Follow-up report No.3


Report Summary

Name of sender of the report  Dr John Clifford  Telephone  (1-202) 799-7146
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Report Summary

Animal type  Terrestrial  Date of report  25/02/2015
Disease  Highly pathogenic avian influenza  Date of start of the event  16/01/2015
Causal Agent  Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus  Date of pre-confirmation of the event  16/01/2015
Serotype(s)  H5N1  Date of last occurrence  2004
Reason  Recurrence of a listed disease  Diagnosis  Laboratory (advanced)
Country or zone  a zone or compartment  Clinical signs  No
Number of reported outbreaks  submitted= 1, Draft= 0

Outbreak details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of outbreaks</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Unit Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON-other report - submitted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Whatcom</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Whatcom County</td>
<td>48.796</td>
<td>-121.866</td>
<td>16/01/2015</td>
<td>16/01/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outbreak summary: Total outbreaks = 1 (Submitted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Measuring units</th>
<th>Susceptible Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
<th>Slaughtered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green-winged Teal (Anatidae: Anas carolinensis)</td>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affected Population  Wild American green-winged teal duck

Epidemiology

Epidemiological comments

As part of the increased AI surveillance of wild birds (performed by testing hunter harvested birds), another Eurasian H5 clade 2.3.4.4 virus has been identified through whole genome sequencing of the virus isolate. Introduction of the Eurasian (EA) H5N8 virus into the Pacific Flyway sometime during late 2014 has allowed mixing with North American (AM) lineage viruses and generated new combinations with genes from both EA and AM origin (or “reassortant” viruses) such as the EA/AM H5N2-reassortant detected in Canada and the United States. Such findings are not unexpected as the EA-H5N8 virus continues to circulate. A novel EA/AM H5N1-reassortant clade 2.3.4.4 was isolated from an American green-winged teal in Whatcom County, Washington. This H5N1 subtype is different from strain circulating in Asia. The gene constellation is as follows: Eurasian lineage genes (PB2; H5; NP, MP >99% identical to A/gyrfalcon/WA/41088/2014 H5N8); North American lineage genes (PB1 (98% identical to A/Northern pintail/Washington/40964/2014 H5N2), PA, N1, NS of North American LPAI wild bird lineage. The HA cleavage site is compatible with strains that are highly pathogenic.

As of 25 February 2015 there are no new occurrences of novel EA/AM H5N1.

This novel HPAI EA/AM H5N1-reassortant virus has NOT been found in commercial poultry anywhere in the United States.

Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection

• Contact with wild species

Measures applied

No Control Measures

Animals treated  Vaccination Prohibited
No  Yes

Future Reporting
The event is continuing. Weekly follow-up reports will be submitted.