

## Updated Outbreak Assessment #8

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

04 January 2022

Ref: VITT/1200 HPAI in the UK and Europe

### **Disease Report**

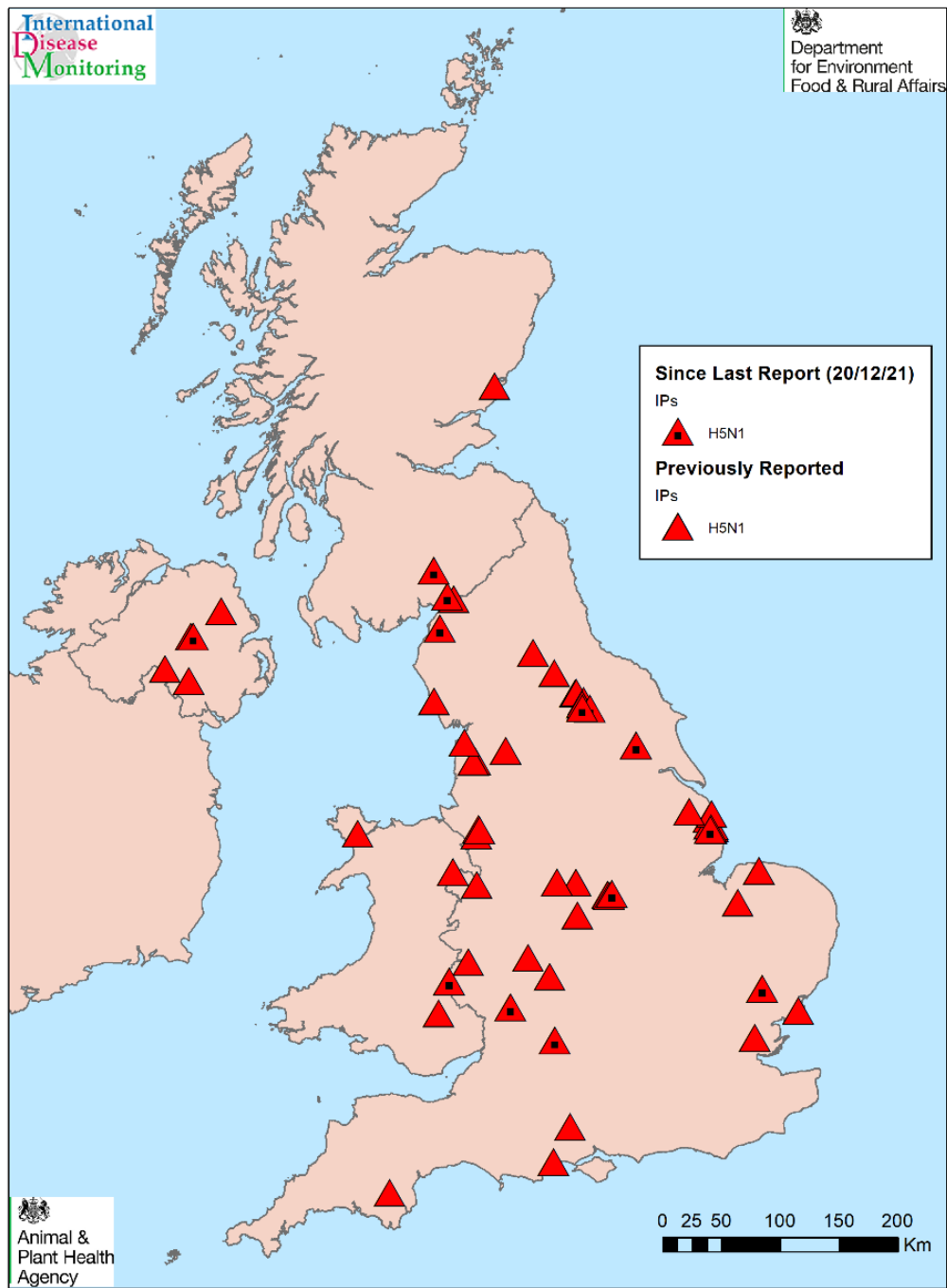
Since our last outbreak assessment on 20 December 2021, there continue to be reports of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 both in Europe and in Great Britain (GB).

There have been a further nine confirmed report cases in GB of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry or captive birds since our last assessment, with six in backyard (or captive bird) premises, and three in commercial premises. Northern Ireland have not confirmed any further HPAI H5N1 outbreaks since our last report, therefore the total number of outbreaks in Northern Ireland remains at four.

According to the OIE, high numbers of HPAI H5 reports have continued in Northern Europe over the past two weeks, with spikes in the number of reported cases from France and Germany. Since 20 December, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia and Sweden have reported further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry. Bulgaria and Russia have also reported outbreaks of HPAI H5 in domestic poultry.

Wild bird HPAI H5N1 cases continue to be reported in north-west Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden. The Faroe Islands reported HPAI H5N1 in Great Skua from September 2021, however no further cases have been reported. Since our last report, cases of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds have also been reported in Austria, Belgium, Croatia, France, Italy, Poland and Slovenia.

# Map 1: HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry<sup>1</sup> and captive birds across the United Kingdom, October 2021 to 04 January 2022.



Date: 05/01/2022  
Map prepared by IDM

UK HPAI IPs and Wild Bird Cases  
October 2021 - January 2022

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

## Situation Assessment

### *United Kingdom*

The first detection of HPAI H5N1 virus this season was in rescued swans and captive poultry at a swan sanctuary in Worcester (England) on 15 October. Since then, there have been 69 further confirmed cases of HPAI H5N1 (Map 1), (Table 1).

Between our last assessment on 20 December 2021 and 04 January 2022, there have been six new outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in non-commercial, non-poultry<sup>1</sup> premises in GB, including five backyard premises and one wild swan rescue and rehabilitation centre. All these recently confirmed outbreaks have occurred in England.

There have also been three new reports of HPAI H5N1 in poultry; two in Lincolnshire and one in Norfolk.

Northern Ireland has confirmed a total of four outbreaks of HPAI H5N1. Two outbreaks have occurred in Co Tyrone, and one outbreak has occurred in each of Co Antrim and Co Armagh (DAERA, 2022). No further outbreaks have been reported since our last report.

**Table 1: Poultry<sup>1</sup> and captive bird outbreaks for High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 so far in Great Britain since 1 October 2021, as of 04 January 2022**

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
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
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

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
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
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

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
29	04 December 2021	Dumfries	Commercial laying hens
30	04 December 2021	Powys	Mixed captive birds
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

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
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
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



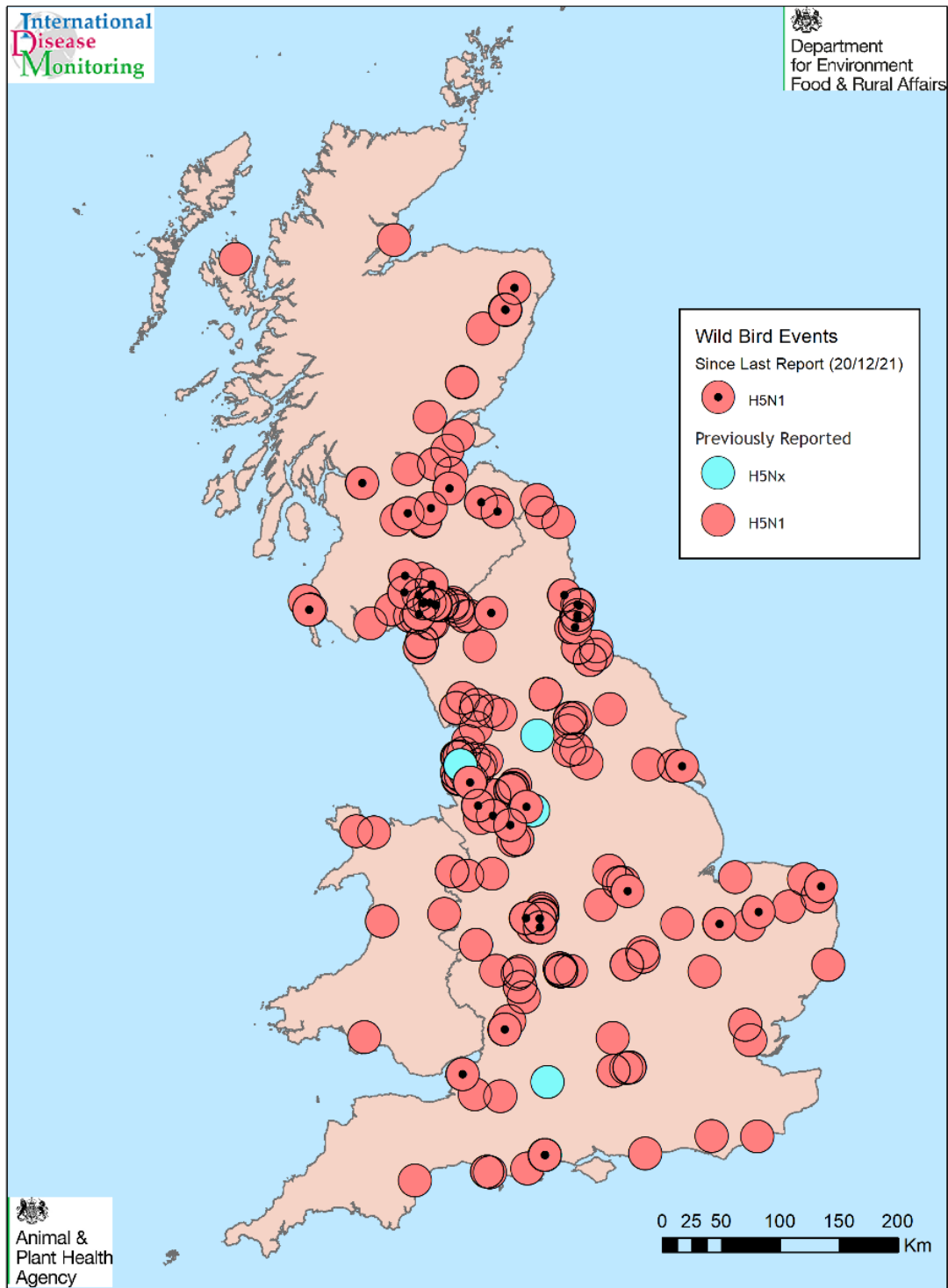
<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
47	12 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
48	12 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
49	14 December 2021	Near Middleton-in-Teesdale, County Durham	Backyard 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
55	15 December 2021	Near Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway	Backyard mixed species

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

<b>Outbreak Count</b>	<b>Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed</b>	<b>Location, County</b>	<b>Description</b>
65	28 December 2021	Near North Somercotes, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
66	30 December 2021	Near Romsey, Hampshire	Backyard mixed species
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

<sup>1</sup> 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 04 January 2022**



Date: 05/01/2022  
Map prepared by IDM

**GB HPAI Wild Bird Events**  
October 2021 - January 2022

Since our last outbreak assessment on 20 December 2021 to 04 January 2022, HPAI H5 has been detected in a further 17 wild bird locations in GB, bringing the total to 124 separate wild bird positive locations, involving 26 separate bird species in 56 separate counties (Table 2). There have been five 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 04 January 2022**

Region and species	Total number of birds testing positive
<b>England</b>	<b>345</b>
Barnacle Goose	10
Bewick's Swan	1
Black headed gull	5
Black Swan	2
Canada Goose	56
Common Buzzard	9
Curlew	2
Great-crested Grebe	2
Grey Heron	1
Greylag goose	21
Gull	1
Kestrel	2
Lapwing	1
Mallard Duck	2
Mute Swan	164
Peregrine Falcon	3
Pheasant	7
Pink Footed goose	10
Sparrowhawk	2
Unidentified Swan	11
Unspecified Duck	1
Unspecified Goose	9
Whooper Swan	22
Widgeon	1
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>78</b>

<b>Region and species</b>	<b>Total number of birds testing positive</b>
Barnacle Goose	25
Canada Goose	2
Common Buzzard	8
Greylag goose	5
Gull	2
Kestrel	1
Mute Swan	13
Pink Footed goose	1
Sea Eagle	1
Sparrowhawk	1
Unidentified Swan	7
Unspecified Duck	2
Unspecified Goose	4
Whooper Swan	6
<b>Wales</b>	<b>11</b>
Canada Goose	2
Common Buzzard	1
Herring Gull	1
Mute Swan	2
Pheasant	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>435</b>

### ***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 04 January 2022) of HPAI H5 in domestic poultry and cases in wild birds since 1 October 2021 in Europe, excluding the UK, according to OIE reporting.**

Country	H5 wild birds	H5 poultry	H5N1 wild birds	H5N1 poultry	H5N8 wild birds	H5N8 poultry	H5N2 wild birds	Total
Austria			15					15
Belgium	2		14	2				18
Bosnia and Herzegovina			2					2
Bulgaria		7						7
Croatia			2	1				3
Czech Republic			9	3				12
Denmark		1	36	1				39
Estonia			7		2	1		10
Finland			9		2			11
France			30	29				59
Germany			423	34				457
Greece			1					1
Hungary			7	72				79
Ireland			53	7				60

Country	H5 wild birds	H5 poultry	H5N1 wild birds	H5N1 poultry	H5N8 wild birds	H5N8 poultry	H5N2 wild birds	Total
Italy			15	237				252
Netherlands	1		99	10	2			113
Norway			3	2				5
Poland			8	66				74
Portugal			1	2				3
Romania			3					3
Russia	32	11	10	4				57
Serbia and Montenegro			3		3		1	7
Slovakia			12		1			13
Slovenia			2	1				3
Sweden			15	4	1			20
Switzerland			1					1
Ukraine	2	1						3

***Northern Europe (OIE data only)***

In the fifteen days since our last outbreak assessment on 20 December, HPAI H5 has been recorded in 18 European countries. The total number of EU countries affected this season according to IZS<sup>Ve</sup> (2022a) is currently 26.



**Austria** has reported five further HPAI H5N1 events, all in found dead mute swans (*Cygnus olor*).

**Belgium** has reported two further wild bird events with HPAI H5N1 in a great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*) and Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*).

**Bulgaria** has reported two further outbreaks of HPAI H5 in poultry premises. One of these involved rearing flocks of mallard ducks in the village of Malak dol. The other outbreak occurred in a commercial laying premises.

**Croatia** has reported two further HPAI H5N1 events, both in found dead grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*).

**Czech Republic** has reported two further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry; a commercial holding of laying hens, and a holding of pheasants used for restocking supplies of game with 6,000 animals at the premises. One thousand pheasants died and the remaining 5,000 were culled.

**Denmark** has reported two further HPAI H5N1 events in wild birds since our last report, comprising one whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) and two barnacle geese (*Branta leucopsis*), all of which were found dead.

**Estonia** has reported no further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in birds since our last assessment.

**The Faroe Islands** have reported no further HPAI events since their first cases of H5N1 in wild Great Skua (*Stercorarius skua*). This remains the most north-west point of the epizootic. There is currently no further information available on the strain type.

**France** has reported a further 22 HPAI H5N1 outbreaks on poultry farms since our last report. One outbreak has been reported in a breeding farm with 8,000 chickens in Herzele, which is in northern France. The outbreak is reported to be connected to another outbreak, although no further information is currently available. The other 21 reported outbreaks have occurred in southwestern France, with the highest number of outbreaks (nine) occurring within the commune of Mant, comprising of four commercial broiler premises with the number of animals ranging from 9,650 to 16,800, four premises with foie gras ducks in the pre-force-feeding phase (number of animals ranging from 2,800 to 11,000), and one premises with 2,000 ducks in the force-feeding phase. The other outbreaks have been reported in the nearby southwestern communes of Peyre, Malaussanne, Castaignos-Souslens, Castelner, Sainte-Christie-d'Armagnac, Came and Eauze. There have also been 18 HPAI H5N1 events in wild birds reported. These have occurred predominantly in the southern commune of Sigean, with mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), greylag goose (*Anser anser*), speckled pigeon (*Columba guinea*),

Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), pink-backed pelican (*Pelecanus rufescens*), American flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*), and mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) species affected. The reports for wild birds also include some unspecified birds from the *Accipitridae*, *Anatidae*, *Charadriidae*, *Ciconiidae*, *Corvidae*, *Gruidae*, *Psittacidae*, and *Struthionidae* families.

**Germany** has reported HPAI H5N1 in poultry on three further premises. Two were farms (fattening turkeys and laying hens) in the north of Germany and one was a backyard flock comprising 18 chickens, 2 geese and 2 ducks in the south of Germany. There have also been 92 events of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds reported by OIE since our last assessment, with unidentified *Anatidae*, *Laridae*, *Charadriidae*, *Accipitrida*, *Scolopacidae*, *Haematopodidae*, *Ardeidae* and *Corvidae*, species affected. Some of these cases were commented on in our previous assessments when they were reported by ADIS.

**Hungary** has reported 24 more outbreaks of HPAI H5N1, mainly in the fattening duck and foie gras sector. There have been no reports of H5N1 in wild birds in Hungary since our last report.

**Luxembourg** has not reported any HPAI events in domestic poultry or wild birds in the last two weeks.

The **Netherlands** has reported one further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in poultry in the last two weeks, in a fattening turkey farm in Ysselsteyn. All 13 poultry premises identified in the 3km protection zone have been screened, with no positive results. There have also been 15 HPAI H5N1 cases in wild birds reported by OIE in the last two weeks, including five barnacle geese (*Branta leucopsis*), four greylag geese (*Anser anser*), three European herring gulls (*Larus argentatus*), two mute swans (*Cygnus olor*), and one Pallas's gull (*Larus ichthyaetus*).

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

**Poland** has reported 20 further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1, in ducks, chickens, geese and turkeys. There have also been four reports in wild birds involving a total of eight mute swans (*Cygnus olor*) and one Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*).

**Portugal** has reported its first events of HPAI H5N1 this season, with two outbreaks since our last report. Both outbreaks occurred in commercial turkey flocks, one in the Santarém District and one in the Leiria District. No cases of H5N1 in wild birds have been reported.

**Russia** has reported two further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry, no further details are currently available on production type. There have also been three outbreaks of HPAI H5 reported on farms involving geese and quail. Since our last report there have been no reports of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds in Russia.

**Slovenia** has reported its first outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry of this season. The outbreak has affected a backyard holding in Ložnica in Northern Slovenia with hens, ducks and geese, totalling 112 animals at the premises. There have also been two cases of HPAI H5N1 reported in wild birds, both of which involved mute swans (*Cygnus olor*) which were found dead.

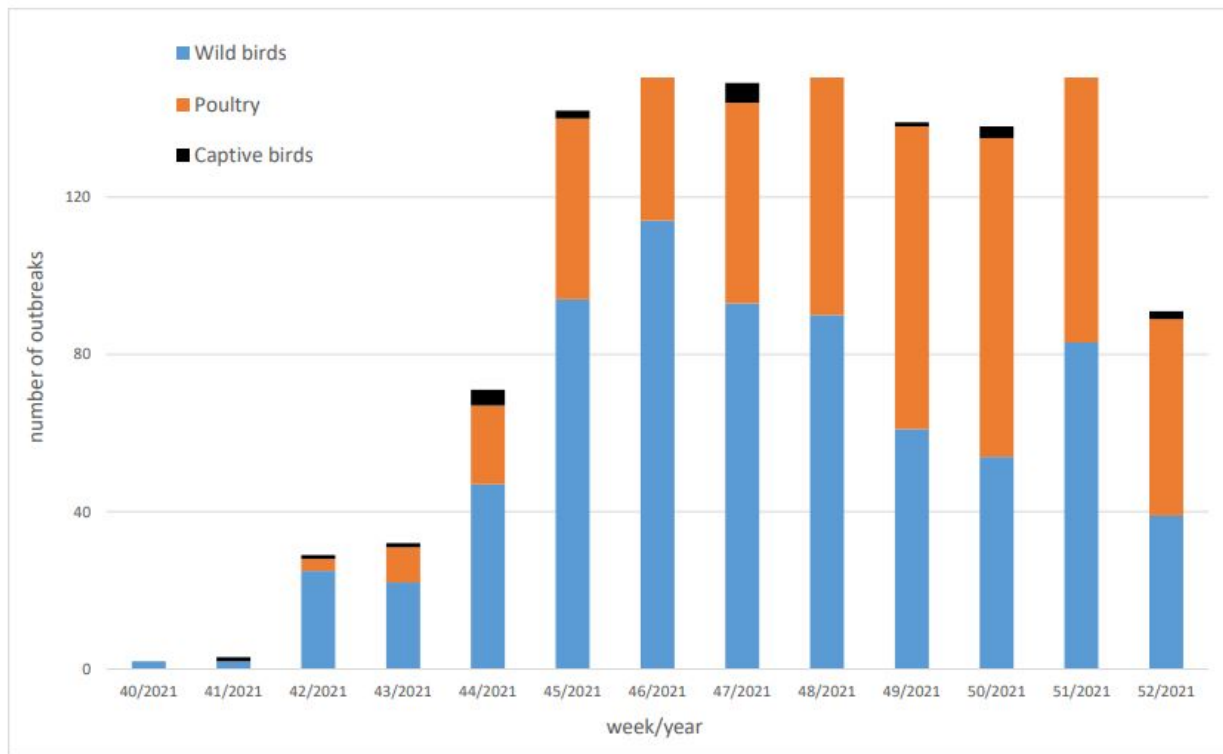
**Sweden** has reported one further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 since our last assessment. The affected premises is a meat turkey farm with around 16,000 animals. There has also been a report of H5N1 affecting a hobby flock of 44 birds (species not reported) kept in a backyard. Additionally, two cases in wild birds in barnacle geese (*Branta leucopsis*) have been reported within the last two weeks.

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

### ***Southern Europe***

**Italy** has reported another 44 outbreaks in poultry farms including several fattening turkey farms, broiler and layer farms, and one backyard premises. There have also been five cases in wild birds. Species affected were four Eurasian magpies (*Pica pica*), two yellow-legged gulls (*Larus michalhelis*), one little owl (*Athene noctua*), and a Mediterranean gull (*Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*). Most outbreaks are in the north still around Verona, although there has also been a case reported near Manfredonia in the south.

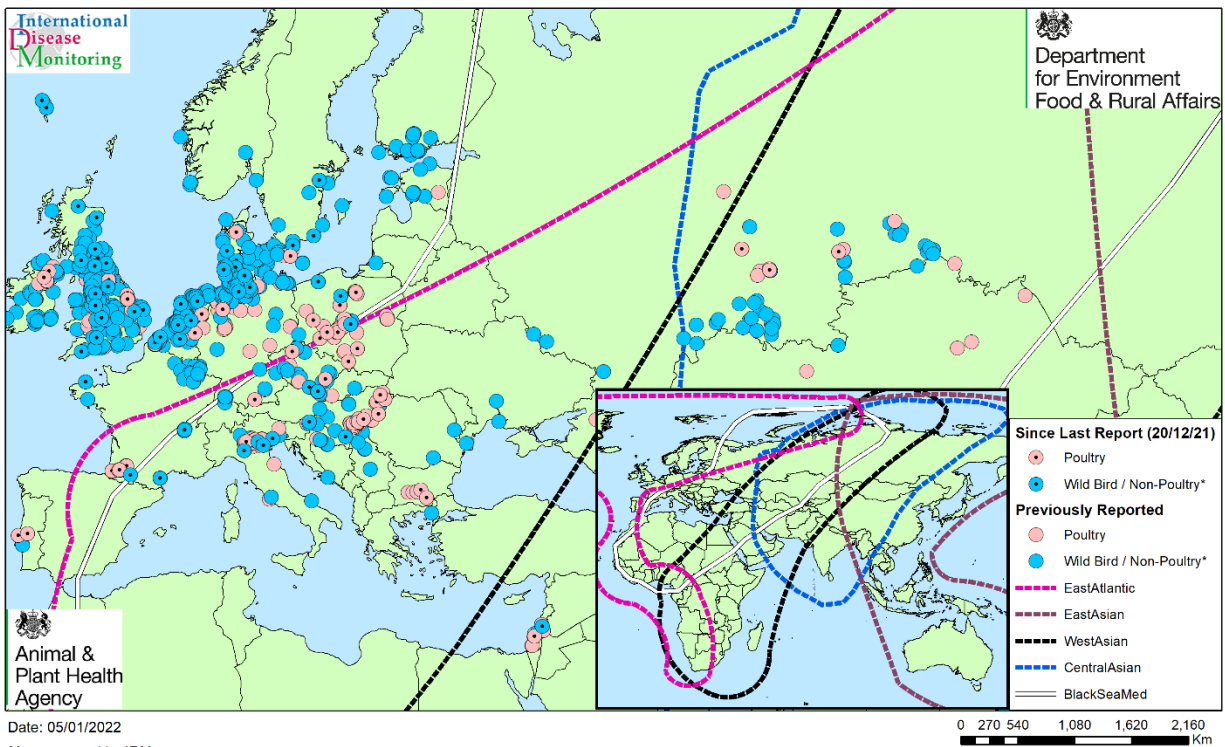
**Figure 1- Number of HPAI events in Europe each week from October 2021 to 04 January 2022 (IZSVe, 2022a)**



The number of poultry, wild bird, and captive bird reports for each week according to the EU Reference Laboratory (IZSVe 2022a) is shown in Figure 1. The number of wild bird cases reported in Europe appears to have risen sharply in week 51, then decreased by more than 50% in week 52 of 2021. Last season, wild bird cases peaked in week 47 at 160 per week, before declining to roughly 50 cases per week by week 51. A second peak was then observed in week 9 of 2021 with approximately 200 cases (IZSVe 2021). There continues to be a higher proportion of poultry outbreaks observed, typically lagging the wild bird cases.

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 04 January 2022. Those events reported since our last outbreak assessment on 20 December are distinguished with dots.

**Map 3: HPAI outbreaks (from OIE) in poultry, captive, and wild birds across Europe, September 2021 to 04 January 2022.**



**Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Poultry and Non-Poultry\***

September 2021 - January 2022

Overlay: Migratory Bird Flyways

OIE Data Only

\*OIE Defined

**Implications for the UK**

Given the frequency of wild bird cases of HPAI H5N1 across GB, the domestic poultry and captive bird populations remain under an increased infection pressure; particularly where biosecurity is sub-optimal. Even where biosecurity is stringent, the high wild bird infection pressure will highlight any weaknesses that exist. More poultry outbreaks continue to follow the wild bird cases across Europe. It should be noted that trends in wild bird cases in Europe will become less important as a predictor for the UK as the season progresses through into the spring, as most of the birds that would migrate are likely to have now done so. While most of the wild water birds will now be in GB, there is generally a lag in poultry outbreaks before peaking.

## Conclusion

New cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds and outbreaks in poultry continue to be reported across Europe, including GB, since our last assessment.

Total numbers of migrating wild water birds (ducks, geese, and some swan species) may now be peaking in GB and the majority of wintering water birds have now arrived. There have been multiple confirmed cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds (to 04 January 2022) across a range of species, including resident sedentary species such as raptors and mute swan indicating that they had been exposed to infection in GB. Furthermore, potential bridging species such as gulls and raptors have tested positive. More wild bird HPAI H5 infections are expected including in sedentary GB species and potential bridging species. HPAI H5 will continue to circulate in both susceptible migrant water birds and sedentary bird species within the UK over the next few months, 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 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.

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 now 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 the recent 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 ongoing proven diagnostic capability for these strains of virus, whether low or high pathogenicity AI, 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.

## Authors

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

IZSve (2021) [IZSve report - Number of highly pathogenic avian influenza positive events notified by country and poultry category \(2020, pdf\)](#)



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