

## **International Animal Health Epidemic Intelligence team**

Situation report

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# Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 27th February 2017

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**Source:** Data updated on 26/02/2017 (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=361), H5N5 (n=17), H5N8 (n=1,600), 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 20<sup>th</sup> Feb 2017, 202 new HPAI outbreaks were reported in Europe (European Union – EU – and Switzerland), mainly in Germany (66 H5N8 outbreaks in wild birds and 2 in poultry farms) and in France (39 H5N8 outbreaks in poultry farms and 6 in wild birds). The total number of outbreaks and cases reported in Europe continues to increase and is now 1,979 among which 1,081 were wild birds (73 species affected), 861 in farms, and 37 in captive birds (Tables 1 & 2). The number of affected countries is the same.

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, 2 in Poland, 3 in Slovenia, and since the last report, 1 case in Hungary), 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 24<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). A situation report of the HPAI situation in Africa as of 21st Feb 2017 is available – in French – on the ESA Platform (link).

<u>Table 1:</u> 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 26 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL)

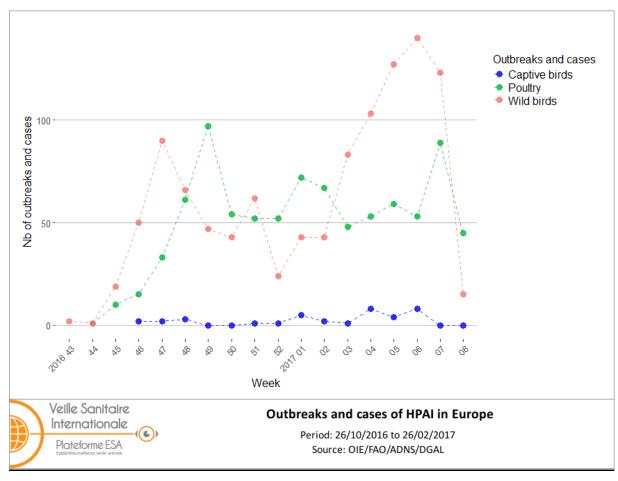
| Date<br>of report | Nb of outbreaks<br>Captive birds<br>(nb of countries) | Nb of outbreaks<br>Farms<br>(nb of countries) | Nb of outbreaks<br>Wild birds<br>(nb of countries) |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| 10/11             | 0   | 1 (1)   | 5 (5)  |
| 14/11             | 0   | 10 (3)  | 9 (8)  |
| 17/11             | 1 (1)   | 11 (3)  | 40 (8)   |
| 22/11             | 2 (2)   | 16 (5)  | 76 (8)   |
| 28/11             | 3 (2)   | 36 (6)  | 127 (11)   |
| 05/12             | 6 (3)   | 70 (8)  | 194 (12)   |
| 12/12             | 7 (4)   | 156 (8)                                       | 244 (13)   |
| 19/12             | 7 (4)   | 259 (10)                                      | 292 (13)   |
| 26/12             | 7 (4)   | 315 (11)                                      | 345 (17)   |
| 02/01             | 8 (5)   | 364 (12)                                      | 351 (18)   |
| 09/01             | 13 (6)  | 428 (15)                                      | 368 (21)   |
| 16/01             | 15 (6)  | 514 (16)                                      | 433 (23)   |
| 23/01             | 16 (7)  | 542 (16)                                      | 525 (23)   |
| 08/02             | 29 (11)   | 654 (17)                                      | 704 (23)   |
| 21/02             | 37 (13)   | 777 (20)                                      | 965 (24)   |
| 27/02             | 37 (13)   | 861 (20)                                      | 1,081 (24)   |

<u>Table 2</u>: 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 26 Feb 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL)

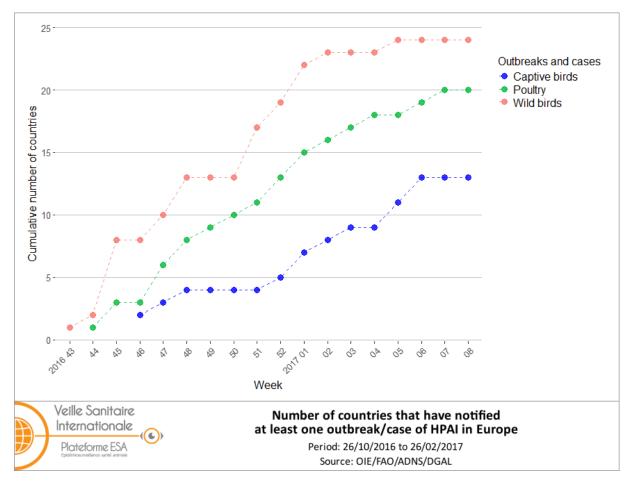
|                      | H5Nx    |       |      | H5N5    |       | H5N8 |         |       | H5N5/H5N8 |      |
|----------------------|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|-----------|------|
| COUNTRY              | captive | farms | wild | captive | farms | wild | captive | farms | wild      | wild |
| Germany              | 1       | 2     | 10   |         | 3     | 1    | 13      | 59    | 423       |      |
| Austria              |         | 2     | 20   |         |       |      |         | 1     | 18        |      |
| Belgium              | 1       |       |      |         |       |      |         |       |           |      |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina |         | 1     |      |         |       |      |         |       |           |      |
| Bulgaria             | 1       | 61    | 3    |         |       |      | 1       | 7     | 9         |      |
| Croatia              |         | 5     |      |         |       | 1    |         | 2     | 11        |      |
| Denmark              |         |       | 1    |         |       |      | 1       | 1     | 42        |      |
| Spain                |         | 1     | 1    |         |       |      |         |       | 1         |      |
| Finland              | 1       |       | 6    |         |       |      |         |       | 7         |      |
| France               |         | 93    | 17   |         |       |      | 1       | 243   | 23        |      |
| Greece               |         |       |      |         |       | 1    |         | 5     | 8         |      |
| Hungary              |         | 8     | 1    |         |       | 1    | 5       | 225   | 50        |      |
| Ireland              |         |       |      |         |       |      |         |       | 9         |      |
| Italy                |         |       |      | 1       |       | 2    |         | 7     | 3         |      |
| FYROM (Macedonia)    |         | 1     |      |         |       |      |         |       |           |      |
| Montenegro           |         |       |      |         |       | 1    |         |       |           |      |
| Netherlands          |         |       |      |         |       |      | 5       | 9     | 46        | 1    |
| Poland               |         | 22    |      |         |       | 2    |         | 36    | 57        |      |
| Portugal             |         |       |      |         |       |      |         |       | 1         |      |
| Czech Republic       |         | 28    | 28   | 1       |       |      |         | 4     | 5         |      |
| Romania              |         |       | 1    |         |       |      | 1       | 12    | 57        |      |
| United-Kingdom       |         | 2     | 7    |         |       |      |         | 8     | 14        |      |
| Serbia               |         | 3     | 1    |         |       |      |         |       |           |      |
| Slovakia             | 1       | 2     | 10   |         |       |      | 1       | 5     | 46        |      |
| Slovenia             |         |       |      |         |       | 3    |         |       | 22        |      |
| Sweden               | 2       | 2     | 15   |         |       |      |         | 1     | 8         |      |
| Switzerland          |         |       |      |         |       |      |         |       | 87        |      |
| TOTAL                | 7       | 233   | 121  | 2       | 3     | 12   | 28      | 625   | 947       | 1    |

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 differences in surveillance pressure depending on 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). It should be noted that conclusions should not be drawn based on data from the last week due to delays in declarations.



**Figure 1:** Number of outbreaks and cases of HPAI in Europe (EU, Switzerland) per week from 26 October 2016 to 26 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 26 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 73 different species of birds infected in the avifauna in Europe, with their families, are:

- **Accipitridae**: Eagle spp, Eurasian Buzzard, Harris's Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Roughlegged 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, Saker Falcon, Common Krestel

- 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

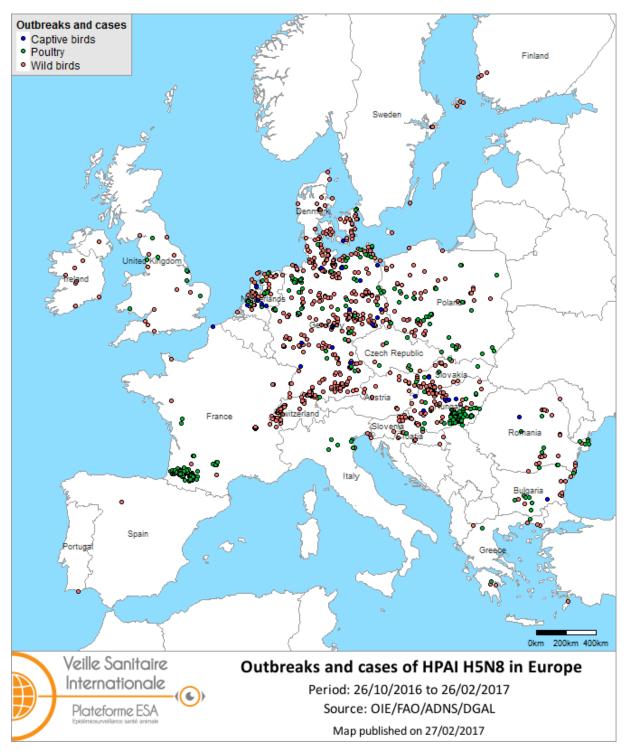
- **Psittacidae**: African grey Parrot

- Rallidae: Common Moorhen, Crested Coot, Eurasian Coot

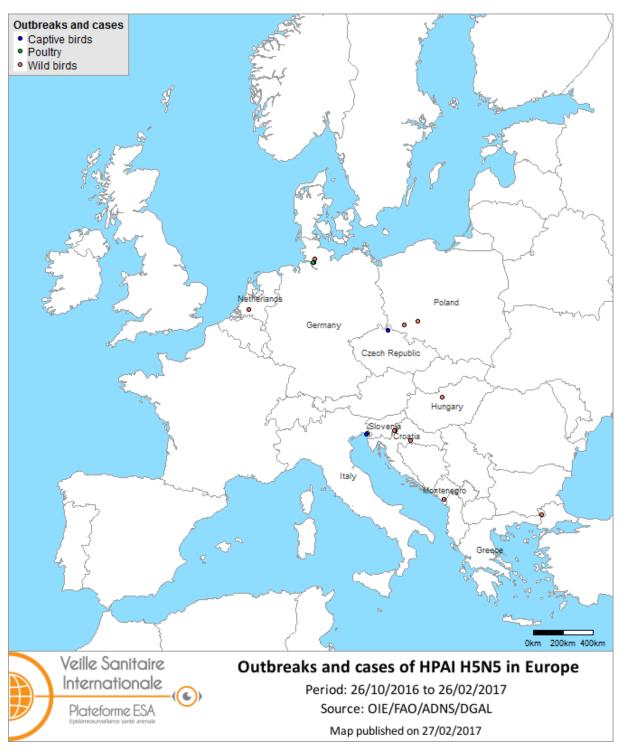
- Scolopacidae: Curlew spp, Green Sandpiper

- Strigidae: Eagle Owl, Ural Owl

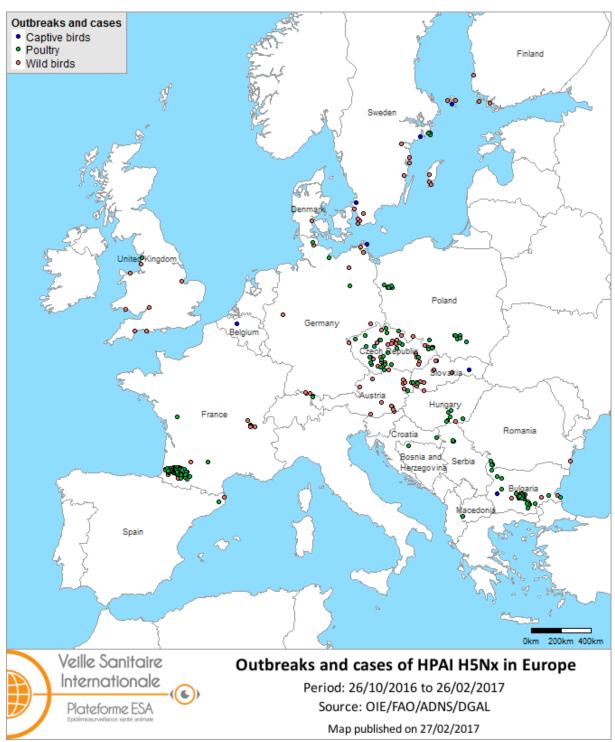
- Turdidae: Common Blackbird, Song Thrush, Fieldfare



**Figure 3:** Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5N8 reported in the European Union and Switzerland from 26 Oct 2016 to 26 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 26 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 26 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:**

- "Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 20th February 2017" from 22 Feb 2017 (<u>link</u>)
- "Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 8th February 2017" from 13 Feb 2017 (<u>link</u>)
- "Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 16th January 2017" from 20 Jan 2017 (<u>link</u>)
- "Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 9th January 2017" from 11 Jan 2017 (<u>link</u>)
- "Epidemiological situation of HPAI H5 in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 2nd January 2017" from 04 Jan 2017 (<u>link</u>)
- "Epidemiological situation of HPAI H5N8 in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 19th Dec 2016" from 21 Dec 2016 (link)