

Update on avian influenza

PAFF Meeting 28 February – 1 March 2018



HPAI in poultry, captive birds & wild birds 01/10/2016 -28/02/2018

MEMBER STATE	WILD BIRDS	POULTRY	CAPTIVE BIRDS
GERMANY	1261	92	15
FRANCE	72	486	3
ITALY	24	83	
NETHERLANDS	186 (+3)	10 (+1)	11 (+1)
BELGIUM	4	2	13
LUXEMBOURG			4
UNITED KINGDOM	81 (+42)	13	
IRELAND	10 (+1)		
DENMARK	77	1	1
GREECE	12	6	
SPAIN	3	10	
PORTUGAL	1		
AUSTRIA	21	2	1
FINLAND	14		1
SWEDEN	38 (+1)	4	2
CYPRUS	1		
CZECH REPUBLIC	49	38	1
HUNGARY	196	240	5
POLAND	303	65	
SLOVENIA	273		
BULGARIA	20	76	2
LITHUANIA	13		
ROMANIA	143	45	2
SLOVAKIA	252	9	2
CROATIA	48	11	
Total	3149	1194	64

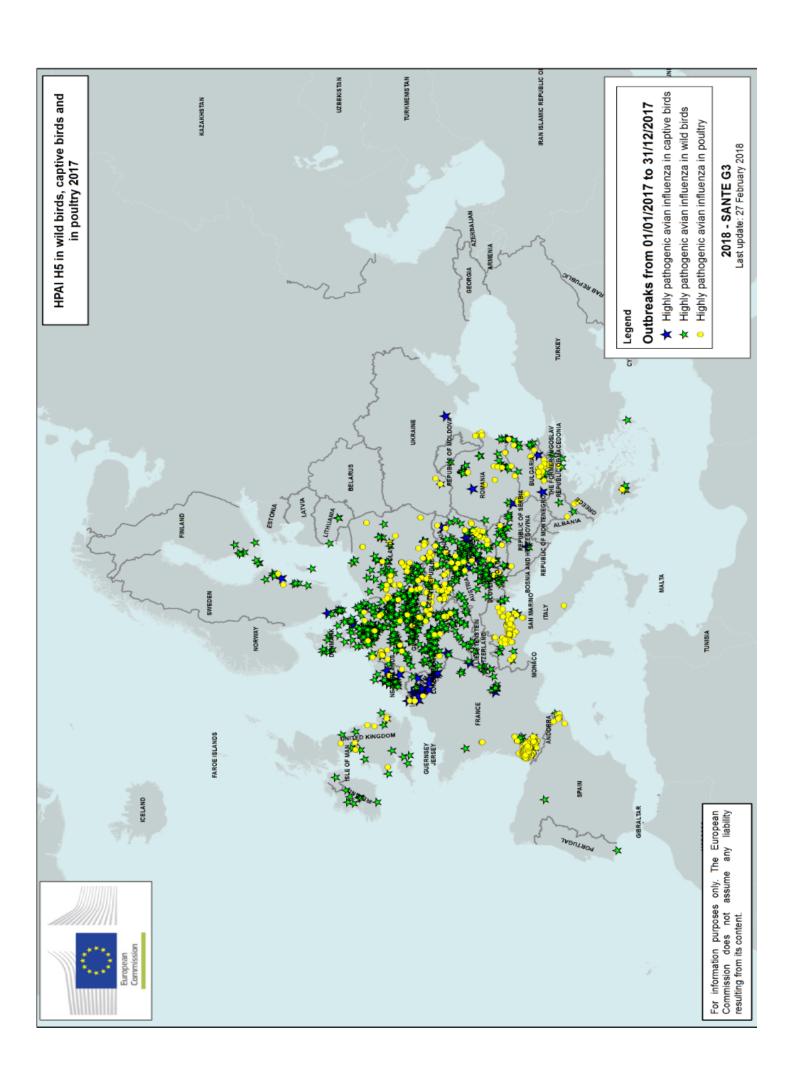
Member States with outbreaks/ cases in 2018 (incl.in total)

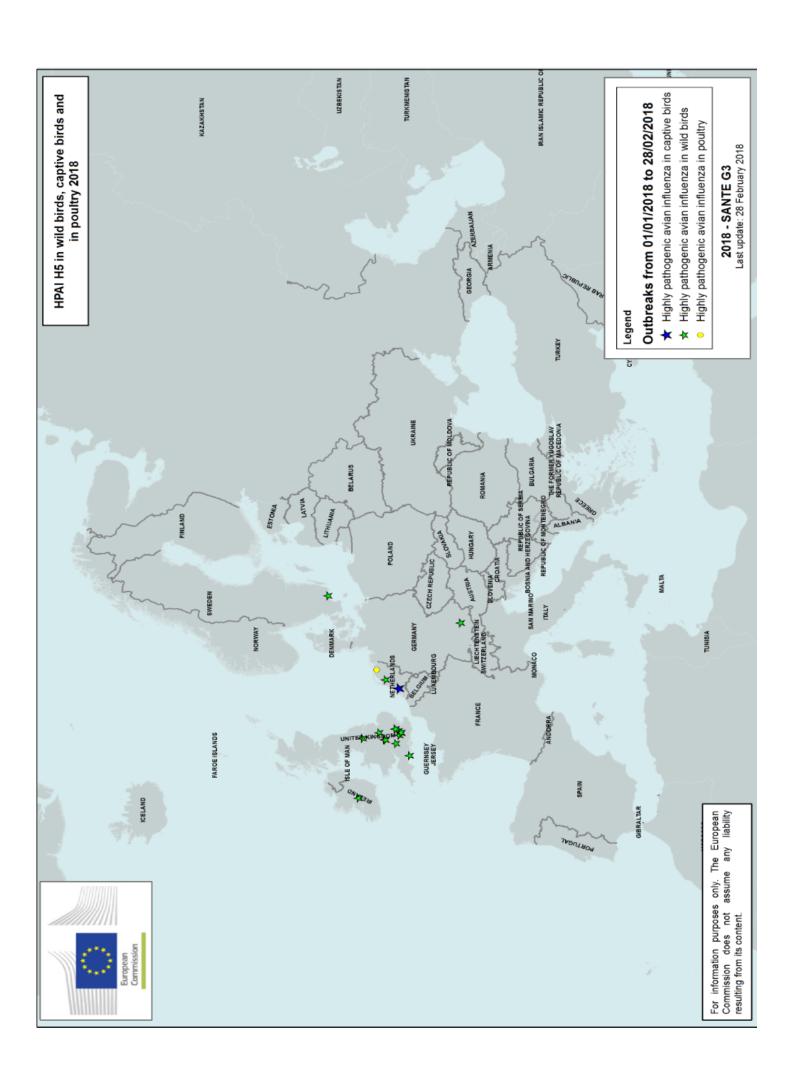
Poultry

Wild birds

Captive birds

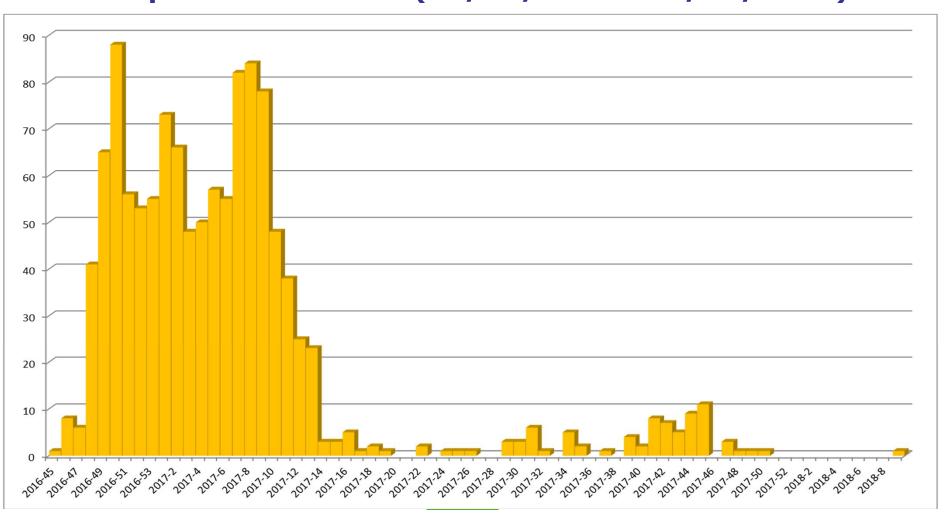
Only findings in wild birds





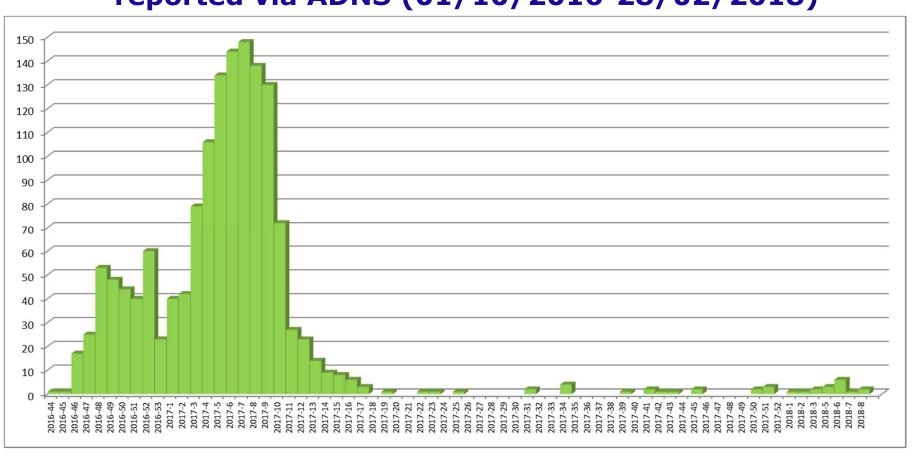


Weekly epidemic curve for HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry reported via ADNS (01/10/2016 - 28/02/2018)





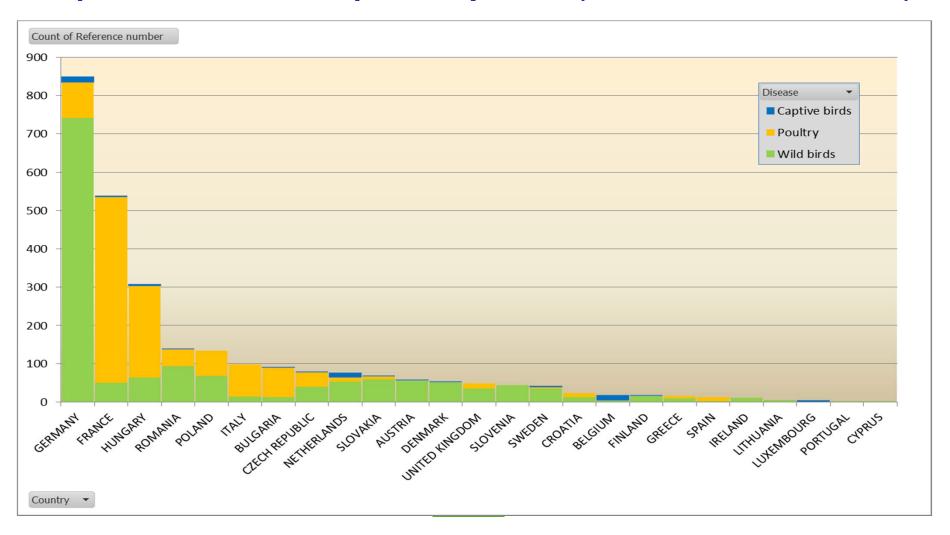
Weekly epidemic curve for HPAI H5 findings in wild birds reported via ADNS (01/10/2016-28/02/2018)







Number of outbreaks in poultry, captive birds and detections in wild birds per Member State reported by ADNS (01/10/2016 - 28/02/2018)





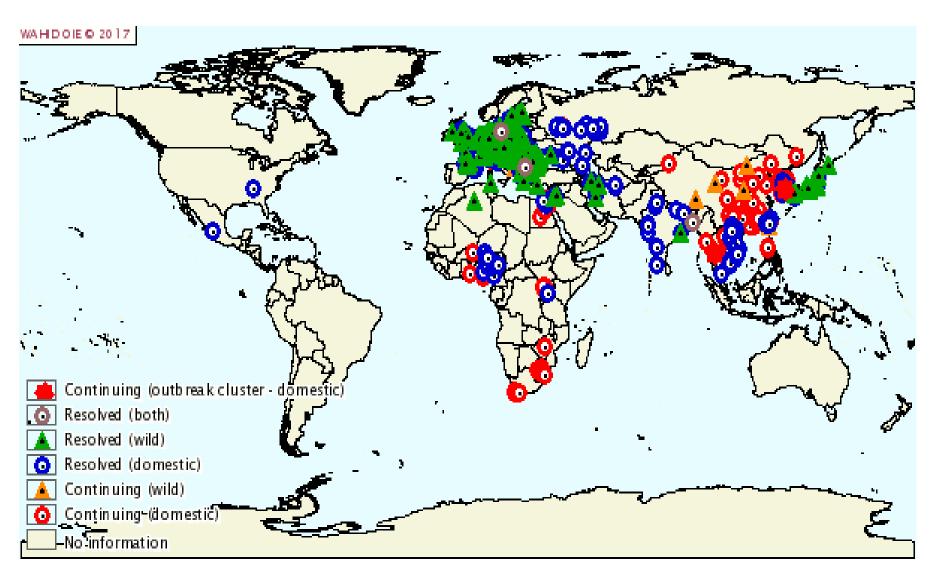
EU: H5N6 HPAI virus characteristics

HPAI H5N8: predominant strain in 2016/17 (Italy) Very small extent H5N5, H5N6, H5N1)
Genetic analysis by the EU Reference Laboratory for avian influenza shows that:

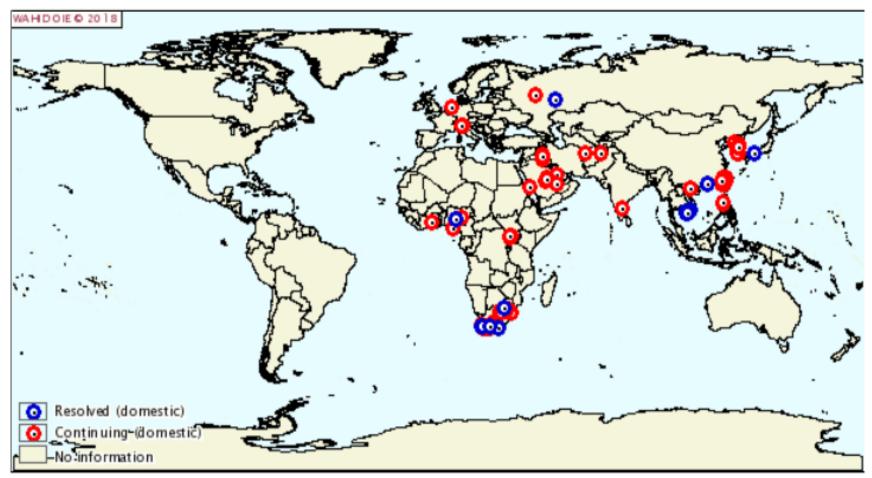
- European strains can be differentiated from strains associated with zoonotic infection in Asia
- They do not carry any virulence markers strongly associated with human infection risk
- To date, there are no reported human infections with this particular genetic sub-lineage of H5N6 HPAI



HPAI outbreaks worldwide 2017

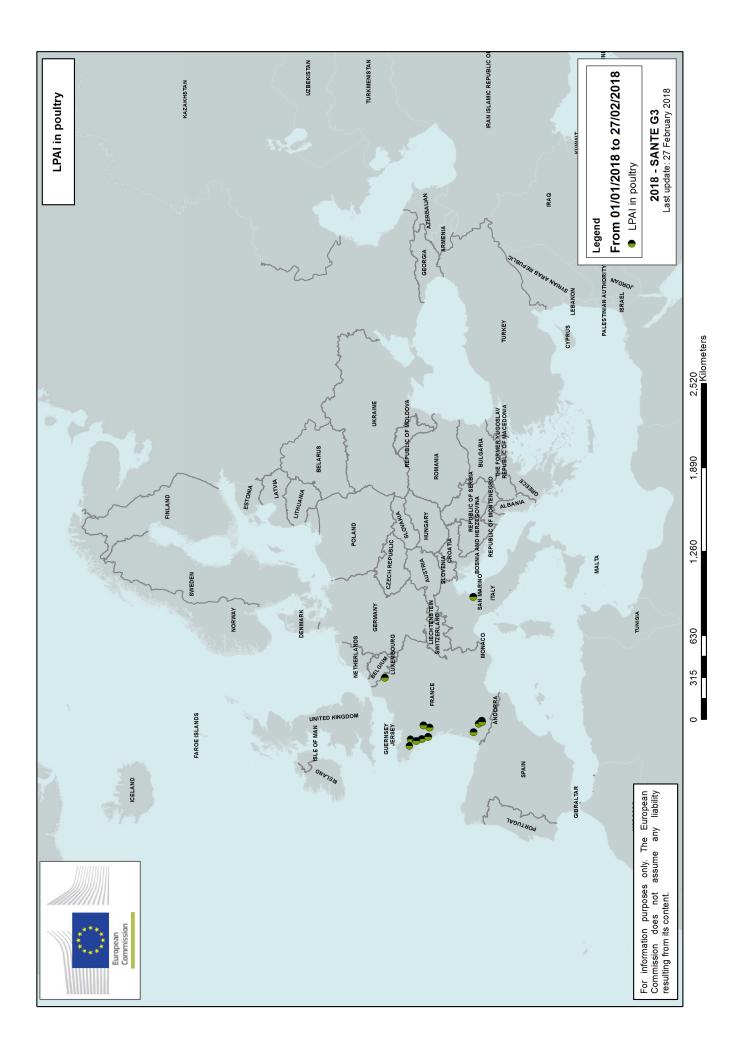


HPAI worldwide 01/01-28/02/2018



HPAI H5N6 of European origin is co-circulating in <u>S. Korea</u>
A (H7N4): <u>China</u> first detection worldwide in a human (contact to backyard poultry, recovered). CN CDC states that unrelated to H7N9

<u>HPAI</u> H9N2: Ghana first occurrence of HP, LPA widely spread in Morroco, Egypt, Senegal – to be confirmed by OIE Reference laboratory





AI WG meeting

15/02

- EURL update recent developments on AI
- **EFSA's** opinion on AI, quarterly reports, collection and analysis of AI surveillance data as of 1/2019

Annual report 2016:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_controlmeasures_ai_surv-rslt_pltry-wld-brds_2016.pdf

- Surveillance for AI in poultry and wild birds
 - Objectives, Member States' examples of risk based surveillance, early detection
- Biosecurity Good practises, incentives, evaluation
- **AI vaccination** available tools and drawbacks, further research needed, possible needs?





Proposed distinction between captive bird vs. poultry holding

Number of captive birds kept And prevailing risk factors e.g.:

- Location in high density poultry area
- Selling of eggs or meat to commercial distributors
- Participation in exhibitions and fairs
- Contacts to the commercial sector (staff, vehicles)
- Virus characteristics (new strain?)

Final judgement up to the veterinary authority





Scientific advice on avian influenza

Animal health:

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

10/2017: Publication of <u>scientific opinion</u> on AI and <u>two quaterly</u> <u>scientific reports</u> (10/2016-11/2017) on the situation in the EU and world-wide:

https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/171016

Human health:

European Center for disease prevention and control (ECDC)

https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/avian-influenzahumans/threats-and-outbreaks/risk-assessments





Thank you for your attention

DG Health and Food Safety

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals_en

EFSA:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/171016

ECDC:

https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/avian-influenza-humans

