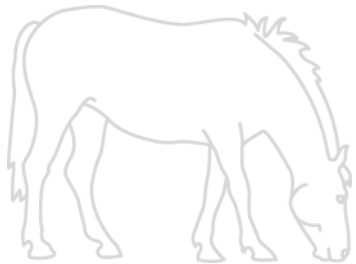


Highly pathogenic avian influenza in Sweden



1. Captive birds - HPAI H5N1

- First outbreak this season
- A farm with 44 captive birds (30 hens and 14 ducks)
- Situated in the municipality of Skurup in the South of Sweden in an identified high-risk area.
- Suspicion: Initially only mild clinical symptoms. Mortality developed slowly by time among the hens and 23 hens died.
- Confirmation: 1 December by real-time PCR and sequencing



Measures in accordance with Regulation 2020/687

- 1 December:
 - 3 km protection and 10 km surveillance zone were immediately established around the farm
 - Culling of the remaining 7 hens and 14 ducks
 - Preliminary disinfection was concluded 2 December

- All birds are disposed of by official destruction.
- Cleaning and disinfection is ongoing.



Further measures in accordance with Regulation 2020/687

- Based on a risk assessment made by the National Veterinary Institute the Board of Agriculture decided to grant derogations in accordance with Article 23 (c) Regulation 2020/687 within the restriction zones.
- No movement restrictions
- Article 26 and 41 are applied:
 - Inspection by an official veterinarian of all establishments in the protection zone.
 - Inspection by an official veterinarian of a sample of establishments in the surveillance zone.

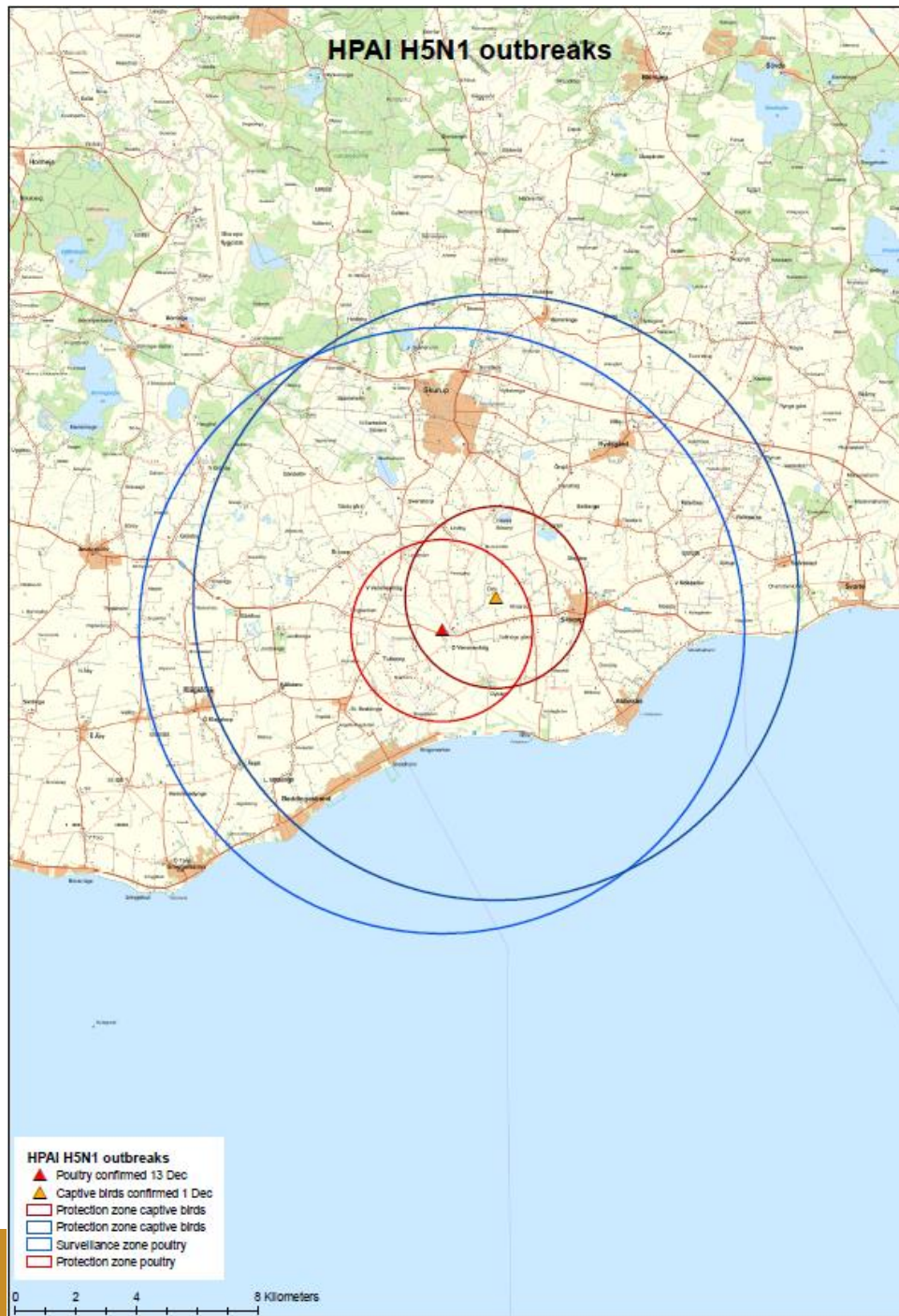


2. Poultry - A farm with turkeys for meat production – HPAI H5N1

- Skurup municipality in the South of Sweden
- 3 compartments in 2 houses: ca 6000 turkeys
- Clinical signs with increased mortality in one compartment
- HPAI H5N1 was confirmed 13 December
- 3 km protection zone and 10 km surveillance zone established 13 December
- All birds were euthanized 13-14 December.
- Preliminary disinfection concluded 15 December
- All necessary restrictions in accordance with 2020/687 are applied including movement restrictions.







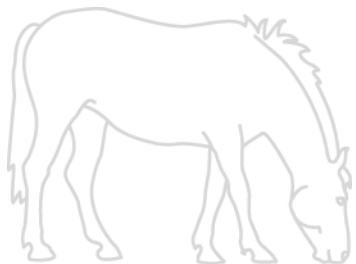
The outbreaks are reported to the European Commission/ADIS and to the OIE-WAHIS

The source of infection is likely wild birds.



Raised biosecurity level in high-risk areas since 2 November

- All bird keepers should keep their birds indoors to separate them from contact with wild birds.
- Increased awareness – bird keepers must immediately report any suspicion of AI to a veterinarian
- Prohibition of release of game birds



HPAI positive wild birds

1 October - 14 December 2021: 13 H5N1 and 1 H5N8

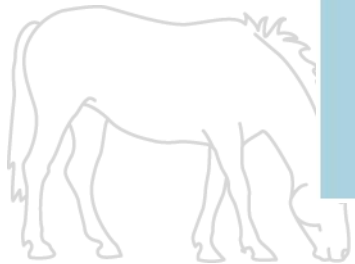
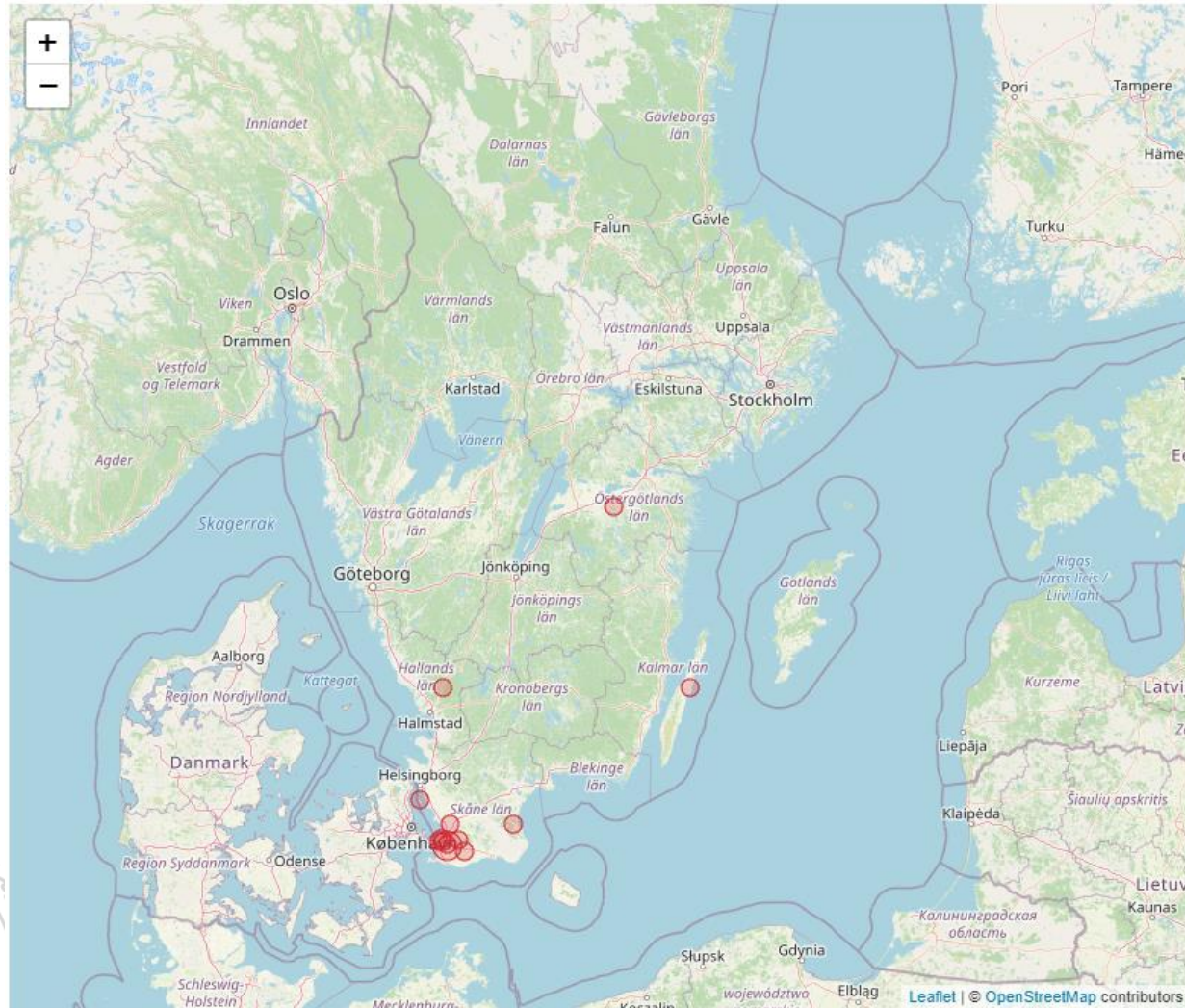
White-tailed eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>)	H5N1	1
Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	H5N1	3
Common pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	H5N1	2
Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	H5N1	2
Bean goose (<i>Anser fabalis</i>)	H5N1	1
Eurasian buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>)	H5N1	1
Eurasian jackdaw (<i>Corvus monedula</i>)	H5N1	1
Great black-backed gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>)	H5N1	1
Herring gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>)	H5N1	1
Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	H5N8	1



HPAI Surveillance in wild birds

1 October - 14 December 2021 Positive cases

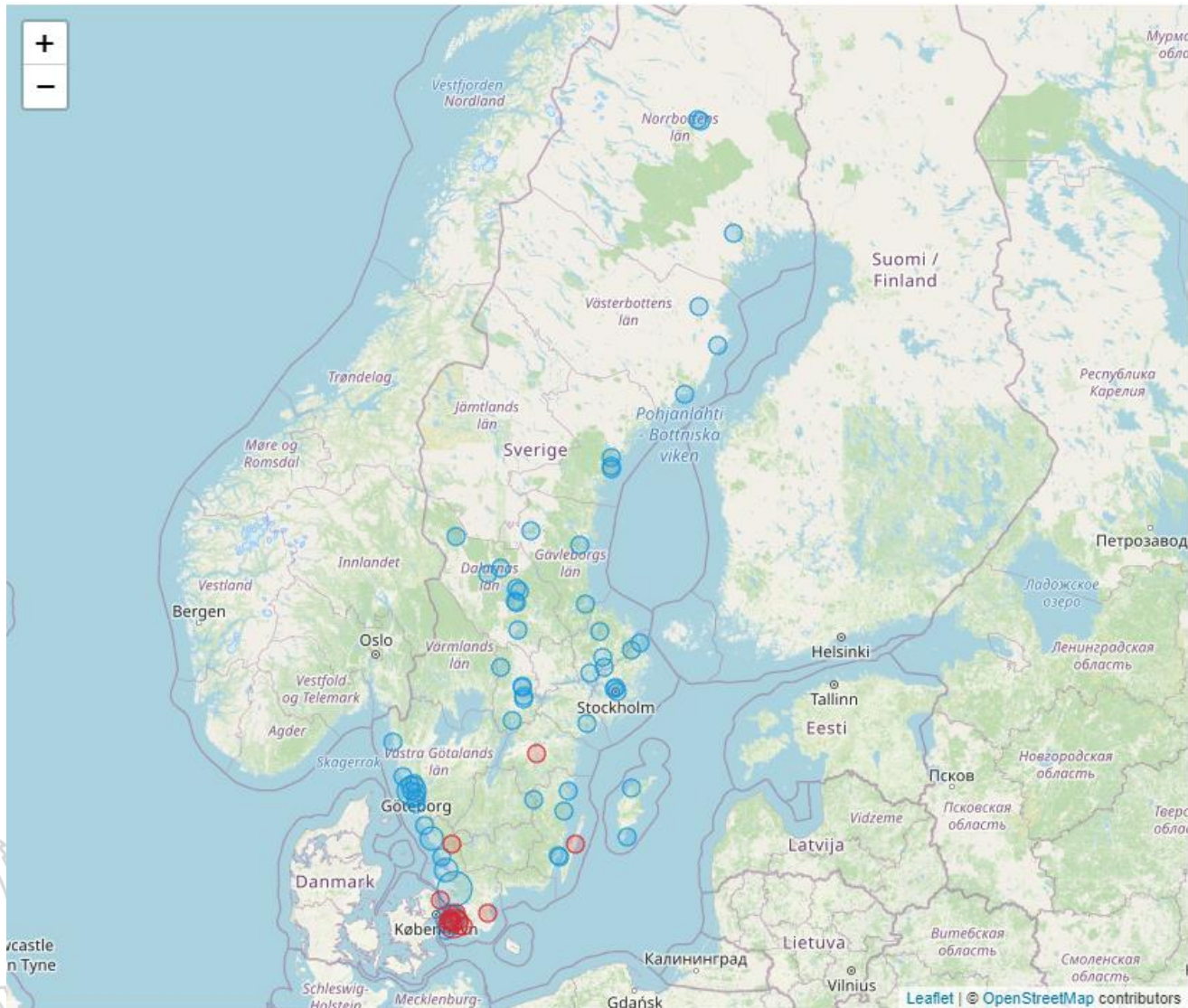
2021-12-16



HPAI surveillance in wild birds

2021-12-16

1 October – 14 December 2021. Blue dots = negative, red dots = positive



Thank you for your attention!

