

## Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 20<sup>th</sup> February 2017

*International Animal Health Epidemic Intelligence (VSI) team – ESA Platform – France*

*NRL Avian Influenza, Anses laboratory Ploufragan – France*

*National Office for Hunting and Wildlife – France*

**Source:** Data updated on 19/02/2017 (included) ADNS/FAO/OIE, DGAL (General Directorate of Food – French Ministry of Agriculture)

Two highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses, H5N8 and H5N5, are currently circulating in Europe. The ADNS tool is not adapted to the notification of new subtypes like H5N8 or H5N5, leading countries to report the outbreaks as “H5Nx” with the possibility of mentioning the subtype in the comments section, which some countries do. Taking into account these comments, the ADNS notifications are as follows: H5Nx (n=320), H5N5 (n=17), H5N8 (n=1,441), and combined H5N5/H5N8 (n=1). The HPAI viruses in general will be analyzed in this report. This analysis takes into account modifications following first notifications that are sometimes brought to ADNS notifications, which for example might specify the serotype for some H5Nx outbreaks (which will be notified as H5N5 or H5N8).

Since the last situation report on 6<sup>th</sup> Feb 2017 (two weeks ago), 281 new HPAI outbreaks were reported in Europe (European Union – EU – and Switzerland), mainly in Germany (60 H5N8 outbreaks in wild birds and 5 in captive birds) and in France (67 H5N8 outbreaks in poultry and 7 in wild birds). The total number of outbreaks and cases reported in Europe continues to increase and is now 1,779 among which 964 were wild birds (72 species affected), 777 in farms, and 37 in captive birds (Tables 1 & 2).

A new country is now affected by HPAI H5N8 virus: Bosnia and Herzegovina with a first outbreak notified in a farm in the North of the country.

Several countries have detected an HPAI H5N5 virus in wild birds (1 case in Germany, 1 in Montenegro, 2 in Italy, 1 in Croatia, 1 in Greece, 3 in Poland and 3 in Slovenia), in poultry farms with 3 H5N5 outbreaks in Germany, and in captive birds (1 case in Italy, 1 case in Czech Republic). In addition, the Netherlands reported a case of co-infection with H5N8/H5N5 in wild birds in November 2016.

The HPAI situation in France is detailed in the website of the ESA Platform in reports published every two weeks (last report from 9<sup>th</sup> Feb - [link](#)).

**An interactive map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI in Europe is also provided ([link](#)).**

The HP H5N8 virus is also present beyond Europe in the following countries: Israel, Egypt, Tunisia, Iran, Russia, Ukraine, Nigeria, South Korea, Chinese Taipei (commonly known as Taiwan), Uganda, India, China, Koweit, Cameroon and Kazakhstan (source: OIE/FAO).

**Table 1:** Evolution of number of outbreaks and cases of HPAI in the European Union and Switzerland and number of countries affected (in brackets) reported from 26 Oct 2016 to 19 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL)

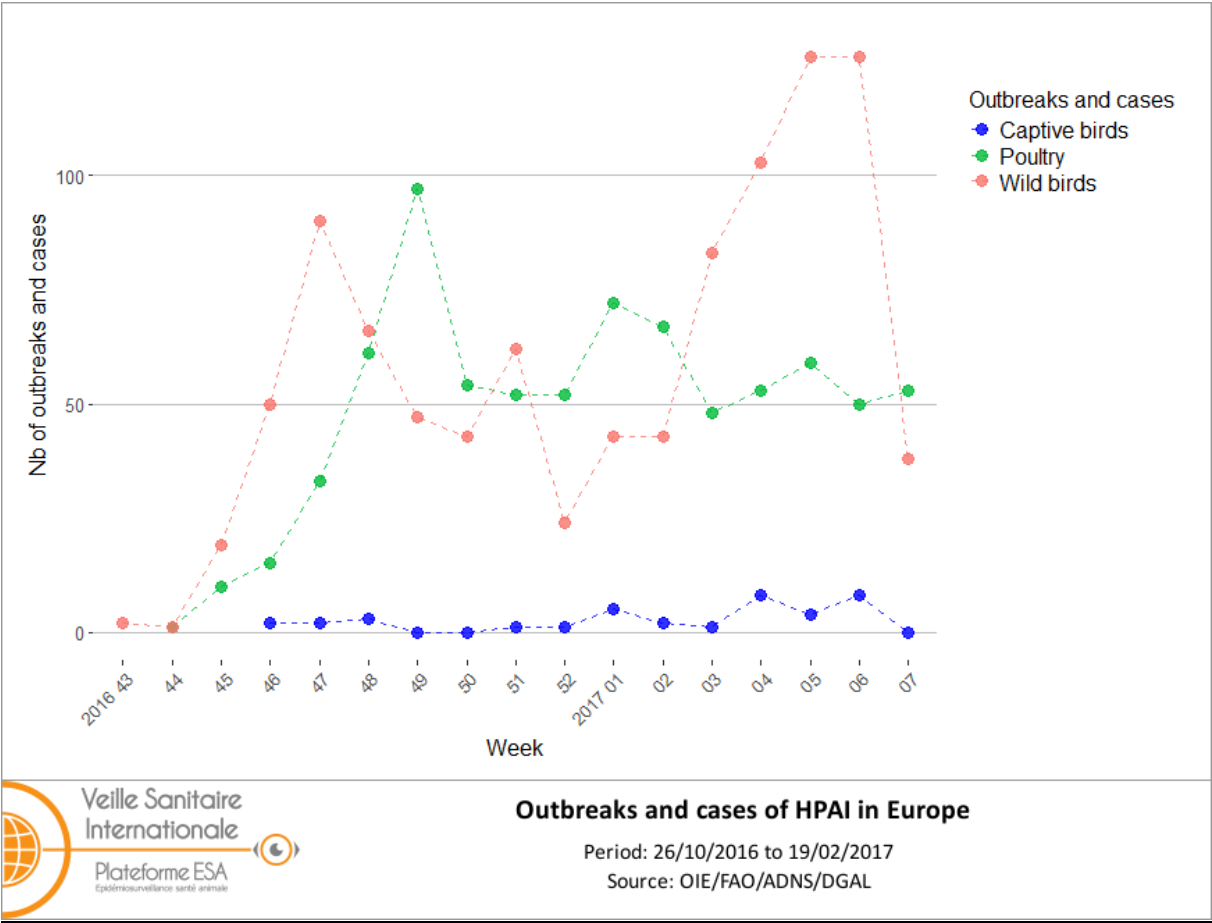
<b>Date of report</b>	<b>Nb of outbreaks Captive birds (nb of countries)</b>	<b>Nb of outbreaks Farms (nb of countries)</b>	<b>Nb of outbreaks Wild birds (nb of countries)</b>
<b>10/11</b>	0	1 (1)	5 (5)
<b>14/11</b>	0	10 (3)	9 (8)
<b>17/11</b>	1 (1)	11 (3)	40 (8)
<b>22/11</b>	2 (2)	16 (5)	76 (8)
<b>28/11</b>	3 (2)	36 (6)	127 (11)
<b>05/12</b>	6 (3)	70 (8)	194 (12)
<b>12/12</b>	7 (4)	156 (8)	244 (13)
<b>19/12</b>	7 (4)	259 (10)	292 (13)
<b>26/12</b>	7 (4)	315 (11)	345 (17)
<b>02/01</b>	8 (5)	364 (12)	351 (18)
<b>09/01</b>	13 (6)	428 (15)	368 (21)
<b>16/01</b>	15 (6)	514 (16)	433 (23)
<b>23/01</b>	16 (7)	542 (16)	525 (23)
<b>08/02</b>	29 (11)	654 (17)	704 (23)
<b>21/02</b>	37 (13)	777 (20)	965 (25)

**Table 2:** Number of outbreaks and cases of HPAI in domestic, wild and captive birds per country and subtype in the European Union and Switzerland from 26 Oct 2016 to 19 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).

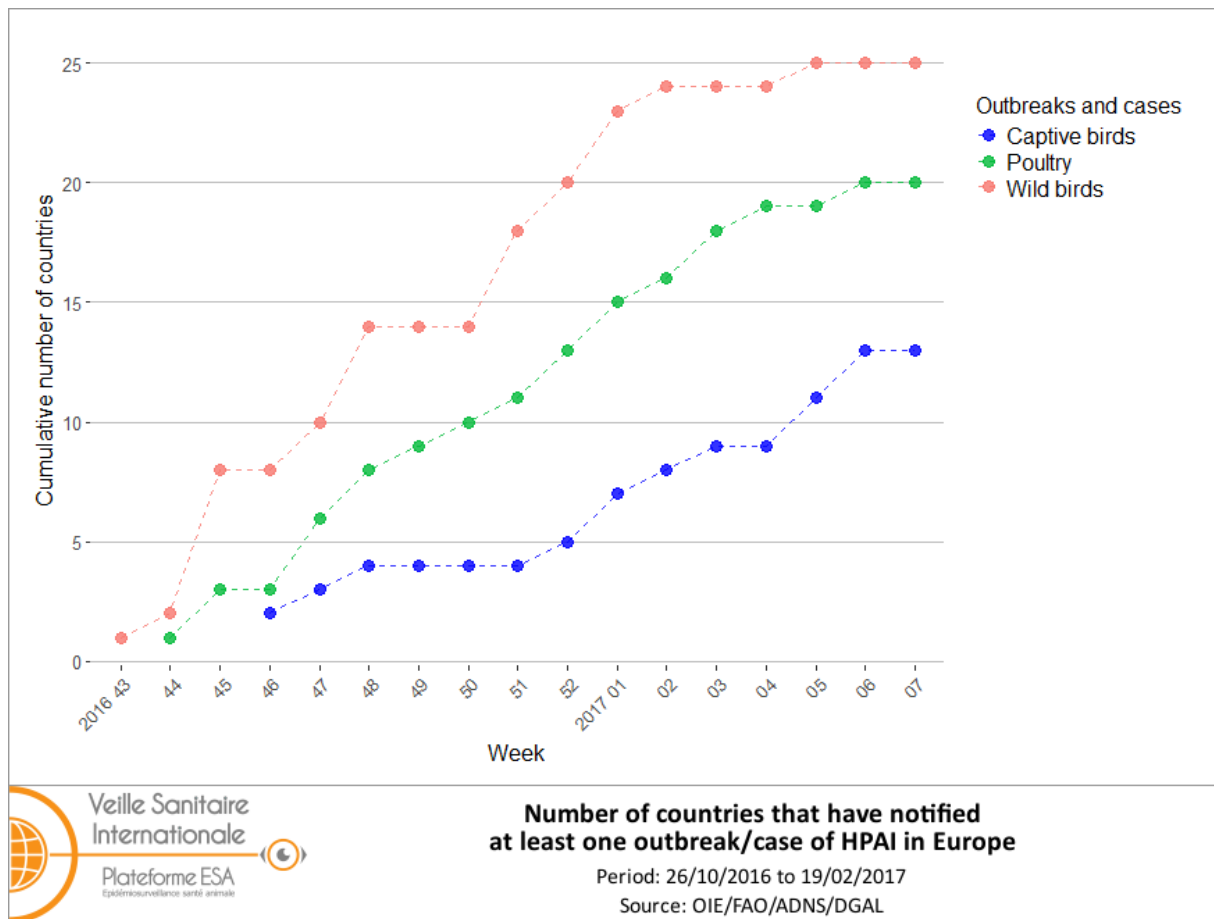
COUNTRY	H5Nx			H5N5			H5N8			H5N5/H5N8
	captive	farms	wild	captive	farms	wild	captive	farms	wild	wild
Germany	1	2	10		3	1	13	57	357	
Austria		2	18					1	18	
Belgium	1									
Bosnia & Herzegovina		1								
Bulgaria	1	61	3				1	3	7	
Croatia		5				1		2	10	
Denmark			1				1	1	39	
Spain									1	
Finland	1		6						7	
France		69	10				1	207	17	
Greece						1		5	8	
Hungary		8	1				5	224	43	
Ireland									9	
Italy				1		2		6	2	
Macedonia		1								
Montenegro						1				
Netherlands							5	9	43	1
Poland		22				3		29	52	
Portugal									1	
Czech Republic		22	28					4	5	
Romania			1				1	11	46	
United-Kingdom		2	7					7	13	
Serbia		3	1							
Slovakia	1	2	10				1	5	45	
Slovenia						3			22	
Sweden	2	2	15					1	8	
Switzerland									87	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1</b>

Figure 1 shows the evolution of weekly notifications in Europe. The aggregated data for Europe (including Switzerland and Ukraine), with individual country situations varying according to surveillance and epidemiology, shows global trends. At the macroscopic scale, it is interesting to note that the “farm” and “wild” curves show similar trends, globally parallel, with a slight delay of 2 weeks, the “wild” curve preceding the “farm” curve. This same delay between outbreaks in wild birds and in farms is observed in the cumulated graph of the number of newly affected countries declaring their first outbreak/case of HPAI (Figure 2).

The evolution of these curves is coherent with a contamination of poultry farms by wild birds and seems to suggest an absence of a major evolution of the epizooty in farms, in general in the European continent (which does not exclude particular situations where there could be important localized secondary spread between farms). However, this interpretation should be nuanced as some variations could be due, on one hand, to the differences in surveillance pressure applied to different bird populations and, on the other, to differences among countries (as for Hungary and France which have notified a high number of outbreaks in poultry farms and much less in wild birds, compared to Germany and Switzerland which have notified a great amount of cases in wild birds but only a few outbreaks in poultry farms).



**Figure 1:** Number of outbreaks and cases of HPAI in Europe (EU, Switzerland) per week from 26 October 2016 to 19 February 2017 (included) (sources: ADNS/OIE/DGAL)



**Figure 2:** Cumulated weekly number of countries that have notified at least one outbreak/case of HPAI in Europe (EU, Switzerland) from 26 October 2016 to 19 February 2017 (included) (sources: ADNS/OIE/DGAL)

The mortality reported in farms is variable depending on the species, but also for a given species, and is calculated based on a limited number of outbreaks. For mono-species farms, the mortality varied from 0.06 to 33% in *Gallus gallus* farms, around 20% in turkey farms (but with a 100% mortality rate reported in an outbreak in France), and from 0 to 70% in palmipeds. Although the data must be carefully interpreted (as time of intervention in relation to infection varied, some farms are epidemiologically linked, the beginning of infection is unknown, etc.), it should be noted that this strain appears to have an unusual virulence in breeding palmipeds.

The 72 different species of birds infected in the avifauna in Europe, with their families, are:

- **Accipitridae:** Eagle spp, Eurasian Buzzard, Harris's Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Rough-legged Buzzard, Sparrow Hawk, White-tailed Eagle

- **Anatidae:** Northern Pintail, Common Teal, Common Pochard, Tufted Duck, Common Goldeneye, Mallard, Eurasian Wigeon, Gadwall, Whooper Swan, Mute Swan, Northern pintail, Greylag goose, Bean goose, Lesser White-fronted Goose, White-fronted Goose,

Pink-footed Goose, Greater Scaup, Dark-bellied Brant, Canada Goose, Barnacle Goose, Red-breasted Goose, Egyptian Goose, Black Swan, Common Shelduck, Common Eider, Red-crested Pochard, Common Scoter, Common Merganser, Swan Goose, Muscovy Duck

- **Ardeidae:** Grey Heron, Great Egret, Cattle Egret

- **Ciconiidae:** White Stork

- **Colombidae:** Collared Dove, Common Wood Pigeon

- **Corvidae:** Eurasian Magpie, Hooded Crow, Common Raven, Carrion Crow

- **Dromaiidae:** Emu

- **Falconidae:** Peregrine Falcon, Common Kestrel

- **Laridae:** Black-headed Gull, Herring Gull, Mew Gull, Great black-backed Gull, Yellow-legged Gull, Lesser black-backed Gull

- **Pelecanidae:** Great white Pelican

- **Phalacrocoracidae:** Great Cormorant, Pygmy Cormorant

- **Podicipedidae:** Great-crested Grebe, Little Grebe

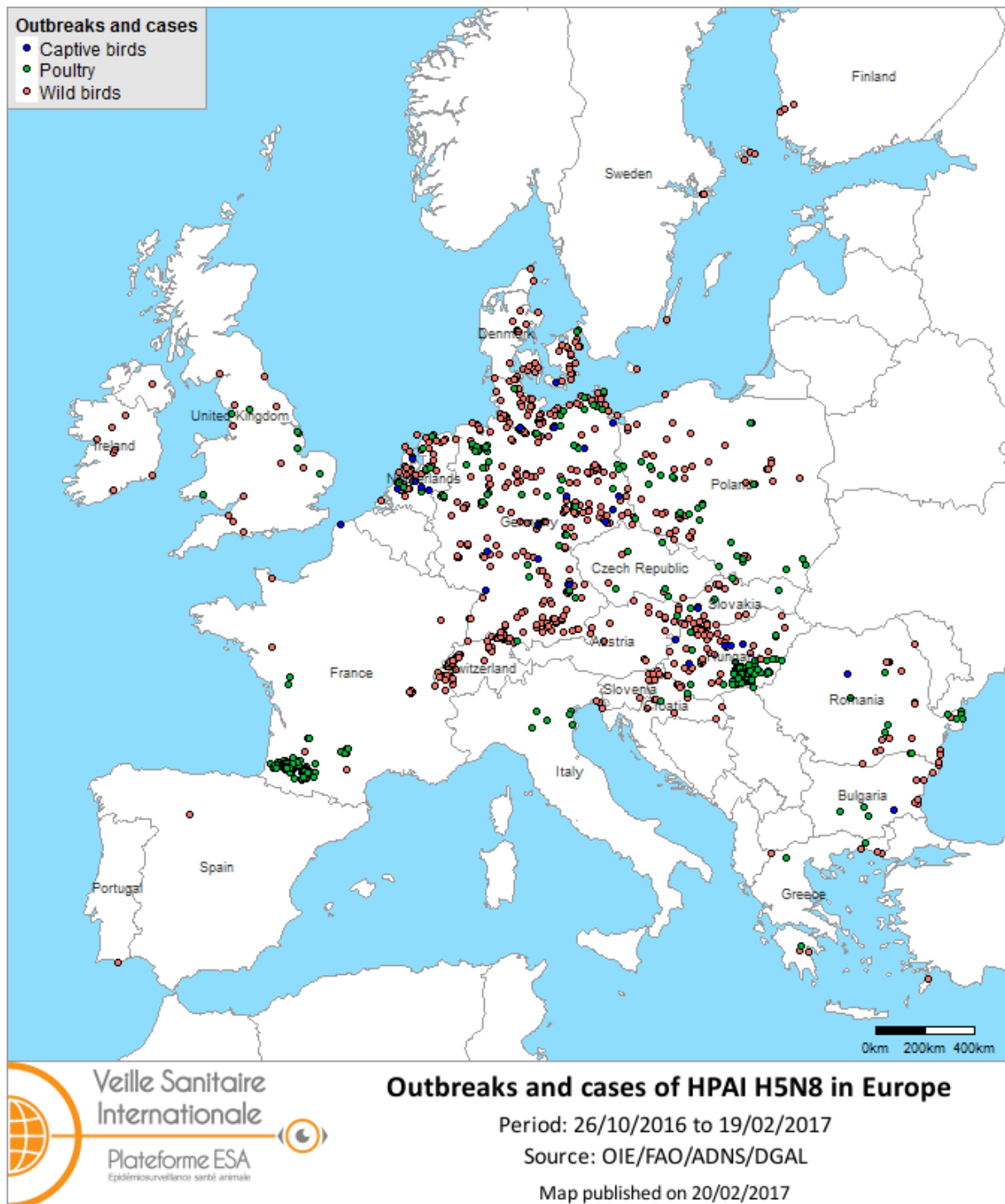
- **Psittacidae:** African grey Parrot

- **Rallidae:** Common Moorhen, Crested Coot, Eurasian Coot

- **Scolopacidae:** Curlew spp, Green Sandpiper

- **Strigidae:** Eagle Owl, Ural Owl

- **Turdidae:** Common Blackbird, Song Thrush, Fieldfare

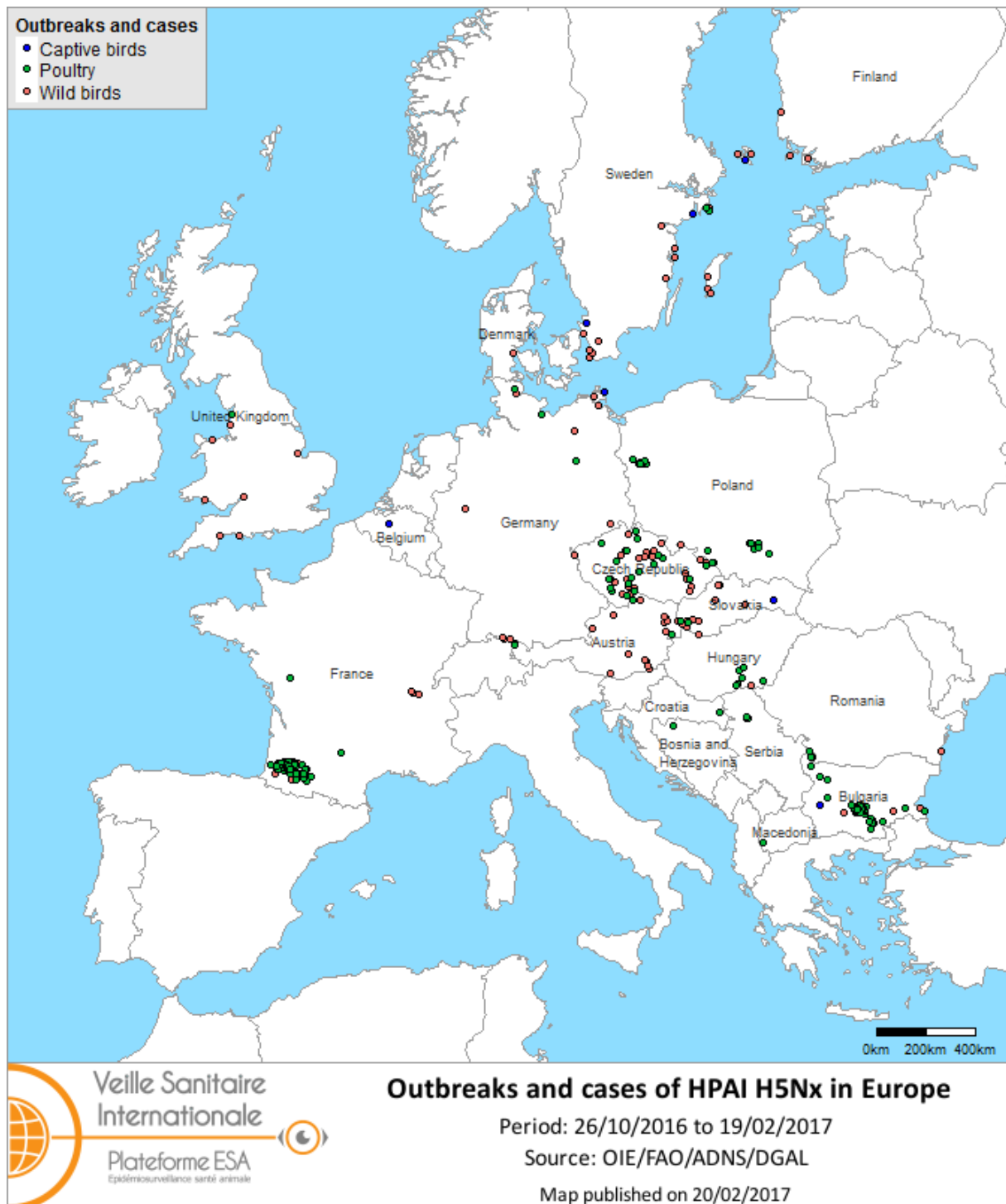


**Figure 3:** Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5N8 reported in the European Union and Switzerland from 26 Oct 2016 to 19 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).



**Figure 4:** Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5N5 reported in Europe from 26 Oct 2016 to 19 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).





**Figure 5:** Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5Nx reported in Europe from 26 Oct 2016 to 19 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).

## **References:**

- The Global Consortium for H5N8 and Related Influenza Viruses 2016. Role for migratory wild birds in the global spread of avian influenza H5N8, Science, 14 Oct 2016:Vol. 354, Issue 6309, pp. 213-217. DOI: 10.1126/science.aaf8852
- H5N8 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) of clade 2.3.4.4 detected through surveillance of wild migratory birds in the Tyva Republic, the Russian Federation – potential for international spread, Empreswatch septembre 2016
- EFSA, 2014. Highly pathogenic avian influenza A subtype H5N8. EFSA Journal 2014;12(12):3941, 32 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3941

## **Previous reports:**

- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 08/02/2017 » au 09/02/2017 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 23/01/2017 » du 25/01/2017 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 16/01/2017 » du 19/01/2017 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 09/01/2017 » du 10/01/2017 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP H5N8 en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 02/01/2017 » du 02/01/2017 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP H5N8 en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 26/12/2016 » du 27/12/2016 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP H5N8 en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 19/12/2016 » du 19/12/2016 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP H5N8 en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 12/12/2016 » du 12/12/2016 ([lien](#))
- « Situation épidémiologique IAHP H5N8 en Europe depuis octobre 2016 : point de situation au 05/12/2016 » du 05/12/2016 ([lien](#))
- « Recrudescence de foyers d'IAHP H5N8 en Europe en octobre et novembre 2016 : actualisation au 28/11/2016 à 12h00 » du 28/11/2016 ([lien](#))
- « Recrudescence de foyers d'IAHP H5N8 en Europe en octobre et novembre 2016 : actualisation au 22/11/2016 » du 24/11/2016 ([lien](#))
- « Recrudescence de foyers d'IAHP H5N8 en Europe en octobre et novembre 2016 : actualisation au 17/11/2016 » du 17/11/2016 ([lien](#))

- « Recrudescence de foyers d'IAHP H5N8 en Europe en octobre et novembre 2016 »  
du 10/11/2016 ([lien](#))