Global Avian Influenza Situation
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Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

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Introductions

This presentation presents an overview of current disease events reported to the OIE by its Members.

The epidemiology of avian influenza is complex.

The virus is constantly evolving and the behaviour of each new type and the risks they present can vary, as will the response in different countries.
### Avian Influenza strains causing disease events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Countries affected</th>
<th>Incr /Decr Countries</th>
<th>#ongoing poultry</th>
<th># of ongoing WB</th>
<th>Incr/Decr outbks</th>
<th>Aggregate poultry destroyed</th>
<th># of poultry destroyed since the last report (08/05/2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>42 990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 316 716</td>
<td>87 387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-41</td>
<td>24 740 794</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5N8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-312</td>
<td>3 870 079</td>
<td>2 151 134*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7N3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7N9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>518 236</td>
<td>219 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-340</td>
<td>30 488 825</td>
<td>2 457 632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Regional Situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Count of countries affected by ongoing outbreaks</th>
<th>Percentage of countries within the Region</th>
<th>List of countries</th>
<th>Difference regarding last report</th>
<th>List of Strains</th>
<th>Aggregate count of poultry destroyed for ongoing outbreaks</th>
<th>Number of poultry destroyed since the last report (08/05/2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Cameroon, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Egypt, Niger, Nigeria, Zimbabwe.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H5, H5N1, H5N8</td>
<td>86 925</td>
<td>76 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mexico, United States of America</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>H7N3, H7N9</td>
<td>127 956</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>China, Chinese Taipei, India, Korea (Rep. of), Lao, Nepal.</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>H5N1, H5N2, H5N6, H5N8, H7N9</td>
<td>29 362 950</td>
<td>2 380 976*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>France, Germany, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia.</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>H5N5, H5N8</td>
<td>910 994</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>9%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30 488 825</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 457 632</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Epidemic Curve
HPAI H7N9

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H5N1

The Asian lineage HPAI H5N1 continued to be reported from few countries of Asia and Africa in poultry and wild birds.

The virus has become enzootic in Asia and East and West Africa and continues to cause outbreaks in poultry and sporadic human infections.

All cases of H5N1 infection in people have been associated with close contact with infected live or dead birds, or H5N1-contaminated environments.
H5N8

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H5N6

Ongoing outbreaks
- Poultry
- Wild

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**Key Message**

Stamping out measures, heightened surveillance and recommendations to poultry owners to increase biosecurity

H5N8 continues to circulate in Europe, Africa and Asia, however, the new outbreak in poultry in Zimbabwe indicates the geographical distribution of this strain is still increasing.

Wild bird surveillance can indicate periods of heightened risk, and at these times measures to improve on-farm biosecurity will reduce the likelihood of exposure of poultry.

There is no scientific evidence that supports the killing or culling of free-ranging wild birds or other free-ranging wildlife to control avian influenza.
Our Response

- Preparedness
- Surveillance
- Biosecurity

Vaccination - NO
Our Response

Outbreak response

Vaccination – NO

Culling

Compensation
Acknowledgements

OIE Avian Influenza Portal:  www.oie.int/avianflu