

Information on the spread of Avian Influenza as of 09/01/2018

Which countries are under surveillance?

SAUDI-ARABIA 16/01/18: 7 outbreaks have been listed on the 16th, including 5 farms. In total 1 257 905 birds were killed. On the 02/01/18 H5N8 has been spotted in different backyards in AR RIYAD area. In total 8,806 birds were affected. Surveillance outside and within containment zone, movement control inside the country, quarantine, disinfection, traceability is set up. No treatment of affected animals.

TAIWAN 15/01/18: H5N2 is still recurrent in Taiwan. 3 farms have been impacted (chicken, meat duck and native chicken). The infected farms have been placed under movement restriction. All animals on the infected farms have been culled. Thorough cleaning and disinfection have been conducted after sampling out operation. Surrounding poultry farms within 3km radius of the infected farms are under intensified surveillance for 3 months.

INDIA 15/01/18: Nine cases of H5N8 virus have been spotted in the south India (KARNATAKA). Few measures applied: movement control inside the country, surveillance outside containment and/or protection zone, screening, official disposal of carcasses, by product and waste, stamping out, disinfection, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals.

IRAQ 14/01/18: A bird farm has been spotted by H5N8 virus, 43,000 birds were killed on the 07/01/18. Special measures applied: movement control inside the country, surveillance outside and within containment and/or protection zone, screening, traceability, quarantine, official destruction of animal products, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste, stamping out, control of wildlife reservoirs, zoning, disinfection, process to inactivate the pathogenic agent in products or by-products, ante and post-mortem inspections, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals.

SOUTH-AFRICA 09/01/18: New strain of the disease in the country: H5N8. 12 farms of commercial ostriches (total: 17,317 birds) has been spotted in the WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE. These outbreaks follows an infection of a wild bird in the same area (08/01/18). Special measures applied: surveillance within containment and/or protection zone, traceability, quarantine, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals. The event is continuing...

KOREA 09/01/18: A new outbreak of H5N6 has been spotted in the JEOLLANAM-DO area in a broiler duck farm (16,500 ducks). Other sources of infections were spotted the 05/01/18 on a layers farm in GYEONGGI-DO and in a parent ducks farm in JEOLLANAM-DO, the 03/01/18 in a broiler ducks farm in JEOLLANAM-DO, the 30/12/18 in a parents ducks farm and broiler ducks farm in the same area than the previous one. This episode started on the 19/11/17 and is still continuing. Measures applied: Movement control inside the country, surveillance outside and within containment and/or protection zone, screening, traceability, quarantine, official destruction of animal products, official destruction of animal products, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste, stamping out, control of wildlife reservoirs, disinfection, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals.

BANGLADESH 08/01/18: 4000 birds has been infected by H5N1 in the area of DHAKA. This event seems to be resolved but special measures are still applied: official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste, disinfection, vaccination permitted (if vaccine exist), no treatment of affected animals.

GERMANY 08/01/18: New strain of AI in the country: H5N6. The population affected is a wild duck in the BAYERN area. Control of wildlife reservoirs is set up. The event is continuing and followed by OIE.

AFGHANISTAN 07/01/18: 17 wild crows died for one night in KHOST area due to an H5N virus. Measures applied: Disinfection, ante and post-mortem inspections, vaccination permitted (if vaccine exist), no treatment of affected animals.

CAMBODGIA 30/12/17: Poultry owners in Tropang Russey village (KG. CHAM) reported high morbidity and mortality of chickens. Three samples of backyard chickens which died suddenly were collected by a district veterinarian and sent to the National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI) for laboratory diagnosis and confirmation. On 22/12/2017, the laboratory result confirmed the positivity to H5N1 avian influenza virus. All susceptible poultry birds in the infected premises have been culled. On 08/12/17 5,000 broiler ducks were affected in THOM area Measures applied: movement control inside the country, surveillance within containment and/or protection zone, stamping out, disinfection, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals.

FRANCE 29/12/17: Since the first one on 07/12/17, few cases of low pathogenic IA H5N2 and H5N3 has been recorded. Measures applied: screening, traceability, stamping out, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals.

CHINA 29/12/17: A dead Black-faced spoonbill was collected on 21st December 2017 at the mudflat of HONG KONG Wetland Park. Laboratory analysis confirm that is due to H5N6. An intensive surveillance system is in place for all poultry farms, poultry markets, and pet bird shops in Hong Kong. The virus was detected during disease investigation of the species. No spread of disease was evident. There are two poultry farms located within three kilometres of where the bird was found. No abnormalities or signs of avian influenza were found in the two poultry farms.

RUSSIA 29/12/17: New strain of a listed disease in the country: IAHP H5N2. One farm in KOSTROMSKAYA OBLAST area has been touched (44,112 birds died). Measures applied: Movement control inside the country, surveillance within containment and/or protection zone, screening, quarantine, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste, stamping out, control of wildlife reservoirs, disinfection, vaccination prohibited, no treatment of affected animals.

SWITZERLAND 29/12/17: A dead mute swan has been discovered in BERN county due to H5N6 virus. The country is on surveillance. Few days before 20/12 3 cases of H5N8 were declared close to the LEMAN LAKE.

NETHERLANDS 22/12/17: 2 new site of AIHP H5N6 has been spotted in the north of the country. 1swan close to Harderwijk, 1 swan, 15 wild ducks, 5 wild goose, 5 peacock and 24 guinea fowls in FLEVOLAND area. Earlier in December other cases were recorded.

PHILIPPINES 21/12/17: Since middle of November H5N6 continue to be spread in farms of CABIA DISTRICT (27,675 cases). Specials measures: movement control inside the country, surveillance outside and within containment and/or protection zone, screening, traceability, quarantine, official destruction of animal products, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste, stamping out, control of wildlife reservoirs, zoning, disinfection, process to inactivate the pathogenic agent in products or by-products, ante and post-mortem inspections, vaccination authorized, no treatment of affected animals.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 13/12/17: 3 sites of AIHP H5N2 has been recorded in SAN JUAN and LA VEGA areas. 33,843 chicken killed.

TAIWAN 12/12/17: HUNEI district (29/11) and DONGSHI canton (01/12) observed a new emergence of H5N2 virus on chicken and geoses. In CITONG and ZHUTIAN few wild cases have been reported. These areas are under surveillance.

ITALY 07/12/17: H5N8 appears again in Italy. A farm in TREVISE is still under control.

JAPAN 30/11/17: Seven cases of IAHP H5NS has been declared last November in wild birds.

NIGERIA 27/11/17: New strain of IAHP: H5N8 in OGUN area. Nigerian case has been closed in January 2018.

CAMEROUN 17/11/17: Since January 2017, IAHP H5N8 is still present in the country.

EGYPT 07/09/17: IAHP H5N8 is still running in the country. No more outbreaks, but the country is still on surveillance.

What is the current situation in Europe as of 09/01/2018?

Since October 1st, 52 new outbreaks of IAHP appears with 7 in wildlife: in Germany, close to Netherlands, in Chypre and in the north Italy. On poultry farms 45 outbreaks were notified: in Bulgaria and Italy. The Influenza virus seems to be present and active in a large area in Europe.

Table 1: Case number of IAHP H5 on game bird farms, poultry farms and wildlife in Europe to October 1st 2017 till December 3rd 2017 (source: OIE/ADNS/DGAL)

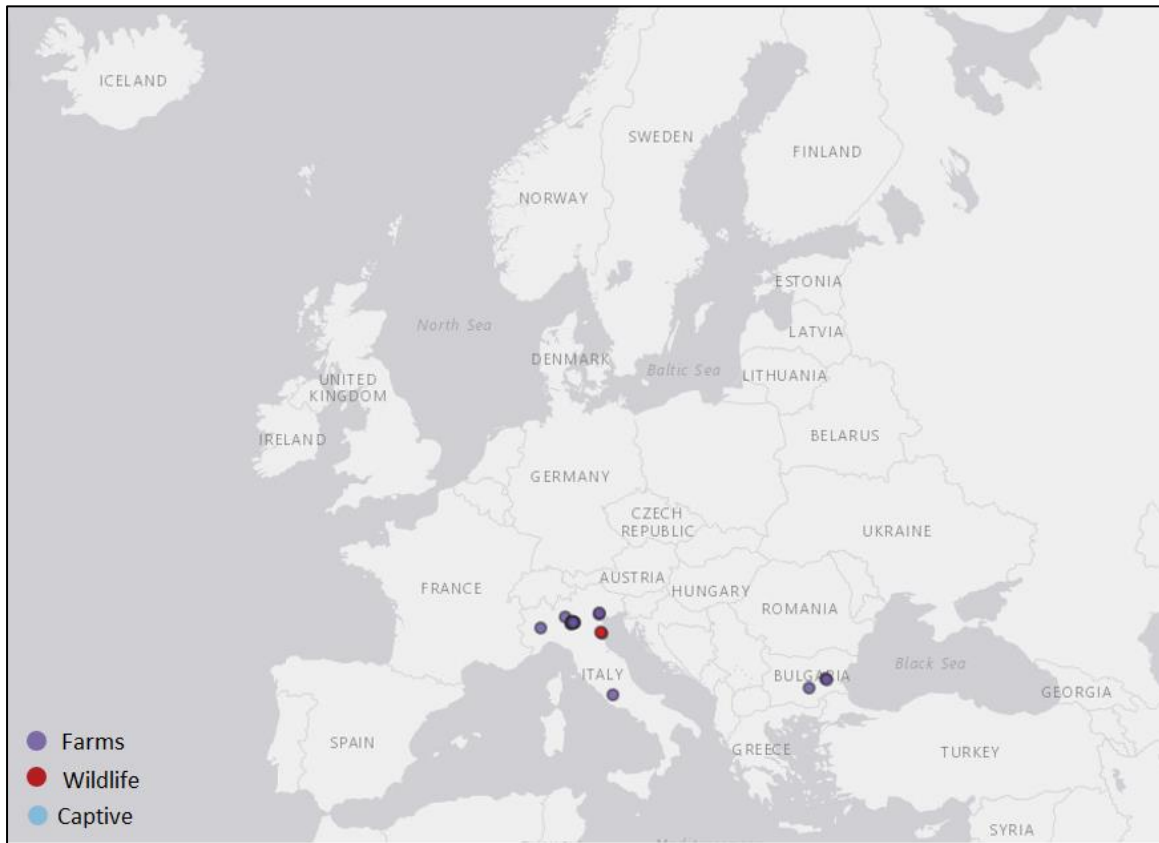
Country	Game birds farms	Poultry farms	Wildlife
Germany	-	-	1
Bulgaria	-	5	-
Chypre	-	-	1
Italy	-	40	5
TOTAL	0	45	7

In Europe the number of IAHP infections decrease in 2017 compare to 2016. In wildlife more outbreaks appears in week 44, but has been rapidly under control (yellow line).

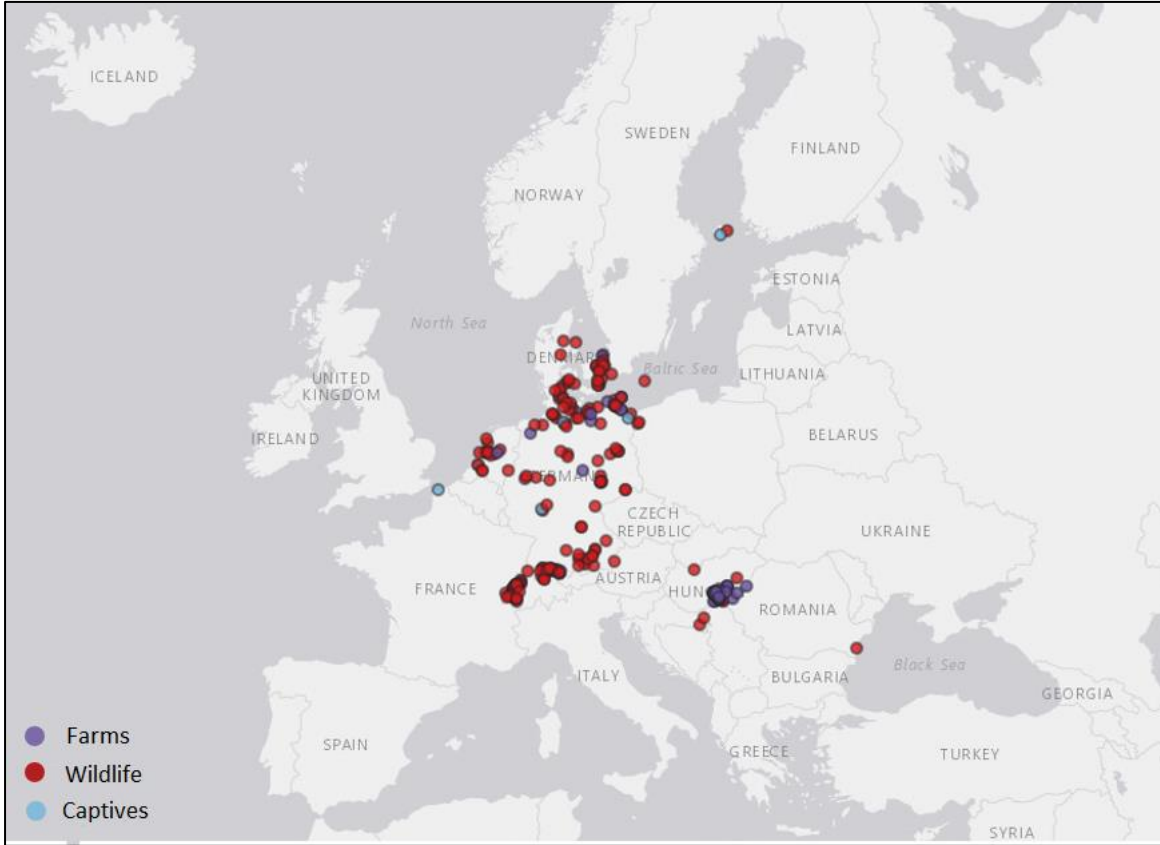
At the end of 2017 wa can record less than 10 cases in 2017 against more than 50 on the late 2016.



Graph 1: Comparison of cases number of IAHP between 2017 and 2016.

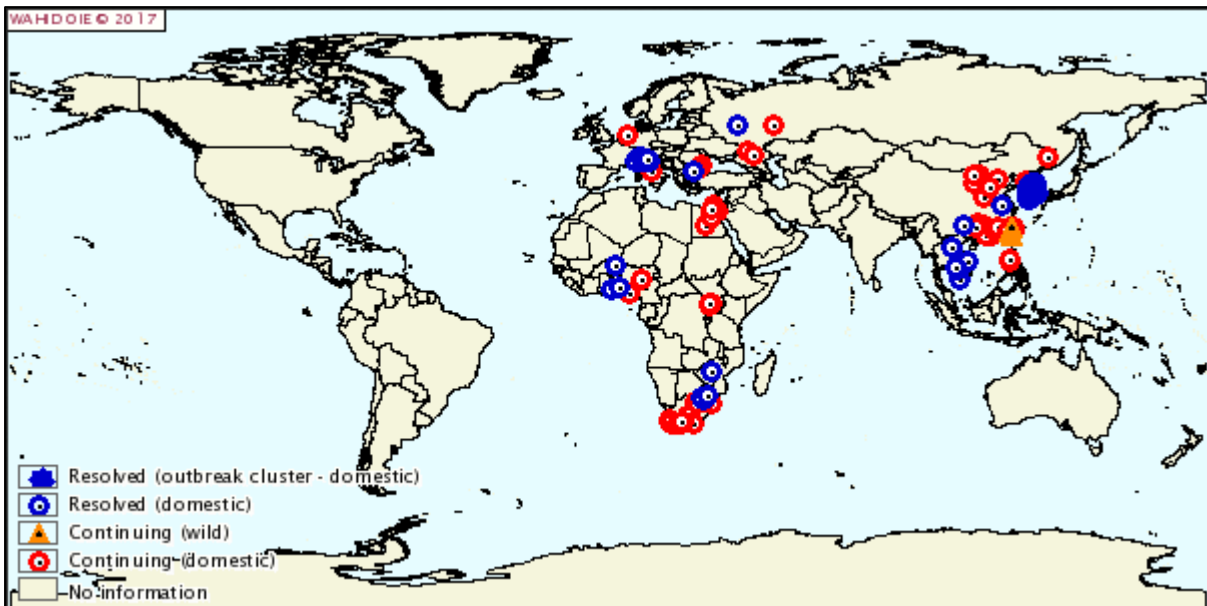


Map 1: IIAHP in Europe, October to December 2017



Map 2: IAHP in Europe, October to December 2016

What is the current situation in Europe as of 09/01/2018?



Map 3: AIHP worldwide in September to December 2017

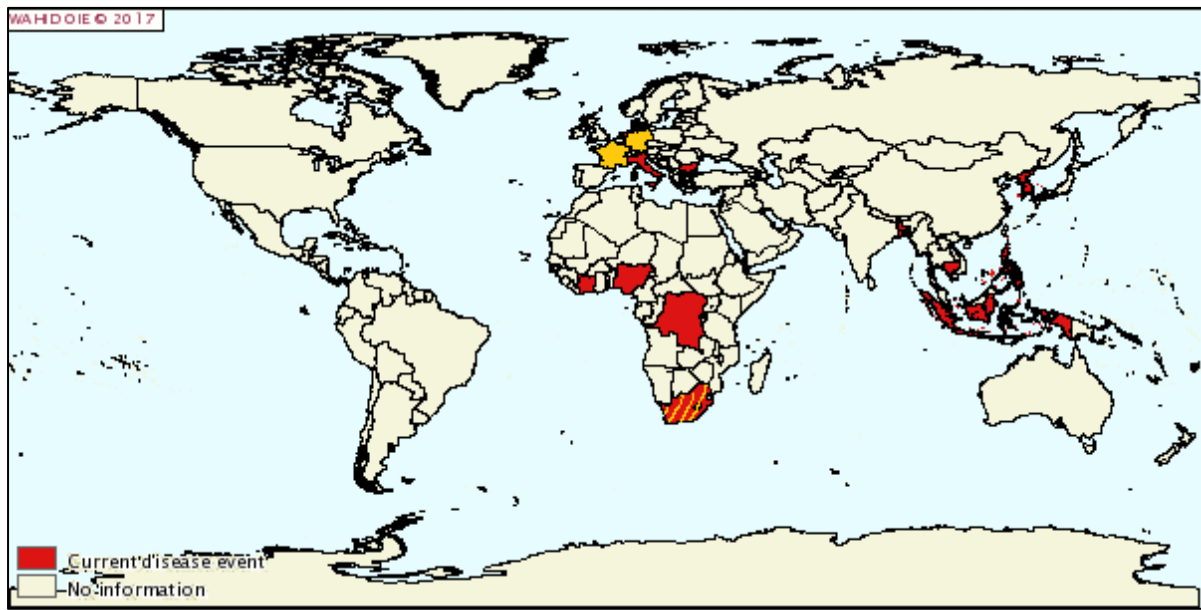
Between September and December 22 countries declared AIHP:

ASIA: Korea, China, Taiwan, Philippine, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Japan.

AFRICA: Uganda, Zimbabwe, Cameroun, South Africa, Nigeria, Niger, Egypt.

EUROPE: Italy, Netherland, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Russia.

AMERICA: Dominican Republic



Map 4: AIHP (red) and AIFP (yellow) repartition in December 2017

In December AIHP is present in 15 countries:

ASIA: Papua, Philippine, Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Korea.

AFRICA: South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Ivory Coast

EUROPE: Bulgaria, Italy, Sardinia, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

And 4 countries with LPAI: France, Germany, Netherlands, South Africa.

What biosecurity measures should be set up?

With epidemics like this, it is essential to ensure that all possible, comprehensive biosecurity measures are introduced, because the economic impact for the industry is enormous, and each new case increases this cost while reducing possible outlets.

Fallowing:

- Extend the fallowing period for as long as possible – a minimum of 21 days and a recommended period of 28 days between two flocks (poultry, force-feeding, and ready-to-force feed birds managed as a single flock)
- Ensure that premises are cleaned using detergent. Detergent optimises the action of the disinfectant and eliminates organic material that could reduce its effectiveness. A good foam

content makes it possible to clearly see the areas cleaned, optimise the contact time between the product and the organic material, and limit aerosols during cleaning.

- Use a disinfectant that has proved active against the virus causing the avian influenza. Care must be taken to apply the right dose of disinfectant, which must be effective at low temperatures (our disinfectants are effective against H5N8, and stable at low temperatures). After disinfection, the building and the surrounding areas in concrete, including cages, floors, walls and ceilings, must be allowed to dry completely after each batch.
- Whitewash external circuits between two flocks

Outside the following area:

- Whitewash approaches to the breeding sites
- Limit all visits, including those of technicians. During necessary visits, ensure compliance with strict biosecurity rules:
 - Single-use disposable clothing in each building
 - The use of masks and gloves
 - Enter and exit buildings through a boot bath (changed every two days)
- Park vehicles on the very edge of the farm
- Spray wheels (the entire circumference), mudguards and underside of trucks (including rear hatches and unloading trolleys if used) with a disinfectant effective against influenza at low temperatures, whenever leaving the farm.
- Ensure that truck drivers going to farms wear single-use disposable clothing, changed at each farm, then left at the site (overalls, over boots)
- Respect the separation between clean/dirty zones in airlocks
- Protect fodder and drinking water
- Adapt biosecurity measures to farms with open air runs to prevent any contact with wild birds
- Avoid manuring with liquid manure as far as possible, and if possible whitewash above-ground slurry pits.

Sources:

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