

Updated Outbreak Assessment #13

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the UK and Europe

07 February 2022

Ref: VITT/1200 HPAI in the UK and Europe

Disease Report

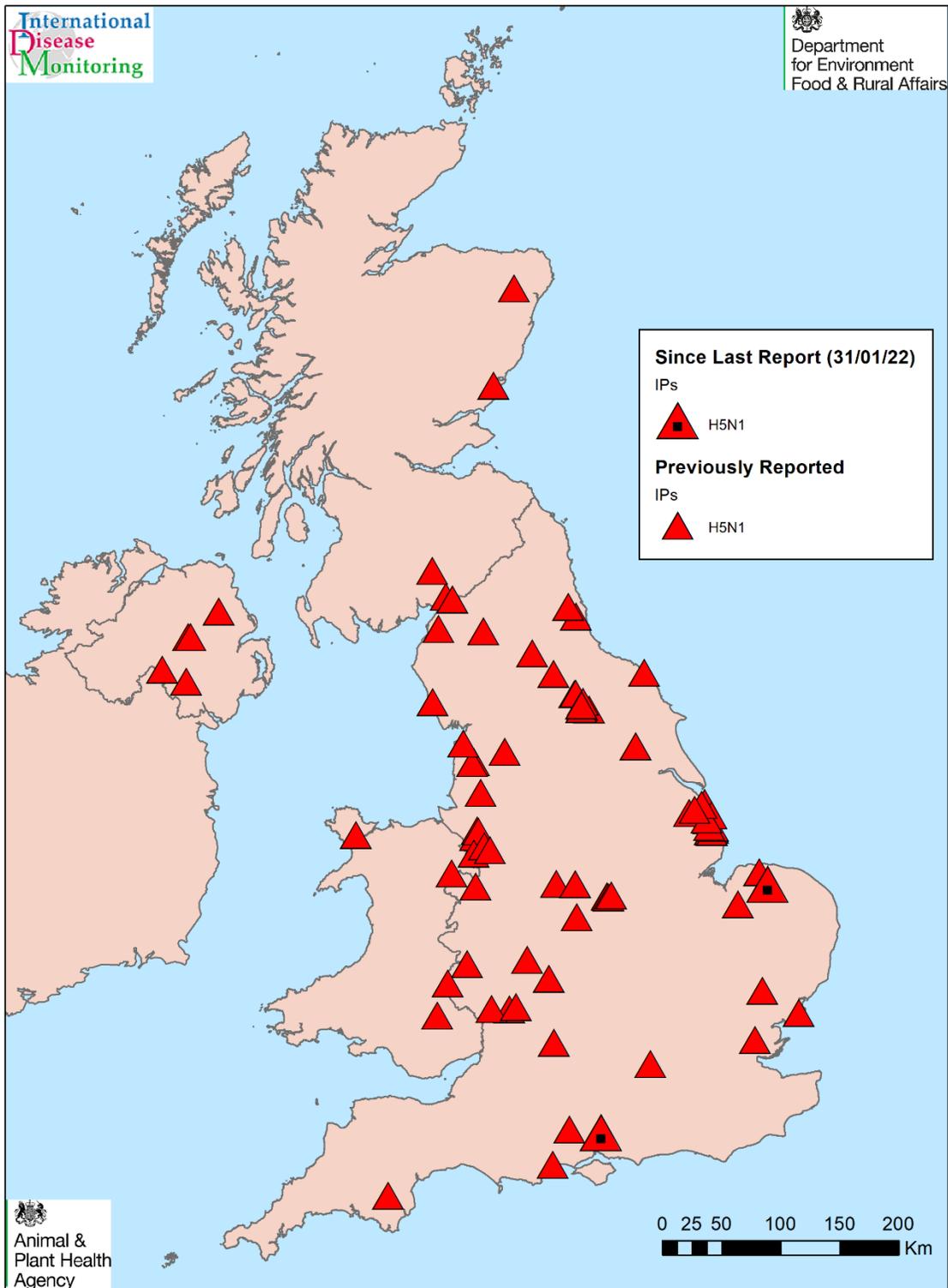
Since our last outbreak assessment on 31 January 2022, there continue to be reports of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 both in Europe and in the United Kingdom (UK). This includes two further confirmed outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry and captive birds in the UK.

There have been a further two confirmed outbreaks in Great Britain (GB) of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry and captive birds since our last assessment, both of which have been in England. One outbreak was in a commercial broiler breeder chicken premises in Hampshire, while the other occurred at a conservation park in Norfolk. There have been no further HPAI H5N1 outbreaks confirmed in Northern Ireland since 24 January 2022 (DAERA 2022).

Since 31 January 2022, OIE has reported outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain, and one further outbreak of HPAI H5 in domestic poultry in Bulgaria.

Wild bird HPAI H5 cases continue to be reported in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Spain and Sweden. The highest number of wild bird cases reported in the last week was for Germany (54), which has dropped from 71 since the previous week.

Map 1: HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry¹ and captive birds across the United Kingdom, October 2021 to 07 February 2022.



Date: 07/02/2022
Map prepared by IDM

UK HPAI IPs
October 2021 - February 2022

Situation Assessment

United Kingdom

The first detection of HPAI H5N1 virus this HPAI season was in rescued wild swans and captive poultry at a swan sanctuary in Worcester (England) on 15 October 2021. Since then, there have been 84 further confirmed outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry and captive birds (Map 1), (Table 1).

Between our last assessment on 31 January and 7 February 2022 there have been two new outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry premises and captive birds in GB. Both of these outbreaks occurred in England, in the counties of Hampshire and Norfolk.

Since our last report, there have been no further poultry outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 confirmed in Northern Ireland and the total number of poultry outbreaks in Northern Ireland remains at five across the counties of Tyrone, Antrim and Armagh. Following suspicion of notifiable avian influenza in a premises in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, including initial non-negative laboratory results, humane culling and the introduction of temporary control zones (TCZs) have taken place on 4 February. As of 7 February, HPAI had not been confirmed at the premises (DAERA, 2022).

Table 1: Poultry¹ and captive bird outbreaks of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 in Great Britain since 1 October 2021, as of 07 February 2022

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
1	27 October 2021	Near Wychavon, Worcester	Rescued wild swans (adults and young), rescued and captive geese, ducks, and chickens.
2	2 November 2021	Near Chirk, Cheshire	Backyard chickens
3	4 November 2021	Near Arbroath, Angus	Mixed backyard flock of 16 chickens, 20 guinea fowl and 12 ducks.
4	8 November 2021	Near Alcester, Bidford	Small flock of 31 turkeys and 19 chicken

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
5	11 November 2021	Near Kirby Cross, Essex	Small flock of mixed geese, chickens, guinea fowl
6	12 November 2021	Near Preston, Lancashire	Commercial turkey premises
7	13 November 2021	Near Northallerton, North Yorkshire	Commercial free range laying hens
8	16 November 2021	Near Preston, Lancashire	Backyard chickens
9	17 November 2021	Near Willington, Derbyshire	Commercial turkey premises
10	19 November 2021	Near Pokesdown, Bournemouth	Backyard ducks
11	19 November 2021	Near Silecroft, Cumbria	Commercial free range laying hens
12	21 November 2021	Near Mouldsworth, Chester	Commercial turkey premises
13	21 November 2021	Near North Fambridge, Essex	Small flock of mixed geese, chickens, ducks
14	21 November 2021	Near Holkham, Norfolk	Small flock of mixed chickens and turkeys
15	21 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
16	25 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial free range laying hens

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
17	25 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
18	26 November 2021	Near Loughborough, Leicestershire	Commercial free range laying hens
19	26 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
20	27 November 2021	Near Blackpool, Lancashire	Mixed ornamental birds
21	26 November 2021	Near Anglesey, Wales	Backyard hobby farm
22	26 November 2021	Near Clitheroe, Lancashire	Mixed captive birds
23	28 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Backyard hobby farm
24	29 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
25	01 December 2021	Leicestershire	Commercial free range laying hens
26	02 December 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial free range laying hens
27	02 December 2021	Staffordshire	Backyard hobby farm
28	02 December 2021	Herefordshire	Commercial broiler farm
29	04 December 2021	Dumfries	Commercial laying hens
30	04 December 2021	Powys	Mixed captive birds

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
31	04 December 2021	Yorkshire	Backyard turkeys
32	04 December 2021	Gloucestershire	Wildfowl Park
33	04 December 2021	Yorkshire	Commercial laying hens
34	06 December 2021	Leicestershire	Commercial laying hens
35	07 December 2021	Leicestershire	Commercial laying hens
36	07 December 2021	near Pocklington, East Yorkshire	Commercial ducks
37	08 December 2021	Near Sudbury, South Suffolk	Commercial laying hens
38	08 December 2021	Near Thirsk, North Yorkshire	Commercial turkeys
39	09 December 2021	Cumbria	Commercial laying hens
40	09 December 2021	Dumfries	Backyard mixed species
41	10 December 2021	Near Moffat, Dumfriesshire	Backyard mixed species
42	10 December 2021	Near Highworth, Wiltshire	Commercial turkeys
43	10 December 2021	Near Clifford, Herefordshire	Commercial turkeys

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
44	11 December 2021	Near Washington, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear	Mixed wildfowl
45	11 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
46	11 December 2021	Near Willington, Derbyshire	Mixed poultry
47	12 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
48	12 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
49	14 December 2021	Near Middleton-in-Teesdale, County Durham	Backyard chickens
50	14 December 2021	Near Pocklington, Yorkshire	Commercial ducks
51	14 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
52	14 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial broiler breeder and laying hens
53	15 December 2021	Near Atherstone, Leicestershire	Backyard mixed species
54	15 December 2021	Near Wem, Shropshire	Commercial mixed species

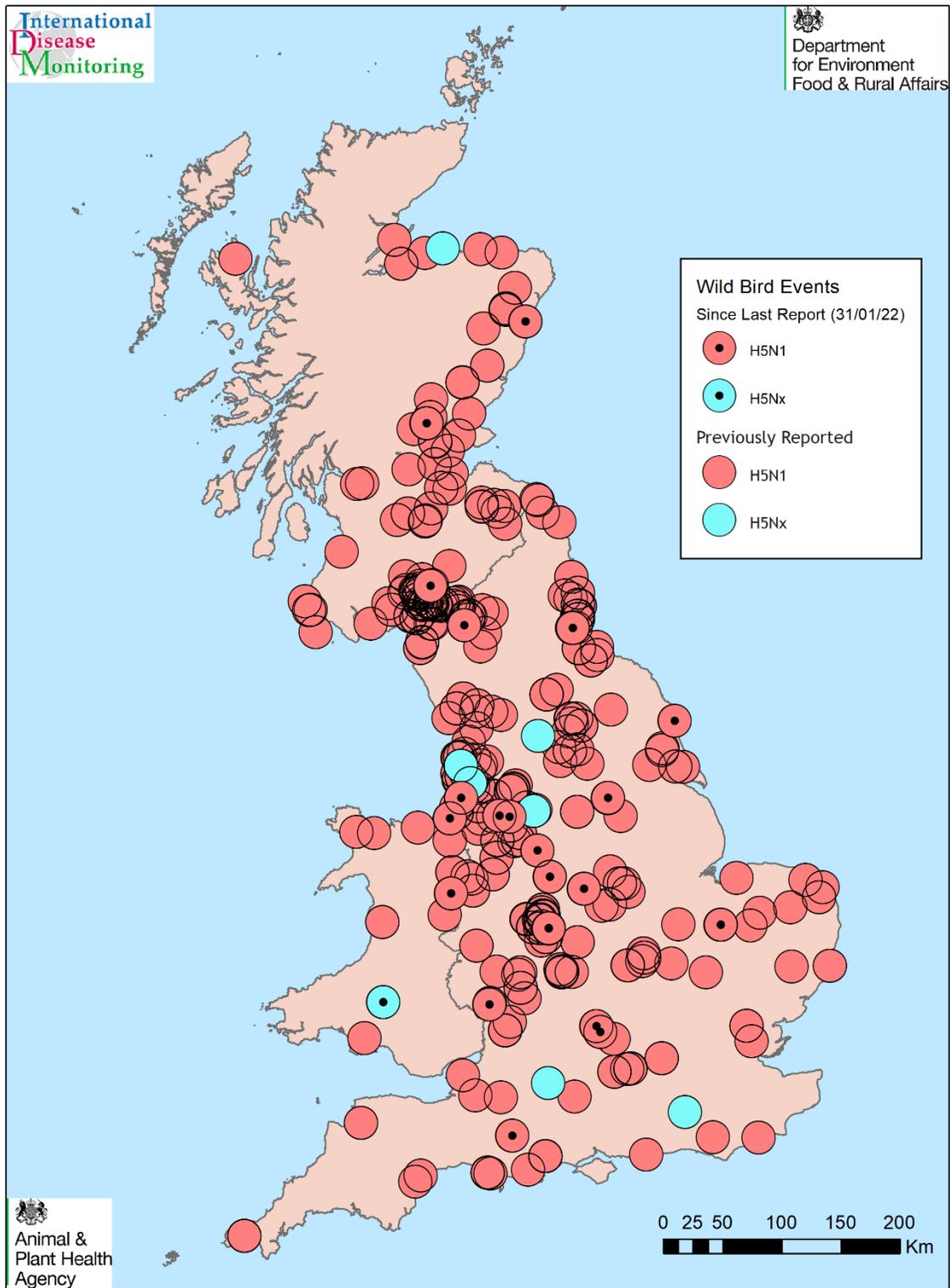
Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
55	15 December 2021	Near Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway	Backyard mixed species
56	16 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial chickens
57	16 December 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial broiler chickens
58	16 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
59	17 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
60	18 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
61	18 December 2021	Near Frodsham, Cheshire	Commercial mixed species
62	22 December 2021	Near Alvanley, Cheshire	Backyard ducks
63	22 December 2021	Near Buckfastleigh, Devon	Backyard ducks
64	28 December 2021	Near Pentney, Norfolk	Commercial turkeys
65	28 December 2021	Near North Somercotes, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
66	30 December 2021	Near Romsey, Hampshire	Backyard mixed species

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
67	31 December 2021	Near Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire	Backyard mixed species
68	31 December 2021	Near Melton Mowbray, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
69	02 January 2022	Near Eton, Berkshire	Rescued wild swans
70	03 January 2022	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Backyard chickens
71	04 January 2022	Near Carlisle, Cumbria	Commercial mixed species
72	05 January 2022	Near Louth, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
73	07 January 2022	Near Upholland, Lancashire	Backyard mixed species
74	10 January 2022	Near Louth, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
75	13 January 2022	Near Tattenhall, Cheshire	Commercial grandparent breeder turkeys
76	13 January 2022	Near Tarporley, Cheshire	Commercial breeder turkeys
77	20 January 2022	Near Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	Backyard mixed species
78	22 January 2022	Near Crewe, Cheshire	Commercial turkeys
79	22 January 2022	Near Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Backyard mixed species

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
80	25 January 2022	Near Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear	City farm smallholder mixed species
81	26 January 2022	Near Whitby, North Yorkshire	Wildlife rescue centre mixed species
82	28 January 2022	Near Calveley, Cheshire	Commercial turkeys
83	28 January 2022	Near Ashleworth, Gloucestershire	Backyard chickens
84	4 February 2022	Near Bishops Waltham, Hampshire	Commercial broiler breeder chickens
85	5 February 2022	Near Fakenham, Norfolk	Conservation park mixed species

¹ According to the 2021 OIE definition of poultry: [Terrestrial Code Online Access - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

Map 2: HPAI H5 cases in wild birds across Great Britain October 2021 to 07 February 2022



Date: 07/02/2022
Map prepared by IDM

GB HPAI Wild Bird Events
October 2021 - February 2022

Since our last outbreak assessment on 31 January, to 07 February 2022, HPAI H5 has been detected in a further 11 wild bird locations in GB, bringing the total to 182 separate wild bird positive locations, involving 33 different bird species in 63 separate counties (Table 2). There have been eight cases for which the H5 genotype has been identified but the N type has not. These cases are currently undergoing further processing to identify the Neuraminidase genotype strain (H5Nx in Map 2).

For further details, please see the report (updated weekly) on findings of [HPAI in wild birds](#) in GB. and [NI](#).

Table 2: Wild bird species in Great Britain that have tested positive for HPAI H5 as of 07 February 2022

Region and species	Total number of birds testing positive
England	478
Barnacle Goose	10
Bewick's Swan	1
Black headed gull	12
Black Swan	2
Canada Goose	89
Common Buzzard	27
Coot	1
Curlew	2
Goshawk	1
Great-crested Grebe	2
Grey Heron	1
Greylag goose	26
Guillemot	1
Gull	5
Herring Gull	6
Kestrel	4
Lapwing	1
Little Gull	1
Mallard Duck	4
Mute Swan	201
Peregrine Falcon	3
Pheasant	7
Pink Footed goose	10
Red Kite	1
Sparrowhawk	4

Region and species	Total number of birds testing positive
Unidentified Swan	15
Unspecified Duck	1
Unspecified Goose	12
Whooper Swan	27
Widgeon	1
Scotland	121
Barnacle Goose	31
Canada Goose	3
Common Buzzard	23
Greylag goose	8
Gull	2
Herring Gull	1
Kestrel	1
Mute Swan	16
Pink Footed goose	4
Red Kite	1
Sea Eagle	1
Sparrowhawk	1
Unidentified Swan	10
Unspecified Bird of Prey	2
Unspecified Duck	2
Unspecified Goose	8
Whooper Swan	7
Wales	15
Canada Goose	2
Common Buzzard	2
Herring Gull	1
Mute Swan	3
Pheasant	5
Unspecified Goose	1
Unspecified Pigeon	1
Grand Total	614

Europe

The total numbers of HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry and wild bird cases in Europe are presented in Table 3. This is a rapidly changing picture, with new disease reports being

made to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on a daily basis. Numbers reported are from OIE's WAHIS platform.

Table 3 Current outbreaks (to 07 February 2022) of HPAI H5 in domestic poultry (P) and cases in wild birds (WB) since 1 October 2021 in Europe, excluding the UK, according to OIE report date

Country	H5 (WB)	H5 (P)	H5N1 (WB)	H5N1 (P)	H5N8 (WB)	H5N8 (P)	H5N2 (WB)	H5N3 (WB)	Total
Austria			28						28
Belgium	3		37	2					42
Bosnia and Herzegovina			2						2
Bulgaria		10							10
Croatia			7	2					9
Czech Republic			9	3					12
Denmark		1	73	4	1	1			80
Estonia			7		2	1			10
Finland			12		2				14
France			44	115					159
Germany			666	55				1	722
Greece			1						1
Hungary			23	113					136

Country	H5 (WB)	H5 (P)	H5N1 (WB)	H5N1 (P)	H5N8 (WB)	H5N8 (P)	H5N2 (WB)	H5N3 (WB)	Total
Ireland			66	6					72
Italy			18	240					258
Latvia			2						2
Luxembourg			3						3
Moldova				1					1
Netherlands	1		144	18	2				165
Norway			5	2					7
Poland			26	83					109
Portugal			7	2					9
Romania			6						6
Russia	34	11	12	4					61
Serbia and Montenegro			3		3		1		7
Slovakia			14	1	1				16
Slovenia			39	1					40
Spain			10	2					12
Sweden			30	4	1				35

Country	H5 (WB)	H5 (P)	H5N1 (WB)	H5N1 (P)	H5N8 (WB)	H5N8 (P)	H5N2 (WB)	H5N3 (WB)	Total
Switzerland			1						1
Ukraine	2	1							3

Northern Europe (OIE data only, by report date)

In the week since our last outbreak assessment on 31 January 2022, HPAI H5 has been reported in 11 European countries (OIE). The total number of European countries affected this season according to IZSVe (2022a) is currently 30. With the exception of one outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in the Netherlands which was confirmed in February 2022, outbreaks of HPAI H5 in domestic poultry and cases in wild and captive birds reported by OIE within the last week refer to outbreaks and cases that were confirmed between October 2021 and January 2022.

Since our last assessment, **Austria** has not reported any further HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry but has reported three cases in found dead wild mute swans (*Cygnus olor*).

Belgium has not reported any further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry but has reported seven cases of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds in the last week. The cases concerned three barnacle geese (*Branta leucopsis*), two unidentified *Anserinae*, one greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) and a little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*). There was also a case of HPAI H5 reported in a wild Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*).

Bulgaria has reported a further outbreak of HPAI H5 in poultry since our last report. The affected premises was a commercial farm with approximately 4,000 animals located within the village of Brodin in the Haskovo region. No cases of HPAI H5 have been reported in wild birds in Bulgaria this HPAI season, according to OIE.

Finland has reported one further case of HPAI H5N1 in a wild mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) in Helsinki within the last week. No further outbreaks of HPAI in domestic poultry have been reported.

Germany has reported two outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last report, according to OIE data. The outbreaks have affected two backyard premises, one with a mixed flock of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys located within the Wipperfürth municipality, and the other premises comprised of ducks, chickens and pigeons but also

involved a small zoo with grey herons, great cormorants, common starlings, pheasants, gulls, quail, thrush, sparrows, finches, *Charadriidae*, *Corvidae* and *Accipitriformes*. This second affected premises is located in Dortmund. There have also been 54 events of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds reported by OIE since our last assessment, with unidentified *Anatidae* (37), *Laridae* (13), *Accipitridae* (3) and *Strigidae* (1) species affected.

Hungary has not reported any outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in the last week but has reported five cases of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds, involving three mute swans (*Cygnus olor*), one common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), one greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), one Caspian gull (*Larus cachinnans*) and a Eurasian magpie (*Pica pica*).

The **Netherlands** has reported two outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry since our last report. The affected premises comprise of a fattening duck farm with approximately 9,351 animals and a rearing layer premises for which 42 affected animals have been reported. There have been no further HPAI H5N1 cases in wild birds reported by OIE in the last week.

Poland has reported one further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last assessment. The outbreak occurred in a breeding duck farm with approximately 9,225 animals located in the west-central Polish village of Bieczyny. There have been no further HPAI H5N1 events reported in wild birds since our last report.

Romania has not reported any outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last report. There has been an HPAI H5N1 event reported in wild birds in the last week, involving two mute swans (*Cygnus olor*).

Sweden has not reported any HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry in the last week. There have been two wild birds reported, these were a mute swan (*Cygnus olor*) and a common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) which were both found dead.

Ukraine has not reported any further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry or cases in wild birds since our last report.

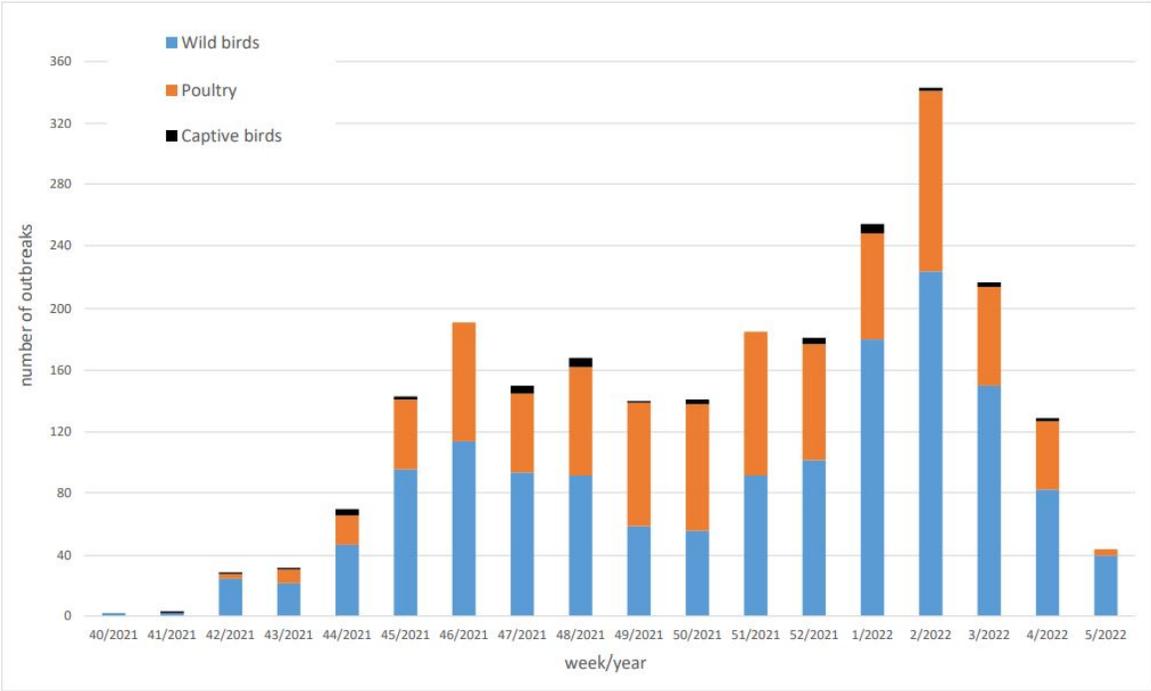
According to OIE, there have been no further reports of HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry or cases in wild birds between 31 January and 07 February in **Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the Faroe Islands, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, the Republic of Ireland, Russia, Slovakia or Slovenia**. The Faroe Islands therefore still remains the most north-westerly point of the epizootic.

Southern Europe (OIE data only, by report date)

Spain has reported a further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in the last week. The outbreak has affected a farm with approximately 25,000 animals which is located in the southern town of Villarrasa. Additionally, there have been four cases of HPAI H5N1 reported in wild birds, involving two greylag geese (*Anser anser*), one white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) and a rock dove (*Columba livia*).

There have been no further reports of HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry or cases in wild birds in **Italy** or **Portugal** since our last assessment.

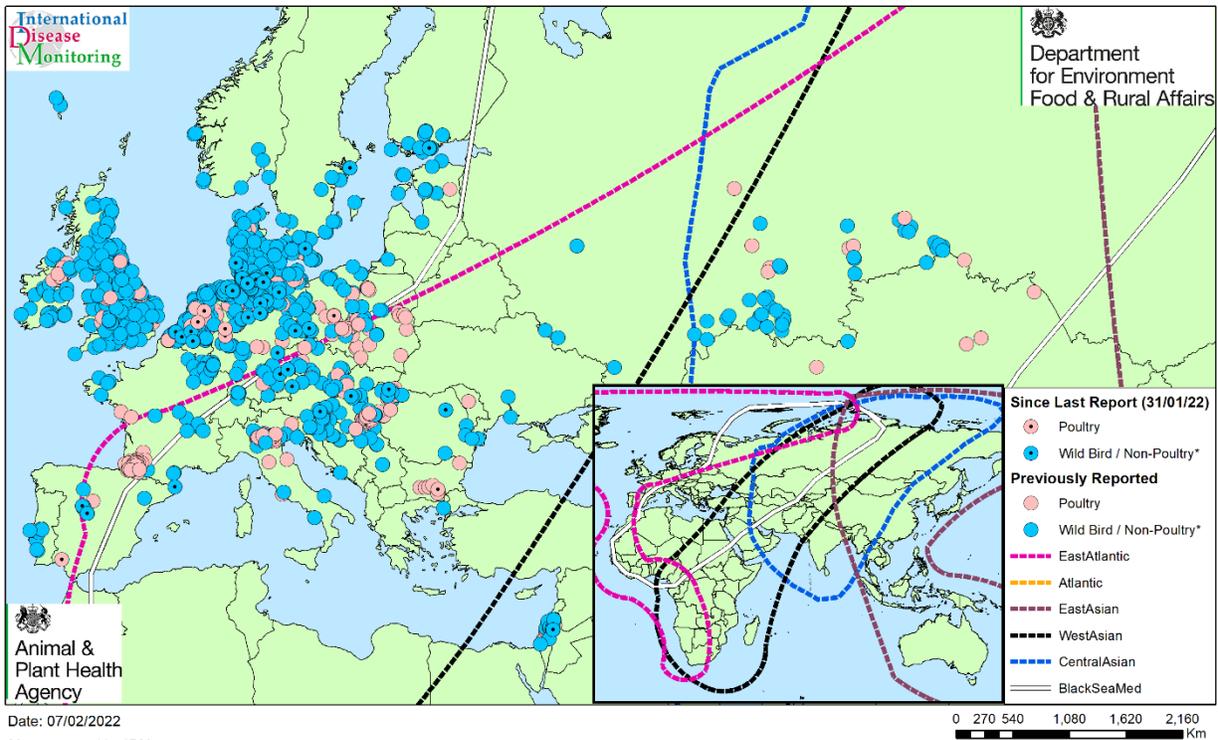
Figure 1: Number of HPAI positive events reported in poultry, captive and wild birds each week in Europe from October 2021 to 07 February 2022 (IZSve, 2022)



The highest number of HPAI cases in wild birds and outbreaks in domestic poultry across Europe this HPAI season has been observed in the second week of 2022 (Figure 1). The first peak in wild bird cases occurred in week 46 of 2021. While wild bird cases declined over the last few weeks of 2021, weekly poultry outbreaks increased. Since the wild bird peak in week 2, cases in wild birds have steadily decreased, with 80 cases reported in week 4 compared to 225 in week 2. The number of outbreaks in domestic poultry has decreased by more than half between weeks 2 and 3, then showing a similar trend between weeks 3 and 4 of 2022. The decreasing trend appears to be continuing into week 5 of 2022 with 40 cases reported in wild birds and less than five outbreaks in domestic poultry.

The map below (Map 2) shows the distribution of HPAI H5 events in poultry, captive birds and wild birds in Europe reported to OIE between September 2021 and 07 February 2022. Those events reported since our last outbreak assessment on 31 January are distinguished with dots.

Map 3: HPAI outbreaks (from OIE) in poultry, captive, and wild birds across Europe, September 2021 to 07 February 2022.



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Poultry and Non-Poultry*

September 2021 - February 2022

Overlay: Migratory Bird Flyways

OIE Data Only

*OIE Defined

Implications for the UK

Given the continuing reports of wild bird cases of HPAI H5N1 across GB, the domestic poultry and captive bird populations in GB remain under high infection pressure, particularly where biosecurity is sub-optimal. Even where biosecurity is good, the ongoing high wild bird infection pressure will highlight any weaknesses that exist. Poultry outbreaks and wild bird cases are also continuing across Europe, and there does appear to have been a second peak in wild bird cases in other European countries in mid-January (Figure 1), which unlike in previous epizootics appears to be diminishing at the end of January. Although the number of wild bird cases of HPAI H5 appear to be

decreasing across northern European countries, the continued reports of cases in wild birds and another poultry premises in Spain are suggestive of its continued spread in southern Europe. It should be noted that trends in wild bird cases in Europe are of little importance as a predictor for the UK as the winter progresses through into the spring, because most of the birds that migrate from continental Europe to overwinter in GB have arrived by this stage of the winter.

Conclusion

Cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds and outbreaks in poultry continue to be reported across Europe and also in GB since our last assessment.

Total numbers of migrating wild water birds (ducks, geese, and some swan species) will now have peaked in GB and the majority of wintering water birds have now arrived. There have been 614 confirmed cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds in GB to 07 February 2022 across a range of species, including a significant number of resident sedentary birds of species such as mute swan, Canada goose and some raptors indicating that they had been exposed to infection in GB itself. Furthermore, potential bridging species such as pigeons, gulls, pheasants and some raptors have tested positive. In continental Europe, corvids and sparrows which could also serve as bridging species continue to be reported as infected.

HPAI H5 is continuing to circulate in both susceptible over-wintering migrant water birds and sedentary wild bird species within GB with a greater number of events likely to be observed around water bird wintering sites. The risk level of HPAI H5 in wild birds is therefore maintained at **VERY HIGH** across GB.

The risk of exposure of poultry across the whole of GB is maintained at **MEDIUM** (with low uncertainty) where good biosecurity is applied, and at **HIGH** (with low uncertainty) where biosecurity is suboptimal. This assessment takes into consideration the Avian Influenza Protection Zone (AIPZ) and assumes that bird keepers are taking the additional biosecurity measures required.

On 24 November, the Chief Veterinary Officers for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland announced housing measures, which came into force on the 29 November 2021. It is now a legal requirement for all bird keepers to keep their birds indoors, to exclude contact with wild birds, and to follow strict biosecurity measures in order to limit the spread of and eradicate the disease. These housing measures build on the strengthened biosecurity requirements that were introduced as part of the AIPZ in GB on 3 November 2021, and in Northern Ireland on 17 November 2021.

We are continuing to closely monitor the situation and reviewing the risk.

It is particularly important that stringent adherence to good biosecurity practices is now not only maintained but is constantly being reviewed for further improvement. Strict attention should be made to ensure compliance with reviewed contingency plans, with regular maintenance checks and repairs being carried out promptly on roofs and fabric of buildings – especially following damage caused by winter storms. Reinforcement of good biosecurity awareness behaviours and practices should be constantly instilled into personnel to prevent disease being introduced to poultry and captive birds. Special consideration should be made when bringing in equipment and materials, especially bedding and outer packages which may have become contaminated following environmental exposure whilst stored outside.

If you keep poultry (including game birds or as pets), you should follow our biosecurity best practice advice, which can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu#biosecurity-advice> .

Remain vigilant for any signs of disease in your flock and report any suspicious clinical signs of avian influenza to the Animal and Plant Health Agency. In England contact 03000 200 301. In Wales, contact 0300 303 8268. In Scotland, contact your local [Field Services Office](#). Further information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu> including updated biosecurity advice for poultry keepers for England; <https://gov.wales/avian-influenza> for Wales; <http://gov.scot/avianinfluenza> for Scotland and; <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/avian-influenza-ai#AIPZ> for NI.

The OIE/FAO International Reference Laboratory/UK National Reference Laboratory at Weybridge has the necessary diagnostic capability for strains of avian influenza virus, whether of low or high pathogenicity, and continually monitors changes in the virus on a wide scale whilst utilising global networks to gain early insights to epidemiological trends and potential emergence of new genotypes which might change the risk profile. We will continue to report on any updates on the situation in Europe and in particular, any changes in disease distribution or wild bird movements which may increase the risk to the UK.

In England, any findings **of three or more** dead wild birds of any species, found at the same location at the same time should be reported to the Wild bird Helpline (Tel: 03459 33 55 77 – please select option 7). It is advisable that you do not touch these birds.

In Scotland and Wales, findings **of any number** of dead wild birds of any species, found at the same location at the same time should be reported to the Wild bird Helpline (Tel: 03459 33 55 77 – please select option 7). It is advisable that you do not touch these birds.

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References

All outbreaks and cases were taken from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). *Please note that changes in format and level of detail are due to the change of data source for this report, from EU's Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) to World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).*

DAERA (2022) [Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Avian influenza information page](#)

IZSVe (2022) [IZSVe report - Number of highly pathogenic avian influenza positive events notified by country and poultry category \(pdf\)](#)



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