Follow-up report No.1 (Final report)


Report Summary

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Date submitted to OIE  11/02/2016

Animal type  Terrestrial

Date of report  11/02/2016

Disease  Highly pathogenic avian influenza

Date of start of the event  28/04/2015

Causal Agent  Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus

Date of confirmation of the event  07/05/2015

Serotype(s)  H7N3

Diagnosis  Clinical, Laboratory (basic)

Reason  First occurrence of a listed disease

Clinical signs  Yes

Country or zone  a zone or compartment

Number of reported outbreaks  submitted= 1, Draft= 0

Outbreak details

Animal type  Terrestrial

Date of report  11/02/2016

Disease  Highly pathogenic avian influenza

Date of start of the event  28/04/2015

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Outbreak summary: Total outbreaks = 1 (Submitted)

Species  Measuring units  Susceptible  Cases  Deaths  Destroyed  Slaughtered

Plain chachalaca:Cracidae(Oratis betula)  Animals  ...  6  6  0  0

Clay-colored thrush:Turdidae(Turdus grayi)  Animals  ...  2  2  0  0

Affected Population  Wild birds in a nature reserve

Epidemiology

Epidemiological comments

In the outbreak area, 1,853 samples were taken for virological diagnostic including 511 samples of tracheal and cloacal swabs, 198 organs, 1,135 environmental swabs and nine sera. In total 65 birds were identified as infected by the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus A, subtype H7N3 by means of viral isolation of embryonated eggs, belonging to three species (62 Oratlis vetula, 1 Amazona albifrons and 2 Tordus grayi). Samples obtained every 21 days during the three months of surveillance of the wild birds in captivity were negative to the disease. The ZooMAT was temporarily closed to the public for two weeks and biosecurity was reinforced.

11 farms including 8 production broiler holdings and 3 breeders are located with a 10 km radius of the ecological reserve. Under the sampling mortality system, 1,743 tracheal and cloacal swabs were obtained in 83 visits and 780 blood sera taken. No evidence of HPAI H7N3 virus was detected. Outside the reserve, during the operation 53 reports of disease in this population were received, with 702 samples taken including 657 tracheal and cloacal swabs and 45 organs. No HPAI H7N3 virus was found in any samples. Further to the surveillance established for 90 days within the ecological reserve of Zapotal and ZooMAT, and 60 days outside of it, we can say that with the strategies implemented the spread of the virus to these birds was avoided and it was verified that commercial and poultry backyard were not involved in the outbreak.

It is believed that the index outbreak was the primary outbreak, since the virus did not arrive with migratory birds as the dates on which the outbreak occurred did not correspond to periods of migration, nor was it from confiscated or donated birds because these are sampled and diagnosed in official laboratories to verify their health status with respect to avian influenza and Newcastle disease. Possibly the virus came for some fomite, as it coincides with the Easter holiday season, in which ZooMAT authorities reported an increase of 10 to 15 % of visitors from all over the country compared to last year season.

Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection

• Contact with wild species

Measures applied

Applied  To be applied
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<th>Applied</th>
<th>To be applied</th>
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<tr>
<td>• control of wildlife reservoirs</td>
<td>• no planned control measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>• movement control inside the country</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• screening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• zoning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• disinfection / disinfestation</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals treated</th>
<th>Vaccination Prohibited</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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**Future Reporting**

The report and all its outbreaks have been resolved.
Outbreak maps