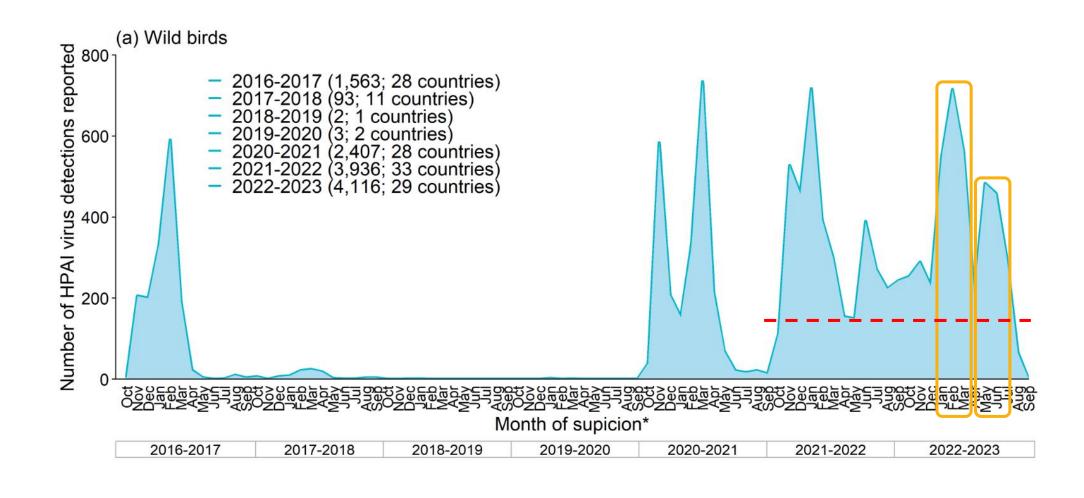


Avian influenza: overview of the disease situation

Lisa KohnleScientific Officer
BIOHAW Unit

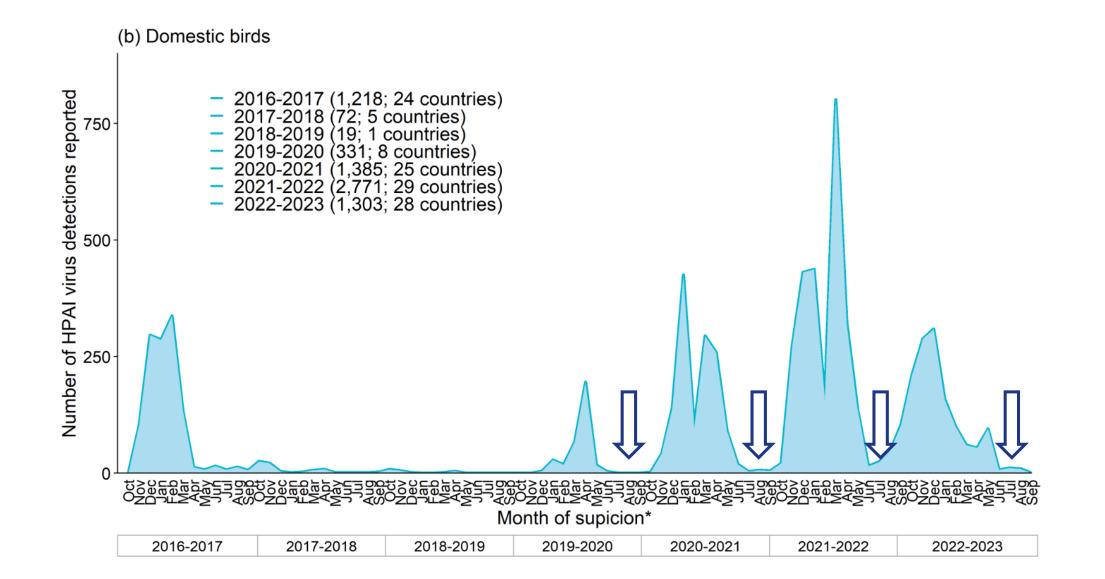


HPAI IN WILD BIRDS IN EU/EEA + UK





HPAI IN DOMESTIC BIRDS IN EU/EEA + UK





HPAI IN BIRDS | JUNE – SEPTEMBER 2023

DOMESTIC BIRDS

13 (52%) UK 4 France 1 Denmark 1 Germany 1 Ireland 1 Italy 1 Netherlands 2 Poland 1 Sweden HPAI virus subtype detections in wild birds HPAI virus subtype detections 24 June 2023 - 1 September 2023 in domestic birds 24 June 2023 - 1 September 2023 * A(Not typed) (3) Ukraine △ H5N1, Captive birds (4)● H5N1, Poultry (21) * H5N1 (464) * H5Nx (15) 21 poultry 4 captive birds 482 wild birds Author: EFSA Author: EFSA

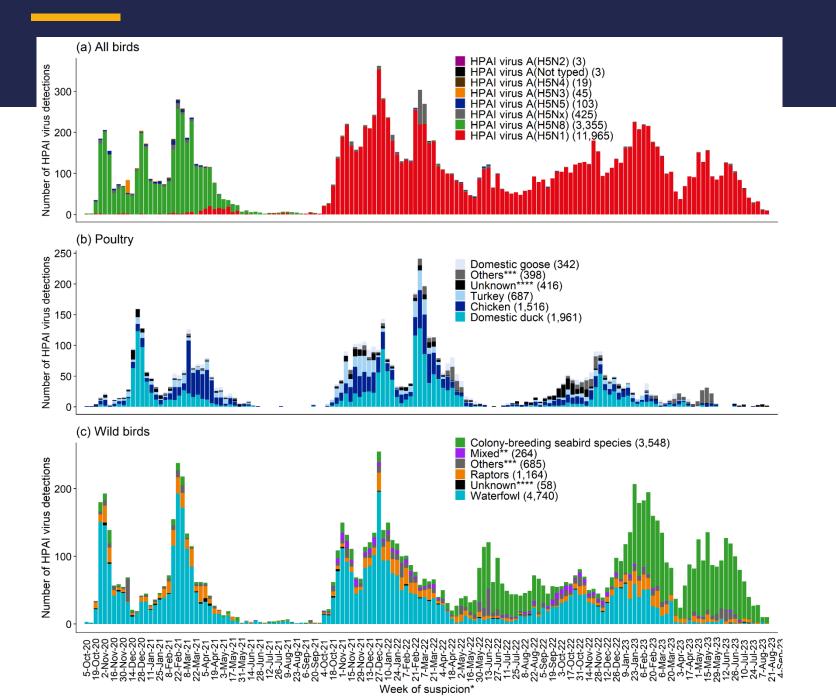
Data sources: ADIS, WOAH

Date updated: 01/09/2023

WILD BIRDS

Data sources: ADIS, WOAH

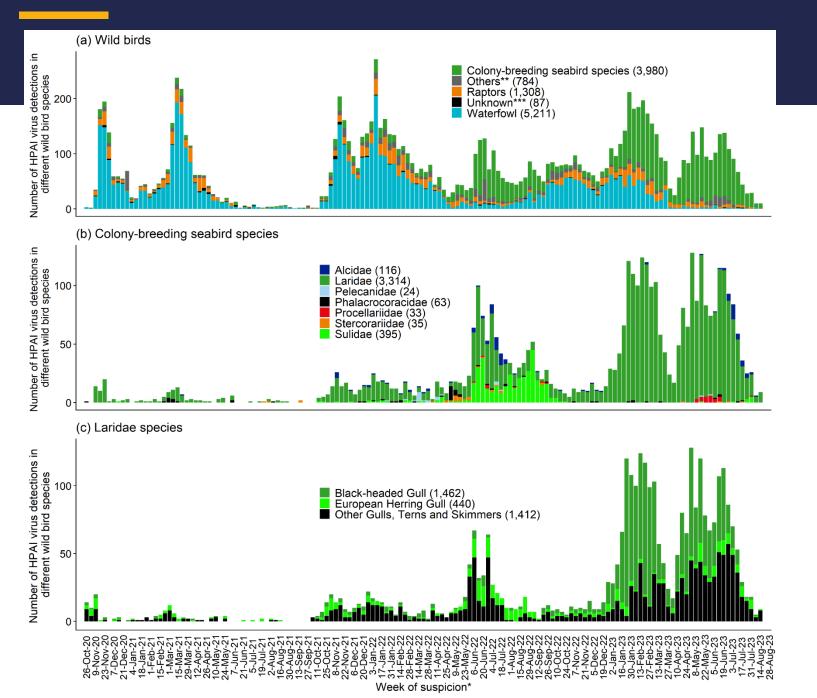
Date updated: 01/09/2023



Temporal distribution in poultry and wild birds

- a) HPAI virus subtypes
- b) Poultry categories
- c) Wild bird categories





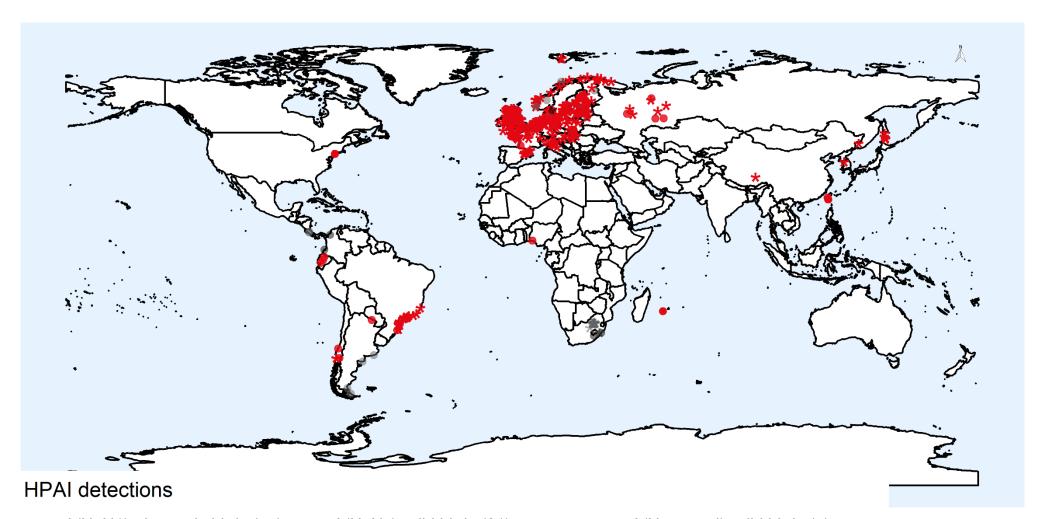




Temporal distribution of wild bird species involved



HPAI IN BIRDS | JUNE – SEPTEMBER 2023



- A(H5N1), domestic birds (44)
- tic birds (44) A(H5Nx), wild birds (21)
- * A(H5N1), wild birds (515)
- A(Not typed), domestic birds (27)

A(Not typed), wild birds (7)

Author: EFSA Data sources: ADIS, WOAH Date updated: 01/09/2023



HPAI IN MAMMALS | JUNE - SEPTEMBER 2023

FARMED PET WILD Fur farms (Finland): Cat (Rep. of Korea) Red fox: Finland, Latvia, Arctic fox, red fox, Norway, Sweden, UK common raccoon dog, Eurasian otter: Finland American mink Harbour seal: Denmark, Dog (China) Germany, USA Northern fur seal: Russia South American sea lion: Argentina, Uruguay South American fur seal: Uruguay Southern elephant seal: Argentina



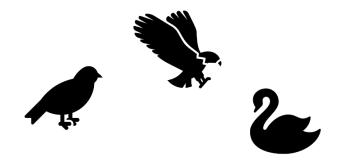
WHAT TO EXPECT

- In the coming weeks, more HPAI outbreaks are expected to occur in poultry in Europe due to the beginning autumn migration of several waterfowl species.
- It is expected that HPAI outbreaks in wild birds will continue and involve more waterfowl species than during the summer months. During this reporting period, mostly seabird species (Laridae, Alcidae, Sulidae) were affected.
- Most HPAI outbreaks in mammals during this reporting period were reported from South America. This is likely to continue.



OPTIONS FOR RESPONSE (WILD BIRDS)

- Targeted active surveillance in wild birds, particularly in waterfowl
- Enhanced species identification
- Preparedness and prevention strategies in poultry production systems
- Timely generation and sharing of viral sequence data (promptly detection of viruses with mutations associated with increased zoonotic potential, resistance towards antiviral drugs or other antigenic properties)





OPTIONS FOR RESPONSE (MAMMALS)

- Preparedness and prevention strategies in fur animal production systems
- Prompt culling of all farmed mammals present on affected fur animal farms
- Increased passive surveillance in wild and free-roaming domestic carnivores, especially in areas with extensive HPAI virus spread in the wild bird population and reported outbreaks in poultry
- Particular focus on domestic mammals present in or around HPAI-affected poultry establishments
- Close monitoring of unusual mortality and specific clinical signs in those species
- Timely reporting of HPAI virus detections
- Avoid exposure of domestic cats and dogs, and in general carnivore pets, to dead or diseased animals (mammals and birds), and avoid feeding offal and raw meat from wild or kept birds





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