

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN POLAND

SCPAFF, 22-23 January 2025



General Veterinary Inspectorate • ul. Wspólna 30, 00-930 Warszawa • tel. 22 623 17 17 • wet@wetgiw.gov.pl



Epizootic situation

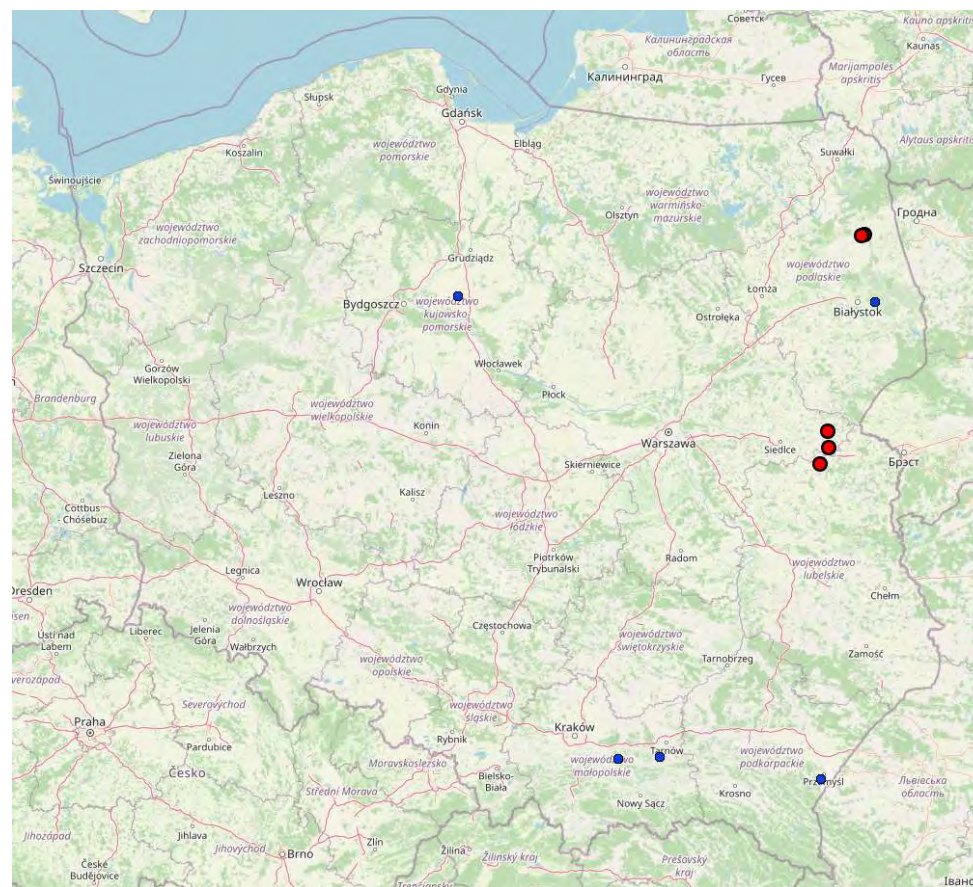
- **28** outbreaks in poultry and **14** outbreaks in captive birds in 2024 and in 2025
- outbreaks in poultry **only in broilers** (*Gallus gallus*) 3 to 7 weeks, on **average 4 to 5 weeks**
- outbreaks in **poultry in three voivodeships**: podlaskie, mazowieckie and lubelskie
- outbreaks in **captive birds in six voivodeships**: śląskie, podlaskie, małopolskie, podkarpackie and kujawsko-pomorskie, warmińsko - mazurskie



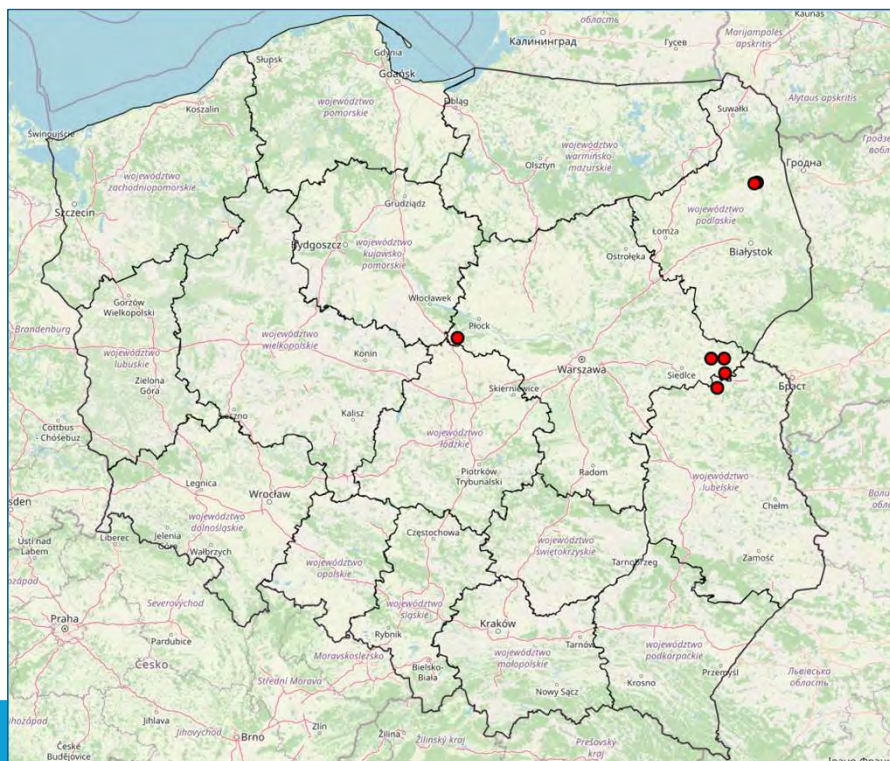
Map of ND outbreaks in 2025

The preliminary analysis of the viruses done by NRL confirms that **the same virus strain was identified. The same virus strain was also identified in 2023.**

- Red dots – outbreaks in poultry
- Blue dots – outbreaks in captive birds



Outbreaks in poultry in 2025



OUTBREAK NUMBER	VOIVODESHIP	DISTRICT	NUMER OF BIRDS
1	podlaskie	sokólski	236 975
2	podlaskie	sokólski	164 888
3	lubelskie	bialski	12 799
4	mazowieckie	łosicki	83 354
5	lubelskie	bialski	77 566
6	mazowieckie	łosicki	40 395
7	mazowieckie	gostyniński	186 361

Slide 4

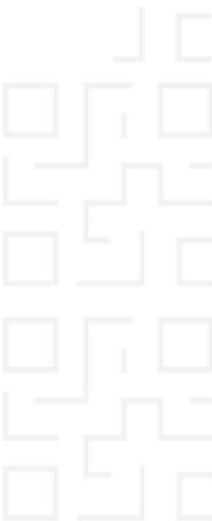
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Mapa ognisk u drobiu do dodania jak zacznie działać ZIWET

Joanna Hankiewicz, 2025-01-17T14:08:09.752

Vaccination

- vaccinations against ND are **voluntary**
- in the regions where ND has been confirmed in poultry vaccinations are **mandatory on the base of local acts**
- birds in **two** outbreaks (poultry) were **not vaccinated**
- **captive** birds **not vaccinated**
- vaccination protocols were analysed
- birds were **not vaccinated according to protocols** recommended by poultry specialists



Epidemiological investigations

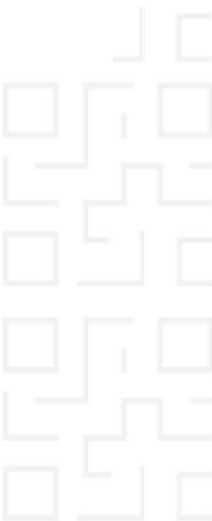
- detailed epidemiological investigations conducted
- non-compliances with biosecurity measures, for example:
 - farms linked by feed suppliers in connection of risk of ineffective disinfection of vehicles at farms;
 - table eggs bought in non-commercial farm and brought to commercial farm by a farm worker;
 - keeping captive birds by farm worker;
 - shortcomings in infrastructure and biosecurity procedures.

However, **the biosecurity rules in force in Poland were established in connection with avian influenza** (Regulation of MARD).



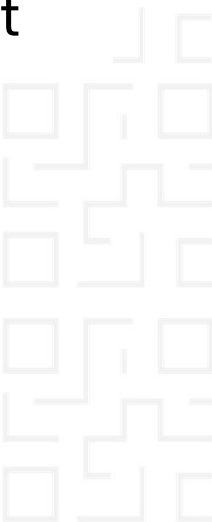
Preventive culling

- the **preventive culling** according to Regulation 2020/687 is taking place in the restricted zones, on the base of the **risk analysis**,
- if **high risk** is determined, birds in commercial holdings are culled **before obtaining the test results**.



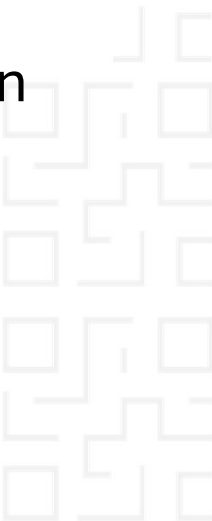
Active surveillance

- increased surveillance in the regions where the disease occurred
 - dead and hunted wild birds are being tested for Newcastle disease
- one positive result in swan detected in Warmińsko-Mazurskie
- environmental samples of faecal material are tested, but without positive results



Movement of poultry for slaughter

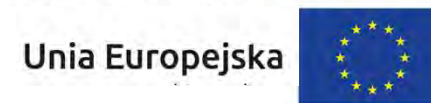
- before moving poultry from restricted zones for slaughter, laboratory tests are carried out regardless of the clinical examination results,
- cloacal swabs are taken from 60 randomly collected, clinically healthy birds,
- ensuring movement of poultry for slaughter from farms located in restricted areas as quickly as possible



CONCLUSIONS

1. There were non-compliances in biosecurity requirements on farms where outbreaks of Newcastle disease were confirmed (however requirements concern measures against Avian Influenza).
2. The virus is circulating in backyard holdings where the birds are not vaccinated and most probably survived in those flocks after occurrence of ND in 2023.
3. The vaccination protocols in place do not adequately prevent infections and need to be improved.
4. The maternal antibody level in chicks was not high enough to allow for suitable immunity response and for effective vaccination.





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