Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
Report N° 3: January 1 to 24, 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. 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 in January 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 beginning 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 1 to 24, 2020

REGION	COUNTRY	Administrative divisions affected	Subtype(s)		N° Outbreaks	
			Poultry	Non -poultry	Poultry	Non poultry
Africa	South Africa	1	H5N8	NA	2	0
Asia	China (People's Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, India	10	H5N1, H5N2, H5N5	H5N6	25	3
Europe	Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine	12	H5N8	H5N8	24	2

1. Spatial distribution

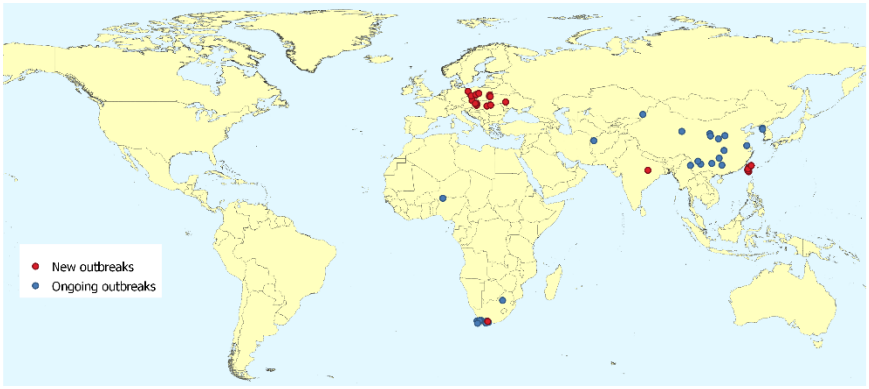

Figure 1. New and ongoing outbreaks in poultry (January 1-24, 2020)

In this period, **51** new outbreaks (red doths in the map) were notified in Chinese Taipei, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa and Ukraine in poultry. The total ongoing HPAI outbreaks worldwide is **102** (blue doths in the map) distributed in Africa (32), Asia (60) and Europe (23) (Figure 1).

Figure 2. New and ongoing outbreaks in non-poultry (January 1- 24, 2020)

In this period, **5 new outbreaks** were notified in non-poultry including wild birds in China (People's Rep. of), Germany and Poland. The total of ongoing HPAI outbreaks (blue doths in the map) in non-poultry including wild birds worldwide is **18** distributed in the Africa (11), Asia (5) and Europe (2).

2. Impact of the disease by Region in poultry

During the period, a total of **418,954*** animals were notified as losses in Africa, Asia, and Europe in the ongoing and new outbreaks (**96,736*** losses notified in December 2019 in Africa, Asia and the Americas).

* 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

South Africa notified **2 new outbreak in poultry** (H5N8). 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 **24 new outbreaks** (H5N2 and H5N5) in poultry, and India **1 new outbreak** (H5N1) in poultry as well. China (People's Rep. of) reported **3 new outbreaks in non-poultry** (H5N6 subtype). Ongoing outbreaks are still present in Afghanistan, China (People's Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, India and Korea (DPR) in poultry (subtypes H5N1, H5N2, H5N5, H5N6, H7N9) and by Afghanistan and China (People's Rep. of) in non-poultry (H5, H5N6, H7N9)

Europe

Twenty-four new outbreaks were reported by Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine in poultry (H5N8). Poland and Germany reported **2 new outbreaks** in non-poultry (H5N8). Ongoing outbreaks are still present in Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine

Oceania

No new or ongoing outbreaks were reported during the period

Key messages

Since January 2020, countries from Europe 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.

In Asia, other HPAI subtypes H5N1, H5N2, H5N5, H5N6 and H7N9 continue to cause outbreaks in a few countries.

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.