

FBCCC Disease Summary: Avian Influenza June 2022

Ontario

As of July 4, Ontario has not reported any additional highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks since May 18. Recovery of all 26 infected premises is well underway as virus elimination and surveillance activities continue.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has recently announced the following:

- The remainder of the 3km Infected Zones around infected premises have now been released, allowing for fewer movement restrictions.
- Post Outbreak Surveillance has been completed in five of the 22 Primary Control Zones (PCZs). There have been 5 PCZ Zone Declaration Orders revoked as of July 3. Therefore, there are no longer movement restrictions in the municipalities of Selwyn, Peterborough, Halton, Chatham-Kent and Centre Wellington. Controls remain on any infected premises within these revoked PCZs.
- Commercial poultry farms located in these five revoked PCZs are now considered to be in the Free Zone. These farms no longer require movement permits, dead bird surveillance, testing, or Flock Health Questionnaire submissions; permits would only be required if shipping into one of the remaining PCZs.
- All restrictions have been removed on four individual infected premises that have completed required clean up procedures and satisfied re-stocking requirements.

The following table summarizes the status of each infected premises:

IP #	Twp/Mun.	Infected Zone Status	PCZ #	PCZ Status
1	Guelph/Eramosa	Released	1	Active
2	Zorra	Released	2	Active
3	Woolwich	Released	1	Active
4	Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation	Released	3	Active
5	Selwyn	Released	4	Revoked
6	Centre Wellington	Released	5	Revoked
7	South Glengarry	Released	10	Active
8	Markham	Released	6	Active
9	Prince Edward	Released	7	Active
10	Chatham-Kent	Released	8	Revoked
11	Markham-2	Released	9	Active
12	South Glengary-2	Released	10	Active
13	West Grey	Released	12	Active
14	Markham -3	Released	6	Active
15	Markham-4	Released	6	Active

16	South Glengary-3	Released	22	Active
17	York	Released	33	Active
18	Peterborough	Released	38	Revoked
19	Huron	Released	41	Active
20	York	Released	45	Active
21	Wellington	Released	51	Active
22	Halton	Released	52	Revoked
23	York	Released	55	Active
24	York	Released	58	Active
25	York	Released	45	Active
26	York	Released	65	Active

Canada

Based on CFIA data provided to the World Organization of Animal Health (WOAH), there have been 105 infected commercial and small flocks, (2,007,460 birds) from across Canada as of July 1. During the month of June, only two commercial poultry flocks across the country have experienced outbreaks. (BC on June 8 and Quebec on June 28). On July 3, a 2nd commercial turkey flock in Quebec, in the same PCZ, experienced a high mortality situation.

FBCCC has compiled the following **national production type** information:

Production Type	% of Infected Flocks	% Birds Lost
Backyard Flocks	45%	0.2%
Commercial Ducks	14%	23%
Turkeys	10%	10%
Broiler Chickens	9%	36%
Broiler Breeders	7%	17%
Layers	4%	7%
Mixed Commercial Flocks	8%	7%
Other (Game, Exhibition, etc.)	4%	0.10%

Over 673 cases of HPAI have been suspected or confirmed in wild birds across all provinces as of June 30, according to current [CFIA/NEOC GIS data](#). Since late May, several large die-offs of northern gannets and some other seabirds have been reported in the Gulf of St Lawrence, Acadian Peninsula Cape Breton, western Newfoundland. All testing to date has been confirmed as H5N1 virus.

According to WOA, Canada has reported 26 mammals where this same H5N1 strain was confirmed: 5 skunks, 1 mink and 20 red foxes.

United States

As of June 30, approximately 40 million birds in 379 flocks have died or been culled across 36 US states since the first case on February. More than half of the flocks were backyard operations. Only two of the reported positive cases in June were from commercial flocks. ([USDA web site](#)).

[This US National Wildlife Health Centre map](#) shows the continental distribution of HPAI H5N1 cases in commercial poultry, small flocks, wild birds and mammals across North America. Some 8500 wild bird deaths as a result of HPAI have been reported this year in the US.

There is growing concern both in Europe and in North America that the H5N1 strain is becoming endemic in wildlife, including a wide range of bird species.

International AI Situation

Since the onset of this global avian flu season in September 2021:

- More than 60 countries have experienced HPAI outbreaks, almost all of them of the H5N1 strain.
- A total of 3821 flocks have been infected.
- Over 113.2 million birds have died or been culled to stamp out the disease.
- Only 56 new infected flocks were reported to WOA in June globally. This is the lowest incidence since September 2021.
- [Monthly data by country compiled by the FBCC is posted on the FBCC website.](#)

The [European Food Safety Authority Avian Influenza Report was released June 30, 2022.](#)

[Highlights from this report included:](#)

- Between 16 March and 10 June 2022, 750 HPAI virus detections were reported in 28 EU/EEA countries and United Kingdom in poultry.
- During this reporting period, 86% of the poultry outbreaks were secondary due to between-farm spread of HPAI virus.
- France accounted for 68% of the overall poultry outbreaks, Hungary for 24% and all other affected countries for less than 2% each.
- Most detections in wild birds were reported by Germany (158), followed by the Netherlands (98) and the United Kingdom (48).
- For the year to date, HPAI outbreaks in wild birds across Europe reported to the EC notification system have reached 1,855 (as of June 10). A total of 31 countries in the region have registered at least one outbreak in wild species through this system.

Elsewhere Mexican agriculture authorities have announced that 1.9 million birds, mostly in broiler chicken sector have died or been culled in ten farms in the states of Durango and Coahuila and three facilities in Chihuahua, where an H7N3 HPAI virus has been identified. The standard “stamping out” international approach is being deployed rather than vaccination as used in previous outbreaks.