

H5N8 HPAI in Italy in 2017 November update

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

30 November – 1 December 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
- ➤ 2 in Emilia Romagna

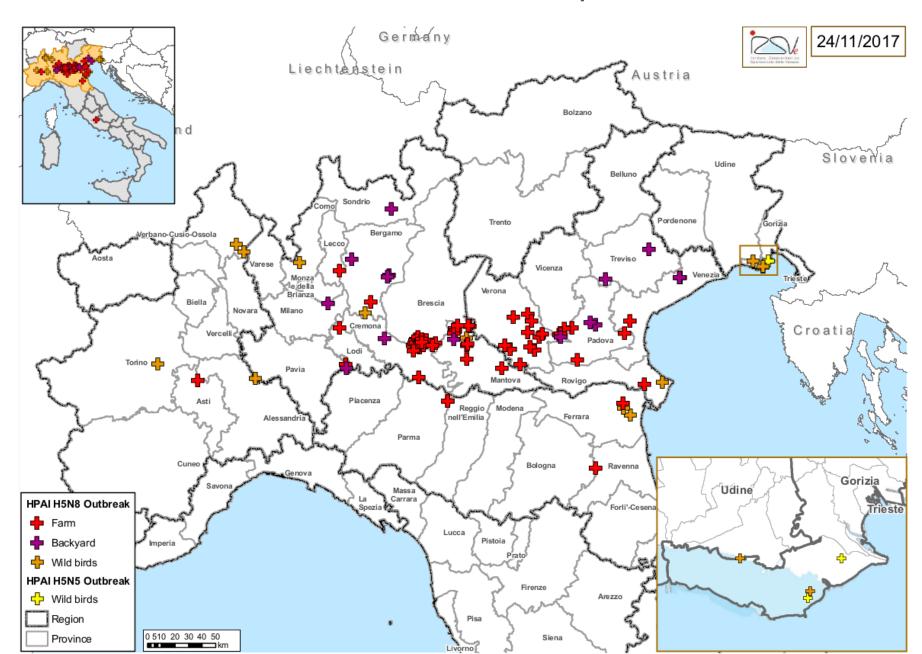
Cases in domestic poultry:

- ▶4 in Emilia Romagna
- ▶1 in Friuli Venezia Giulia
- ▶1 in Lazio
- ▶47 in Lombardy
- ▶2 in Piedmont
- ≥26 in Veneto

Total of 81 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
- ➤ 2 in Emilia Romagna

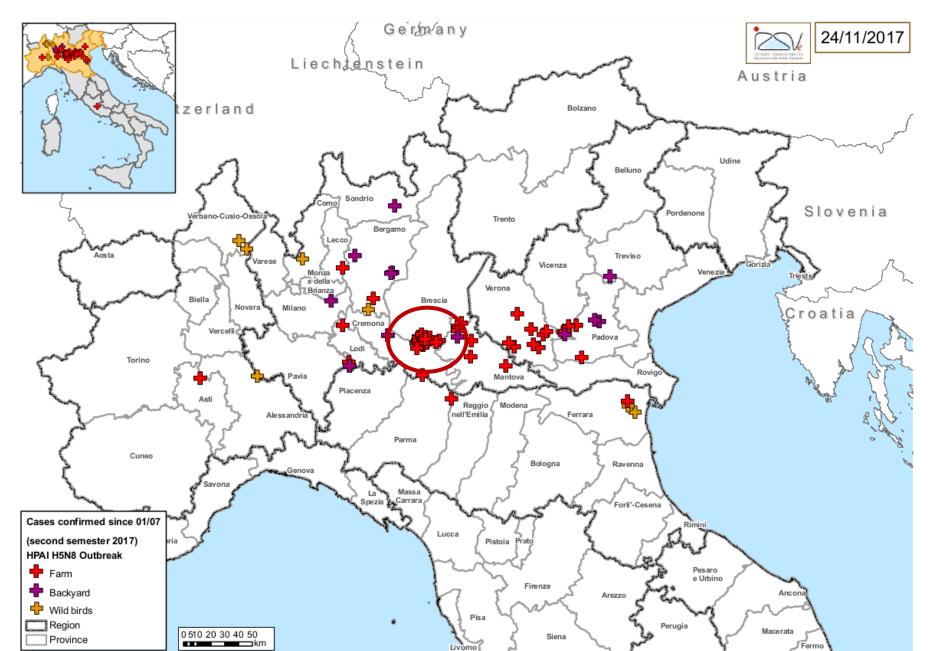
Cases in domestic poultry:

- ➤ 2 in Emilia Romagna
- ► 1 in Lazio
- ➤ 44 in Lombardy
- ≥ 1 in Piedmont
- ➤ 17 in Veneto

Total of 65 cases in the domestic poultry



H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in Italy - 2nd epidemic wave





H5N8 HPAI outbreaks in Italy - 2nd epidemic wave

Distribution and type of affected farms

| Region | Meat turkeys | Laying hens | Broilers | Geese | Game birds | Ducks | Rural Farms | Chicken Breeders | Grower | Tot. |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|--------|------|
| Emilia- Romagna | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Lombardy | 18 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| Veneto | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Lazio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Piedmont | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 65 |



Epidemiological investigations

 Epidemiological investigations have been performed using a standard form in each detected outbreak by IZS and Local Veterinary Services, and forwarded to the NRL for analyses and tracing

 Up to the end of September: epidemiological investigations indicated that the majority of the outbreaks were likely related to multiple introductions from the wild reservoir

• From the first half of October \rightarrow frequent lateral spreads, leading to a large cluster of secondary cases in Brescia and Cremona provinces, between October and November 2017

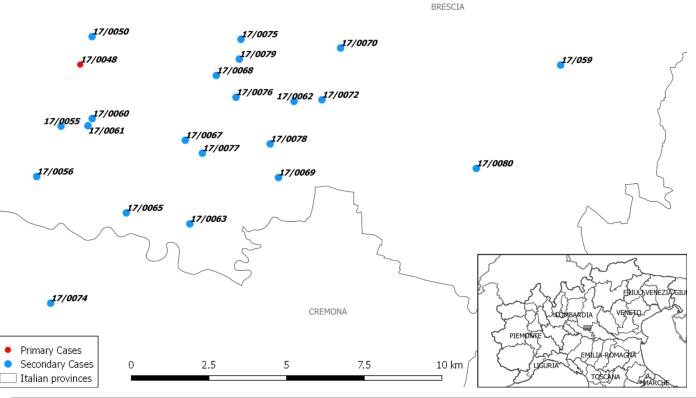


Secondary cases – Brescia Province

- October 9th A fattening turkey farm tested positive for H5N8 HPAI (48th outbreak)
- A total of 23 outbreaks connected to Outbreak 48th were detected in a group of 9 municipalities situated within a radius of approximately 5-6 km (last confirmation date: 22 Nov; 80th outbreak).
- The more likely sources of spread in:
 - Sharing of vehicles (especially feed lorries)
 - Sharing of personnel (including also farm belonging to the same owner or relatives)
 - Closed proximity to infected farms (neighborhood spread)







| Province | Fattening Turkeys | Laying hens | Broiler | Ducks | Chicken breeders | тот. |
|----------|----------------------|----------------|---------|-------|------------------|------|
| Brescia | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 22 |
| Cremona | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 23 |

| Type of contacts | Number of potential risk contacts |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sharing of personnel | 3 |
| Sharing of vehicles | 21* (9 farms) |
| Proximity (within 1000 m) | 9 |

16 secondary cases with identified at-risk contacts

H5N8 HPAI in Bergamo, Asti, Rome and Treviso provinces

64th Outbreak – Bergamo Province (Lombardy)

- Fattening turkey farm
- Confirmation date: Oct 31st

71st Outbreak – Asti Province (Piedmont)

- Laying hen farm
- Confirmation date: Nov 6th



H5N8 HPAI in Bergamo, Asti, Rome and Treviso provinces

73rd Outbreak – Rome province (Lazio)

- Rural farm
- Confirmation date: Nov 7th (all of the birds were dead at the confirmation)

81st Outbreak – Treviso province (Veneto)

- Rural farm
- Confirmation date: Nov 23th



H5N8 HPAI in Bergamo, Asti, Rome and Treviso provinces

First three cases → Italy-B genetic group virus
 No epidemiological contacts were identified with other outbreaks

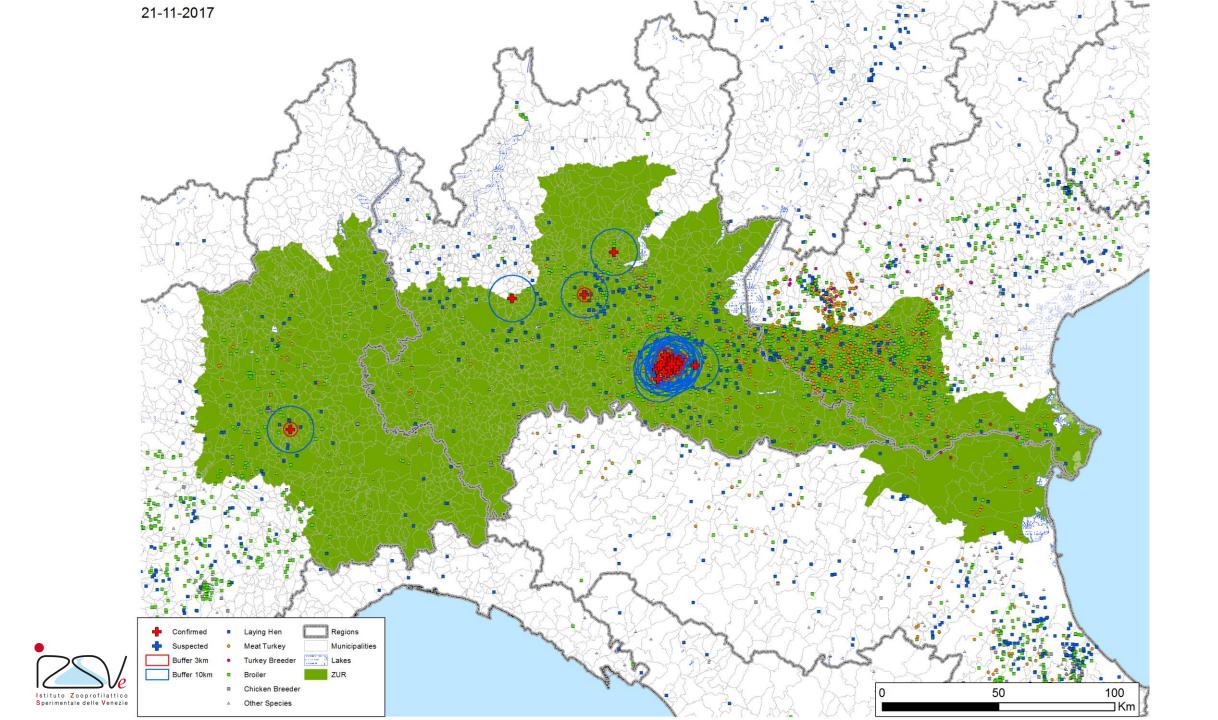
Last outbreak → Italy-A genetic group virus



Establishment of a Further Restricted Zone

• In view of the epidemiological situation and taking into consideration the location of the H5N8 HPAI outbreaks (inside DPPAs), the Ministry of Health issued a provision to establish a Further Restricted Zone with the aim to enforce strict control measures to prevent HPAIV spread

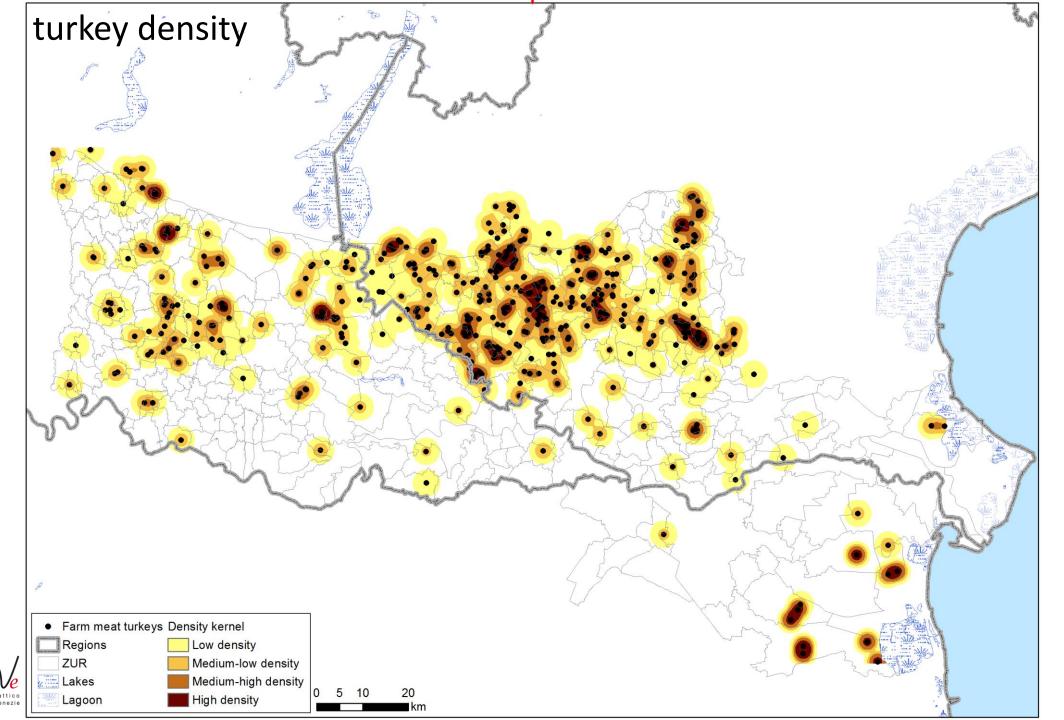




Measures applied at farm-level within the Further Restricted Zone

- Census of industrial poultry holdings
- Birds shall be kept inside closed buildings and measures should be taken to reduce the risk of direct/indirect contact with wild birds
- Pre-movement clinical inspection and virological testing
- Enforcement of increased biosecurity measures regarding vehicles/personnel entering and exiting farms
- Gathering of domestic birds for fairs, exhibitions and live-bird markets is banned
- Re-stocking of meat turkey farms is prohibited
 - A derogation to this measure can be authorized only whether an official veterinarian has verified the
 compliance with new biosecurity standards (these requirements have been recently defined and
 applied to strengthen the level of biosecurity considering also the risk of AIV introduction from the wild
 reservoir) and IZSVe has evaluated the geographical risk according to the poultry density in the area and
 the proximity to other poultry premises







Further Restricted Zone - Additional control measures

- Loading for slaughter of turkeys, ducks, geese, and of spent layers from farms within the Further Restricted Zone is allowed if an official clinical inspection is carried out 24 hours before loading.
- Moreover, turkeys have to be PCR tested (tracheal swabs) 48 hours before loading. Clinical inspection has to be repeated every 48 hours. Whether during inspection any mortality is noticed, further samplings shall be collected on dead/sick birds.
- Spent layers have to be PCR tested (tracheal swabs) 72 hours before loading
- Ducks and geese have to be PCR tested (both tracheal and cloacal swabs) 48 hours before loading
- Live poultry have to be PCR tested (tracheal swabs) 72 hours before loading
- In laying hen/pullet farms located in the regions with high poultry densities (Lombardy, Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Lazio) official veterinarians shall collect tracheal swabs for PCR testing every 21 days
- Poultry companies operating in Lombardy, Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto must ensure that there is a functional separation of activities, personnel and facilities among at-risk regions
- Fairs, exhibitions and live-bird markets are banned within the Further Restricted Zone
- Release of game for hunting is prohibited within the Further Restricted Zone



Preventive culling

| Region | Province | Production Type | No. Culled farms | No. Culled birds |
|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Verona | Fattening turkey | 9 | 97,528 |
| | | Broiler | 6 | 209,421 |
| Veneto | Vicenza | Fattening turkey | 5 | 46,833 |
| | | Broiler | 3 | 195,770 |
| | Padua | Fattening turkey | 1 | 19,520 |
| | Brescia | Fattening turkey | 6 | 96,020 |
| | | Laying hens | 6 | 161,375 |
| | | Broiler | 6 | 286,764 |
| Lombardy | | Ducks | 2 | 26,980 |
| Lombardy | Mantua | Fattening turkey | 1 | 18,660 |
| | | Broiler | 3 | 160,560 |
| | | Ducks | 3 | 36,648 |
| | Cremona | Laying hens | 1 | 100,000 |

52 preventively culled farms

- 22 Fattening turkey
- 18 Broiler
- 7 Laying hens
- 5 Ducks



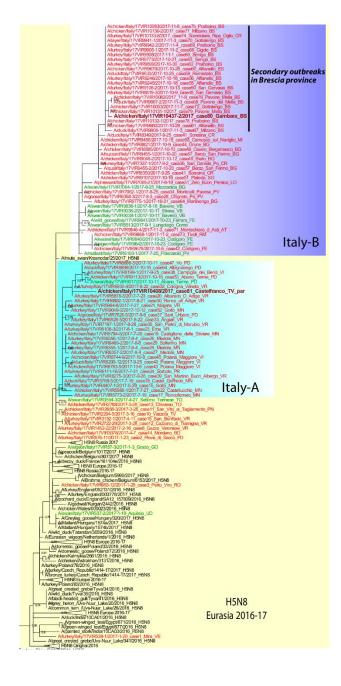
Around a total of 1,5 million birds

Phylogenetic analyses

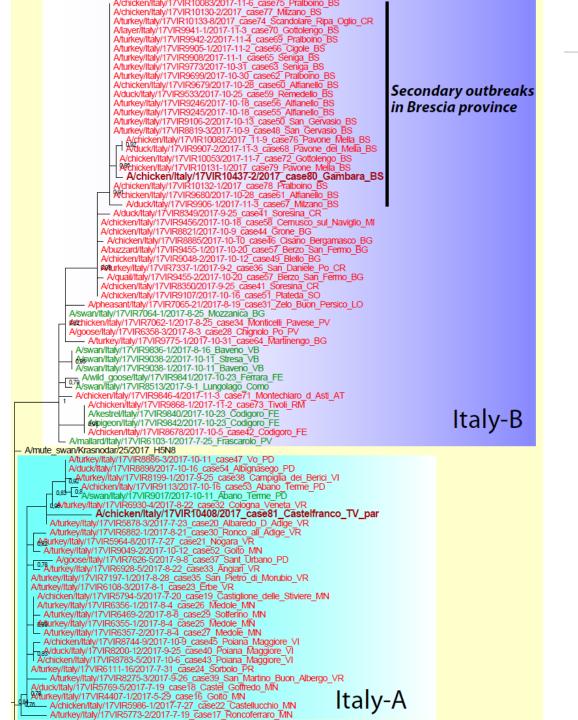
The phylogenetic analyses indicate that:

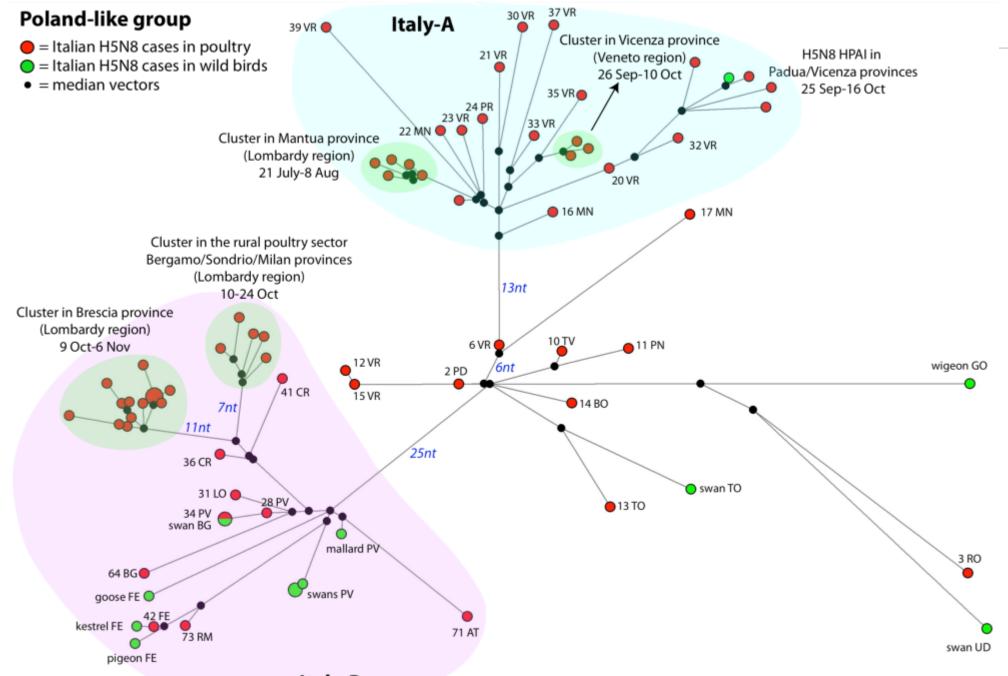
- The secondary cases in the Brescia province cluster tightly together (similarity of 99.9-100%)
- The Brescia cluster is separated by 24 to 32 nucleotide differences from the cluster in the rural poultry sector → Unlikely spread between rural and industrial poultry farms
- The viruses identified in the outbreaks in Bergamo and Asti provinces are not closely related with viruses collected from previous outbreaks
- The H5N8 strain isolated in Rome province shows a high similarity (99.9%) with the viruses detected in the infected layer farm in Ferrara province (42nd outbreak) and in wild birds collected close to the infected farm. Epidemiological investigations did not reveal any epidemiological connection with other outbreaks
- The H5N8 virus isolated in the rural farm in Castelfranco Veneto belongs to Italy A genetic group. The HA gene resulted highly similar to the virus detected in the 20th Outbreak (Verona province), NA gene revealed high similarity with viruses circulating between July and October in Verona and Padua provinces













Thanks for your attention

