus olor*)

***In total of 35 HPAI cases H5N8, H5N5 and H5N1 in wild birds were confirmed in 2021.***



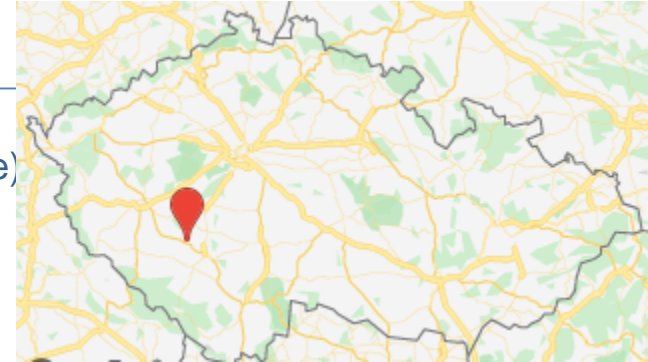
-  Highly pathogenic avian influenza (poultry)
-  Highly pathogenic influenza A viruses (Inf. with)(non-poultry including wild birds)

# Situation in poultry

2021

## Outbreak No. 2021/44 - *South Bohemian Region*

- **backyard flock** with 71 birds (laying hens, ducks, guineafowls, geese)
- a high mortality of birds, clinical sings
- poultry products were intended for private use only
- AI H5N1 confirmed on 16 December 2021
- HPAI confirmed on 17 December 2021
- Culling of remaining animals (a total of 66 birds), disposal of carcasses, poultry products on 17 December 2021



## Outbreak No. 2021/45 - *South Bohemian Region*

- **backyard flock** with 63 laying hens
- a high mortality of birds, clinical sings
- poultry products were intended for private use only
- AI H5N1 confirmed on 21 December 2021
- HPAI confirmed on 22 December 2021
- Culling of remaining animals (a total of 55 birds), disposal of carcasses, poultry products on 22 December 2021



## Outbreak No. 2021/46 – *Ústí nad Labem Region*

- **commercial holding** with 189 183 laying hens (table eggs)
- a high mortality of birds, clinical sings
- AI H5N1 confirmed on 22 December 2021
- HPAI confirmed on 23 December 2021
- Culling of remaining animals (a total of 50 000 birds), disposal of carcasses, poultry products from 28 – 29 December 2021

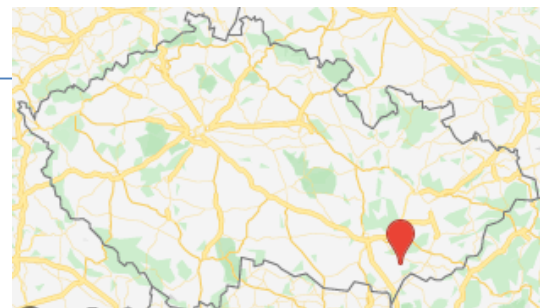


# Situation in poultry

## 2021

### Outbreak No. 2021/47 - South Moravian Region

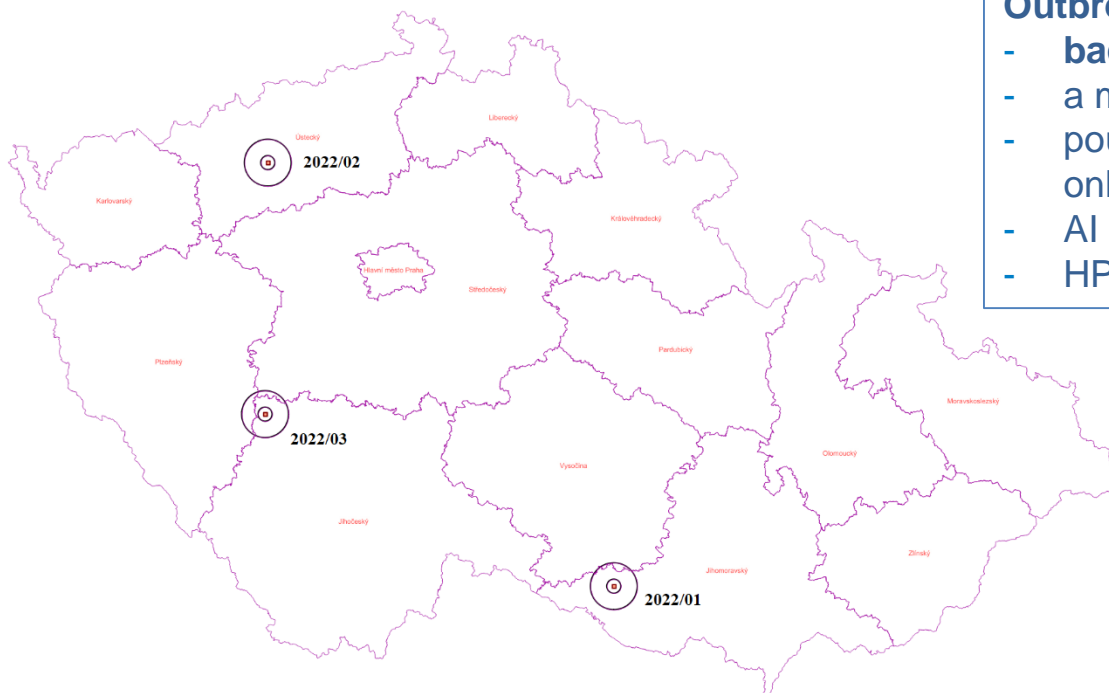
- **commercial holding** with 6 506 pheasants
- a high mortality of birds
- AI H5N1 confirmed on 26 December 2021
- HPAI confirmed on 27 December 2021
- Culling of remaining animals (a total of 5 538 birds), disposal of carcasses on 28 December 2021



## 2022

### Outbreak No. 2022/01 - South Moravian Region

- **backyard flock** with 9 laying hens
- a mortality of all birds
- poultry products were intended for private use only
- AI H5N1 confirmed on 3 January 2022
- HPAI confirmed on 4 January 2022



### **Outbreak No. 2022/02 – Ústí nad Labem Region**

- **backyard flock** with 12 laying hens
- a high mortality of birds, clinical sings
- poultry products were intended for private use only
- AI H5N1 confirmed on 3 January 2022
- HPAI confirmed on 4 January 2022
- culling of animals (a total of 4 birds), disposal of carcasses, poultry products on 4 January 2022

### **Outbreak No. 2022/03 – South Bohemian Region**

- **commercial holding** of farmed game birds (waterfowl) with 6 506 mallards
- Samples were taken due to the epidemiological investigation in the protection zone the HPAI outbreak No. 2021/44
- no clinical sings
- HPAI H5N1 confirmed on 5 January 2022
- culling of all animals, disposal of carcasses on 7 January 2022

*The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic has established zones of 3 and 10 km around all affected holdings. The emergency veterinary measures were implemented in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regard rules for the prevention and control of the certain listed diseases.*

#### Epidemiological investigation:

**Source of infection:** The most probable virus introduction source was direct or indirect contact to infected wild birds.

**Thank you  
for your attention**