

HPAI report from the EU/OIE/FAO reference laboratory for avian influenza

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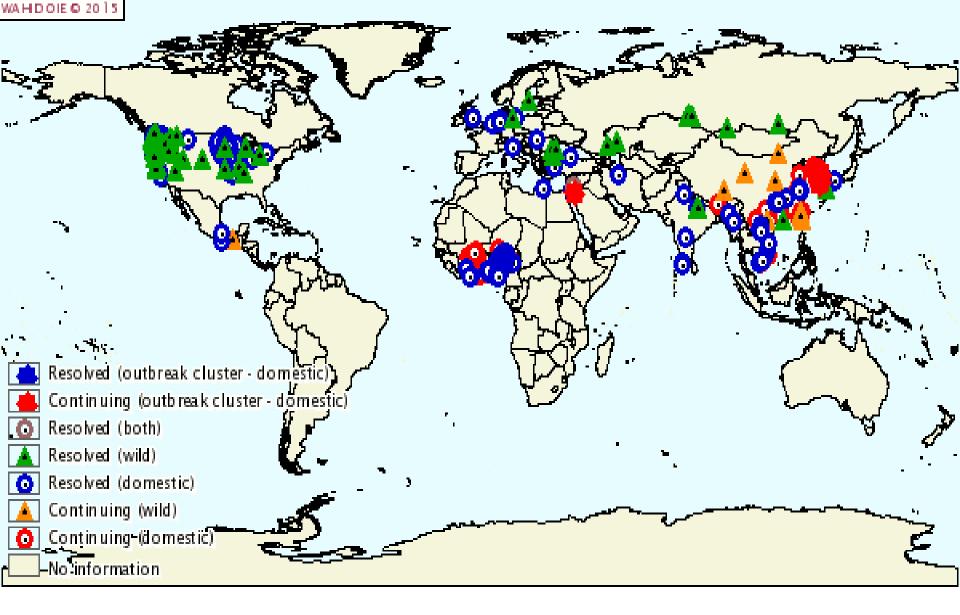
Animal and Plant Health Agency-Weybridge

(presented by Maria Pittman, European Commission)

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HPAI notifications to OIE 2015 only

Country/region disease status in relation to H5 HPAI 2012-2015

- Endemic infection:
 - PR China, the Greater Mekong region in Vietnam, Indonesia, the Indian Ganges plain, Bangladesh and Egypt
- Repeated re-incursions generating a status approaching endemic but with reduced levels
 - Other parts of Vietnam, Cambodia
- Successful eradication but occasional reintroduction
 - Japan, EU Member States, Rep. of Korea, Nigeria
- Risk of spread to historically unaffected areas
 - N. America
- Remain free!







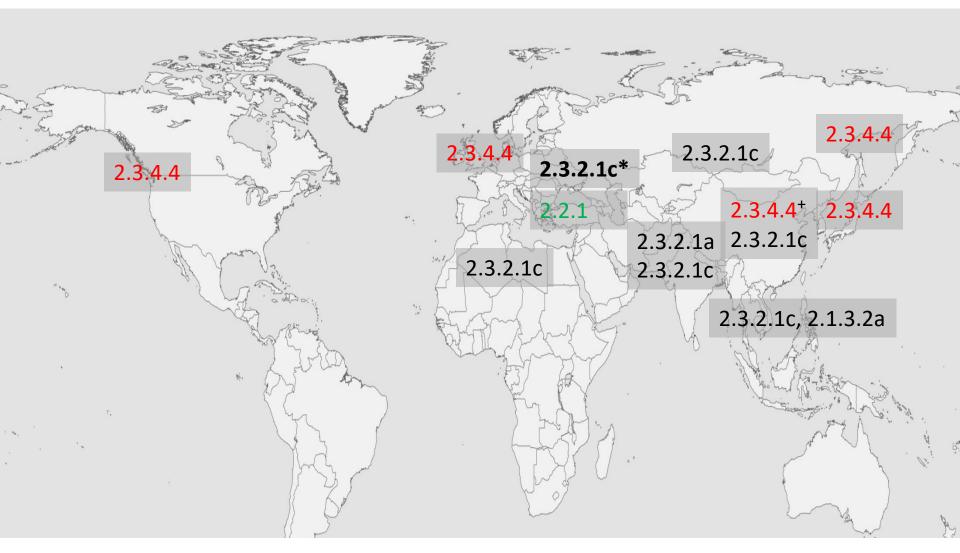
EURASIAN HPAI H5N1 & H5Nx



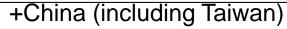




HA Clade of H5 HPAI viruses isolated in October 2014 - June 2015*



*Bulgaria, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey 2015





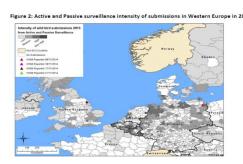
Wild birds – H5 HPAI

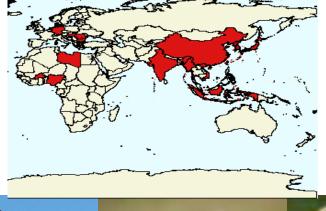
- Viruses from clades 2.3.2.1, 2.3.4.4 & 1.1
- Detected through active & passive surveillance

 Eurasian Widgeon, Eurasian Teal, Mallard, Dalmatian Pelican, Black Headed Gull, Mute Swan, Common Magpie, Great Crested Grebe, Little Egret, Grey Heron, Bar Headed Goose, Bean Goose, Whooper Swan, Ruddy Shelduck, Peregrine falcon,

Common Buzzard, Oriental Magpie, Robin, Feral Pigeon, House

&Tree Sparrow





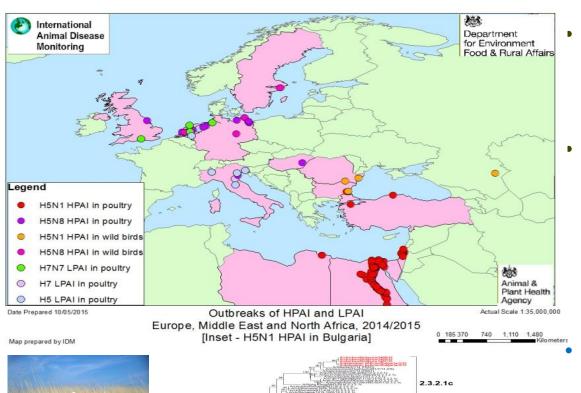








Recent events – H5 HPAI Europe





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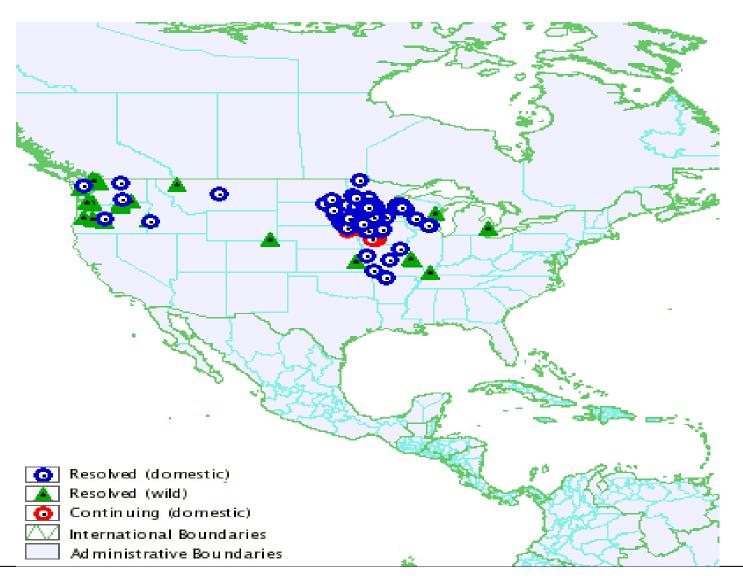
Plant Health Agency 2.3.2.1c

- Multiple detections of H5N8 in poultry holdings (5 DE, 5 NL, 1 UK, 1 IT, 1 HU) (plus zoo birds in DE)
- Multiple detections of H5N8 HPAI in wild birds in DE and NL wigeon (Anas penelope), teal (Anas crecca), mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [hunted and found dead], gull species; Mute Swans (Cygnus Olor), Sweden
 - Detection of H5N1 HPAI in wild birds and backyard poultry (1 case) in Bulgaria - Dalmatian pelican (Pelecanus crispus) & Black Headed Gull 2.3.2.1c
- Potection of H5N1 HPAI in Romania in Dalmatian pelicans (Pelecanus crispus)
- H5N1 HPAI 2.3.2.1c outbreaks in

Turkey

First EU incursions since 2010

Spread of H5 clade 2.3.4.4 viruses to North America-H5N2 subtype distribution



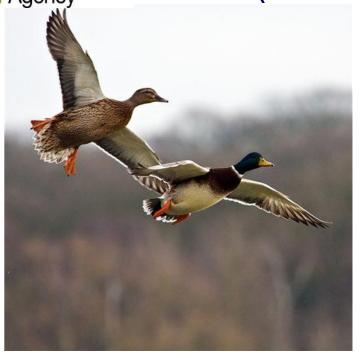
Epidemiology of H5Nx HPAI 2.3.4.4

- H5N8 HPAI appears to be less pathogenic than H5N1 HPAI in some wild waterfowl and domestic ducks, although still retains high pathogenicity in chickens and turkeys
- Clinical presentation in ducks and geese is challenging
 may be inapparent infection
- Extended incubation period (c9 days) in turkeys without signs
- Multiple incursions to holdings in Asia/Europe with indoor poultry emphasising potential role for fomite spread and need for improved biosecurity
- Environmental persistence
 - H5 HPAI 4°C >50 days



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Wild birds role in spread of H5N8 & H5Nx (clade 2.3.4.4)?





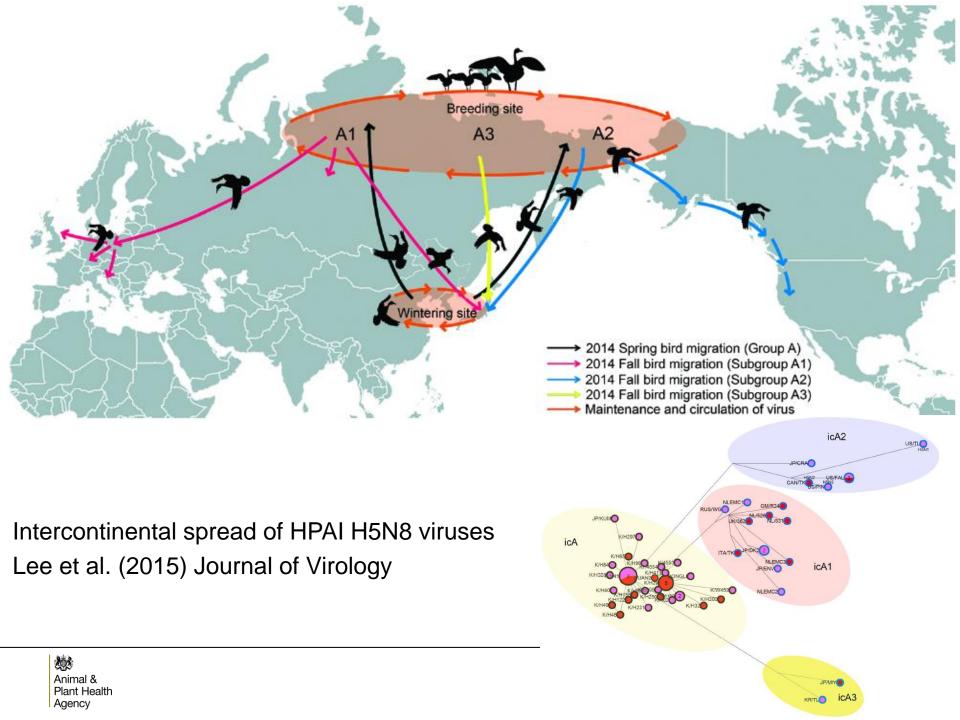
Wild bird positive detections in 2014 in Germany & Netherlands

Active Surveillance >Passive

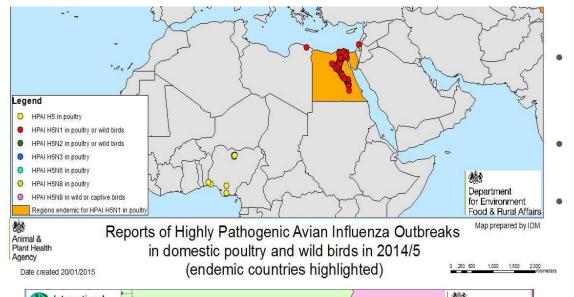
Virus replicates well in domestic ducks



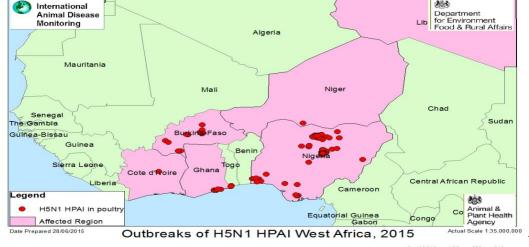




Recent events with H5 HPAI in Africa and Middle East



- Ongoing endemnicity in Egypt and significant increase in human cases
- Clade 2.2.1.2
 - Detection of H5N1 HPAI in turkeys in Israel and Palestine Autonomous region; clade 2.2.1.2
- H5N1 In Libya
- New incursion (last 2008) of H5N1 in Nigeria/Burkina Faso/Niger/Ghana/Ivory Coast (clade 2.3.2.1c)- origin?
 - New and increased threat to
 Africa and Middle East



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H7 HPAI in Europe

- H7N7 in free range chickens, Italy 2013
- H7N7 in free range/caged layers, UK 2015
- H7N7 in laying hens, Germany, 2015



- All outbreaks as a result of introduction of H7 LPAI which mutated to HPAI as the virus spread through the farm
- Continual risk for introduction of H5/H7 LPAI





Thank you for your attention

http://flu-lab-net.eu/







