Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
Report N° 10: May 29 to June 18, 2020
World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

HPAI SITUATION – update

The epidemiology of avian influenza (AI) is complex. AI viruses constantly evolve by mutation and re-assortment with the emergence of new subtypes causing significant impact on animal health and production. Some AI subtypes can be zoonotic and therefore pose major threat to 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** (immediate notification and follow-up reports) by its Members, as well as non-Member Countries, during the period 29 May – 18 June, 2020 through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The stable situations reported in the **six-monthly reports** by two countries, namely Egypt and Indonesia, are not described in this report as this data for the second semester 2019 will be collected throughout the first and second semesters of 2020.

The HPAI events (new outbreaks) are reported in Table 1.

Table 1: HPAI outbreaks reported through early warning system during 29 May – 18 June 2020

REGION	COUNTRY	Administrative divisions affected	Subtype(s)		N° Outbreaks	
			Poultry	Non -poultry	Poultry	Non poultry
Asia	Chinese Taipei; India	6	H5N1, H5N5	H5N1	5	10
Europe	Hungary	1	H5N8	NA	6	NA

1. Spatial distribution

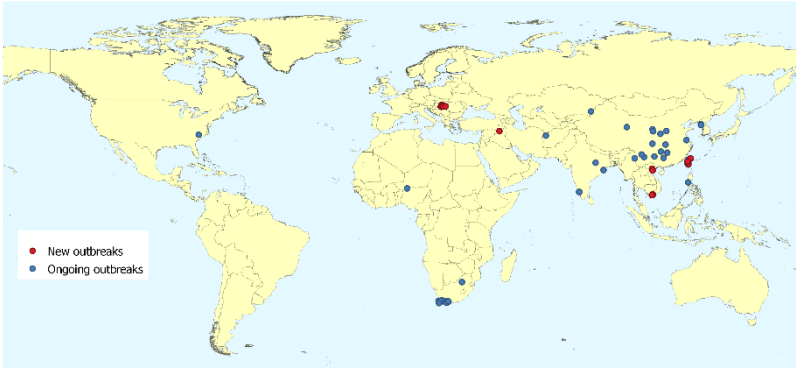

Figure 1. New and ongoing outbreaks in poultry (29 May – 18 June, 2020)

In this period, **11** new outbreaks (red dots on the map) were notified in poultry, in Chinese Taipei, India and Hungary. The total ongoing HPAI outbreaks worldwide is **69** (blue dots on the map). They are distributed as follows: Africa (19), America (1) and Asia (49).

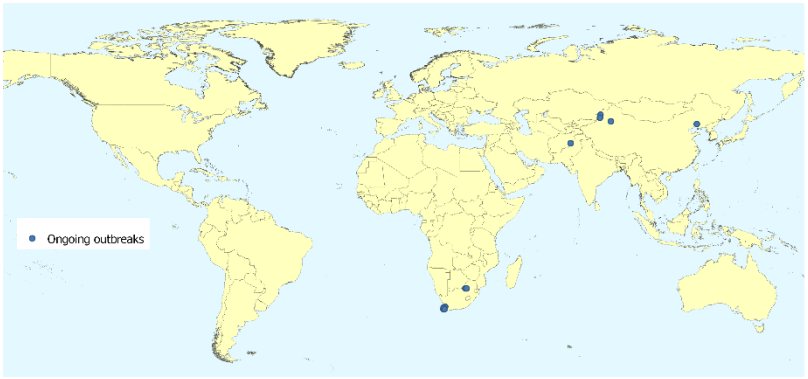

Figure 2. New and ongoing outbreaks in non-poultry, including wild birds (29 May – 18 June, 2020)

In this period, **10 new outbreaks** were notified in non-poultry in India. The total ongoing HPAI outbreaks (blue dots on the map) in these bird populations is **26.** They are distributed as follows: Africa (11) and Asia (15).

2. Impact of the disease by Region in poultry

During the period (29 May – 18 June), a total of **210,185** animals were notified as losses in Asia and Europe in the ongoing and new outbreaks (**288,153*** 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 in poultry and in non-poultry during the period. Ongoing outbreaks are still present in South Africa and Nigeria in both poultry (H5N6 and H5N8) and non-poultry (H5N8).

America

No new outbreaks were reported in poultry and in non-poultry during the period. One ongoing outbreak is still present in the United States of America in poultry (H7N3) since April, 2020.

Asia

Chinese Taipei, reported **1 new outbreaks** (H5N5) in poultry, India **4 new outbreak** in poultry (H5N1) and **10 new outbreak** in non-poultry (H5N1). Ongoing outbreaks are still present in Afghanistan, China (People's Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, India, Korea (DPR), Philippines and Vietnam in poultry (subtypes H5, H5N1, H5N5, H5N6 and H7N9) and Afghanistan, China (People's Rep. of) and India in non-poultry (H5, H5N1, H5N6 and H7N9).

Europe

Hungary reported **6 new outbreaks** in poultry (H5N8). No ongoing outbreaks are still present in the Region.

Oceania

No new or ongoing outbreaks were reported during the period

Key messages

In the reporting period**, 11 new HPAI outbreaks** were reported in domestic birds in Europe and Asia involving 3 different HPAI subtypes namely H5N1, H5N5, and H5N8 and 10 new HPAI outbreaks due to H5N1 in non-poultry in Asia. In addition, 95 ongoing HPAI outbreaks in poultry and non-poultry are still present in America, Asia and Africa involving different HPAI namely H5, H5N1, H5N5, H5N6, H5N8, H7N3 and H7N9.

- Outbreaks of H5N1, H5N6 and H7N9 are still continuing in a few Asian countries with India reporting recurrence of new H5N1 outbreaks.
- In Chinese Taipei, H5N5 subtype has continued to be reported since September 2019 .
- Since the beginning of 2020, outbreaks of H5N8 have been continuously reported in several European countries in poultry and/or wild birds. Hungary reported 6 new H5N8 outbreaks in this reporting period. Ongoing outbreaks are also still continuing in in South Africa. It is more likely that the source of infection in these outbreaks is contact with wild birds and followed by limited local spread.
- USA reported an outbreak of HPAI H7N3 in commercial poultry this year. The premises has an epidemiological link to another premises affected recently by low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) H7N3. A comprehensive epidemiological investigation and enhanced surveillance is continuing in the affected area.

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.

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.