

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

France

5-6 July 2016

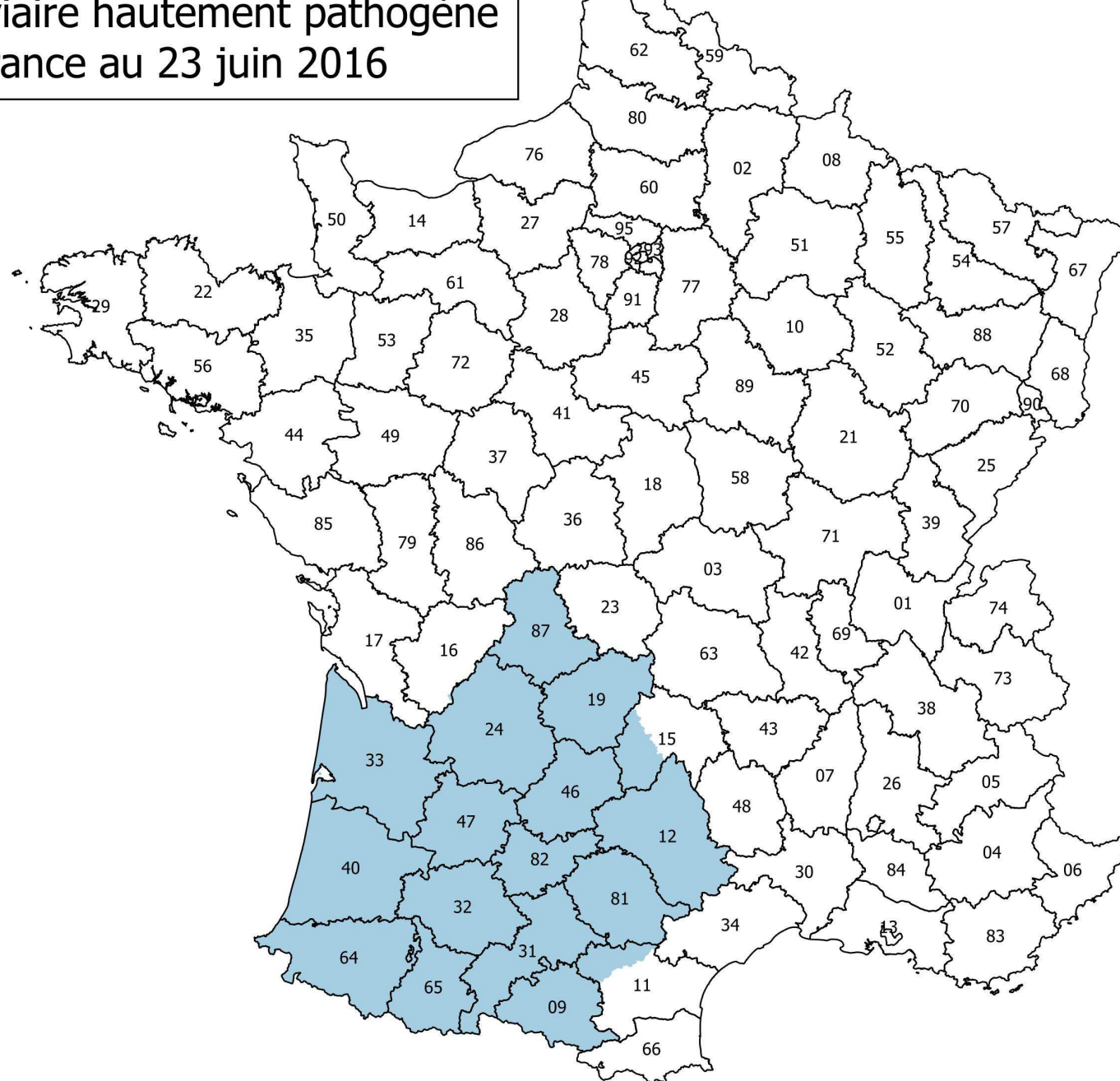


d'influenza aviaire hautement pathogène en France au 23 juin 2016

■ Zone de restriction



0 50 100 km



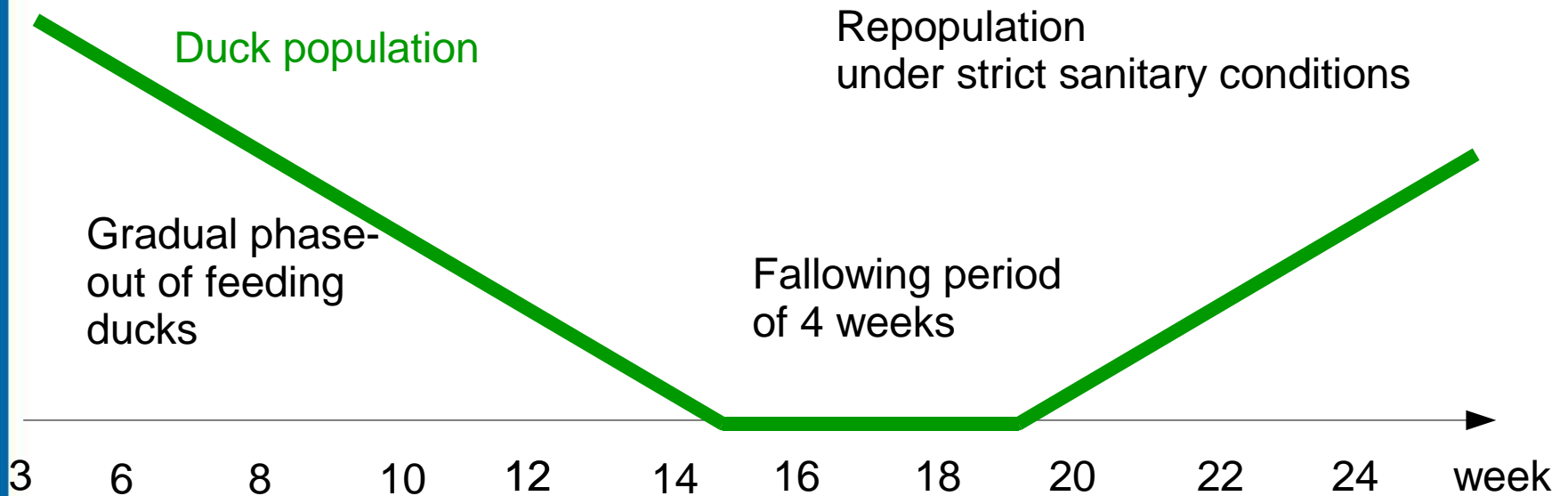
Number of outbreaks

77 outbreaks infected by HPAI (last outbreak confirmed on 18 April 2016)

16 outbreaks infected by LPAI (last outbreak confirmed on 25 March 2016)



Global eradication strategy



No entry of ducks
< 4 weeks old

Virus transmission stopped

biosecurity

Contaminated equipment



1. Breeding flocks (closed)

- **Period** : from 01/02/16 to 06/06/16
- **Seropositive rate** :

	In free area	In restricted area
Palmipeds	4,4 % (=19/435)	35,9 % (=71/198)
Galliforms	0 % (=0/606)	0 % (=0/86)



2. Outdoor run galliformes (closed)

- Implementation : at slaughterhouse in alt-risk zone
(outbreaks, high density of palmipedes and poultry)
- TPL of 2 %, error risk of 5 %
- Results : 0 seropositive out of 126 flocks



3. Lifting protection and surveillance zone

- Protection zone
 - inspection of every farm (clinical inspection for galliforms)
 - N= 608 flocks
- Surveillance zone
 - targeted prevalence 1 % (error risk =1%) in Galliform farms
 - N= 942 flocks

⇒ All zones have been lifted (since June 23rd)



5. Lifting restriction zone

- Lifting restriction zone : sampling before the end of August, 2016
 - On Galliforms production plants (except those that were in protection / surveillance zones)
425 flocks to be tested, targeted in *communes* where Palmipeds farms are registered
 - On Palmipeds accross the entire restriction zone :
420 flocks to be tested in hatchery + starting units
425 flocks to be tested in forced feeding flocks



6. Restocking in restriction zone (non infected farms)

Farms of destination :

- Inspection to verify farms actually empty before 16/5, n=1206 → 98,7 % farms were empty
- Restocking started from 16/5 with day old palmipeds
- Slow restocking but enforcement of regulatory notification of stocking birds only active from 1/7
- Random and risk based inspection of destination farm prior to restocking (n=1102)



6. Restocking in restriction zone (non infected farms)

- Origin of birds = breeders and hatcheries authorised by LCA based on biosecurity practices (from breeder's farm to transport of day old bird) and surveillance results
- 70 % From free zone : breeding flocks tested and seronegative (seropositives eliminated)
- 30 % From restriction zone : breeding flocks seropositive with surveillance increased : (serology every 2 weeks and biosecurity) , eliminated before march 2017



6. Results of inspections in palmiped farms prior to restocking

- Safe disposal of slurry inspected in 1113 farms and correct in 92,2 % farms
- Safe cleansing of premises inspected in 1102 farms and correct for 70 % of farms the first visit and correct for 95 % of farms at the second visit
- Proper disinfection of premises inspected in 1055 farms (with bacteriological test) and correct for 63% of farms the first visit and correct for 87% of farms at the second visit



6. Restocking in restriction zone (non infected farms)

- The day old palmipeds will grow up to 15/18weeks before fattening (mid August)
- Restocking of fattening ducks/geese originating from free zone can resume from 4th July provided
 - Biosecurity measures on transport
 - Inspection of destination farm
 - Sampling 7days before departure and 7 days before slaughtering
 - So far 5 farms concerned
- The surveillance programme to release the zone will address the sanitary status of flocks at the different stages of production



6. Restocking in restriction zone (in infected farms)

- Restocking was not possible before 21 days before the first cleaning and disinfection following stamping out and was forbidden in the presence of slurry/manure not inactivated on the premises
- Restocking was dissuaded before 18/4 (only 2 farms restocked in march, one has been found positive on control 21 days after)
- Former infected farms will be tested 21 days after restocking or 5 days before slaughtering in case of fattening birds



Summary

- Exhaustive strategy of surveillance of breeders for security of restocking:
- Control of sensitive points : elimination of seropositive breeders in free area, surveillance reinforced of seropositive breeders in restricted area before elimination
- Effective surveillance for the lifting of restriction zone for checking efficiency biosecurity measures
- Reinsure the situation with revision of annual serological survey

