

## Immediate notification report

Report reference: REF OIE 16759, Report Date: 16/12/2014, Country : United States of America

### Report Summary

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<b>Animal type</b>	Terrestrial	<b>Date of report</b>	16/12/2014
<b>Disease</b>	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	<b>Date of start of the event</b>	10/12/2014
<b>Causal Agent</b>	Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus	<b>Date of pre-confirmation of the event</b>	14/12/2014
<b>Serotype(s)</b>	H5N8	<b>Date of last occurrence</b>	2004
<b>Reason</b>	Reoccurrence of a listed disease	<b>Diagnosis</b>	Laboratory (advanced)
<b>Country or zone</b>	a zone or compartment	<b>Clinical signs</b>	Yes
<b>Number of reported outbreaks</b>	submitted= 1, Draft= 0		

### Outbreak details

State	Number of outbreaks	County	Unit Type	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Start Date	End Date:
WASHINGTON- (this report - submitted)	-	Whatcom	Not applicable	Whatcom County	48.98	-122.47	10/12/2014	
Species	Measuring units	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Destroyed	Slaughtered		
Gyr Falcon:Falconidae(Falco rusticolus)	Animals	...	...	...	...	...		
Affected Population	Captive wild gyrfalcon							

### Outbreak summary: Total outbreaks = 1 (Submitted)

Species	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Destroyed	Slaughtered
Gyr Falcon					

### Epidemiology

#### Epidemiological comments

As a precaution and in response to the recent HPAI outbreak in Canada, surveillance of poultry premises and of wild bird mortality events was enhanced by the USDA, and State personnel along the United States - Canadian Border. Through this surveillance, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 was identified in wild birds. Two serotypes were identified on enhanced surveillance, both with amino acid sequence at the HA cleavage site consistent with HPAI, H5N8 and H5N2. H5N8 was identified in a captive wild gyrfalcon that was fed hunter killed wild birds from Whatcom County, Washington and H5N2 was identified in a wild pintail duck also from Whatcom County, Washington. Based upon direct sequencing from gyrfalcon specimens, an avian influenza subtype H5N8 of Eurasian lineage (partial H5 99% similarity to A/coot/Korea/H81/2014 and partial N8 99% similarity to A/Baikal teal/Korea/H41/2014). The amino acid sequence at the hemagglutinin cleavage site is consistent with highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). Preliminary data suggests that these virus strains (H5N2 and H5N8) may be related with the H5N8 strain potentially representing the progenitor; however further analysis is needed. Neither of these viruses has been found in any poultry in the United States. These H5N8 and H5N2 detections involve only wild birds. Further investigation and characterization of the HPAI viruses is ongoing.

#### Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection

- Contact with wild species

### Measures applied

#### No Control Measures

Animals treated	Vaccination Prohibited
No	Yes

### Diagnostic test results

Laboratory Type	Name of Laboratory	Species	Test Type	Date Results Provided	Result
National laboratory	National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)	Gyr Falcon	gene sequencing		Pending
National laboratory	National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)	Gyr Falcon	virus isolation	15/12/2014	Positive

Laboratory Type	Name of Laboratory	Species	Test Type	Date Results Provided	Result
National laboratory	National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)	Gyrfalcon	real-time reverse transcriptase/polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR)	14/12/2014	Positive
National laboratory	National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)	Gyrfalcon	haemagglutination (HA) test	14/12/2014	Positive

### Future Reporting

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

## Outbreak maps

