

HPAI SITUATION – update

The epidemiology of avian influenza (AI) is complex. The AI virus constantly evolves by mutation and re-assortment with the emergence of new subtypes causing significant threat to both animal and human health.

This report presents an overview of HPAI disease events (in poultry and non-poultry including wild birds) reported to the OIE's early warning system by its Members during the period January 25 - February 14, 2020 through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The stable situations reported in the six-monthly reports by 2 countries, namely Egypt and Indonesia, are not described in this report as this data for the second semester 2019 will be collected in the first half of 2020.

The HPAI events (new outbreaks) are reported in Table 1 (data reported through the early warning system).

Table 1: HPAI outbreaks reported through early warning system during January 25 - February 14, 2020

REGION	COUNTRY	Administrative divisions affected	Subtype(s)		N° Outbreaks	
			Poultry	Non -poultry	Poultry	Non poultry
Asia	China (People's Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam	13	H5N1, H5N6, H5N2, H5N5, H5N8	H5N8	30	1
Europe	Germany, Poland, Slovakia	4	H5N8	NA	7	NA

1. Spatial distribution

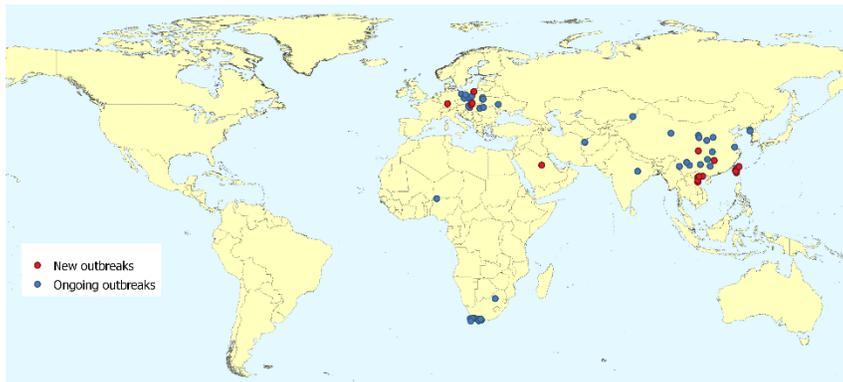


Figure 1. New and ongoing outbreaks in poultry (January 25 – February 14, 2020)

In this period, **30 new outbreaks** (red dots in the map) were notified in China (People's Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, Germany, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Vietnam in poultry. The total ongoing HPAI outbreaks worldwide is **135** (blue dots in the map) distributed in Africa (19), Asia (81) and Europe (35) (Figure 1).



Figure 2. New and ongoing outbreaks in non-poultry (January 25 – February 14, 2020)

In this period, **1 new outbreak** was notified in non-poultry including wild birds in Israel. The total of ongoing HPAI outbreaks (blue dots in the map) in non-poultry including wild birds worldwide is **19** distributed in the Africa (11), Asia (6) and Europe (2).

2. Impact of the disease by Region in poultry

During the period, a total of **587,029*** animals were notified as losses in Asia and Europe in the ongoing and new outbreaks (**418,954*** losses notified in the previous report).

* The impact of the disease is measured in terms of losses, which are calculated by the sum of dead and culled animals from the infected farm or backyard premises of the reported outbreak. In case of non-poultry the losses correspond to the dead animals reported.

3. Changes in the epidemiological situation
Countries/Territories with new outbreaks during the period.

Africa

No new outbreaks were reported during the period. Ongoing outbreaks are still present in South Africa and Nigeria in both poultry and non-poultry (subtype H5N8).

America

No new outbreaks were reported during the period.

Asia

Chinese Taipei reported **10 new outbreaks** (H5N2 and H5N5) in poultry, and Vietnam **10 new outbreaks** (H5N6) in poultry as well. China (People's Rep. of) reported **2 new outbreaks in poultry** (H5N1, H5N6). Israel and Saudi Arabia reported 1 outbreak each in non-poultry and poultry (H5N8) respectively. Ongoing outbreaks are still present in Afghanistan, China (People's Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, India, Korea (DPR), Saudi Arabia and Vietnam in poultry (subtypes H5N1, H5N2, H5N5, H5N6, H7N9) and Afghanistan, Israel and China (People's Rep. of) in non-poultry (H5, H5N6, H7N9)

Europe

Seven new outbreaks were reported by Germany, Poland, and Slovakia, in poultry (H5N8). Ongoing outbreaks are still present in Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine in poultry and non-poultry (H5N8)

Oceania

No new or ongoing outbreaks were reported during the period

Key messages

In Africa, HPAI H5N8 outbreaks are ongoing in two countries in both poultry and non-poultry.

In Asia, new and/or ongoing outbreaks of HPAI due to subtypes H5N1, H5N2, H5N5, H5N6, H5N8 and H7N9 are noticed in poultry and non-poultry.

In Europe, since January 2020 a few countries are reporting HPAI H5N8 outbreaks in domestic poultry and wild birds. These are the first notifications of H5N8 outbreaks in Europe this winter. In all these countries, the last occurrence of H5N8 outbreaks was in 2017.

Veterinary Authorities in the affected countries have responded to contain outbreaks in poultry with stamping out measures, heightened surveillance, and recommendations to poultry owners to increase biosecurity. To date, no human cases of infection with HPAI H5N8 have been reported.

The OIE Standards, and the transparency of reporting through the OIE's World Animal Health Information System, provide the framework for Veterinary Services to implement effective surveillance, reporting, and controls for avian influenza. Wild bird surveillance can indicate periods of heightened risk, and at these times measures to improve on-farm biosecurity may reduce the likelihood of exposure of poultry.