



Global and regional epidemiological situation on HPAI situation (including in mammals)

Jenny Hutchison

World Organisation for Animal health (WOAH)

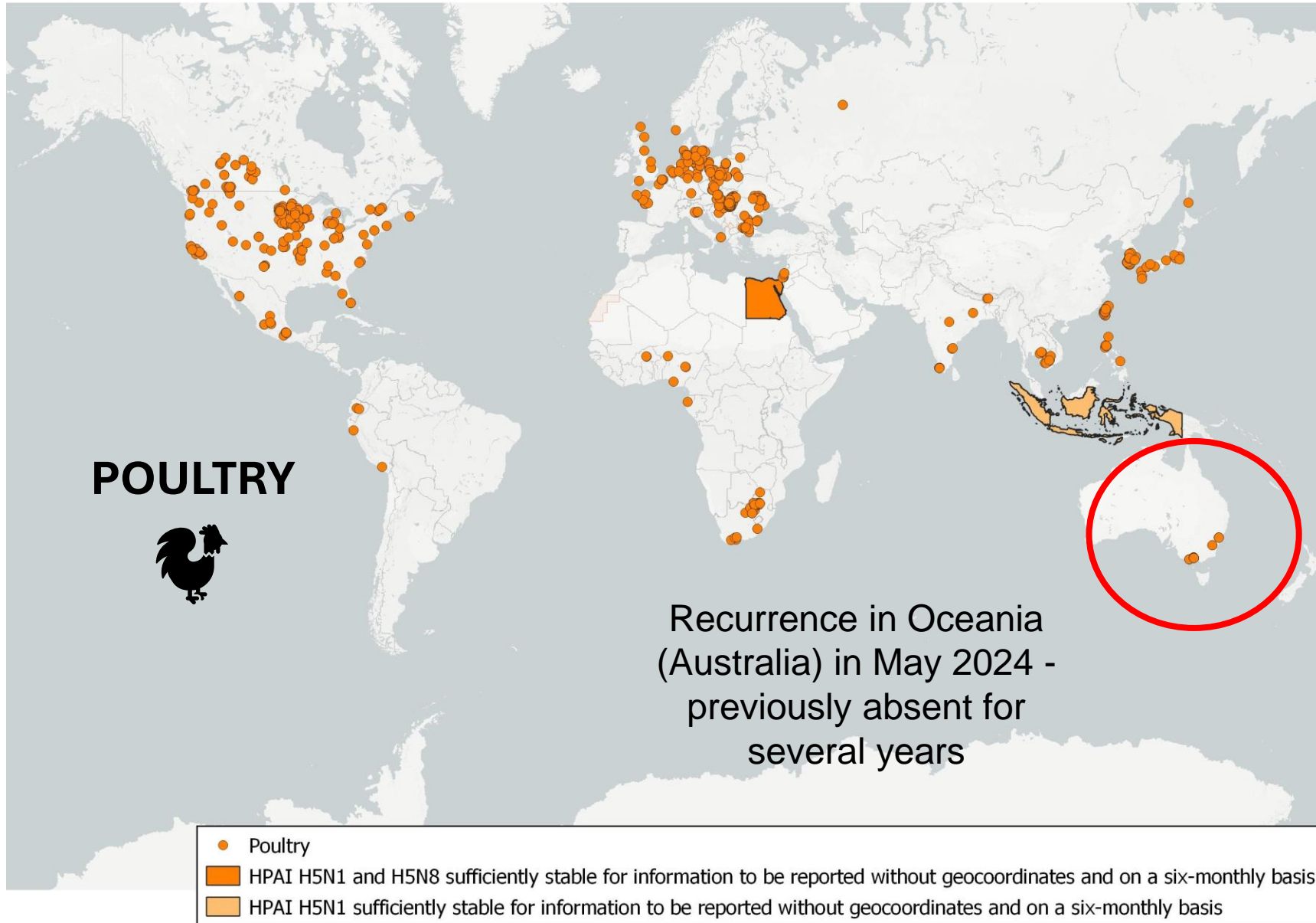
Co-author : Lina Awada - WOAH

30 Sept 2024

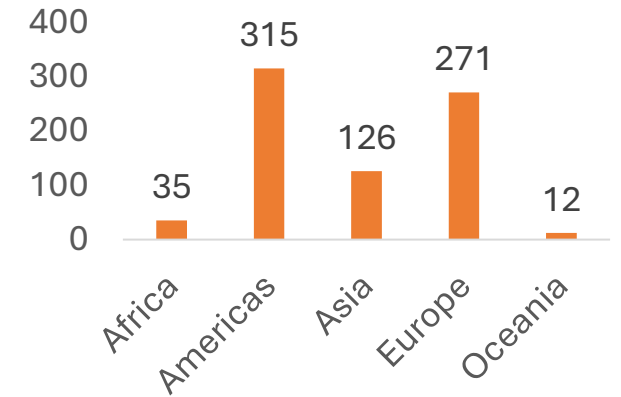


GLOBAL & REGIONAL SITUATION IN BIRDS

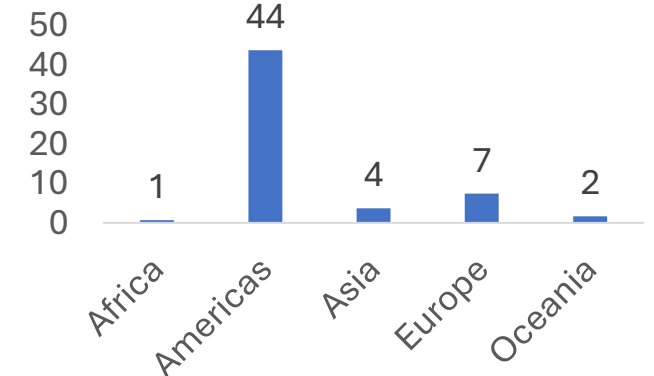
HPAI outbreaks for October 2023 – September 2024 (up to 13 September)



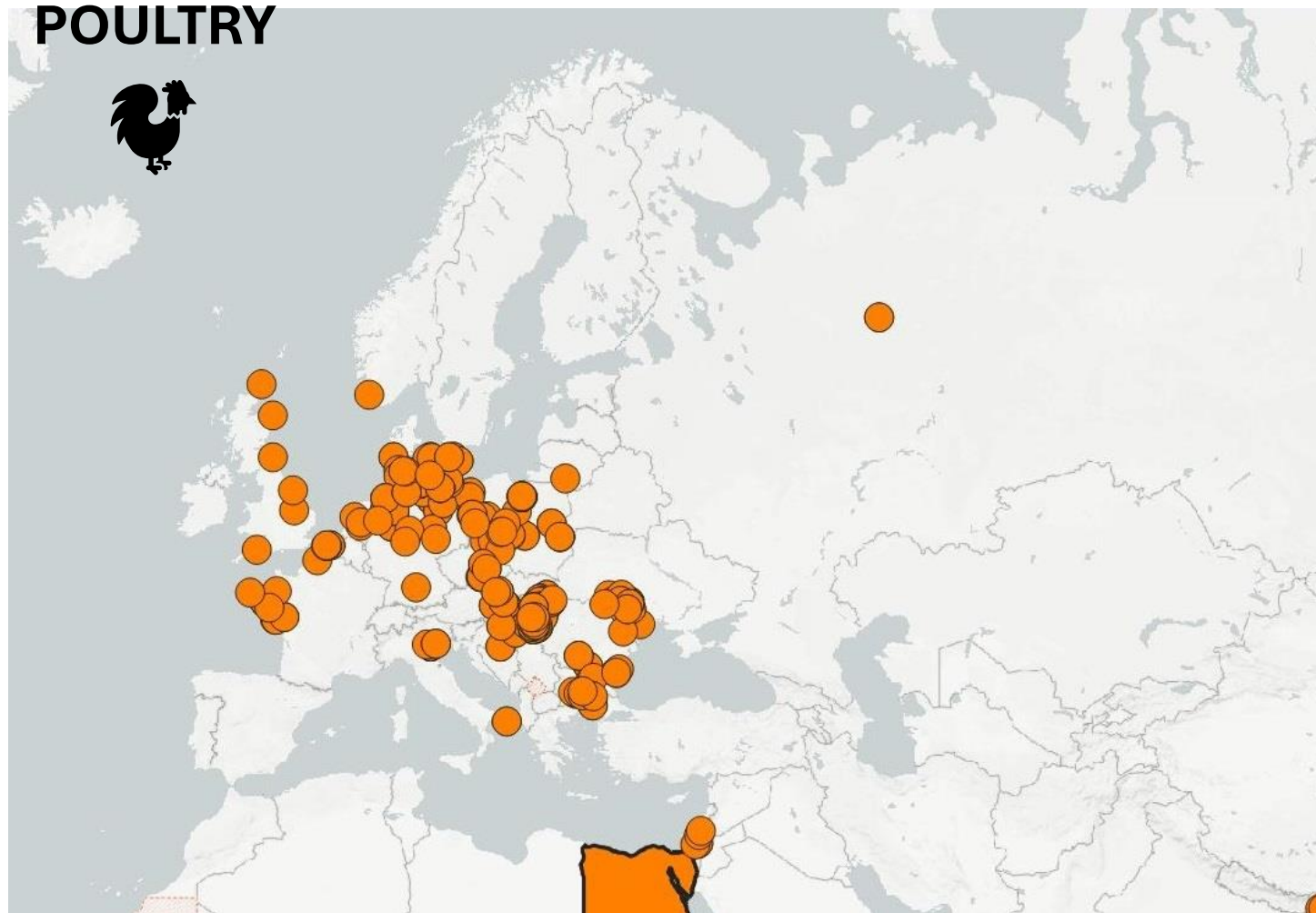
No. outbreaks by geographical region (N=759)



No. poultry killed and disposed of (in millions of heads) by geographical region (N=57)



HPAI outbreaks for October 2023 – September 2024 (up to 13 September) - Europe

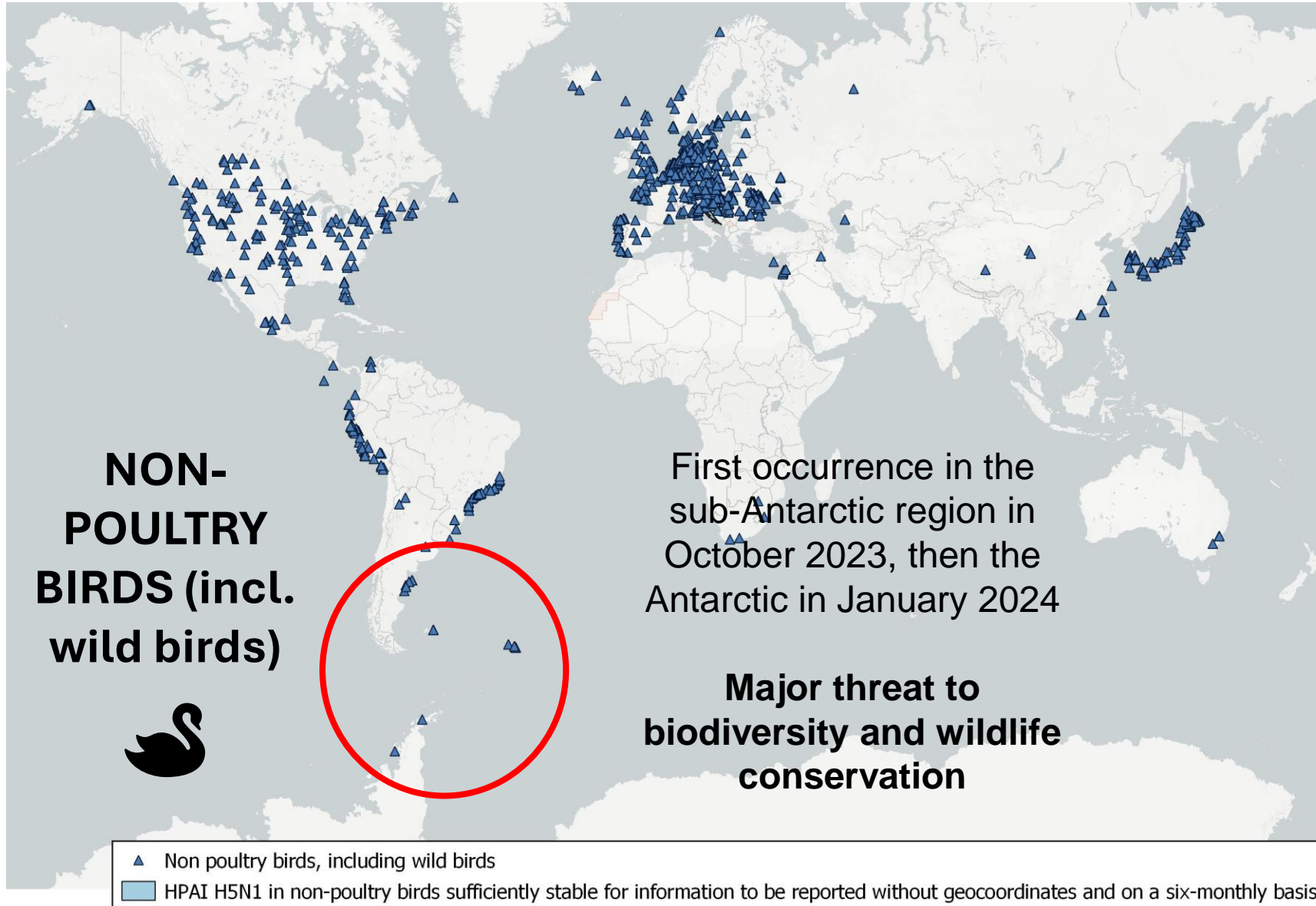


20 countries

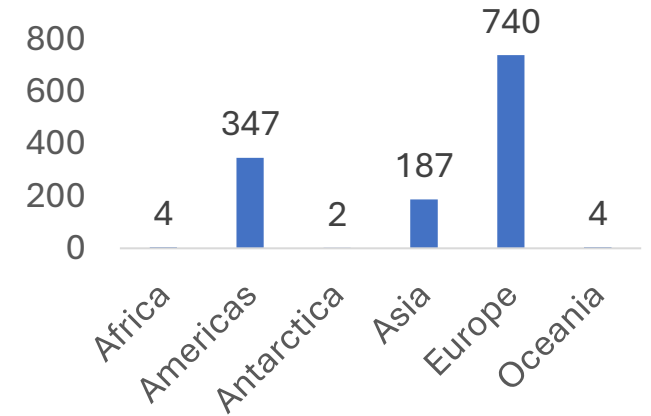
271 outbreaks

7 million poultry
killed and disposed
of

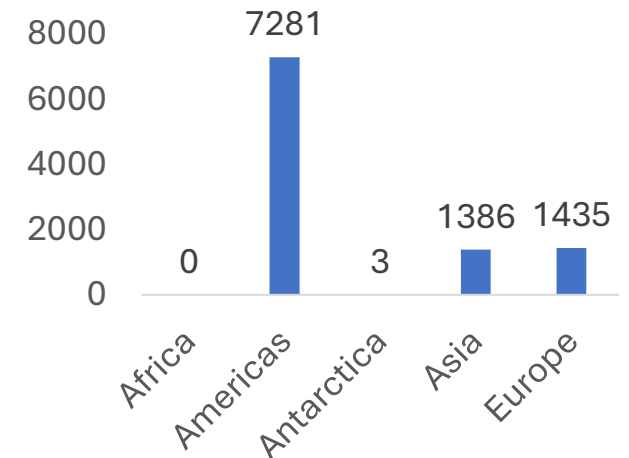
HPAI outbreaks for October 2023 – September 2024 (up to 13 September)



No. outbreaks by geographical region (N= 1284)



No. dead wild birds in heads (N= 10,105)





Animal Diseases

Avian Influenza

Antimicrobial resistance

SEARCH

WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO

WHAT WE OFFER

OUR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

MEDIA

WAHIS

Inicio » News » **Wildlife under threat as avian influenza reaches Antarctica**

Statements

Wildlife under threat as avian influenza reaches Antarctica



Published on 13 March 2024



 **HPAI outbreaks for October 2023 – September 2024 (up to 13 September) - Europe**



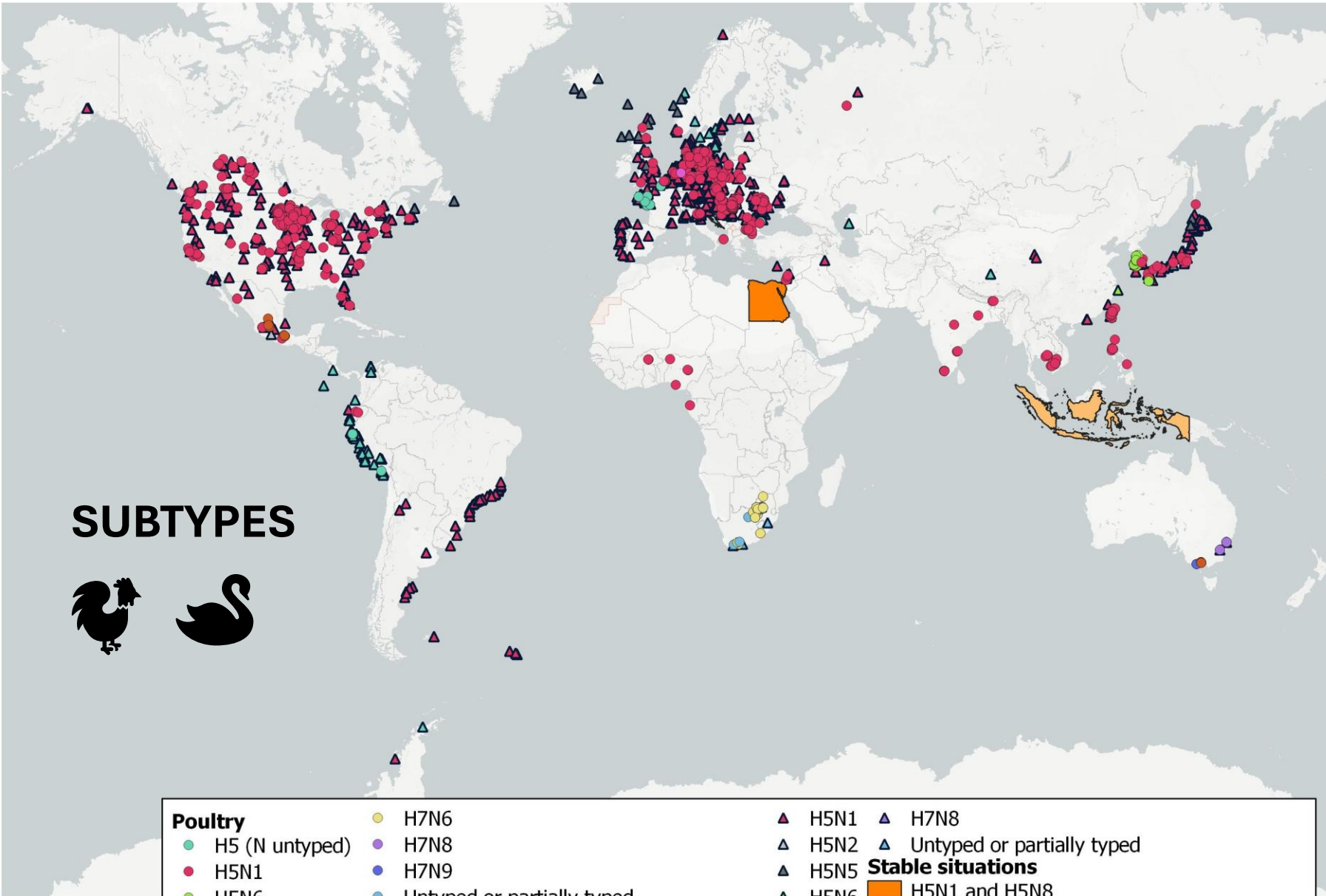
**NON-
POULTRY
BIRDS (incl.
wild birds)**



32 countries

740 outbreaks

HPAI outbreaks for October 2023 – September 2024 (up to 13 September)

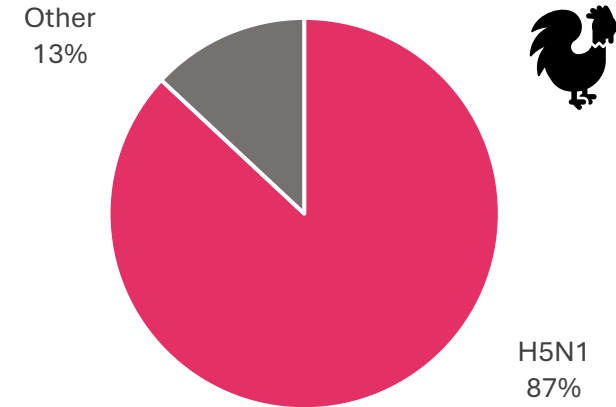


SUBTYPES

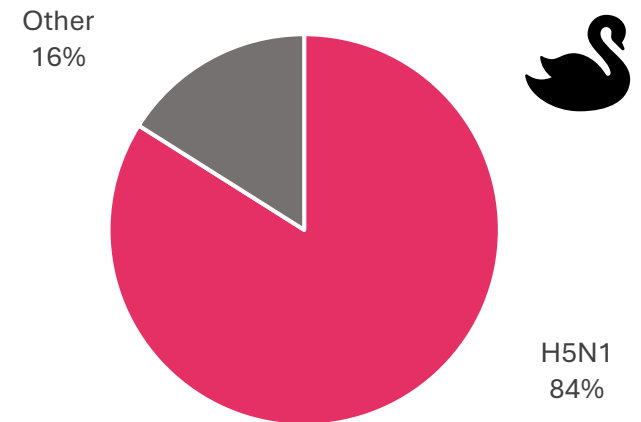


Poultry		Non poultry birds (including wild birds)		Stable situations	
● H5 (N untyped)	● H7N6	▲ H5N1	▲ H7N8	▲ H5N1	▲ H7N8
● H5N1	● H7N8	▲ H5N2	▲ Untyped or partially typed	▲ H5N6	▲ Untyped or partially typed
● H5N6	● H7N9	▲ H5N5	● Untyped or partially typed	▲ H5N8	▲ H5N1 (non poultry birds including wild birds)
● H7N3	● Untyped or partially typed	▲ H5N6	▲ H5N1 and H5N8	▲ H5N8	■ H5N1 and H5N8
● H7N5	▲ H5 (N untyped)	▲ H7N6	▲ H5N1	▲ H7N6	■ H5N1

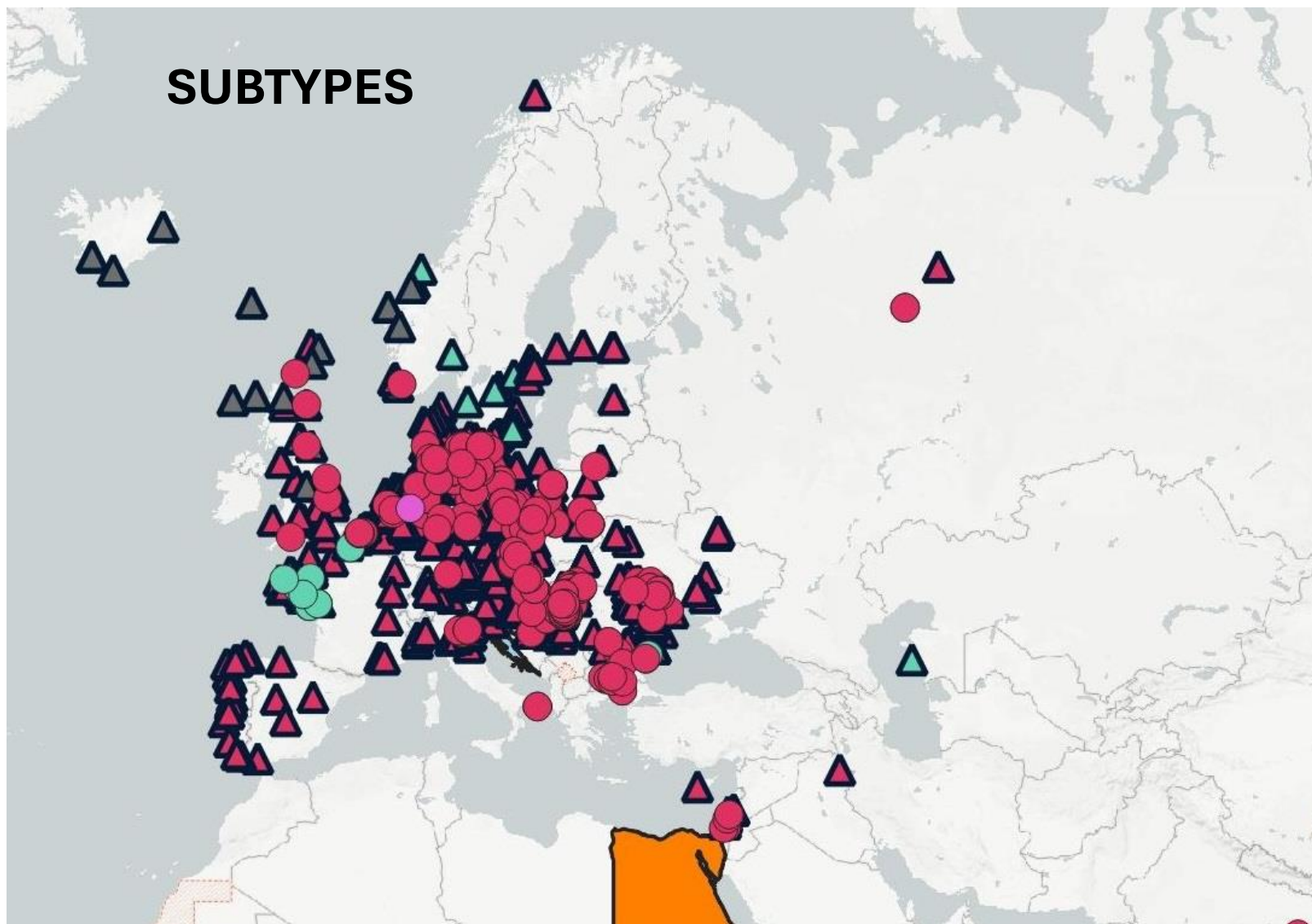
% outbreaks in poultry







No. outbreaks in non-poultry birds (incl. wild birds)








HPAI outbreaks for October 2023 – September 2024 (up to 13 September) - Europe



Subtype	Poultry outbreaks	
H5 (N untyped)		21
H5N1		249
H7N5		1



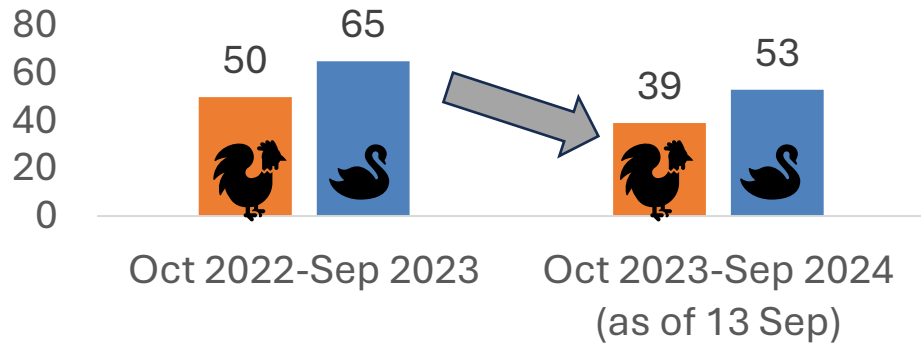
Subtype	Outbreaks – non poultry birds	
H5 (N untyped)		8
H5N1		706
H5N5		25
H5N8		1





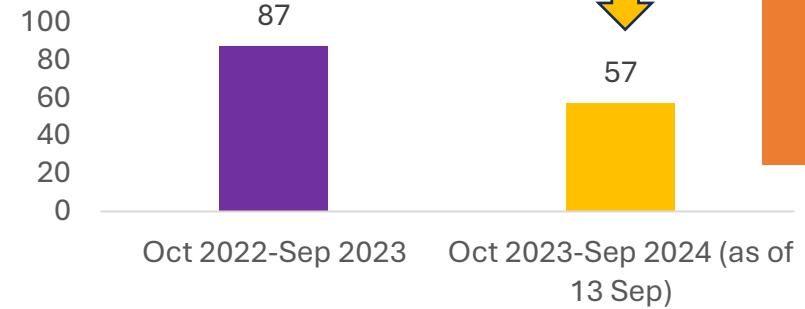
HPAI : comparison Oct 2022- Sep 2023 vs Oct 2023 – Sep 2024 - world

No. of countries/territories reporting HPAI to WOAAH - world



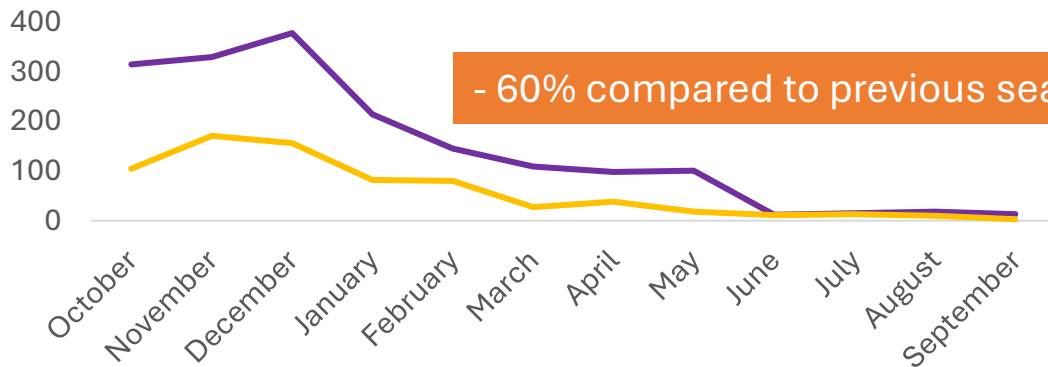
- HPAI in poultry
- HPAI in non poultry including wild birds

No. poultry killed and disposed of reported to WOAAH (in millions of heads) - world



- 34% compared to previous season

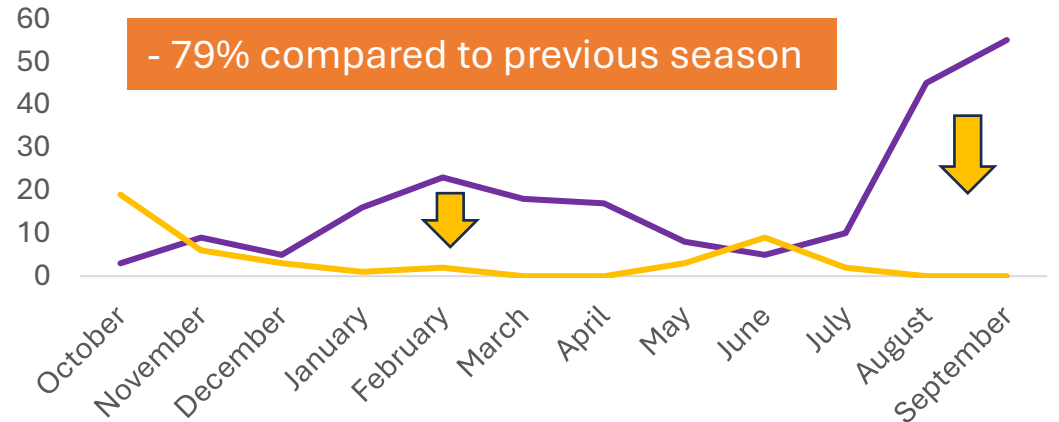
No. outbreaks in poultry - Northern hemisphere



- 60% compared to previous season

- Oct 2022-Sep 2023
- Oct 2023-Sep 2024 (as of 13 Sep)

No. outbreaks in poultry - Southern hemisphere



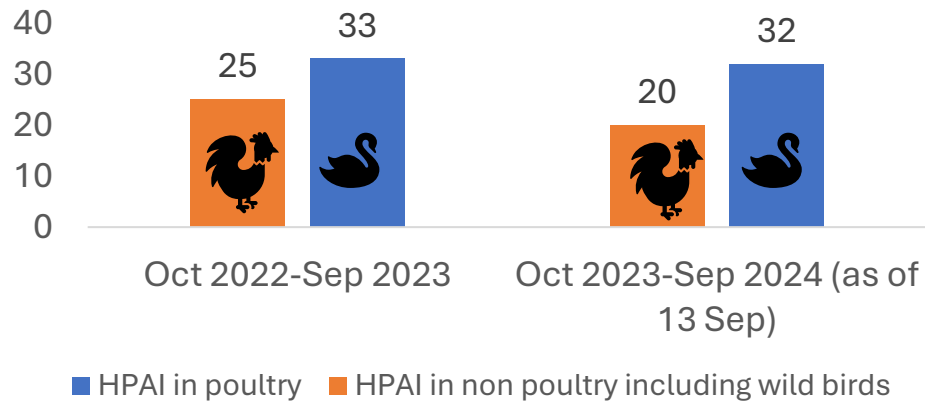
- 79% compared to previous season

- Oct 2022-Sep 2023
- Oct 2023-Sep 2024 (as of 13 Sep)

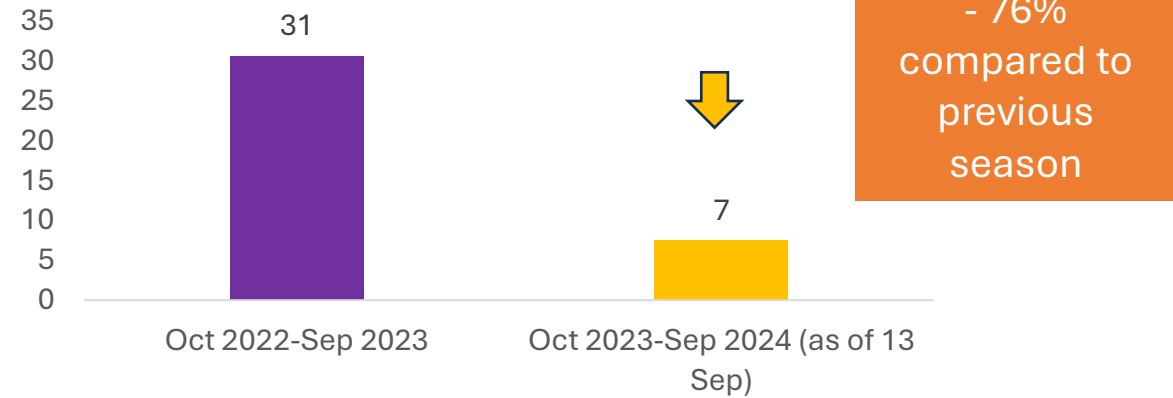


HPAI : comparison Oct 2022- Sep 2023 vs Oct 2023 – Sep 2024 - Europe

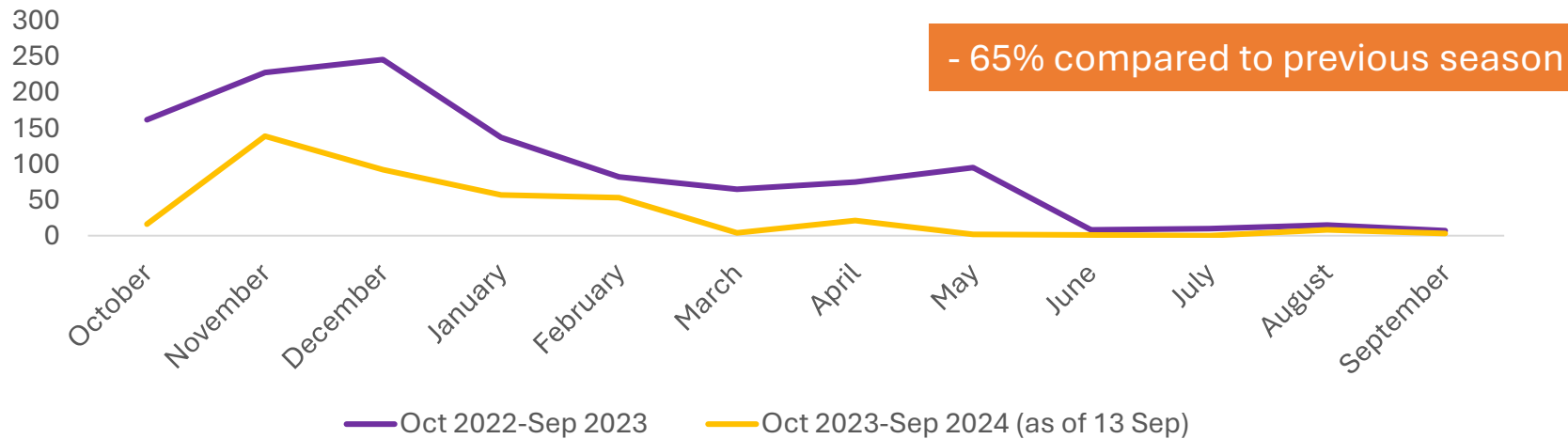
No. of countries/territories reporting HPAI to WOAH - Europe



No. poultry killed and disposed of reported to WOAH (in millions of heads) - Europe



No. outbreaks in poultry - Europe





GLOBAL SITUATION IN MAMMALS & PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Mass mortality events (biodiversity)

More than **51,000** mammals died in South America (Oct-22 Nov-23)

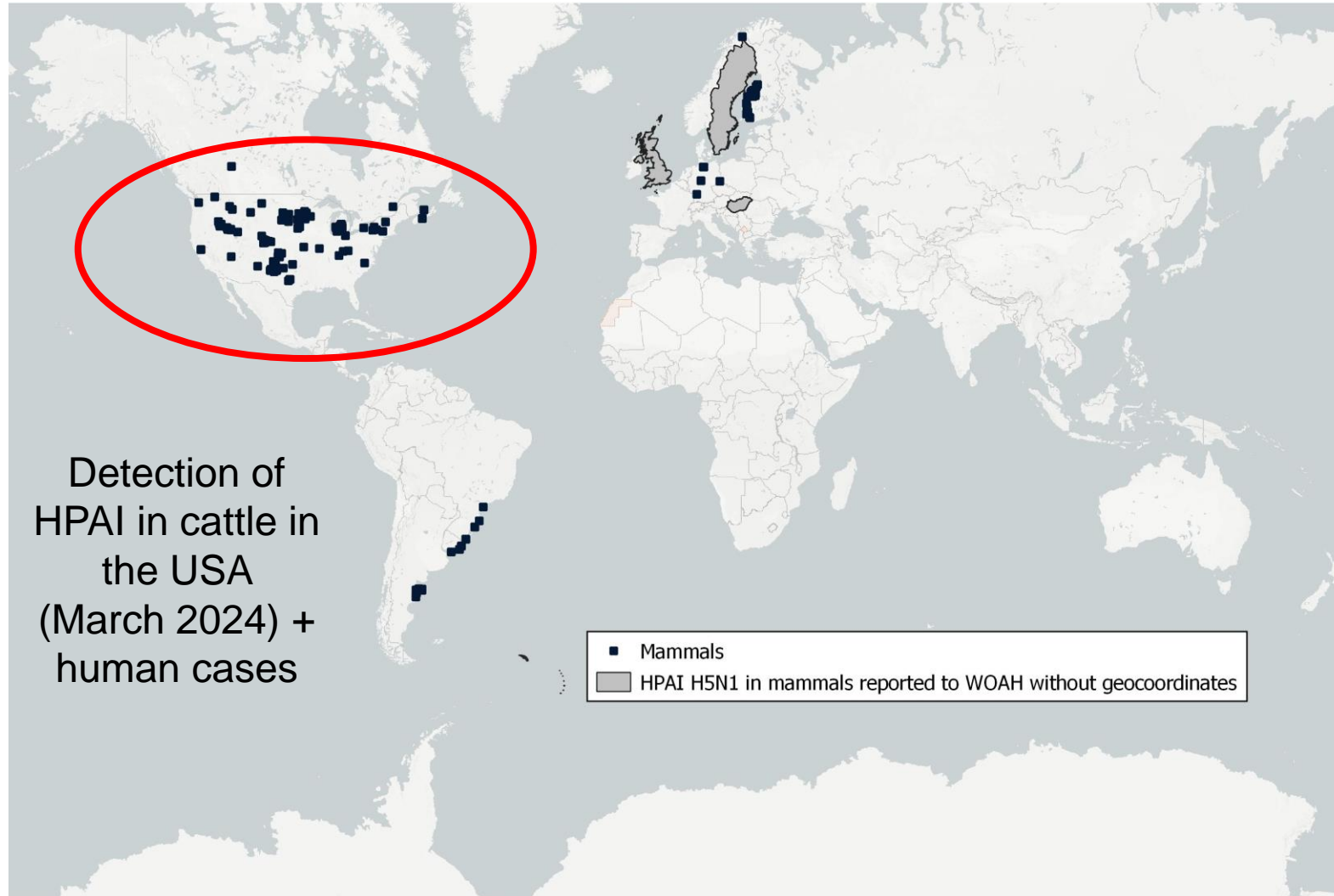


More than 10,000 dead South American sea lions in Peru



HPAI in mammals, reported to WOAAH by national authorities

October 2023 – 13 September 2024



12 countries/territories

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Norway, United Kingdom, United States of America, South Georgia, Sweden, Uruguay

Increase in the number of cases detected in domestic and wild mammals



13 May 2024

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the WOAH website with categories like 'Animal Diseases', 'Avian Influenza', and '91st General Session'. The main article title is 'High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in Cattle', published on 5 April 2024. A QR code is visible on the left side of the article preview, and a photograph of a person with cattle is on the right.

Updated OFFLU Statement on high pathogenicity avian influenza in dairy cows

Since its inception in 2005, [OFFLU](#) (WOAH-FAO network of expertise on animal influenza) has been closely monitoring the global impacts of high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI), including working with multiple countries affected by the current H5N1 HPAI panzootic. Field veterinarians and OFFLU scientists in influenza Reference and Collaborating Centres play a key role in responding to novel outbreaks and characterising avian influenza (AI) viruses, including those that spillover to livestock or new and unusual hosts.

OFFLU scientists strive to share scientifically sound information for the surveillance and diagnosis of animal influenzas for Member laboratories and are closely following the current situation of [AI detections in dairy cows](#) (the first reported spillover to bovine species) and an associated human case in the USA as well as subsequent reports of viral RNA detections in milk. A [case definition](#) for HPAI H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4b in livestock is described by USDA. WOAH recommends investigation of suspected HPAI cases in [non-avian species including cattle or other livestock populations](#) with high risk of exposure to HPAI viruses.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Updated joint FAO/WHO/WOAH assessment of recent influenza A(H5N1) virus events in animals and people

Assessment based on data as of 18 July 2024

14 August 2024

Key points

At the present time, based on available information, FAO-WHO-WOAH assess the global public health risk of influenza A(H5N1) viruses to be low, while the risk of infection for occupationally exposed persons is low to moderate depending on the risk mitigation measures in place. Transmission between animals continues to occur and, to date, a limited number of human infections have been reported. Although additional human infections associated with exposure to infected animals or contaminated environments are likely to continue to occur, the overall public health impact of such infections at a global level is minor.

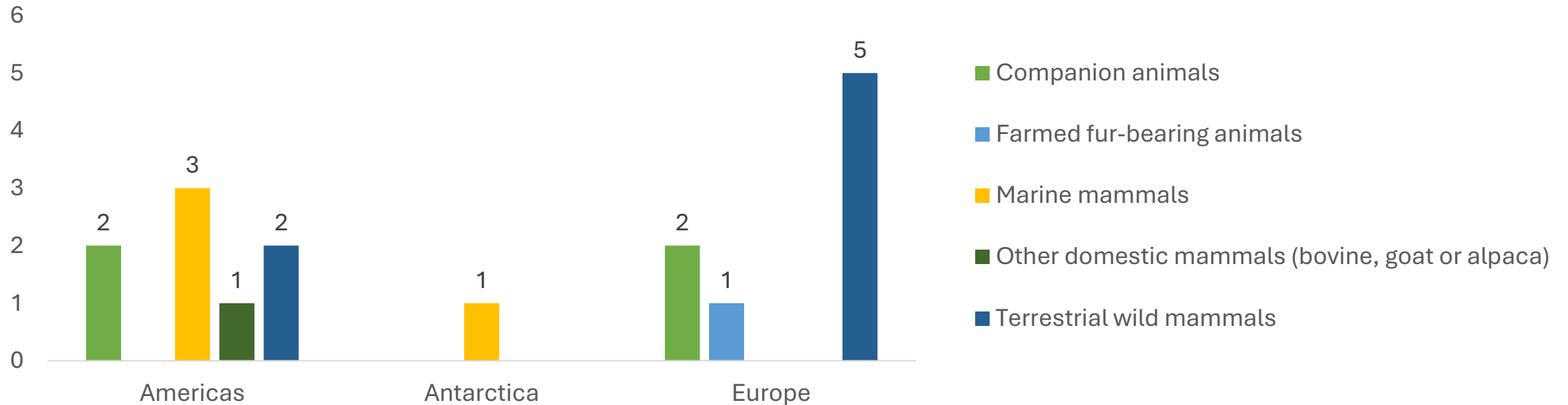


The situation is constantly evolving, and risks must continue to be assessed regularly

FAO/WHO/WOAH continue to monitor and collaborate

Reporting by mammal category (October 2023 – 13 September 2024)

Number of countries/territories reporting HPAI cases in mammals



- **Companion animals** : cats and dogs
- **Farmed fur-bearing mammals** : 4 species (*American mink, Arctic fox, raccoon dog, sable*)
- **Marine mammals** : 4 species (*Antarctic fur seal, South American fur seal, South American sea lion, Southern elephant seal*)
- **Other domestic mammals** : 3 species (*alpaca, bovine, goat*)
- **Terrestrial wild mammals**: 13 species (e.g. raccoon, red fox, Eurasian otter)

- HPAI **continues its spread** globally and is affecting most European countries (20 countries affected in poultry, and 32 in non poultry birds based on information reported to WOAHA).
- Impact on poultry industry : **net decrease in the number of poultry killed and disposed** of in 2023/2024 compared with previous season, in particular in Europe (7 million vs. 31 million heads reported to WOAHA)
- HPAI is a **significant threat to biodiversity in the world**, for both wild bird populations (the disease can decimate colonies of endangered species and has reached critical areas) and mammals (mass mortality events) - concerns associated with spread to Antarctica Region in 2023/2024.
- Situation of concern in cattle in the USA, **novel risk to the cattle industry** ([207 dairy herds affected](#) as of 17 September 2024), and **new implications for public health (exposure to infected livestock)**
- In addition, up to now, humans have occasionally been infected with several subtypes of avian influenza (mainly H5N1, H7N9, H5N6, H9N2 with more than 2500 cases since 2003)
 - 38 human cases reported by 8 countries/territories (none in Europe) to [WHO](#) between 1 October 2023 and 13 September 2024 (of which 14 in the [USA](#)) – WOAHA **closely monitoring evolutions and public health risk**