



Update of the Global and regional epidemiological situation of avian influenza outbreaks



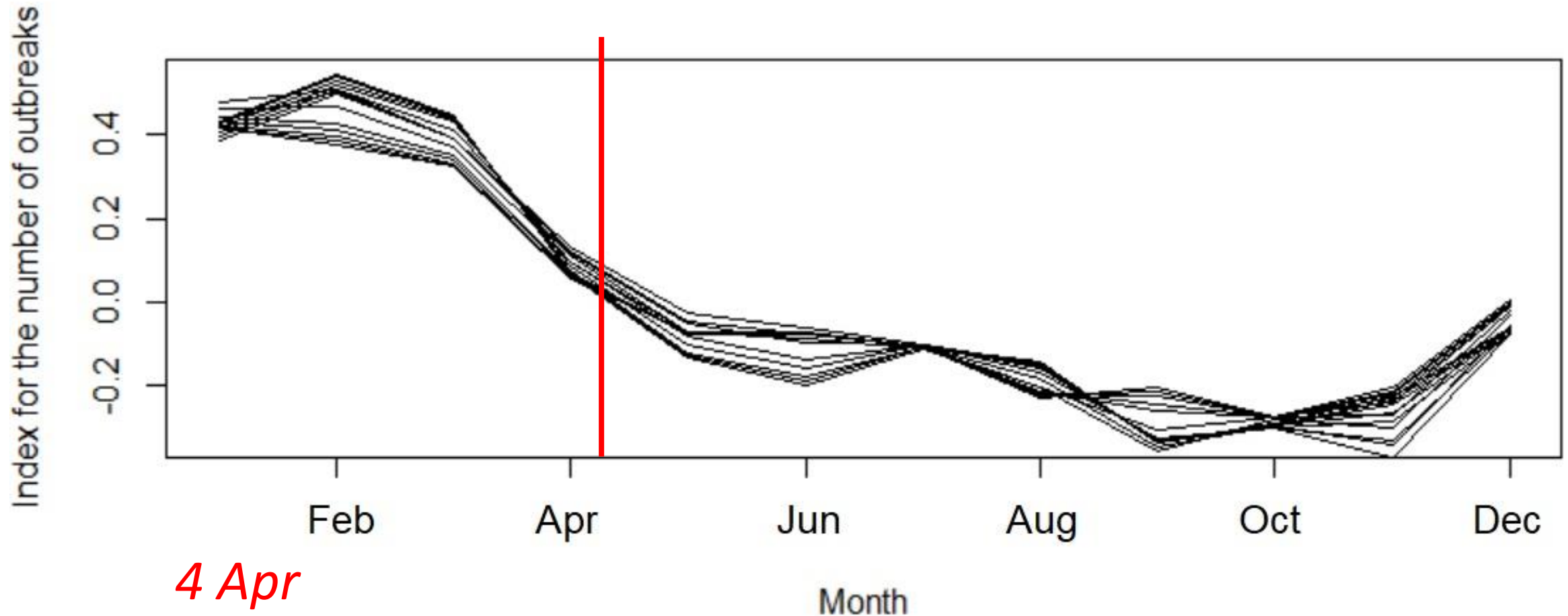
**World Organisation
for Animal Health**
Founded as OIE

Dr Jenny Hutchison

*Head, World Animal Health Information and Analysis
Department*



HPAI global seasonality

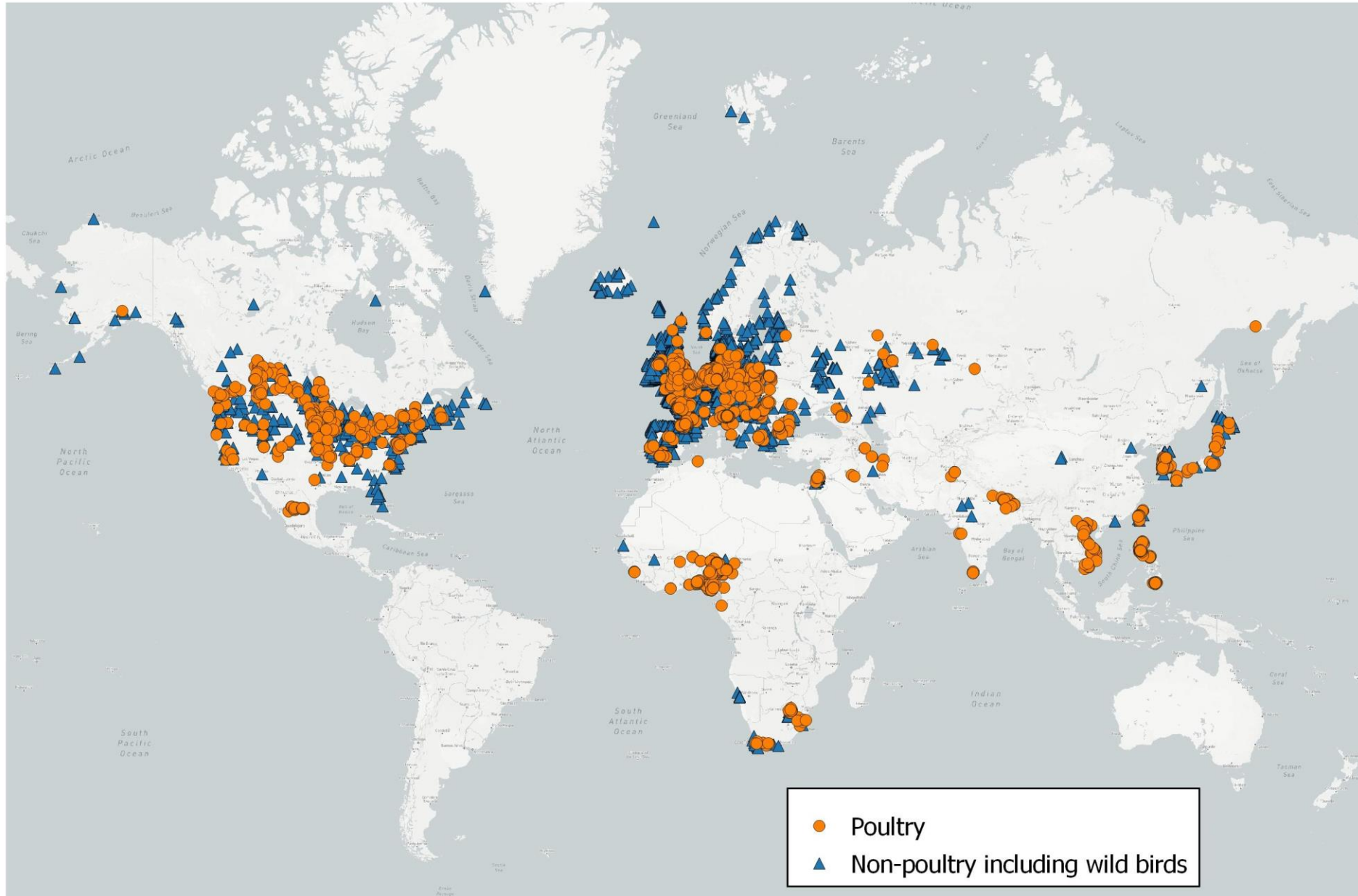


4 Apr

**Based on Seasonal and Trend decomposition using Loess (STL) analysis performed on data reported between 2005 and 2019 by 76 affected countries and territories for 18,620 outbreaks in poultry (detailed methodology presented in Awada et al., 2018).*



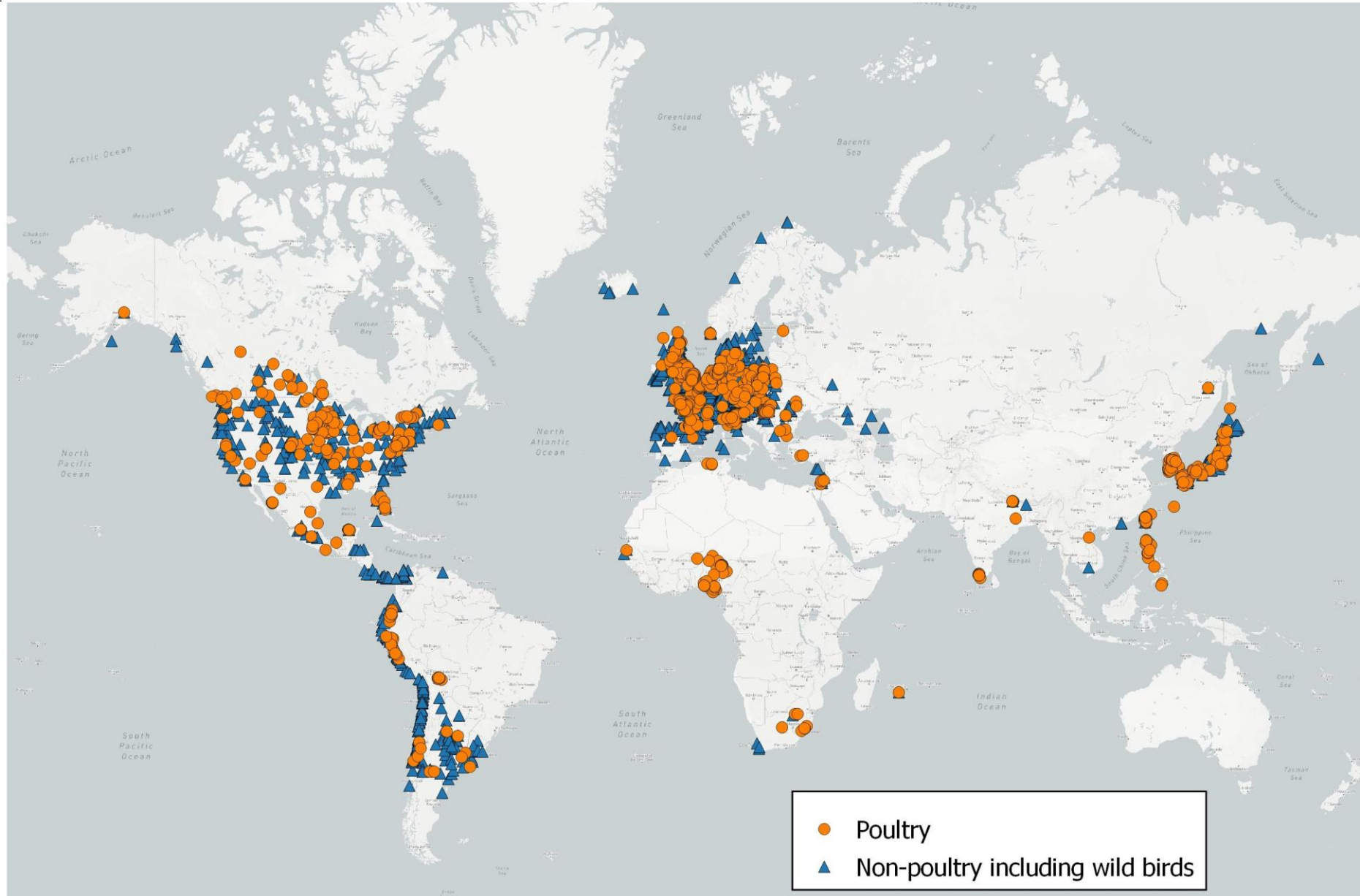
GLOBAL HPAI SITUATION (October 2021 – Sept 2022)



**This map does not show outbreaks in Egypt and Indonesia, which are reported only through six-monthly reports as per WOA standards*



GLOBAL HPAI SITUATION (1 October 2022 – 7 April 2023)



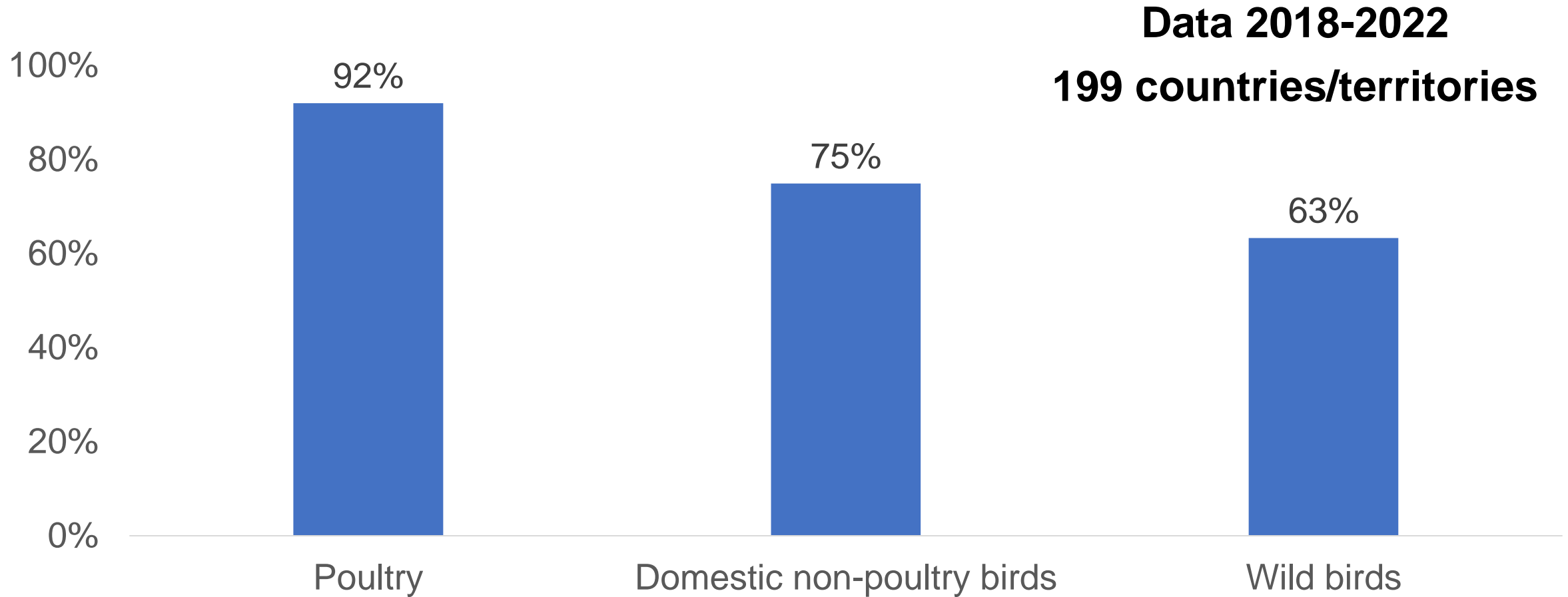
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1. **Reduced viral diversity**, dominant circulating virus subtype H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4b
2. In some areas, **persistence** of virus for periods not previously detected
3. **Spread to new areas** where HPAI had not previously been detected in Central and South America
4. The **impact on poultry** remains very high (224 million poultry dead or killed and disposed of since July 2021)
5. Impact on **wildlife and biodiversity**: several cases of mortality in endangered wild bird species
(e.g. Cape Cormorant in Namibia and South Africa end of 2021 early 2022 – endangered species)
6. The increase in the number of **cases detected in mammals** is of concern, pandemic potential
7. **Sporadic human cases** (Dec 2021 UK, Apr 2022 USA, China PR, Sep 22 Spain, Jan 23 Ecuador, Feb 23 Cambodia, Mar 23 Chile and China PR)



% of countries and territories reporting surveillance activities ⁶

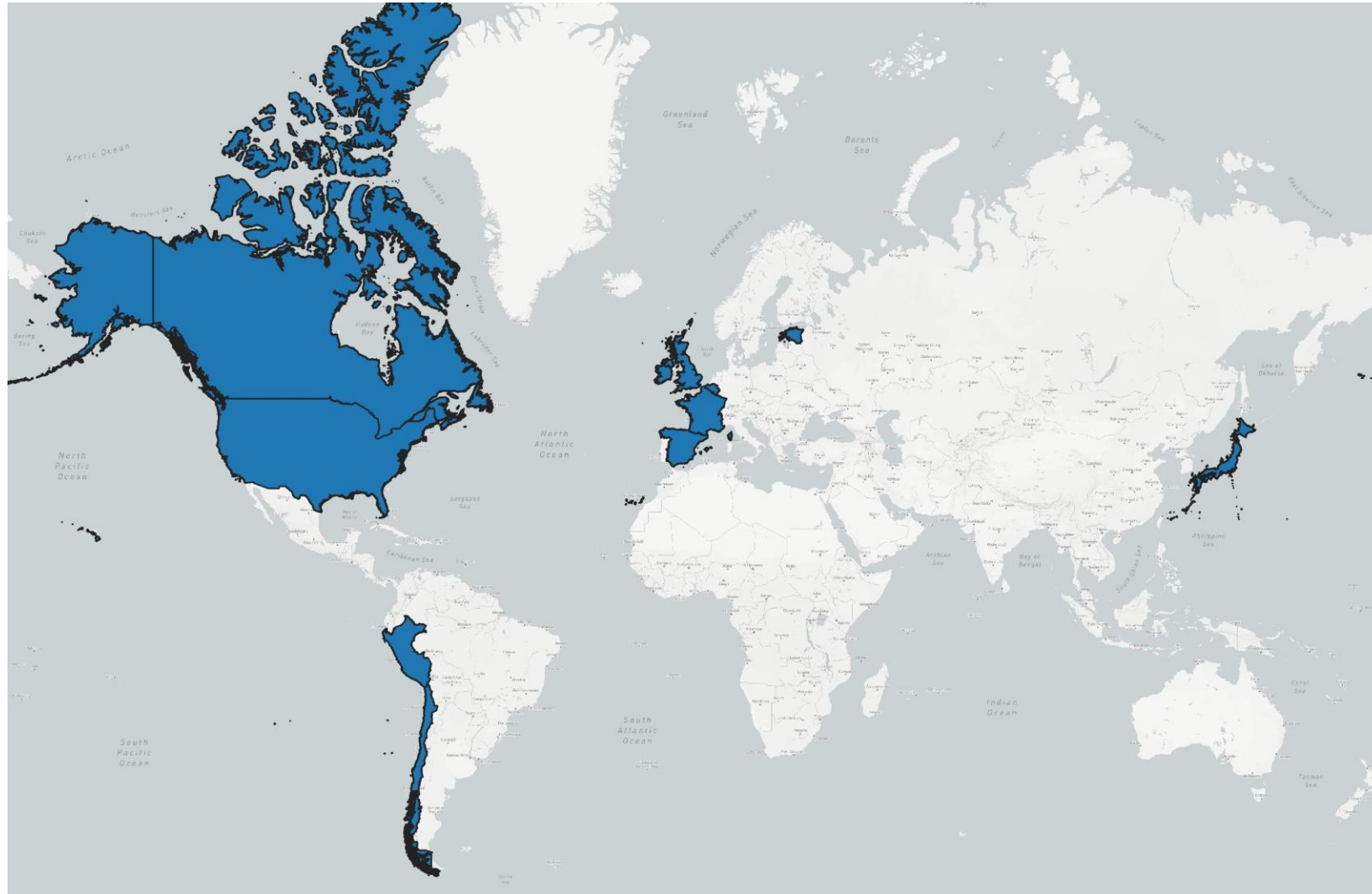


**Based on six-monthly reports received and validated by WOAHA as of 13 April 2023.*



1 Oct 2021 – 7 Apr 2023

Cases in mammals reported by 11 countries





1 Oct 2021 – 7 Apr 2023

Mammal cases reported in 30 species

Farmed mammals



Cats & dogs



Terrestrial wild mammals

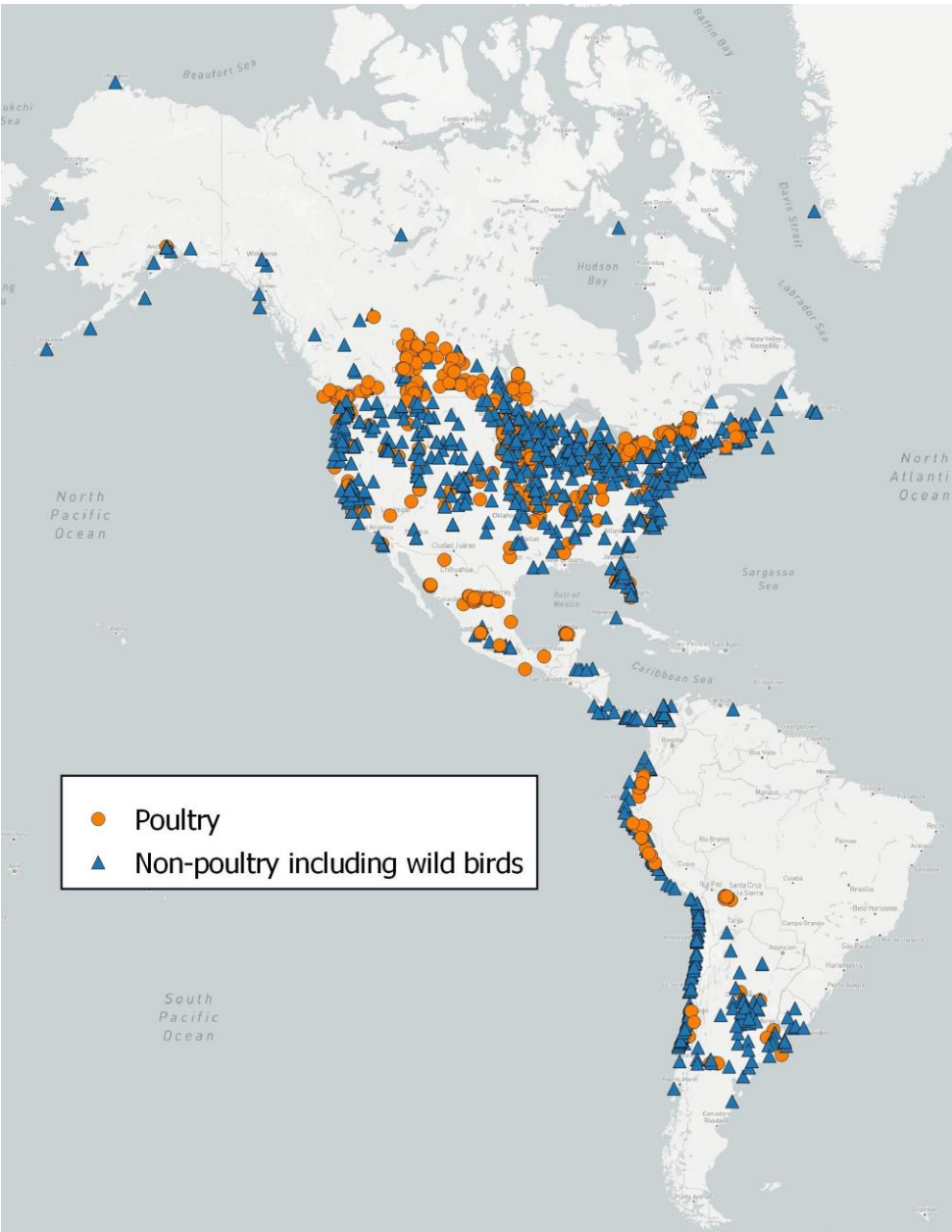


Marine mammals

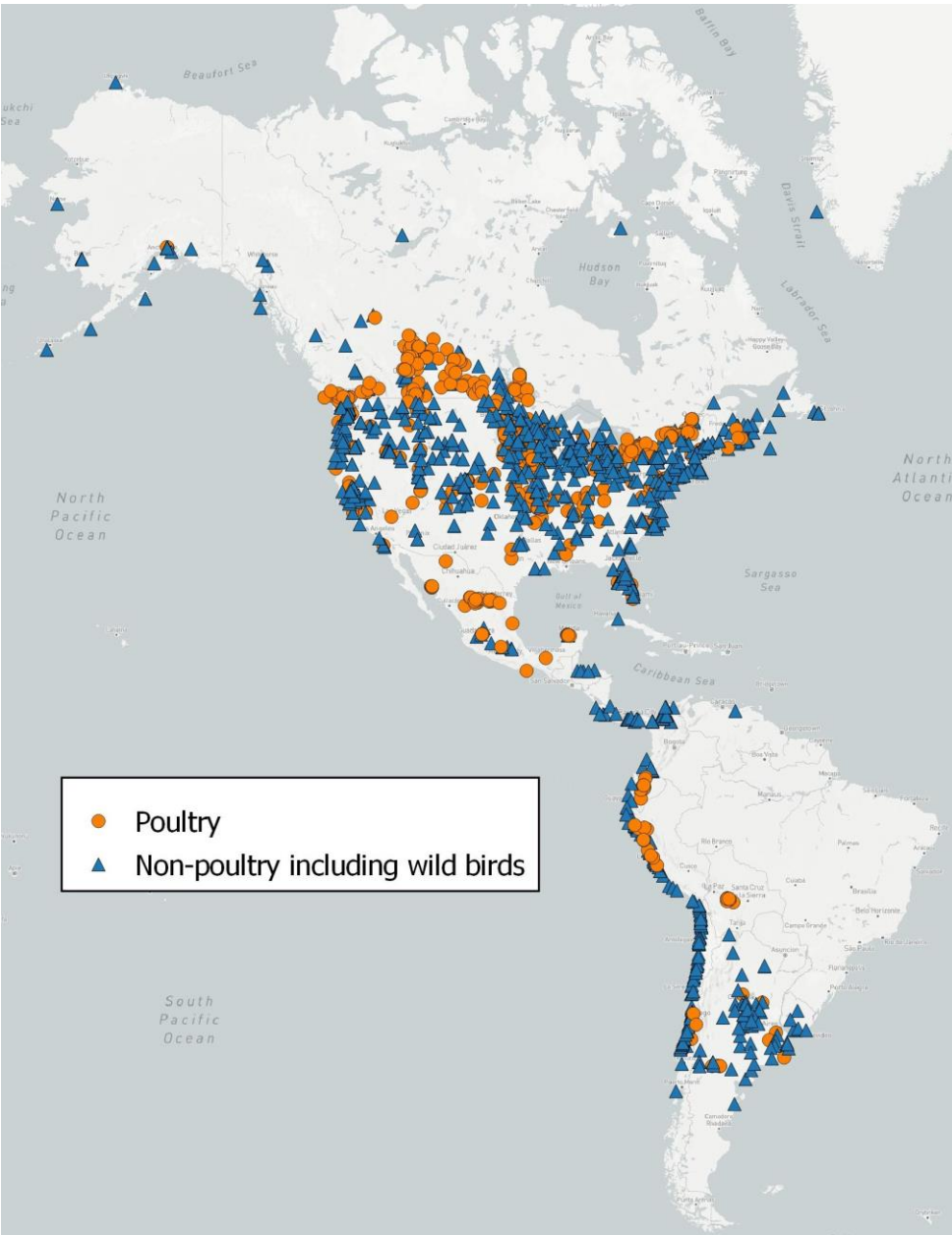


Zoo mammals





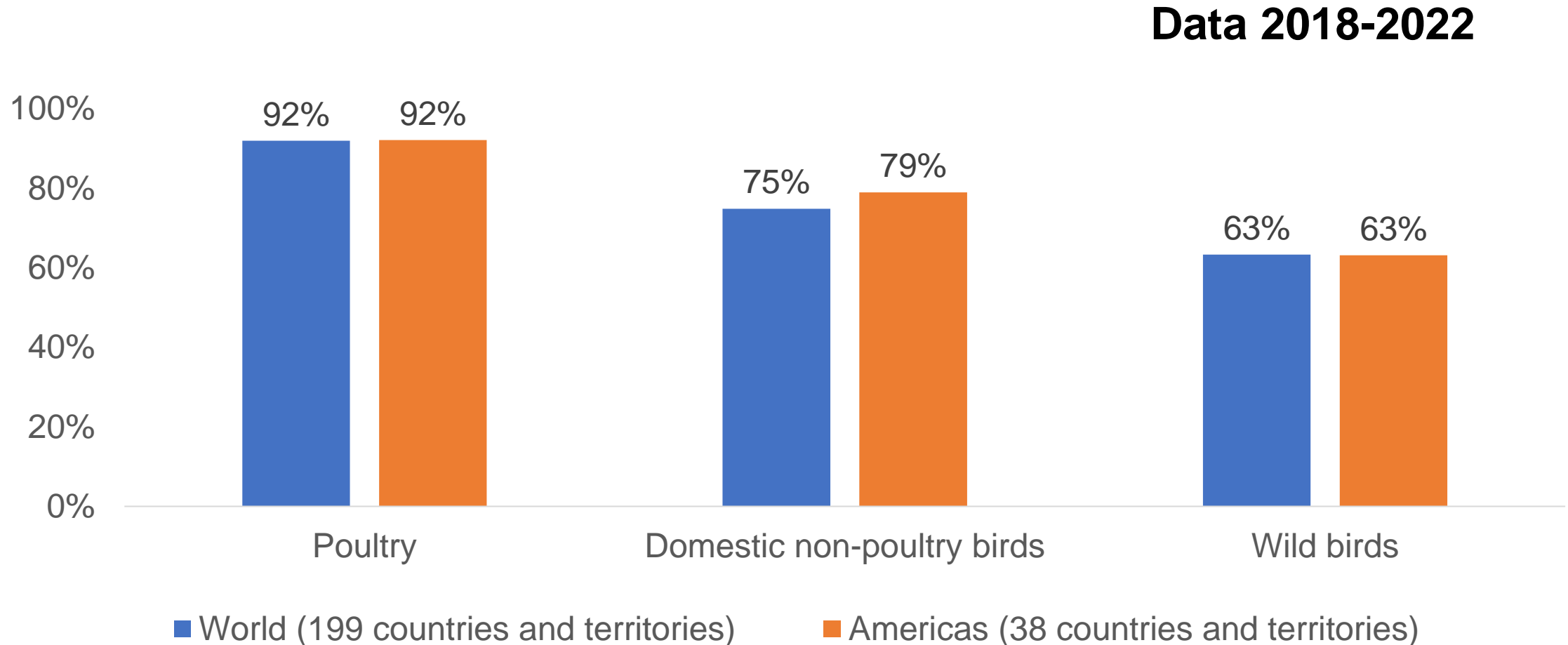
1. 17 countries and territories reported HPAI events
2. **Worrying spread to countries further south than Mexico since October 2022**, 1st occurrence in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and recurrence in Chile after 20 years of absence.
3. North America was impacted by the **worst** avian influenza epidemic wave ever registered **since 2005**
4. Viruses currently circulating in Americas closely related to Eurasian lineage, suggesting the viruses have been introduced by wild bird migration into the American continent.



1. 1918 outbreaks were reported: 827 in poultry and 1091 in non-poultry. H5N1 was the subtype reported in the vast majority of the outbreaks, and only one outbreak was reported for H5N4 (USA) and 30 for H7N3 (Mexico)
2. Most outbreaks in poultry were reported by USA (447), Canada (254) and Mexico (66). Most detections in non-poultry were reported by USA (660), Canada (143), and Chile (88)
3. 115 million poultry dead or killed and disposed of since July 2021



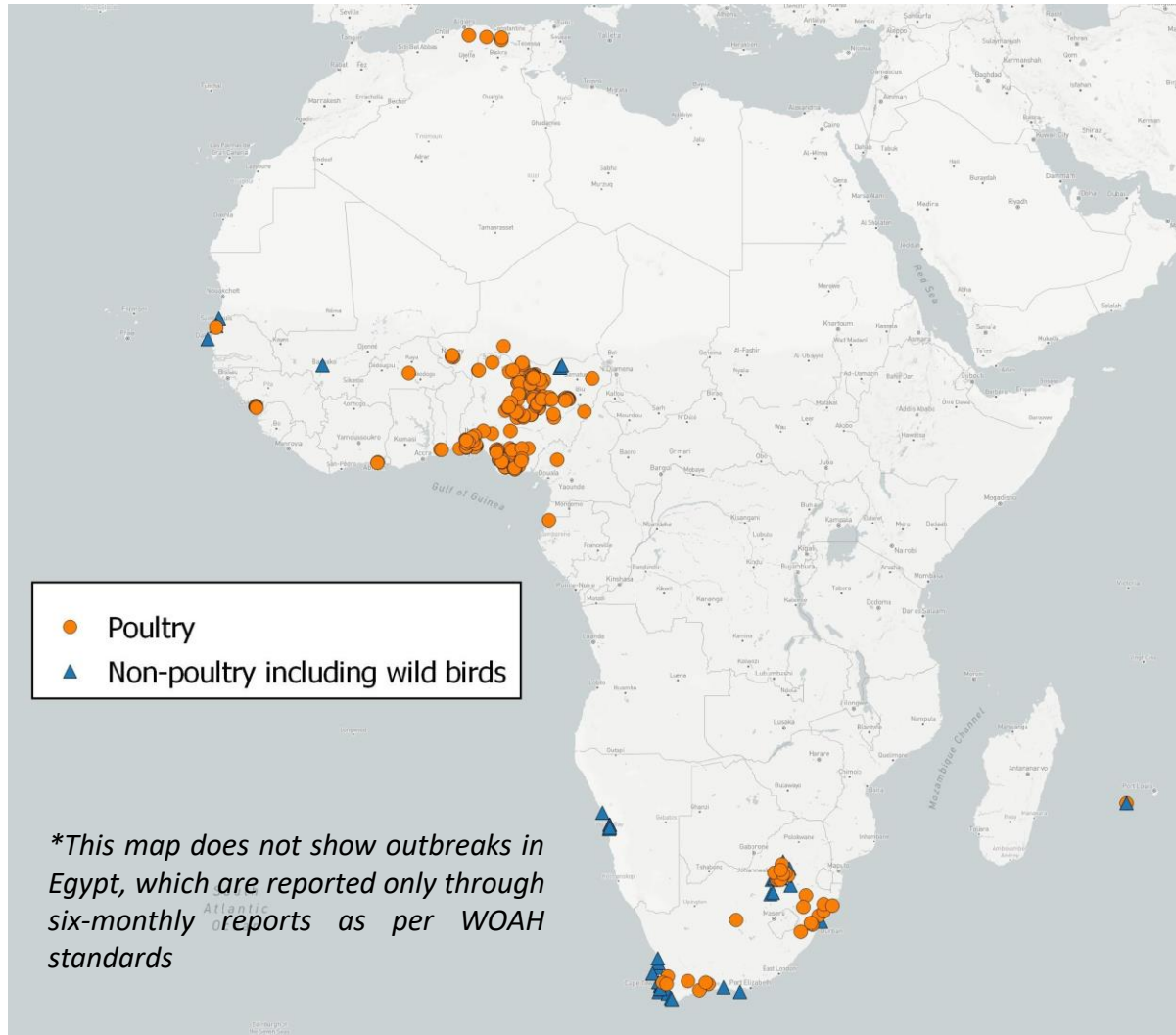
% of countries and territories reporting surveillance activities¹¹



**Based on six-monthly reports received and validated by WOAH as of 13 April 2023.*

HPAI – Africa

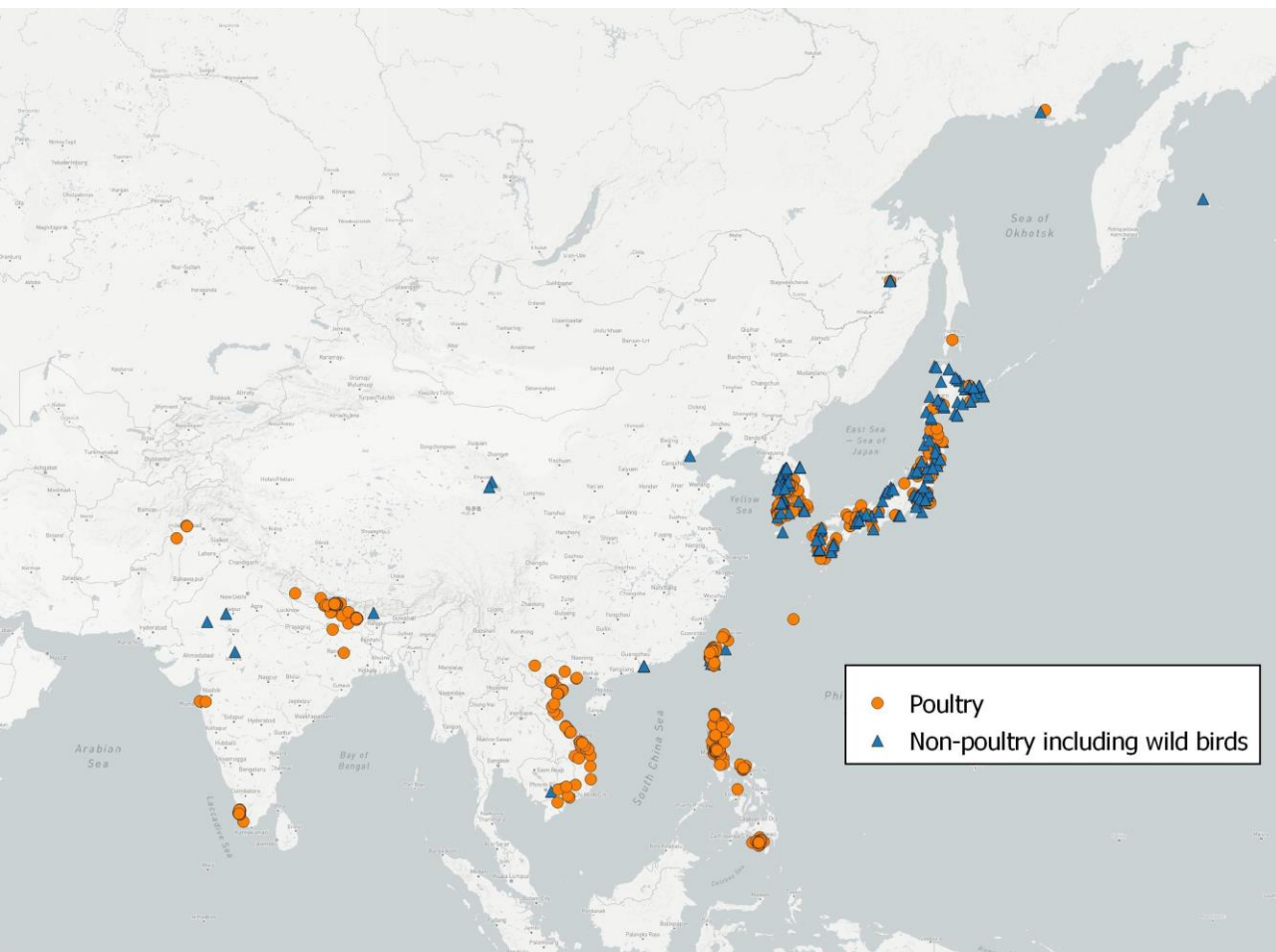
1 Oct 2021 – 7 April 2023



1. 15 countries and territories reported HPAI events
2. Subtypes – H5N1 was the subtype reported in the vast majority of the outbreaks, and only 2 outbreaks were reported for H5N2
3. 338 outbreaks were reported: 291 in poultry and 47 in non-poultry.
4. Most outbreaks in poultry were reported by Nigeria (231) and South Africa (35). And most detections in non-poultry were reported by South Africa (33) and Namibia (7).
5. Nigeria is a regional hotspot of HPAI since 2006 and remained the most affected country in sub-Saharan Africa
6. There is persistent circulation of the virus in West Africa and Southern Africa

HPAI – Asia

1 Oct 2021 – 7 April 2023

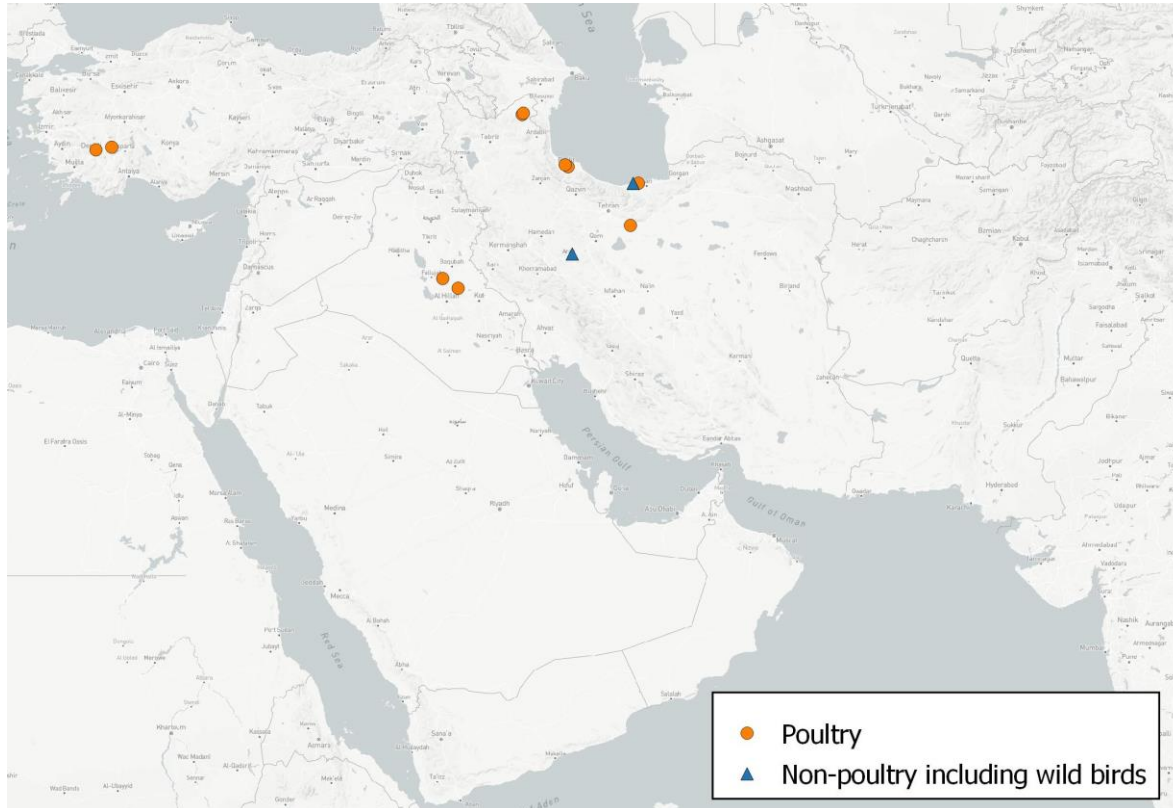


1. 13 countries and territories reported HPAI events
2. Subtypes – H5N1 was the subtype reported in the vast majority of the outbreaks, but H5N2, H5N5 and H5N8 were also reported
3. 1077 outbreaks were reported: 681 in poultry and 396 in non-poultry birds.
4. Most outbreaks in poultry were reported by Philippines (227), Japan (107), Korea (Rep. of) (102). And most detections in non-poultry were reported by Japan (302) and Korea (Rep. of) (68).

**This map does not show outbreaks in Indonesia, which are reported only through six-monthly reports as per WOA standards*

HPAI – Middle East

1 Oct 2021 – 7 April 2023



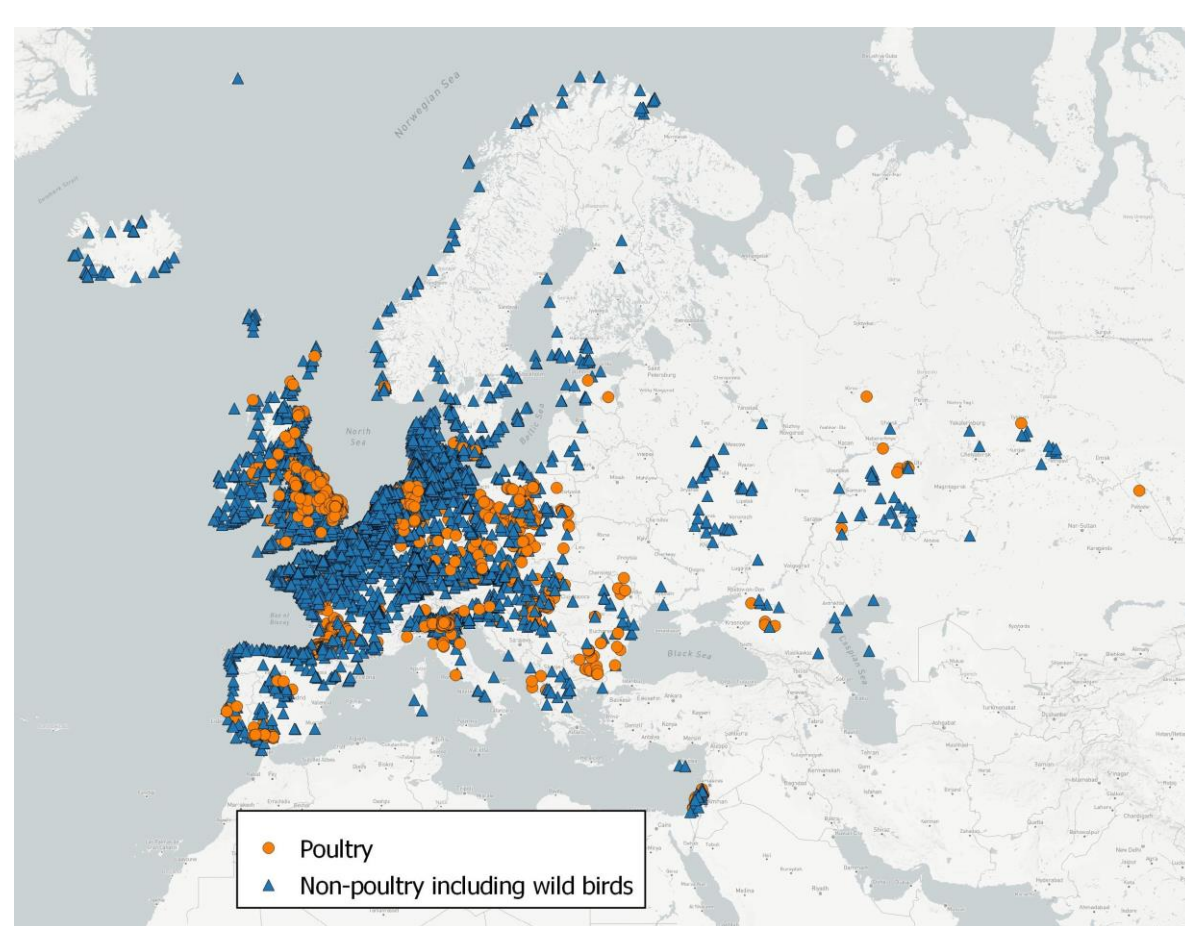
1. Iran, Iraq and Türkiye reported HPAI events
2. Subtypes – H5N1, H5N5, H5N8
3. 12 outbreaks were reported: 10 in poultry and 2 in non-poultry birds.

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HPAI – Europe

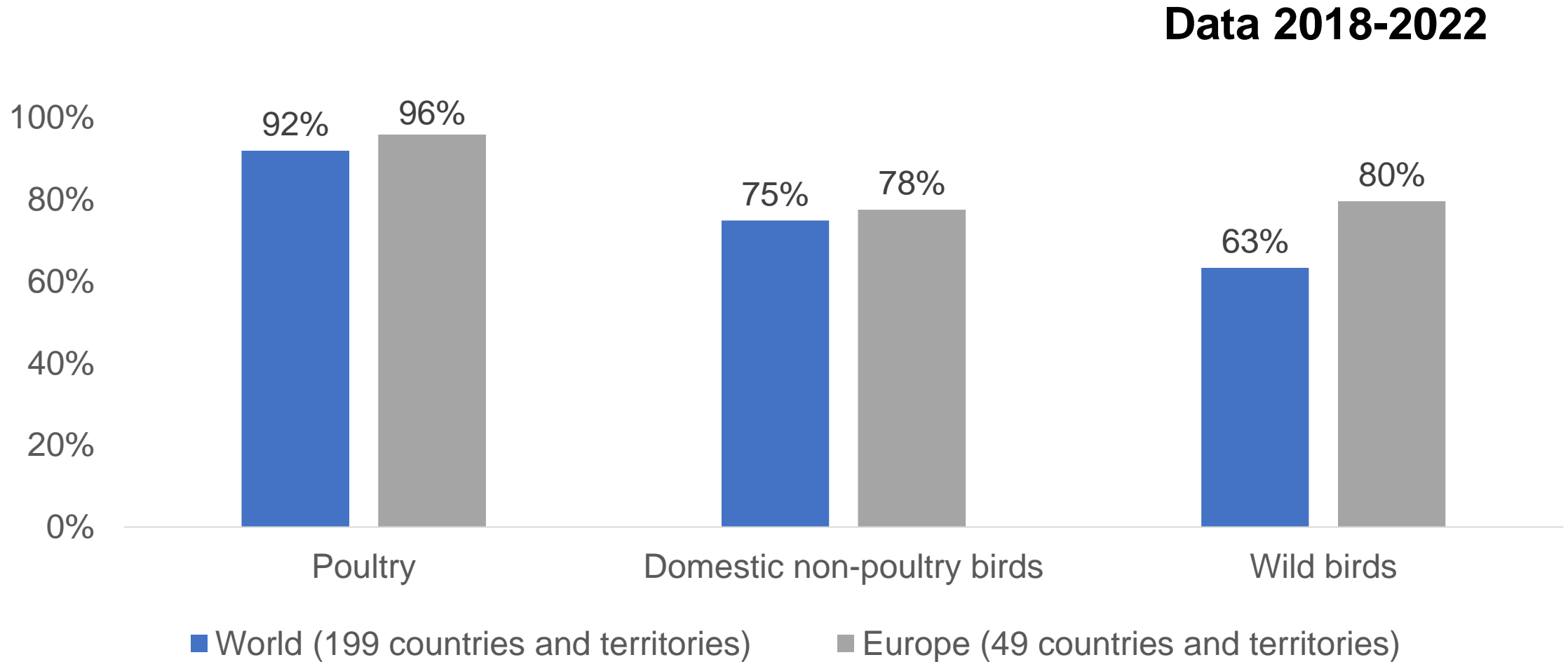
1 Oct 2021 – 7 April 2023

1. 41 countries and territories reported HPAI events.
2. The 2021–2022 epidemic was the **largest epidemic in Europe so far**
3. **Unusual persistence of HPAI viruses over summer**
4. 9172 outbreaks were reported: 3403 in poultry and 5769 in non-poultry including wild birds.
5. Most outbreaks in poultry were reported by France (1686), Hungary (430) and Italy (351). Most detections in non-poultry were reported by Germany (1347), UK (808), France (736) and the Netherlands (705)
6. The predominant subtype A(H5N8) in the 2020–2021 epidemic season was replaced by subtype A(H5N1) in the 2021–2022 and 2022-2023 epidemics.
7. 69 million poultry birds dead or killed and disposed of since July 2021





% of countries and territories reporting surveillance activities ¹⁶



**Based on six-monthly reports received and validated by WOAHA as of 13 April 2023.*

Global and regional epidemiological situation of avian influenza outbreaks

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