Avian Influenza
Prevention and Control
strategy in Japan

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<Outbreaks in 2004> Subtype H5N1 (HPAI)
Jan. Yamaguchi (about 30,000 birds at one farm)
Feb. Oita (14 birds at one premise)
Feb.-Mar. Kyoto (about 240,000 birds at two farms)
• In 2004, HPAI occurred. This was the first time in 79 years that it had occurred in Japan.
• The Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control was revised and guidelines for specific animal infectious disease control were established.
• The Emergency Comprehensive Control Measures for Bird Flu was compiled.
• The animal disease control mutual fund was established and the management maintenance fund were established.
• Emergency vaccines were stocked.

<Outbreaks in 2005> Subtype H5N2 (LPAI)
June-Jan 2006. Ibaraki and Saitama (about 5.78 million birds in 41 farms)
• Slaughtering completed by Apr. 2006.
• In light of the fact that it was a LPAI virus, special monitoring program was applied for farms which met specific conditions.
• In Dec. 2006, disease control measures for the occurrence of LPAI were added to the animal infectious disease control guidelines.

<Outbreaks in 2009> Subtype H7N6 (LPAI)
Feb.-Mar. Aichi (about 1.6 million birds at seven farms)
• Note: All the movement restrictions were lifted on May 11, 2009.
  • Inspection was conducted for all quail farms nationwide in order to make sure they were negative for the virus.
  • Quails were added to the types of livestock subject to the animal disease control mutual fund in fiscal 2009.

<Outbreaks in 2010 and 2011> Subtype H5N1 (HPAI)
Nov-May 2011: 9 prefectures (about 1.8 million birds in 24 farms)
For detailed information on outbreaks in 2010, please refer to next page.

<Outbreaks in 2012-2017> Subtype H5N8 (HPAI)
Apr. Kumamoto (about 50,000 birds at one farm) (same measures to related farm)
Dec. Miyazaki (about 50,000 birds at two farms)
  • Yamaguchi (about 30,000 birds at one farm)
Jan 2015. Okayama (about 200,000 birds at one farm)
  • Saga (about 70,000 birds at one farm)
Note: All movement restrictions were lifted on February 14, 2015.
• Prompt disease control measures based on the animal infectious disease control guidelines was conducted.

<Outbreaks in 2016 and 2017> Subtype H5N6 (HPAI)
Nov-Dec. Aomori (about 230,000 birds at two farms)
  • Niigata (about 550,000 birds at two farms)
Dec. Hokkaido (about 280,000 birds at one farm)
  • Kumamoto (about 92,000 birds at one farm)
Dec-Jan 2017. Miyazaki (about 290,000 birds at two farms)
Jan 2017. Gifu (about 81,000 birds at one farm)
Feb 2017. Saga (about 71,000 birds at one farm)
Mar 2017. Miyagi (about 220,000 birds at one farm)
Mar 2017. Chiba (about 62,000 birds at one farm)
Note: All movement restrictions were lifted on April 18, 2017.

As of end of September 2017

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Avian Influenza Outbreaks in 2010 and 2011

About 1.8 million birds at 24 farms in 9 prefectures

<2010>
- Dec. Takaoka City, Toyama (mute swan at a zoo)
- Feb. Kato City, Hyogo (mute swan in a park)

<2011>
- Feb. Ube City, Yamaguchi (black swan in a park)
- Mar. Chiba City, Chiba (two cases) (About 97,000 birds at two farms)

<Control Measures for Outbreaks>
1. The Shimane outbreak that occurred in November 2010 was the first incidence in which early disease control measures, such as culling, were undertaken without waiting for viral identification results, because a case was quickly judged to be suspicious due to the symptoms observed and the results of PCR tests.
2. In case of an outbreak, the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Countermeasures Headquarters headed by the Minister, should be organized to define guidelines on countermeasures to be taken such as:
   - Enforce the incineration or burial of poultry from affected farms and/or establish movement restriction areas according to disease control guidelines.
   - Promptly undertake tests to confirm the status of outbreaks on farms within the movement restriction areas.
   - Disinfect the periphery of farms experiencing an outbreak and establish disinfection stations on main roads.
   - The Minister, the Vice Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary must establish close communication links with affected prefectures.
   - Dispatch experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to affected areas.
   - Dispatch "Emergency Support Teams" from Animal Quarantine Service to affected areas.
   - Prepare for the conditional shipment of eggs from all farms within the movement restriction area surrounding the affected farm tested and confirmed negative through an infection confirmation test (resume egg shipments a minimum of three days after outbreak).
   - Based on results of the infection confirmation test, implement the reduction of movement restriction areas (from a 10 km to a 5 km radius) and/or established shipment restriction areas (between a 5 to 10 km radius) according to disease control guidelines.
   - Lift shipment restriction area ban after confirming that all poultry farms within the movement restriction areas and shipment restriction areas are negative through a virus-free confirmation test (continue with movement restriction area ban).
   - Lift movement restriction 21 days after completion of disease control measures at affected farms if no new outbreaks are identified within the movement restriction areas.

Note: All the viruses which were tested for their properties so far have been identified as subtype H5N1 (highly virulent).
HAPI (H5N6) in Wild birds (1)

2010 and 2011
- Water bird
- Raptors

64 cases*

2016 and 2017

218 cases*

*Including the dead body, feces and environmental samples
From Autumn to Spring HPAI virus prevailing among the fields in Japan.

**Peak**
- February (2010 and 2011)
- December (2016 and 2017)

No case after January in South west part of Japan (2016 and 2017)

**North**: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto-Koushinetsu, Tokai, Kinki

**Midland**: Kanto-Koushinetsu, Tokai, Kinki

**South west**: Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyusyu
From the beginning to the middle of November in 2016, there were many infections of wild birds from Tohoku to Kyusyu area.

The route of the migrant birds:
1. From Russia to Hokkaido area through Sakhalin
2. From Russia and China to Tohoku, Hokuriku, Chugoku, Kyusyu area

HPAI virus spread over the whole areas in Japan.

HPAI virus might transmit from the breeding area and stopover to the whole areas of Japan by duck etc.
Situation of HPAI from 2010 to 2011 and 2016 to 2017


Preventive measures were worked at the farm level

○ There is relation with the outbreak between wild bird and poultry. Frequently outbreaks occurred in wild birds, are often also outbreaks in the poultry.

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