



HPAI - Swine update

December 2, 2024





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Summary

On March 25, 2024, the USDA, FDA, and CDC announced that highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), specifically avian influenza virus type A (H5N1), had been identified in U.S. dairy cattle for the first time.

Tests so far indicate that the virus detected in dairy cattle is H5N1, Eurasian lineage goose/Guangdong clade 2.3.4.4b, strain B3.13. This is the same clade that has been affecting wild birds and commercial poultry flocks and that has caused sporadic infections in several species of wild and domestic mammals in the United States.

<u>Canada</u> has <u>tightened import requirements</u> on dairy cattle from the United States.



HPAI Confirmed Cases in Livestock Herds

Reporting period: March 25, 2024 through December 5, 2024

Last reported new confirmed case: Tuesday, December 3, 2024

The genetic sequence for all cattle cases and the alpaca case is Influenza A, H5, clade 2.3.4.4b, genotype

B3.13; the backyard swine were associated with a backyard soultry flock and confirmed as the same genotype as the poultry on the premises: Influenza A, H5 clade 2.3.4.4b, genotype D1.2.

Data updated weekdays by 12pm Eastern

Download Data

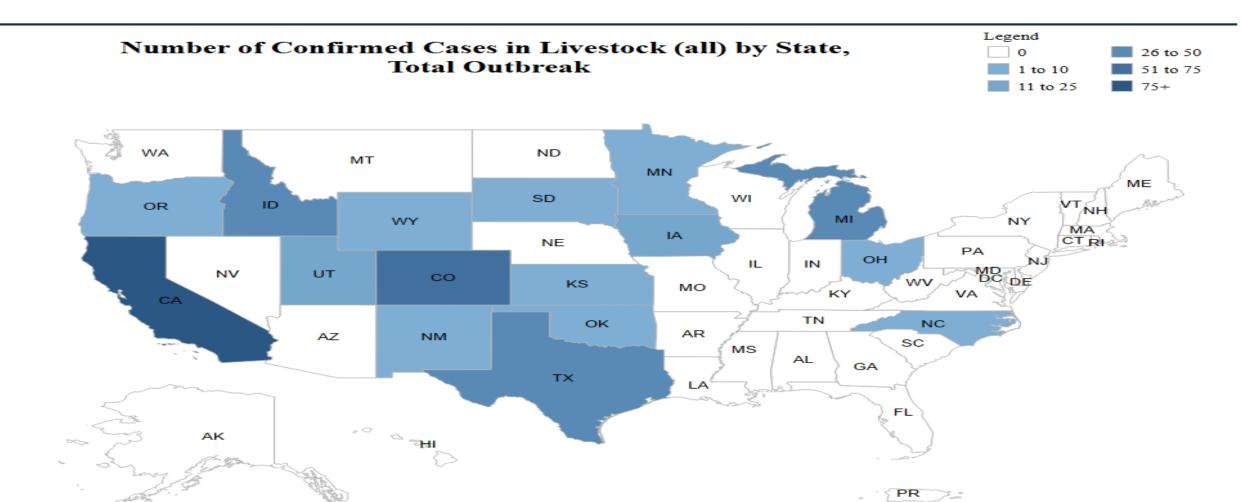
Choose time period Choose species

Total Outbreak ▼ Livestock (all) ▼

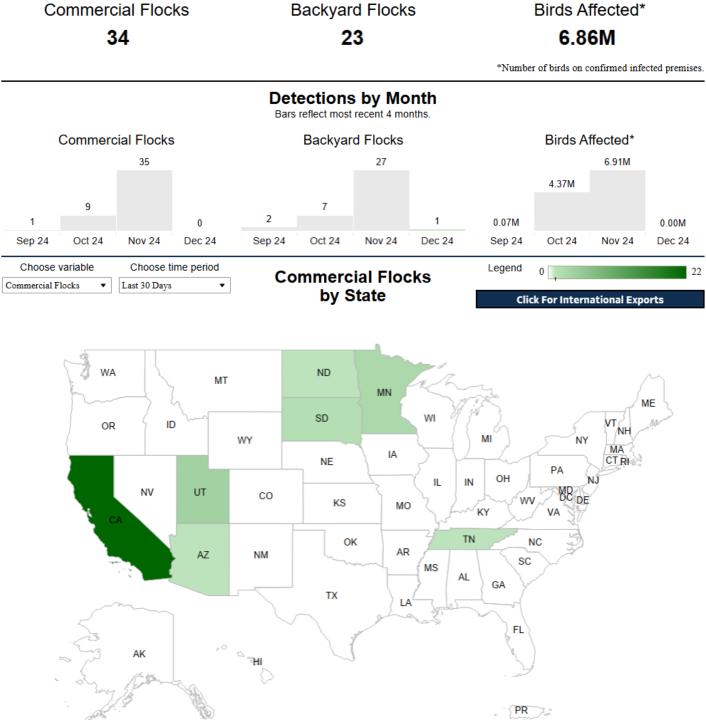
Situational Update

Click for International Exports

In the Total Outbreak, in Livestock (all), there were: **720** Confirmed Cases in **16** States



Province	premises (current IPs)	IPs)	impacted (a
Alberta	4	82	2,019,000
British Columbia	62	158	7,416,000
Manitoba	1	23	400,000
New Brunswick	0	2	Under 100
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	2	400
Nova Scotia	0	8	12,000
Ontario	0	49	899,000
Quebec	4 *	54	1,438,000
Saskatchewan	1	44	751,000
Total	72	422	12,945,000







Wednesday, October 30, 2024

USDA: APHIS Reports 1st Detection of HPAI H5N1 in Swine (Oregon)

Thursday, November 07, 2024

USDA Confirms 2nd Pig on Oregon Farm Tested Positive for H5N1





Why worry about bird flu in pigs?

- Potential impact on farming and food supply
 - Loss of production due to disease

- Pigs are a mixing vessel for zoonotic and human flu
 - Reassortment could lead to a flu pandemic

Bird Flu and Humans

British Columbia

Avian flu outbreak at Vancouver Island petting farm prompts exposure notice from health authority

Farm operator says about 50 chickens and ducks on the farm were put down after disease was discovered

Exposure Source

State	Cattle	Poultry	Unknown	State Total
California	30	0	1	31
Colorado	1	9	0	10
Michigan	2	0	0	2
Missouri	0	0	1	1
Oregon	0	1	0	1
Texas	1	0	0	1
Washington	0	11	0	11
Source Total	34	21	2	57

Health

First presumptive positive case of H5 avian influenza detected in B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the news

'Emotional time' for B.C. poultry farmers who have to cull thousands of birds

Since the spring of 2022, almost seven million birds have been culled in B.C. to stop the spread of the H5N1 variant of avian influenza.



MONEYWATCH

Eggs are getting scarcer and pricier ahead of the holidays. Here's why.





What can swine owners do











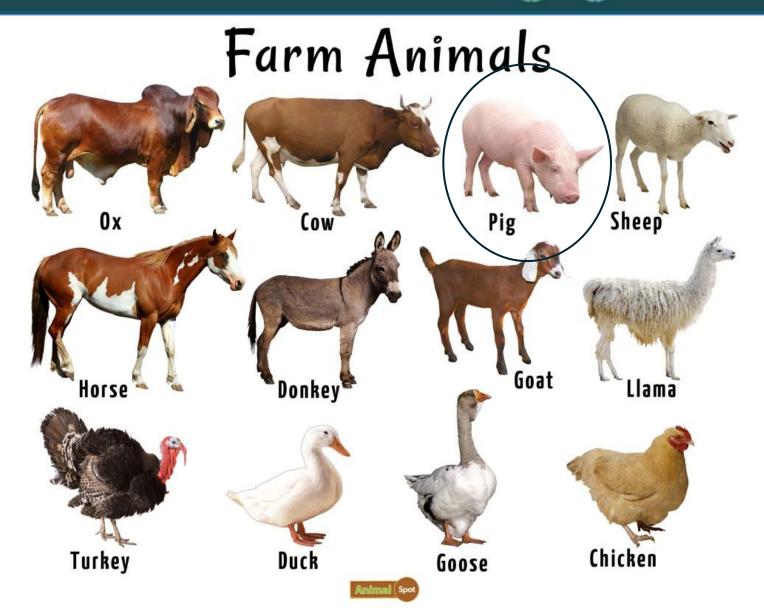
Biosecurity

Biosecurity is critical to reduce the spread of swine diseases across the industry. There are many diseases, that if they enter a barn will have devastating impacts on the farm and the industry.



DON'TS

Don't comingle pigs with other farm animals







Knowledge gaps

Surveillance

- Very likely that pigs will become naturally infected with H5N1 2.3.4.4b:
 - Targeted enhance surveillance in backyard and domestic pigs, or in aggregation points (e.g. slaughter plants, sow buying stations)
 - Interfaces where feral pigs and outdoor pigs may come in contact with wild animals
 - Peri-domestic animal populations (e.g mice) from areas undergoing outbreaks? What's the prevalence of H5N1 in peri-domestic animal species?
 - Seasonal and migration patterns and risk of infection to swine
 - Exhibition swine, agricultural fairs, "show pig circuits"
 - Fully understand and quantify transmission risks through alternate pig channels and from peridomestic species to pigs is needed







Don't feed raw dairy waste products









Report sick/dead animals to your veterinarian. Work with your veterinarian to plan for disease outbreaks and protect your herd.



Hide sick or dead animals, hide suspicious symptoms in pigs, humans or other animals.

Help prevent the spread of avian influenza

Avian influenza mostly affects wild birds. It has also infected poultry and a variety of mammals. side with your per **In nature** Keep your pets away from sick or from wild birds and dlife and don't

> Consume milk and milk products that are pasteurized.

Cook all foods ade with poultry meat and eggs



and sanitizer after being in animal



Contact your

veterinarian if you think your

pet is sick.



PLAN TO GET YOUR

FLU SHOT

Getting your flu shot helps save lives and helps our health care system by reducing the number of people who need medical care.



DO'S

About the flu

- + The flu is very contagious and can spread quickly and easily.
- + Some people with the flu only get mildly ill. Others, like those over 65 years and young children, can get very sick.

Who should get the flu shot?

+ Everyone 6 months and older should get the flu shot. It's especially important for people at high risk of health complications from the flu and COVID-19, and for people who can spread the flu to them.

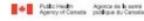
The flu shot is safe

- + You can't get the flu from the flu shot.
- + Serious side effects from the flu shot are very rare.

The flu shot works

- + You should get the flu shot even if you've already had the COVID-19 vaccine. The COVID-19 vaccine doesn't protect you from the flu.
- + Being protected from both the flu and COVID-19 lowers your risk of severe health complications.

To learn more visit Canada.ca/flu





The flu vaccine doesn't protect against avian influenza but may reduce the risk of being infected with both seasonal flu and bird flu





Stay informed at www.cahss.ca

Discussion and questions