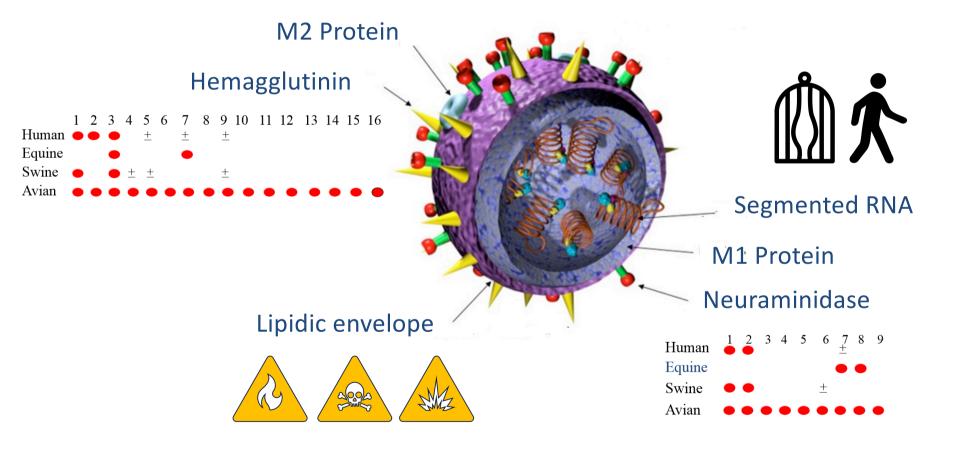


Al management with low biosecurity Fernando Carrasquer DVM CEAV Global technical service – H&N International GmbH

Avian influenza virus: Orthomixovirus

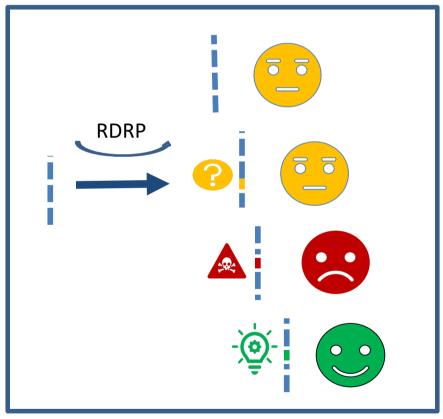


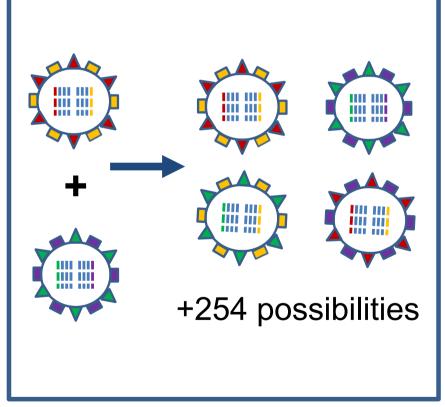


A master escape artist

Antigenic Drift

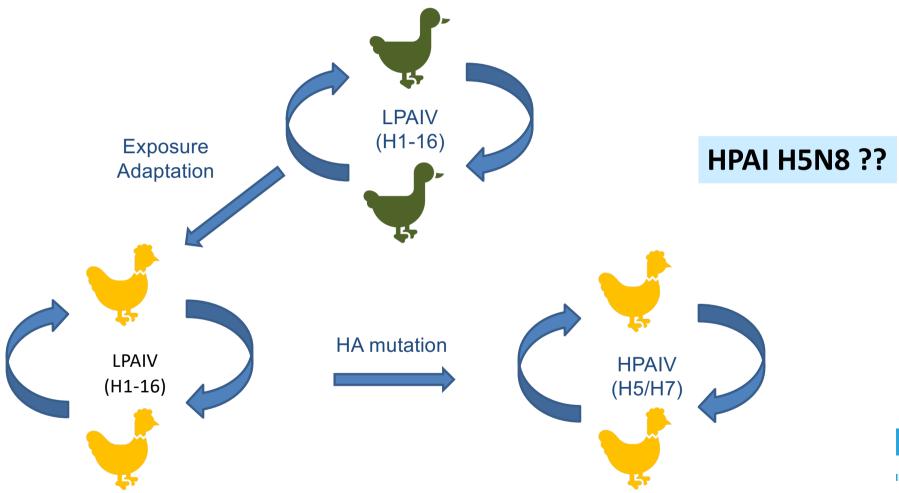
Antigenic Shift







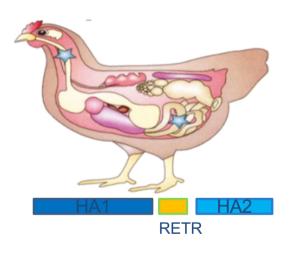
Avian Influenza epidemiology





LPAI vs HPAI

Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza

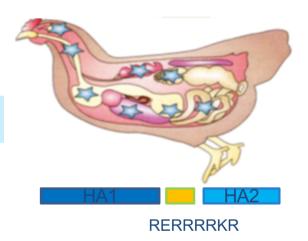


LPAI H9N2 ??



Non OIE list Mild respiratory disease

High Pathogenic Avian Influenza



OIE list High mortality



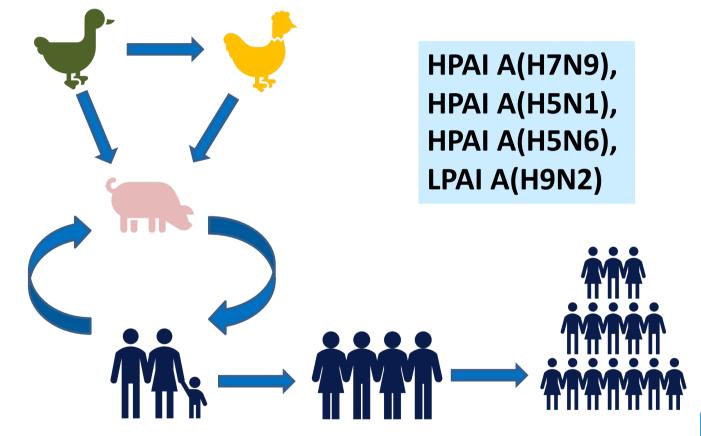
Avian influenza as zoonosis





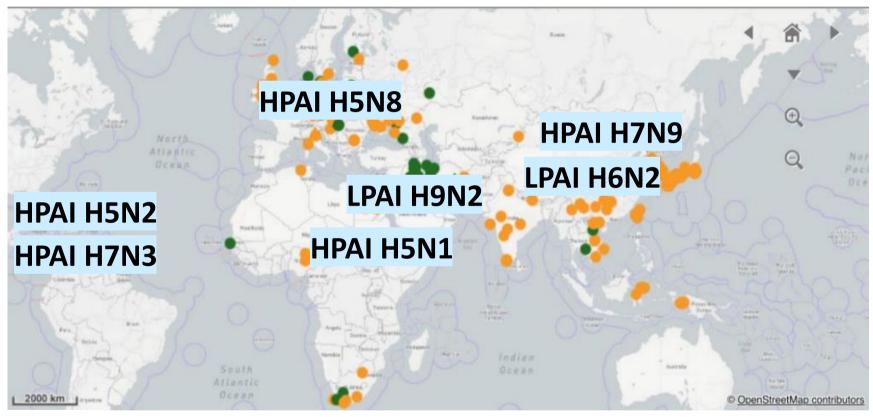
α 2-6







HPAI current situation







Avian Influenza Control

Education

Biosecurity

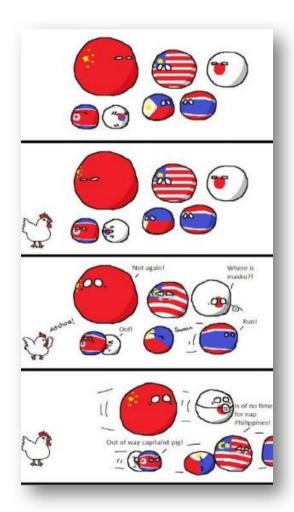
Diagnostic & Surveillance

Stamping out

Vaccination



Education



Or





Biosecurity



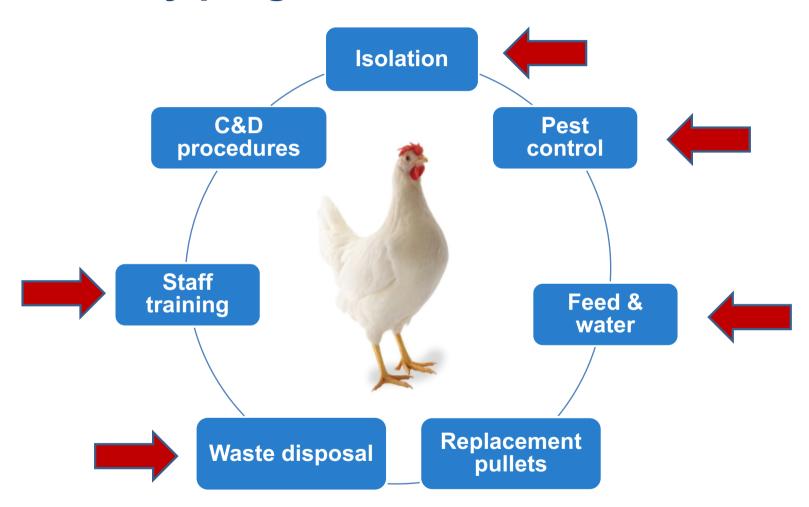


Biosecurity in Asia





Biosecurity programs





Diagnosis & surveillance









Blood

@Flock Surveillance

Serology

- ELISA
- HI (H1 H16)
- NI (N1 N9)

LPAI infections monitoring programs

Vaccination monitoring



Tracheal swabs Caecal tonsils Cloacal swabs

@Suspected flock

Virology

- SPF chicken embryos
- Tissue cultures

Molecular biology

- RT- PCR
- Sequencing

Case confirmation

Clade determination

Epidemiology studies



Stamping out

Restriction



Depopulation



Destruction



C&D procedures





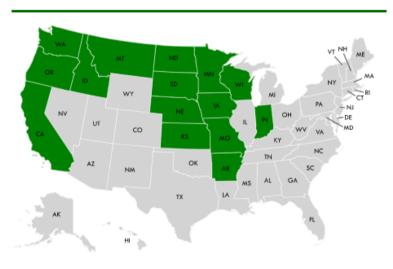


Timing is critical. Logistics is the key point.



Stamping out example

HPAI 2014/15 Confirmed Detections



211 Commercial Flocks 21 Backyard Flocks

50,400,000Birds Affected

6/16/15 Last Detection Reported

Reward:

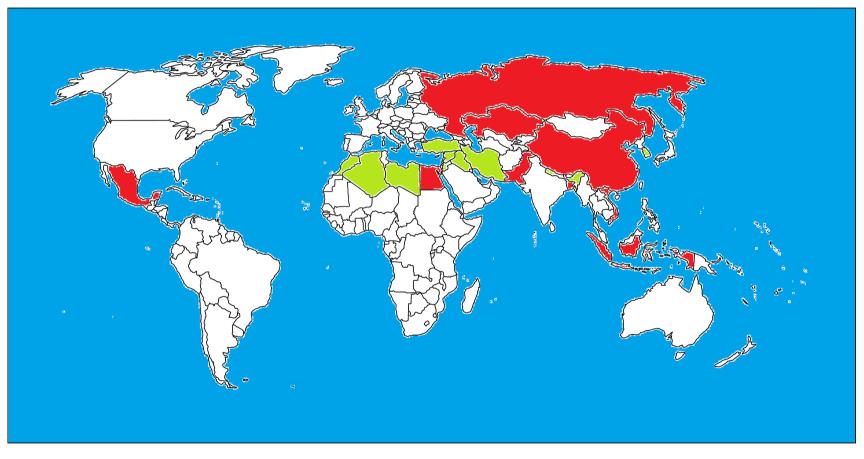
U.S poultry production in 2020

- 400 million laying hens
- 85 billion broilers
- 238 million turkey





Vaccine programs

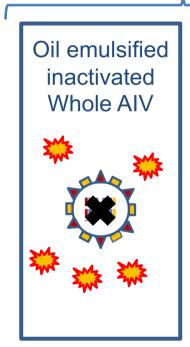


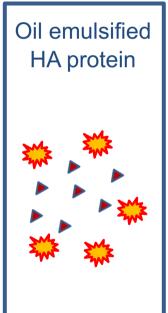




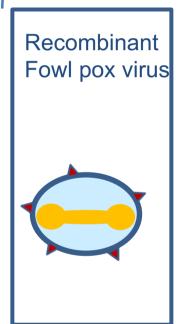


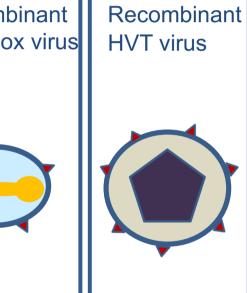
Avian Influenza vaccines types



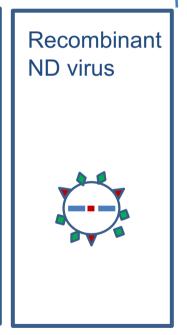


Inactivated





Vectored





What to expect from AI vaccination?



CAN

- Reduce replication of AIV in respiratory & GI tract
- Prevent illness and death in poultry
- Reduce transmission to birds and humans



CAN'T

- Infection is still occurring to infection
- Interferes with monitoring programmes
- Poor protection against AIV from other serotypes/clades



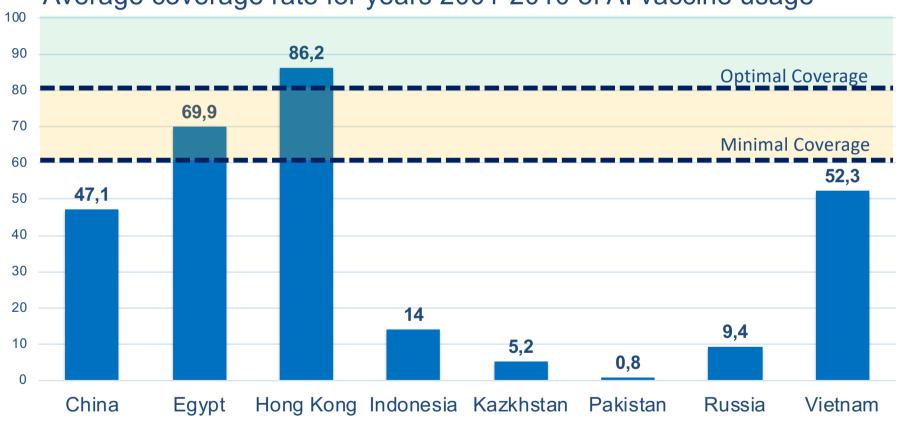
Mexico: H7N3 vaccination program





Coverage rate

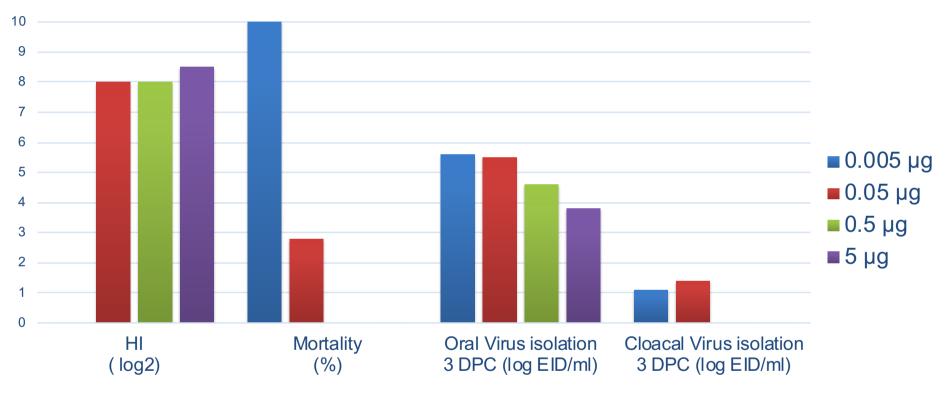
Average coverage rate for years 2001-2010 of AI vaccine usage





Swayne 2012

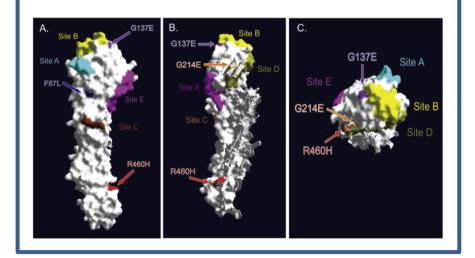
Vaccine potency & protection





Vaccine potency & antigenic scape

AIV can scape from vaccines protection by mutation at critical antigenic site



- **1.** Update in vaccine seed strain can be needed time by time.
- 2. High titers from Antigenically relevant vaccines slow down antigen escape dynamics.



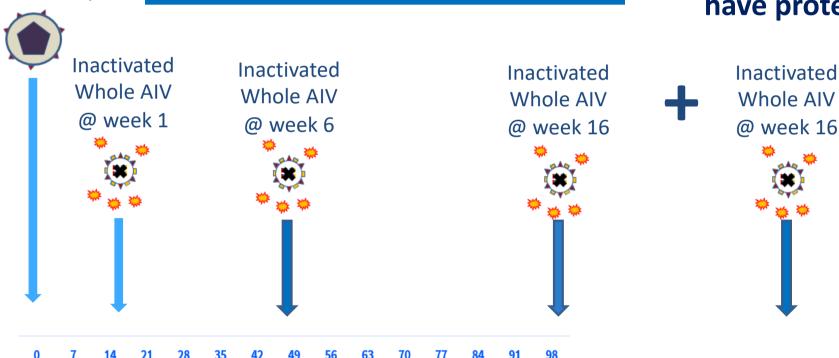
Vaccine program

Vectored HVT-AI @hatchery

1:32 HI: Prevents mortality
1:128 HI: Prevents oral shedding



Revaccination if less than 80% population have protective titers





Conclusion

1. AIV is a virus with a great capacity for mutation and evolution. This must be taken into account in its control.

biosecurity is even more required for Al control in area where biosecurity is lacking.
Biosecurity is the base for effective control programs

3. A properly implemented vaccination programme is a great help in controlling Al in endemic areas but cannot solve the disease on its own.







H&N LAYER ACADEMY

INTERACT WITH US!

Make use of our multiplechoice poll tool and pick what you think is correct.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST

