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Department of Agriculture,  
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# Avian Influenza Update

9<sup>th</sup> September 2022

**National Disease Control Centre**

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## Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza situation in Ireland

- Nine cases of avian influenza in wild birds (gannets found in counties Cork, Donegal, Kerry, and Mayo) have been confirmed since the last update on 19<sup>th</sup> August (Fig.1)
- All confirmed cases were of subtype H5N1 which has been the predominant strain found to be circulating in wild birds and responsible for causing outbreaks in poultry across Europe.
- A **considerable number of deaths of wild birds**, mostly gannets in coastal areas around the country, have been reported to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) during the past week. Laboratory testing of samples from these birds is ongoing, though avian influenza infection is considered likely
- Members of the public are reminded **to not touch sick or dead wild birds**
- An interactive map (for illustrative purposes) courtesy of the Centre for Veterinary Epidemiology and Risk Analysis (CVERA) displaying the locations of avian influenza cases in wild birds is available at the following link <https://arcg.is/19zHrf0>.
- **Poultry owners** should continue **to maintain best practice biosecurity measures** to prevent further outbreaks in poultry and captive birds as there remains an ongoing risk from HPAI virus potentially circulating in wild birds and in the environment
- **Poultry owners and those working with poultry** should beware of visiting areas, both at home and abroad, where deaths of wild birds have occurred (e.g. coastal areas, bird colonies, etc.). Direct contact with sick or dead wild birds must be avoided. **Biosecurity precautions** must be taken before coming into contact with poultry, i.e. **clothing and footwear** worn in such areas should not be brought into contact with poultry without prior cleaning and disinfection, as appropriate.

Month	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sept-22	Total
Number of wild birds with confirmed avian influenza	0	54	13	5	6	6	1	0	0	2	12	2	101

*Fig. 1 Number of cases of avian influenza in wild birds confirmed per month.*

## DAFM surveillance for avian influenza

- Sick or dead wild birds can be reported to DAFM using the **Avian Check - Wild Bird App** <https://aviancheck.apps.rhos.agriculture.gov.ie>
- Alternatively, sick or dead wild birds may be reported to the local Regional Veterinary Office or contact the DAFM disease hotline on 01 607 2512 (during office hours) or 01 492 8026 (outside office hours)
- **Not all birds will be collected, however, reporting is important for surveillance and risk assessment purposes**
- DAFM implements avian influenza surveillance measures which take place right throughout the year in both wild birds and poultry and form part of our well-established Early Warning System for the detection of avian influenza. The submission of dead wild birds which are on the target species list for avian influenza surveillance for testing, based on a risk assessment, at the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory forms part of this programme

## Current wild bird situation in the rest of Europe

- HPAI H5N1 is currently circulating in wild birds, especially breeding seabirds around the UK's coast
- Large die-offs of several species of colonial breeding birds associated with avian influenza have been reported recently in the Netherlands, Scotland, Iceland, Norway, France, and Greece ([EFSA, 2022](#))
- DAERA have produced an interactive map viewer displaying locations of cases of avian influenza in wild birds in Northern Ireland which is available to view [here](#)
- Over 95% of cases in wild birds have been confirmed to be of subtype H5N1, with small numbers of H5N3 and H5N8 also confirmed

## Risk to Ireland regarding Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

- Avian Influenza is **highly contagious for birds**. The virus may be present in the environment and can be transmitted to poultry and captive bird flocks by wild birds
- Flock owners should continue to maintain **best practice biosecurity measures** to prevent the introduction of avian influenza into poultry and captive bird flocks
- Flock owners should **remain vigilant for any signs of disease in their flocks**, and report any disease suspicion to their nearest Regional Veterinary Office

- Members of the public are advised **not to handle sick or dead wild birds**. **Pets** should be kept away from sick and dead wild birds. Dogs should be kept on a leash where sick or dead wild birds are present

## Strict Biosecurity is Essential to Prevent Further Outbreaks

All poultry owners and keepers must implement very high levels of biosecurity on their holdings to help protect their flocks due to the current situation. All flock owners should ask themselves the following questions to help ensure you are implementing appropriate measures:

### 1. Who has access to the poultry areas?

Only allow essential persons access to the poultry houses e.g. husbandry, veterinary care. Ensure that dedicated clothing or disposable personal protective equipment (PPE) is worn including disposable gloves and overalls. Clean and disinfect boots before entering and immediately upon exiting each poultry house. Wash hands each time upon leaving a poultry house. Dedicated personnel should be appointed to manage each site

### 2. Have I checked the disinfectant points?

All disinfectant points must be maintained. **Read the label** on the disinfectant which is approved for use against avian influenza. Disinfectant footbaths must be changed regularly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Contamination prevents the effective use of disinfectants. Footwear needs to be cleaned thoroughly before being disinfected in foot dips. **Wait the recommended contact time before entering the house**. Repeat checks with disinfectant points at entry and exit points to the premises

### 3. Can wild birds get access to the poultry?

Inspect the housing thoroughly. Ensure that there are no gaps where wild birds can enter the housing. Check the gutters and roof. Can contaminated rainwater enter the house? Can wild birds get access to or contaminate the drinking water system?

### 4. Is the feed and bedding stored securely?

Feed and bedding attract wild birds so secure storage of both is essential. If using straw, ensure it is either double wrapped and covered with a birdproof cover or stored in a shed with no wild bird access. Remove wrapping outside of the house. Feed should be stored in a secure bin and any spills cleaned up immediately. Use wild bird deterrents

### 5. What do I do about feed delivery/egg collection vehicles that have to come onto the holding?

Disinfect wheels, wheel arches and underbody of all vehicles coming before allowing them to enter the premises and prior to leaving the premises. Do not allow any drivers to enter poultry houses. Ensure that drivers wear disposable gloves and disinfect footwear upon arrival (ensure that there is a disinfectant point near the feed bin/egg storage area)

## 6. What about equipment?

Any equipment that is used to transport poultry or poultry products must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to being used on the farm e.g., trolleys, trays, pallets, cages etc. Disposable single-use egg trays or plastic Keyes trays which are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each use can be used for egg collections. Don't forget about other equipment such as feeders and watering equipment and clean and disinfect equipment and housing between bird placements

## 7. Be vigilant

Check the feed and water intake and look for clinical signs of avian influenza. Report any suspicions immediately to DAFM and do not allow anyone on/off the premises pending investigation

These measures are not exhaustive, further biosecurity guidelines available at:

[www.gov.ie/birdflu](http://www.gov.ie/birdflu)

## Current Situation in poultry and captive birds in Ireland

- There have been no further outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 in poultry or captive birds since 18<sup>th</sup> December 18 2021.
- Ireland's self-declared disease-free status for avian influenza was published by the OIE on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2022. Maintenance of this status which is important for international movements and trade of poultry and poultry products will remain dependent on the absence of any further outbreaks of avian influenza in poultry in Ireland

## Current Situation in poultry and captive birds in Europe

- A total of 2,476 outbreaks of HPAI have been confirmed in poultry and captive birds throughout the EU (from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 to 26<sup>th</sup> August 2022). Details from countries reporting to the European Commission's Animal Disease Information System (ADIS) can be found in Table 1
- Northern Ireland had six outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry, the latest outbreak was confirmed on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2022
- England has confirmed 120 outbreaks of avian influenza H5N1. Wales and Scotland have reported 6 and 11 outbreaks, respectively
- The Animal and Plant Health Agency's (APHA) interactive map of restriction zones in England, Scotland and Wales is available to view [here](#)

## Number of confirmed HPAI cases/outbreaks in wild birds, poultry and captive birds in Europe per week (since 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021)

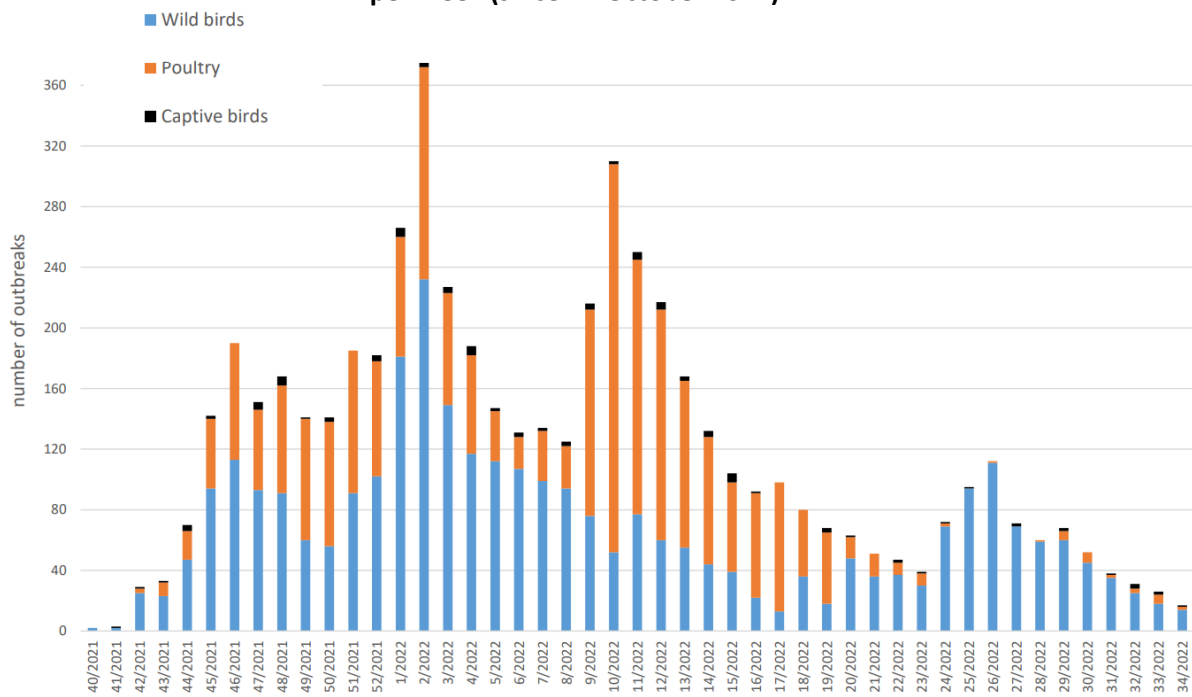


Fig. 2. The number of confirmed cases/ outbreaks of HPAI in wild birds, poultry and captive birds in Europe per week (since 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021, Source: [Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie](#))

## Current global Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza situation

- HPAI continues to be reported in poultry and wild birds globally. The global distribution of outbreaks/ cases in poultry and wild birds during the period 16<sup>th</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> June 2022 can be found in Fig. 3.

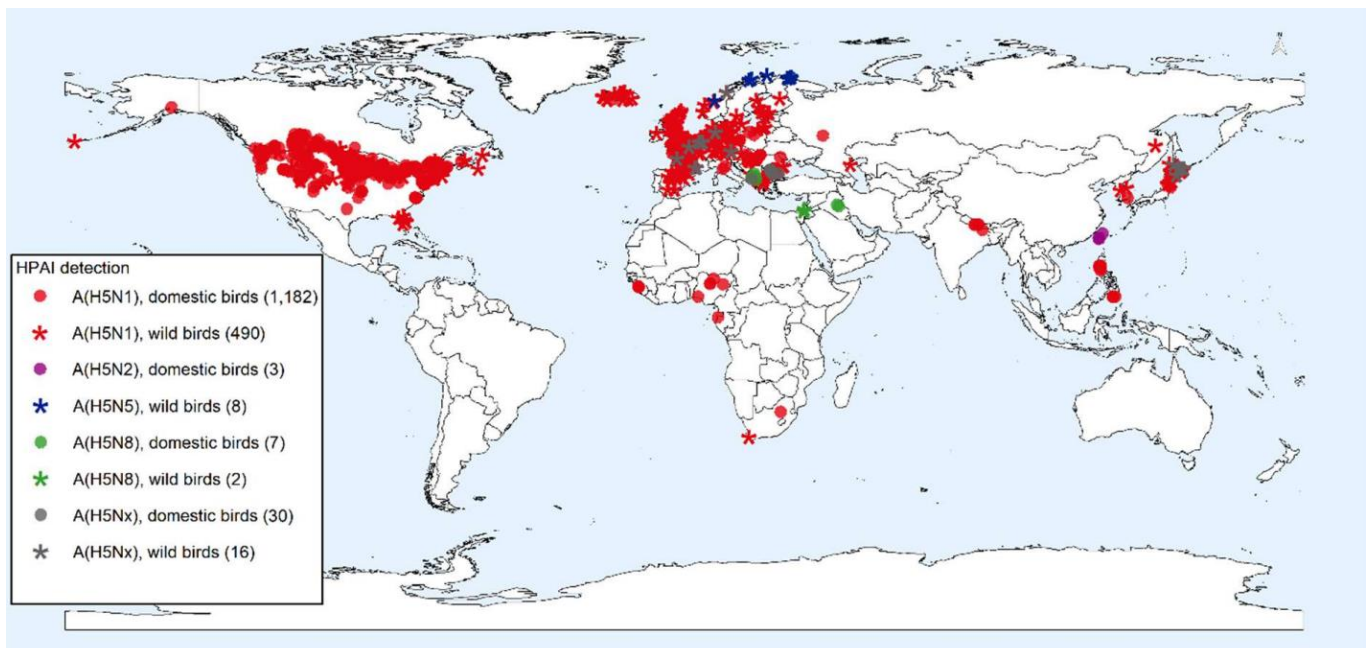


Fig. 3. Global distribution of HPAI in poultry and wild birds from 16<sup>th</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> June (Source: [EFSA](#))

COUNTRY	Poultry	Captive birds	Wild birds*	Total
FRANCE	1380	39	158	1577
GERMANY	84	9	1482	1575
NETHERLANDS	57	26	632	715
ITALY	317	1	22	340
HUNGARY	290	2	31	323
DENMARK	7	4	159	170
POLAND	98	0	36	134
BELGIUM	5	4	103	112
SPAIN	32	5	55	92
SWEDEN	4	3	79	86
NORWAY	2	1	75	78
IRELAND	6	0	55	61
SLOVENIA	1	0	37	38
AUSTRIA	1	3	27	31
BULGARIA	25	1	4	30
CZECH REPUBLIC	19	0	9	28
FINLAND	0	0	28	28
ICELAND	1	0	24	25
NORTHERN IRELAND	6	0	19	25
PORTUGAL	9	6	8	23
ROMANIA	3	0	16	19
GREECE	0	0	16	16
CROATIA	3	0	13	16
SLOVAKIA	4	0	9	13
ESTONIA	2	0	10	12
LITHUANIA	0	0	11	11
ALBANIA	6	0	2	8
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	5	5
MOLDOVA	4	0	0	4
SWITZERLAND	0	1	2	3
KOSOVO	3	0	0	3
LATVIA	0	0	2	2
UKRAINE	0	2	0	2
NORTH MACEDONIA	0	0	2	2
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2369</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3132</b>	<b>5608</b>

Table 1. Number of confirmed outbreaks/cases of HPAI in poultry, captive birds and wild birds reported to ADIS during the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 to 26<sup>th</sup> August 2022 (Source: [Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie](#)).

## Wild bird species affected in Europe

Wild bird species confirmed as affected by HPAI in Europe are (listed in order of decreasing prevalence of confirmed cases, during the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 to 26<sup>th</sup> August 2022):

Sandwich Tern, Barnacle Goose, Greylag goose, Mute swan, European Herring Gull, Anatidae, Common Buzzard, Northern Gannet, Black-headed Gull, Cygnus, Mallard duck, Dalmatian Pelican, Laridae, White Stork, Canada goose, Ardeidae, Mew Gull, Eurasian Wigeon, Hirundinidae, Grey-headed Gull, Common tern, White-tailed eagle, Whooper Swan, Great Black-backed Gull, Accipiter, Grey Heron, Common murre, Great Cormorant, Griffon Vulture, Eurasian Spoonbill, Unspecified wild bird, Peregrine Falcon, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Greater White-fronted Goose, Common Eider, Sulidae, Egyptian Goose, Kestrel, Coot, Common Shelduck, Pheasant, Eurasian Magpie, Charadriidae, Anserinae, Corvidae, Northern Goshawk, Yellow-legged Gull, Ciconiidae, Western Great Egret, Goose unspecified, Tufted Duck, Sterninae, Eurasian Eagle-Owl, Long-Eared Owl, Passeridae, Gadwall, Lesser black backed gull, Common Teal, Sparrowhawk, Common Raven, Brant Goose, Great Skua, Great Black-headed Gull, Numenius, Caspian gull, Eurasian curlew, Rook, Strigiformes, Arctic Tern, Barn Owl, European crane, Oystercatcher, Jackdaw, Great Blue Heron,

Ciconia, Little Owl, Western Grebe, Northern Fulmar, Pink-footed Goose, Tundra bean goose, Sanderling, Passer, Great White Pelican, Tawny Owl, Muscovy duck, Scolopacidae, Mediterranean gull, Alcidae, Razorbill, Bearded Vulture, Falco, Red Knot, Red kite, Pelican, Spotted Harrier, Vulture unspiciated, Pigeon, Common blackbird, Common woodpigeon, Rough-legged Hawk, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Pied Avocet, European greenfinch, Great crested grebe, House sparrow, Western Gull, Swan goose, Eurasian Jay, Little grebe, Common redshank, Collared Dove, Glaucous Gull, Columbidae, Crowned cormorant, Song Thrush, Moorhen, Taiga Bean Goose, Lanner Falcon, White-rumped sandpiper, Green Sandpiper, Black Swan, Bonelli's Eagle, Larus, Western Sandpiper, Water rail, Merlin, Haematopodidae, Whimbrel, Ural Owl, Black Guillemot, Ferruginous Duck, Ruddy turnstone, Waldrapp, Northern Pintail, Hooded crow

(Source: [Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie](#)).

### **Risk to Ireland regarding Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1**

- The disease poses no food safety risk for consumers. Properly cooked poultry and poultry products, including eggs are safe to eat
- From October onwards each year we enter into the higher risk period for Avian Influenza in Ireland. Colder weather and decreasing daylight can extend the survival time of Avian influenza viruses in the environment
- This is due to the fact that migratory wild birds, the natural hosts of many avian influenza viruses, start to arrive in large numbers to overwinter here
- Migratory wild birds are known to carry the H5N1 subtype of Avian influenza, and this can increase the level of risk for a potential outbreak of Avian influenza in Ireland
- HPAI H5N1 is a notifiable disease both in Ireland and to the European Commission and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formed known as OIE)
- Outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry in Ireland impact upon our international trade in poultry and poultry products
- The disease is highly contagious for birds, but risk of transmission to humans is considered very low.



## What can poultry owners do to reduce the risk of avian influenza?

- Flock owners should **remain vigilant for any unexplained signs of disease** in their flocks, and report any disease suspicion to their nearest [Regional Veterinary Office](#)

**1. Be vigilant-** Monitor your birds carefully for any clinical signs of disease. If in doubt, contact your veterinary practitioner for advice. Signs of avian influenza include:

- Death/high mortalities in a flock
- Depression/lethargy
- Loss of appetite
- Respiratory distress such as gaping beak, coughing, sneezing, gurgling, rattling
- Swelling and blue discolouration of combs, wattles, neck and throat
- Diarrhoea
- Reduced egg production or no egg production

## 2. Biosecurity

[Advice on biosecurity to prevent Avian Influenza](#) including clinical signs and leaflets can be found at [www.gov.ie/birdflu](http://www.gov.ie/birdflu)

### Personnel and Visitors

- Wear disposable or dedicated outer clothing when in contact with your birds
- Wear boots that can be disinfected, disposable gloves and wash hands after contact with poultry
- Only allow essential personnel access to your birds

### Buildings and Equipment

- Regularly clean and disinfect hard surfaces such as paths and walkways
- Provide clean boot washing and disinfection facilities at all entrances/exits and ensure that people use them
- Clean and disinfect any vehicles or equipment that comes into contact with the birds after use
- Have suitable pest control in place

### Wild Birds

- Feed and water birds inside or at least under cover
- Clean up any waste feed in outdoor areas frequently
- Use netting or wild bird decoys or deterrents to keep wild birds away from poultry areas

### Management

- Keep ducks and geese separate to other poultry species
- The Department also reminds all poultry owners, including those who keep only 1 or 2 birds, of their legal obligation to register their premises with the Department.

- Use an [approved disinfectant](#) against Avian influenza in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions

### **Further information:**

DAFM has a wide variety of biosecurity resources for avian influenza- please see:

<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/7e230-poultry/>

To register a poultry flock:

<https://www.gov.ie/en/service/984df6-poultry-register/>

RVO contact details:

[Regional Veterinary Office](#)

List of target species of wild birds for avian influenza surveillance:

[List of Target Species for Avian Influenza Surveillance](#)

European Commission

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/avian-influenza\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/avian-influenza_en)

World Organisation for Animal Health

[Avian Influenza - WOA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

**National Disease Control Centre**

*9th September 2022*