Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza subtype H5N8 in poultry, other captive birds and wild birds in Germany

Standing Committee for Plants, Animals, Food and Feed
17/18 January 2017
HPAI H5N8 in Germany

(poultry/other captive birds, wild birds)

(as of 13.01.2017, 12:30)

(source: FLI)
HPAI H5N8 - wild birds (1)

29.11.2016 (12:00)  |  State of play  |  13.01.2017  
441 (first cases: 08.11.) | Cases | 619  
13 | Laender affected | 15 (no cases in Saarland)  

Hotspots: Baltic Sea, Lake of Constance, Bavaria  
Most affected species: mainly diving ducks, gulls, birds of prey
Laender:
- Protection zones and surveillance zones established (and lifted)
- Risk based orders on the housing of poultry by the competent authority (may cover the whole territory of a Land, with specific derogations or limited parts of the Land):
  Risk factors: - density of poultry
    - proximity to water (lake, river)
    - breeding or resting site on migratory birds
- Official orders on prohibition of markets / exhibition of poultry

BMEL:
Emergency regulation on certain protection measures in non-commercial holdings (dated 18.11.2016, valid until 20.05.2017) with biosecurity measures od holdings less than 1000 head of poultry
(Verordnung über besondere Schutzmaßregeln in kleinen Geflügelhaltungen)

FLI: risk assessment for the occurrence of HPAI H5N8 in Germany (updated 22.12.2016)
**State of play**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>29.11.2016</th>
<th>13.01.2017</th>
<th><strong>13.01. remaining outbreaks</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laender affected</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outbreaks (in total)</strong></td>
<td>15*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holdings</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zoo(like)</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*first outbreak: 11.11.2016
### OUTBREAKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Poultry (holdings) (most affected: turkey)</th>
<th>Other captive birds (zoo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical signs, dead birds</td>
<td>At the beginning: some dead birds, followed by high mortality within 24 hours</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspicion</td>
<td>Private lab / Land lab</td>
<td>Land lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation</td>
<td>Land lab + FLI</td>
<td>FLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds culled, safely disposed of</td>
<td>Yes (if subtype H5 +)</td>
<td>Derogation of culling following a risk assessment by the competent authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleansing and disinfection</td>
<td>Carried out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MEASURES

Protection zones / surveillance zones (to be valid until): **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2122** of 02.12.2016, last amendment of 05.01.2017

Epidemiological investigations: carried out (partly) in collaboration with experts from FLI

Further measures **Lower Saxony** (poultry holdings)
HPAI H5N8 – poultry - Lower Saxony (1): restriction zones
(source: FLI)
Before restrictions zones are established: **Standstill for movements** to and from poultry holdings for 72 hours.

**Decisions taken:**
- Prohibition of restocking of poultry holdings,
- Early slaughter;
- Number of hatching eggs to be reduced (?).
HPAI H5N8 – poultry – Northrhine Westphalia
- restriction zones of outbreak Wesel
(as of 13.01.2017)(source: NW)

Outbreak Wesel
(11.01.2017)
- Outbreaks: the majority related to turkey holdings (until now: no broiler holdings)

→ problems: movement of hatching eggs, day-old chicks, poultry for slaughtering to other Member States because of production methods in poultry industry

- Results of clinical surveillance/ virological sampling in holdings in restricted zones until now: negative AIV-results

- Epidemiological investigations:
  - Tracing back: source of infection: unknown (wild birds?)
  - Tracing on: no movements of poultry/birds/products outside the affected holdings (one exemption with hatching eggs: immediate information to the MS concerned)

- FLI: virus develops continually, but no indication of its zoonotic potential

- Reliable cooperation of the competent authorities, Laender, FLI, EC-COM, OIE, and stakeholder organisations.

Thank you for your attention!!!