

Epidemiological situation of HPAI in Europe since October 2016: situation as of 16th January 2017

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Source: Data updated on 15/01/2017 (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=169, H5N5 n=5, H5N8 n=786, combined H5N5/H5N8 n=1). The HPAI viruses in general will be analyzed in this report.

Several countries have detected an HPAI H5N5 virus in wild birds (1 case in Montenegro, 3 in Italy, and 1 in Croatia). In addition, the Netherlands has reported a case of co-infection with H5N8/H5N5 in wild birds.

Since the last situation report on 9th Jan 2017, 152 new HPAI outbreaks were reported in Europe (European Union and Switzerland), mainly in Germany (44 outbreaks in wild birds), Bulgaria (27 outbreaks in farms) and France (35 outbreaks in farms). The virus has been detected for the first time in Spain (2 wild fowls in Palencia). A first grouped case in wild birds has been reported in Italy (2 cases of H5N5 and 1 case of H5N8), as well as a first outbreak of H5N8 in a poultry farm of laying hens in Greece (Arkadia). The total number of outbreaks and cases reported in Europe continues to increase and is now 961 (compared to 809 last week), among which 433 were wild birds (58 species affected), 514 in farms, and 14 in captive birds (Tables 1 & 2).

The HPAI situation in France is detailed in the website of the ESA Platform in reports from 10 Jan ([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. After having been detected in Israel, Egypt, Tunisia, Iran, Russia, Ukraine, Nigeria, South Korea and Chinese Taipei (commonly known as Taiwan) (see previous reports), the virus is now present in Uganda, attributed to the migration of birds from Europe (source: OIE/DGAL).

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 15 Jan 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL)

Date of report	Nb of outbreaks Captive birds (nb of countries)	Nb of outbreaks Farms (nb of countries)	Nb of outbreaks Wild birds (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	14 (6)	514 (16)	433 (23)

Table 2 : Number of outbreaks and cases of HPAI in domestic, wild and captive birds per country and per subtype in the European Union and Switzerland from 26 Oct 2016 to 15 Jan 2017 (included) (sources : OIE/ADNS/DGAL).

Countries	H5Nx			H5N5			H5N8			H5N5/H5N8
	captive	domestic	wild	captive	domestic	wild	captive	domestic	wild	wild
Germany	1	2	10				4	32	174	
Austria		1	2					1	1	
Bulgaria		60	4							
Croatia		1				1		2	3	
Denmark			1					1	34	
Finland	1		4						4	
France		18						112	6	
Greece								1	1	
Hungary		8	1				2	218	8	
Ireland			1						1	
Italy				1		2			1	
Montenegro						1				
Netherlands							3	9	37	1
Poland		22						9	5	
Czech Republic		1	1					3	3	
Romania			1					2	9	
United-Kingdom			7					3	3	
Serbia		3	1							
Slovakia	1	1	1				1	1	1	
Slovenia			2						1	
Sweden		2	11					1	1	
Switzerland									87	
Spain									1	
TOTAL	3	119	47	1	0	4	10	395	381	1

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

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

- **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, White-fronted Goose, Pink-footed Goose, Greater Scaup, Dark-bellied Brant, Canada Goose, Barnacle Goose, Res-breasted Goose, Black Swan, Common Shelduck, Common Eider, Red-crested Pochard, Common Scoter, Common Merganser

- **Ardeidae:** Grey Heron

- **Ciconiidae:** Stork

- **Colombidae:** Collared Dove

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

- **Dromaiidae:** Emu

- **Falconidae:** Peregrine Falcon

- **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

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

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

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

- **Strigidae:** Eagle Owl

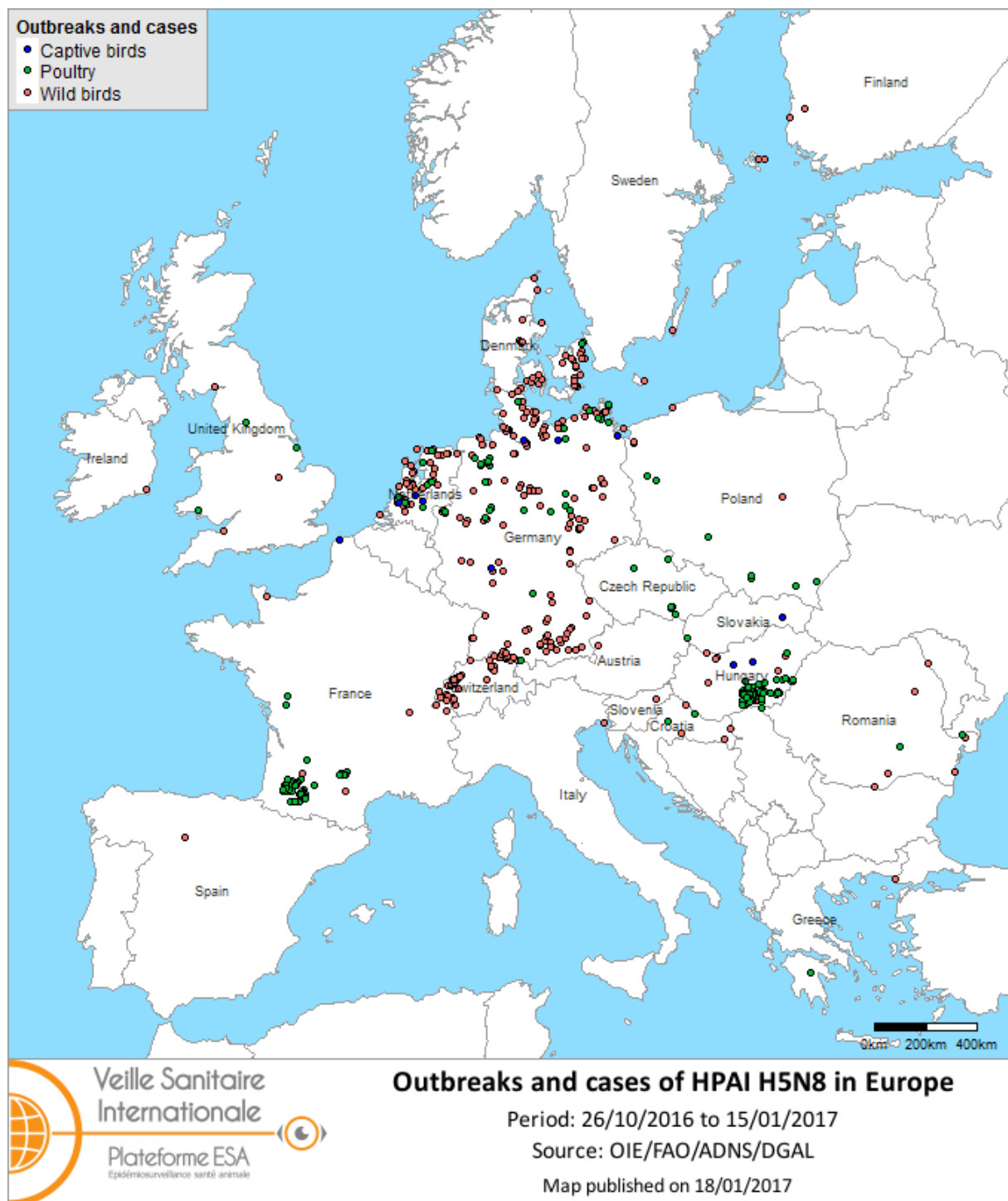


Figure 1: Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5N8 reported in the European Union and Switzerland from 26 Oct 2016 to 15 Jan 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).



Figure 2: Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5N5 reported in Europe from 26 Oct 2016 to 15 Jan 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).

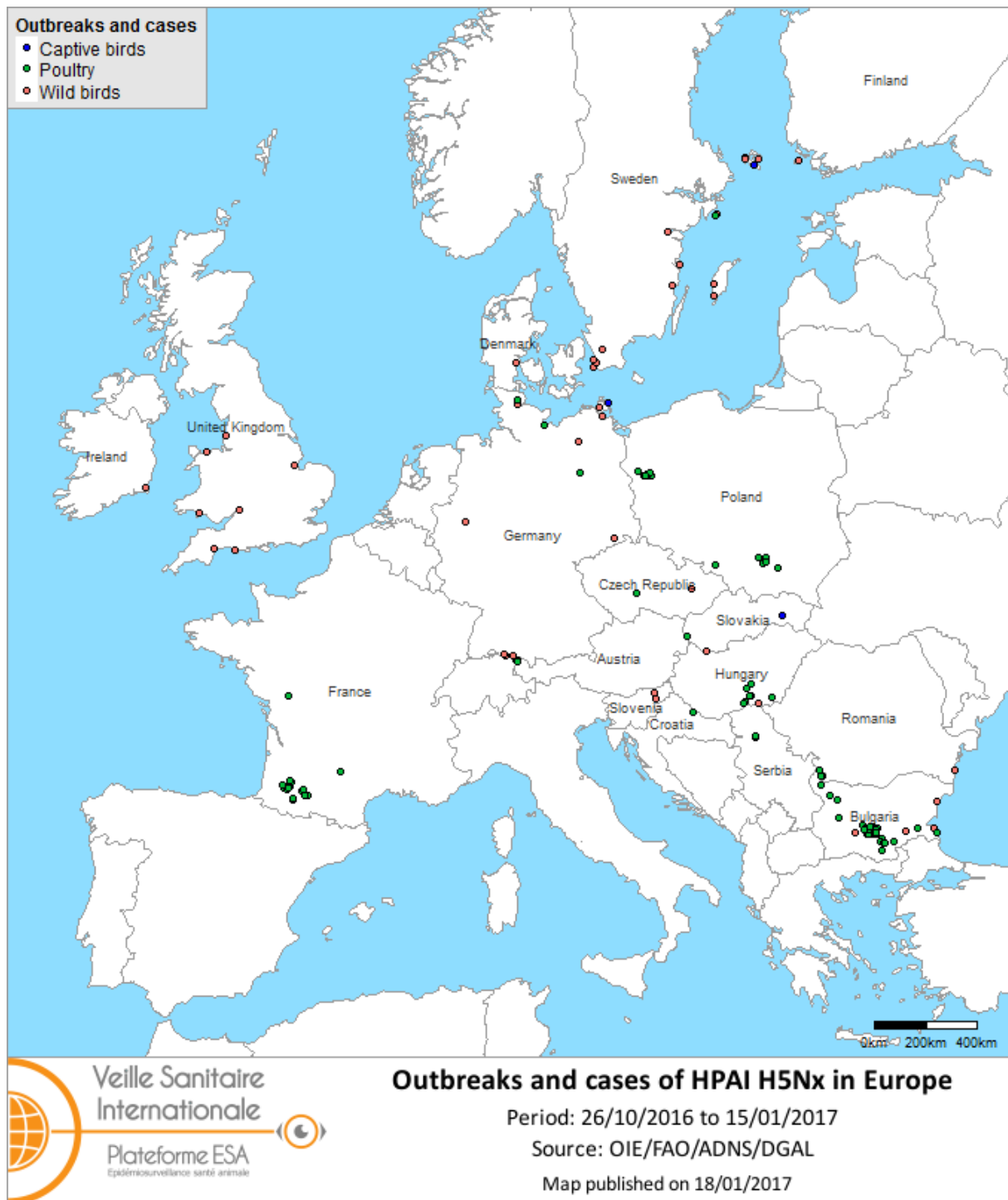


Figure 3: Map of outbreaks and cases of HPAI H5Nx reported in Europe from 26 Oct 2016 to 15 Jan 2017 (included) (sources: OIE/ADNS/DGAL).

The European Commission and the FAO are calling on Member States to reinforce and maintain vigilance for wild birds and poultry.

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 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](#))