

# Highly pathogenic avian influenza "The 2016-2017 Epidemic"

#### Regionalisation in the European Union

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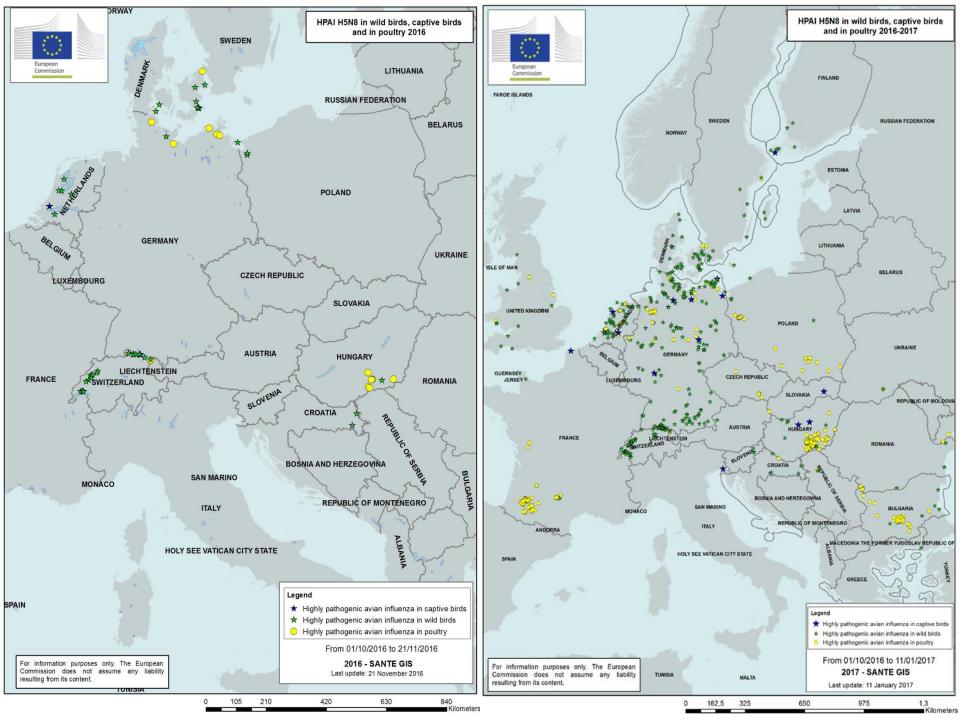


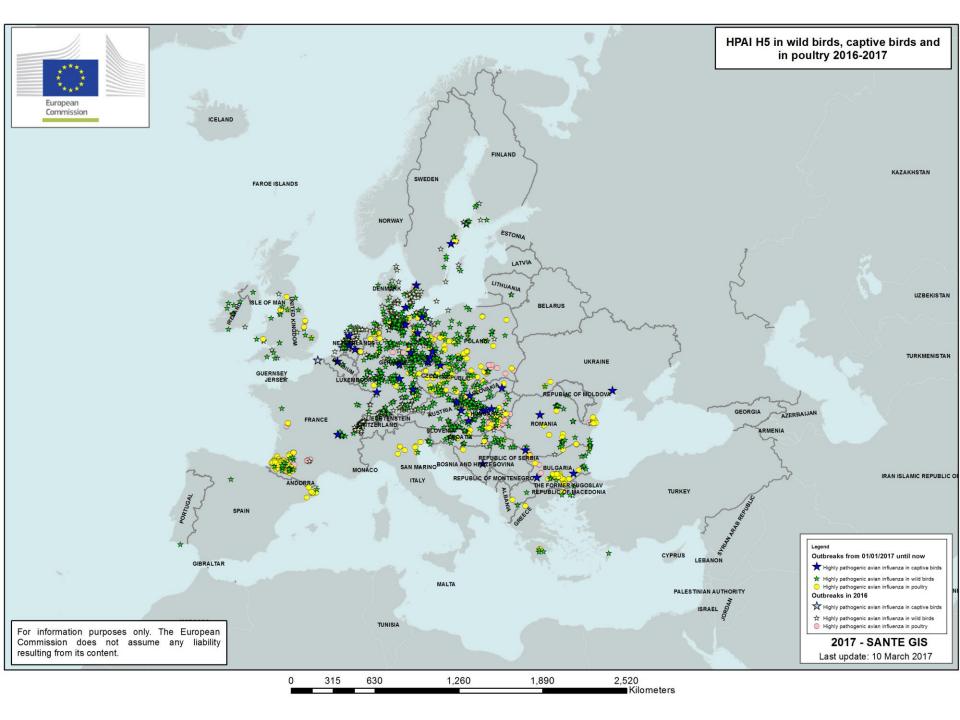
#### **Overview**

- 1. The HPAI epidemic 2016/2017
- 2. EU strategy for HPAI control
- 3. Key elements for regionalisation

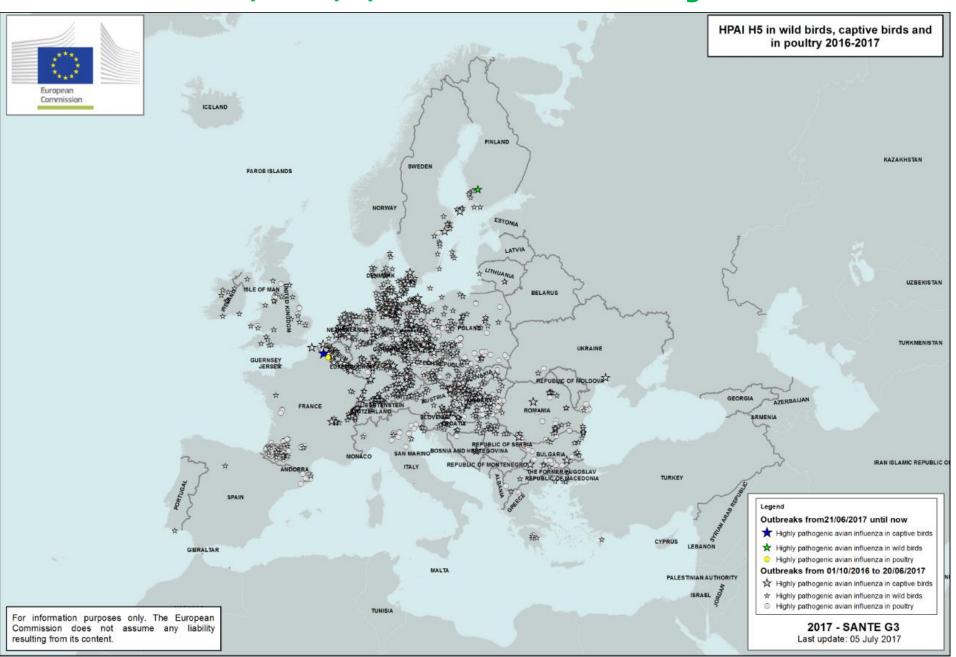
## HPAI outbreaks in poultry and captive birds and wild bird cases (01/10/2016-05/07/2017)

<b>Member State</b>	Wild birds	Poultry	<b>Captive birds</b>
GERMANY	1256	92	15
FRANCE	72	486	3
ITALY	7	16	
NETHERLANDS	174	9	10
BELGIUM	4	2	11
LUXEMBOURG			4
UNITED KINGDOM	43	13	
IRELAND	10		
DENMARK	77	1	1
GREECE	12	6	
SPAIN	3	10	
PORTUGAL	1		
AUSTRIA	21	2	1
FINLAND	14		1
SWEDEN	38	4	2
CZECH REPUBLIC	49	38	1
HUNGARY	196	240	5
POLAND	303	65	
SLOVENIA	273		
BULGARIA	20	71	2
LITHUANIA	13		
ROMANIA	143	45	2
SLOVAKIA	252	9	2
CROATIA	48	11	
Total	3029	1120	60



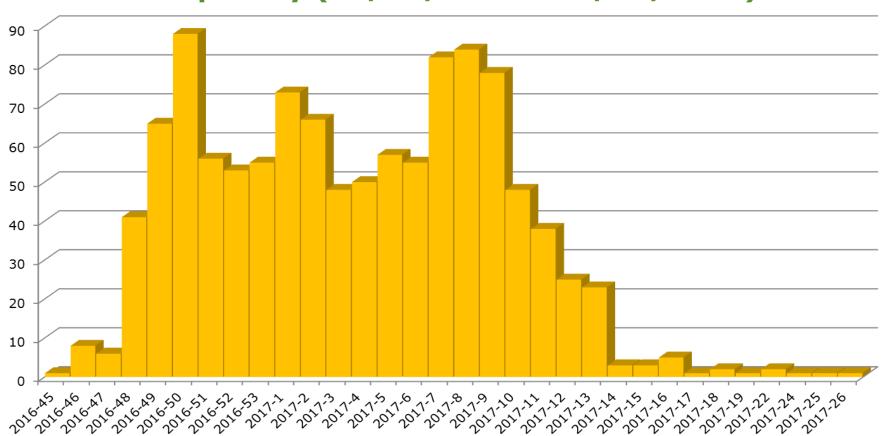


## Outbreaks in poultry and captive birds 21/6 - 5/7/2017 - France and Belgium



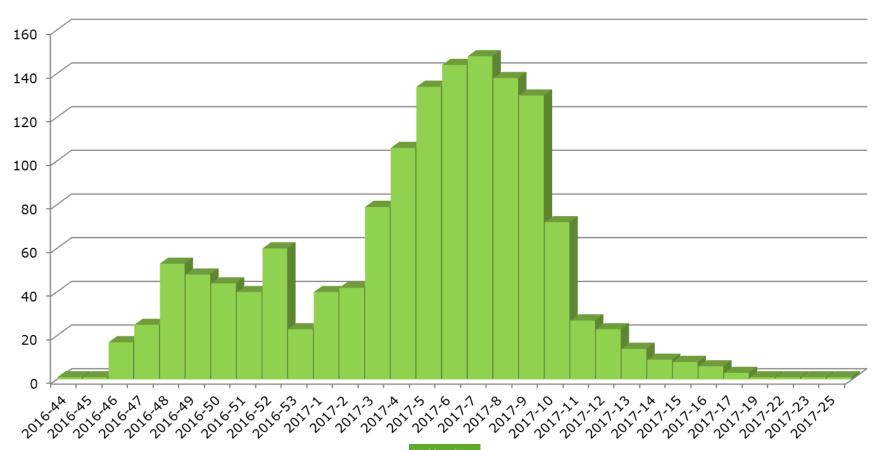


## Weekly epidemic curve for HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry (01/10/2016 - 05/07/2017)





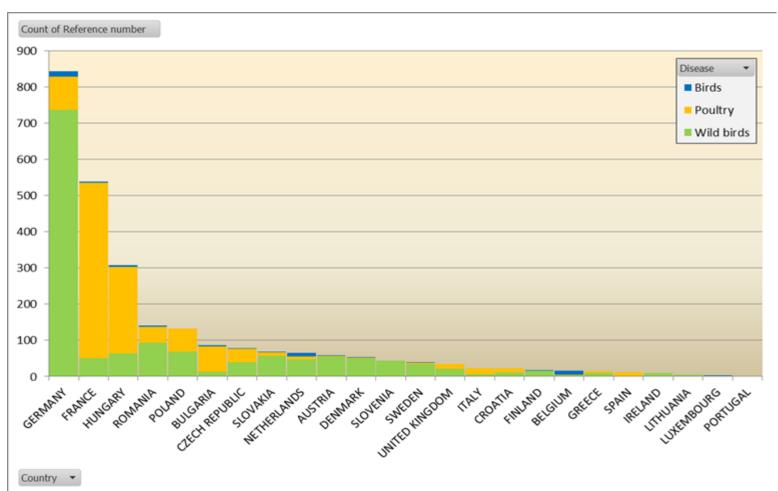
## Weekly epidemic curve for HPAI H5 findings in wild birds (01/10/2016-06/07/2017)



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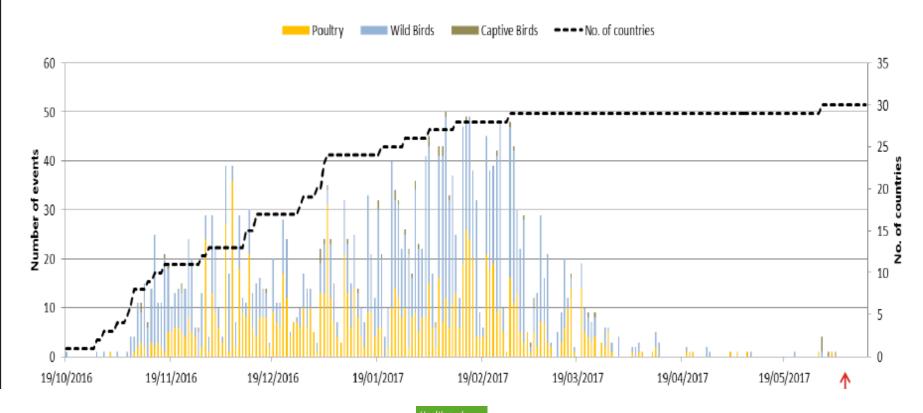


### Number of outbreaks in poultry, captive birds and detections in wild birds per Member State (1/10/2016 – 5/7/2017)



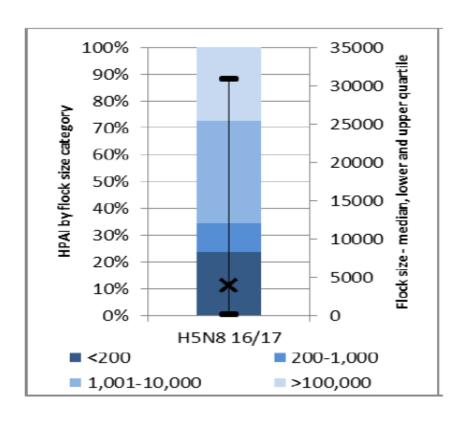


#### European Epidemic Curve (data as of 12/06/17)

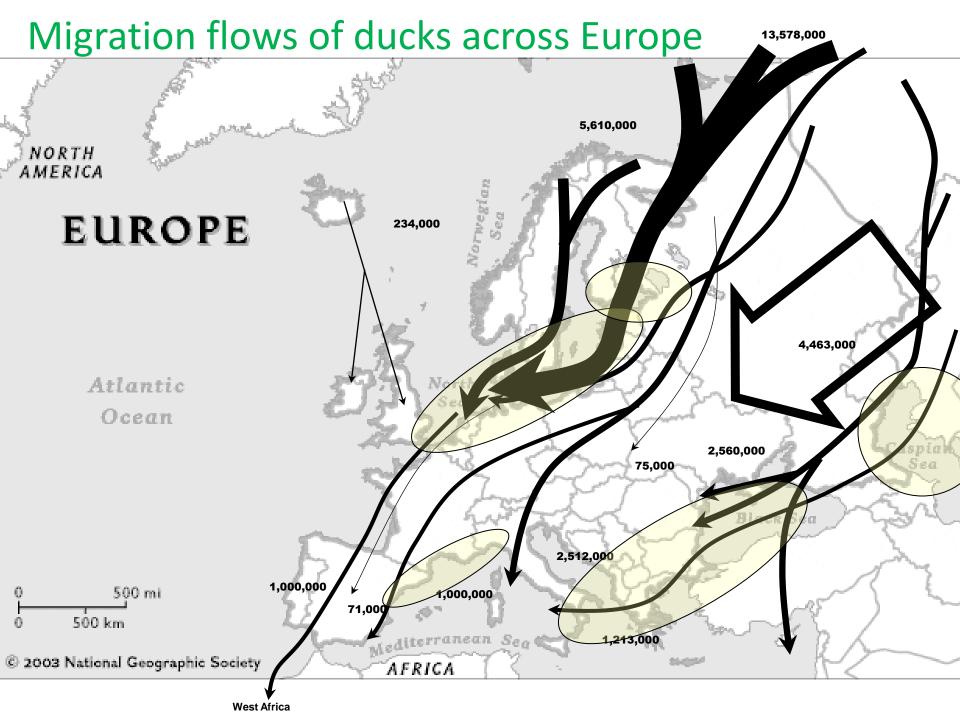




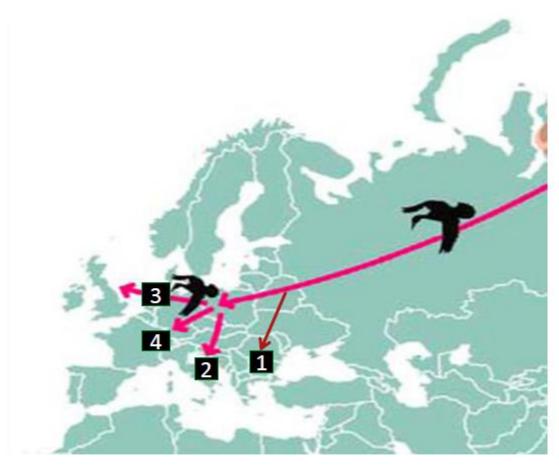
#### Poultry production affected by size of farm



Compared to other epizootics the involvement of backyard poultry or captive birds was an important epidemiological feature



#### Wild bird introduction pathways – H5N8 Europe 2016/17



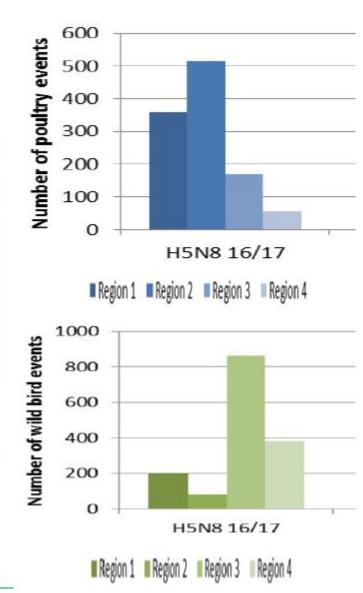


Region 2: HR, IT, South FR (<45 lat), ES

Region 3: DK, NL, North France (>45 lat), North DE (>50 lat), PL,SE,

UK

Region 4: AT, CZ, South DE (<50 lat), SK





#### **HPAI H5(N8)** in the European Union

- HPAI H5 virus was detected in 23 Member States in wild birds, captive birds or poultry farms
- Virus was in most cases first detected in wild birds
- 1120 outbreaks confirmed in poultry
- ~ 700 thereof in commercial poultry
- Rare detection of re-assorted subtypes of European origin (H5N5, H5N1 and H5N6)





# Key features of the 2016/17 HPAI epidemic (1)

- Unprecedented!
- Amplitude and geographical range
- Heavy infection pressure by wild birds & environment
- Biosecurity challenge
- Free range
- Farm structures





#### **Key features (2)**

- Mostly primary single point introductions in poultry
- Mostly rapid containment of poultry outbreaks
- Challenge in high density poultry areas for lateral spread
- In particular for domestic waterfowl not effectively confined
- No disease in humans also globally





#### EU policy on avian influenza (1)

- Harmonised EU legislation
- Preparedness and awareness
- Contingency planning
- Network of EU and national reference laboratories
- Enforcement of legislation
- Commission audits in Member States
- Risk assessment and scientific advice:
  - <u>Animal health</u> European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) <u>Human health</u> - European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)





#### EU policy on avian influenza (2)

- Risk management by the European Commission
- Immediate information to other countries and international institutions
- Adoption of emergency measures
- Immediate implementation of measures and trade restrictions
- Critical assessment of the epidemiological situation and measures
- Constant review of measures and zones
- Technical support by Veterinary emergency expert teams
- Training in Member States and third countries
- Financial support for Emergency measures and surveillance





## HPAI Outbreak management (1) Avian influenza Directive 2005/94/EC

#### **Member States:**

- restrictions on suspect holding notified by owner, keeper, veterinarian
- official investigation and sampling for laboratory tests
- killing of poultry without delay
- dispose of carcases and eggs under official supervision
- waste destroyed or treated
- Cleansing and disinfection





#### **HPAI Outbreak management (2)**

#### **Establishment of a:**

- protection zone of at least 3km radius
- surveillance zone of at least 10km radius around infected farm
- movement restrictions for live poultry, hatching eggs, meat and other poultry products
- epidemiological investigations
- tracing on and tracing back of direct or indirect contacts between farms, products

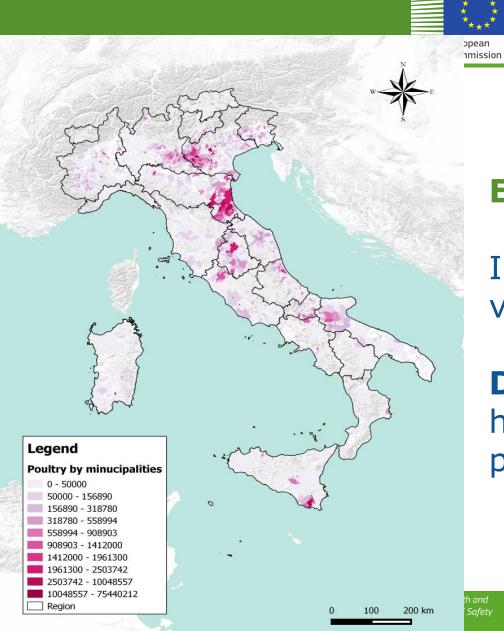




#### Criteria for establishing zones

- Outcome of epidemiological enquiry
- Geographical situation
- Natural and administrative boundaries
- Location, proximity of other holdings
- Role of wildlife
- Number of holdings and birds
- Movements
- Trade patterns
- Facilities, personnel to control movements





#### **Example: Italy**

Important risk factor for virus spread

**Density** of poultry holdings and heads of poultry kept



#### Additional tailormade measures

#### **Preventive killing**

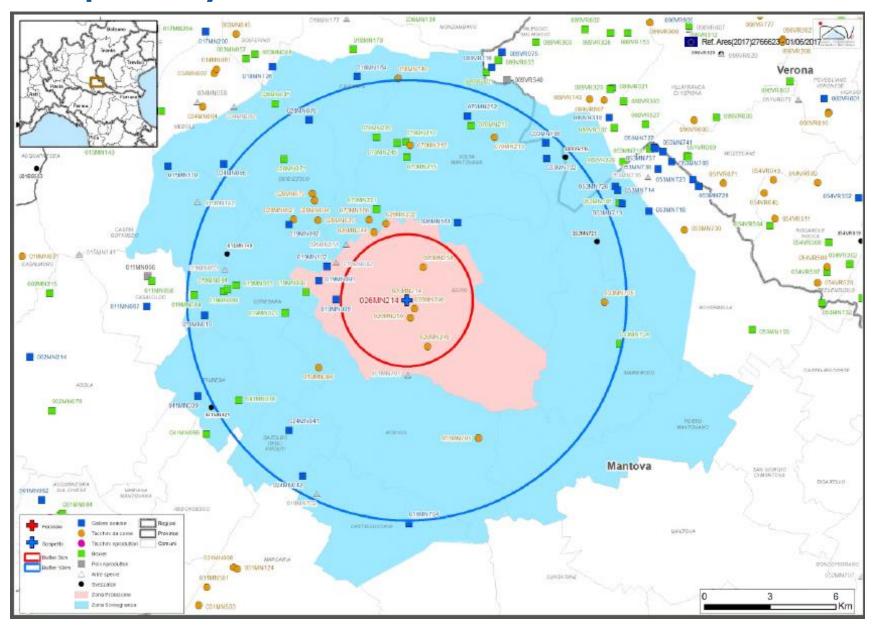
- Upon suspicion, direct or indirect contacts
- To lower the susceptible population in the neighbourhood of the infected farm

#### **Additional zoning**

- Areas with a high density of holdings
- Further restricted zone adjacent to surveillance zone
- Temporary control zone around a suspect holding
- Temporary standstill for all poultry, poultry products movements (even for the whole territory of the MS)



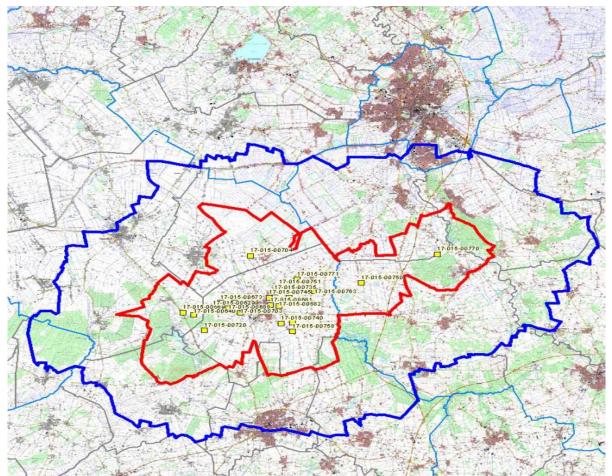
#### **Example: Italy HPAI H5N8 - 2017**





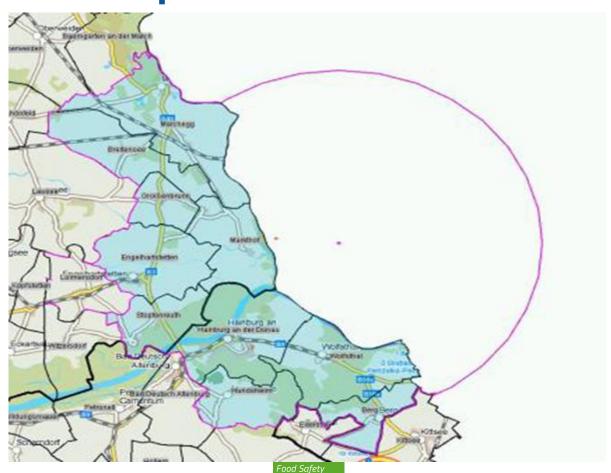
#### **Enlarged protection & surveillance zones**

**Example: Cloppenburg, Germany 2017** 

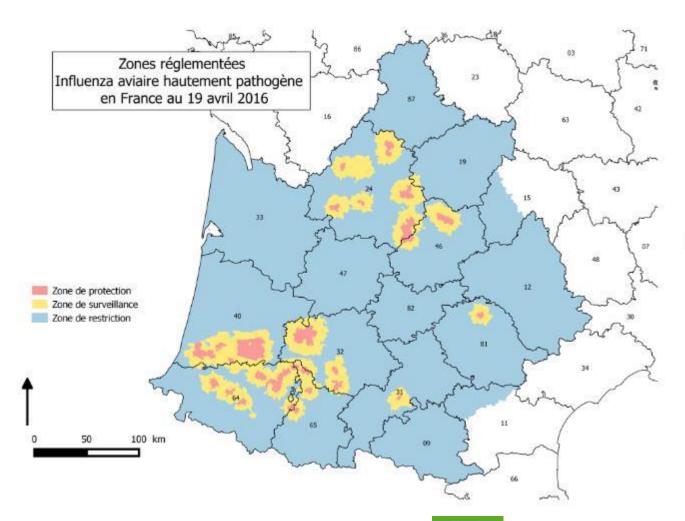




# **Zoning in bordering areas Example: Austria and Slovakia**







# France: Further restricted zone

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#### **EU Veterinary Control System**

**Prevention** 

**Detection** 

Control

**Transparency** 

**Biosecurity** 

Animal identification

Veterinary
certification and
movement
control for intraEU trade of
livestock

Veterinary certification and border controls for animals and products imported. **Surveillance** 

Reference laboratories

Health monitoring in high risk areas

Animal Disease Notification System. **Contingency planning** 

Animal Disease Notification System

**Isolation of infected holdings** 

**Eradication** 

EU support:
Emergeny team,
vaccine banks,
compensation,
training.

EU audits of Member State veterinary services

Public information systems (RASFF, ADNS)

Scientific consultations

Notification.



# Regionalisation in the EU: transparency of EU measures

- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Rapid flow of information
- Urgent adoption of emergency measures
- Agreed with Member States
- Immediately applicable
- Published in the Official Journal of the European Union in 23 languages





# Key elements for successful regionalisation are:

- Swift response
- Risk based / Proportionality
- Consistency/Predictability
- Transparency

Regionalisation is part of a comprehensive veterinary control system!





#### Thank you for your attention

More: Website DG Health and Food Safety

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals\_en

