



Context

For all the outbreaks, from the suspicion stage, health management measures were triggered with the establishment of regulated zoning (3 and 10 km) around the farms concerned, reinforcement of biosecurity measures, census of farms and prohibition of movements. poultry in restricted areas.

Sanitary situation

- **10 OUTBREAKS in breeding farms outside the South-West: 8 in the “Nord” department (59), 2 in the “Vendée” department (85)**

Department of North (59)

The department has a total of 8 H5N1 outbreaks in a single area, the last detected on December 20, 2021, all notified to the OIE in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1.1 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Additional preventive depopulation in healthy farms was carried out within a radius of 1 to 3 km.

The epidemiological investigation favors the link with wildlife in a region known to host migratory species (presence of wetlands).

The absence of a new outbreak since December 20, 2021 (i.e. for more than 4 weeks) shows the effectiveness of the health measures put in place as well as the stabilization of the health situation in this department. Only one outbreak is not closed in the OIE reports yet.

Department of Vendée (85)

Two outbreaks were detected on January 2 and 10, 2022, immediately depopulated. Epidemiological investigations favor contact with birds as a source of contamination.

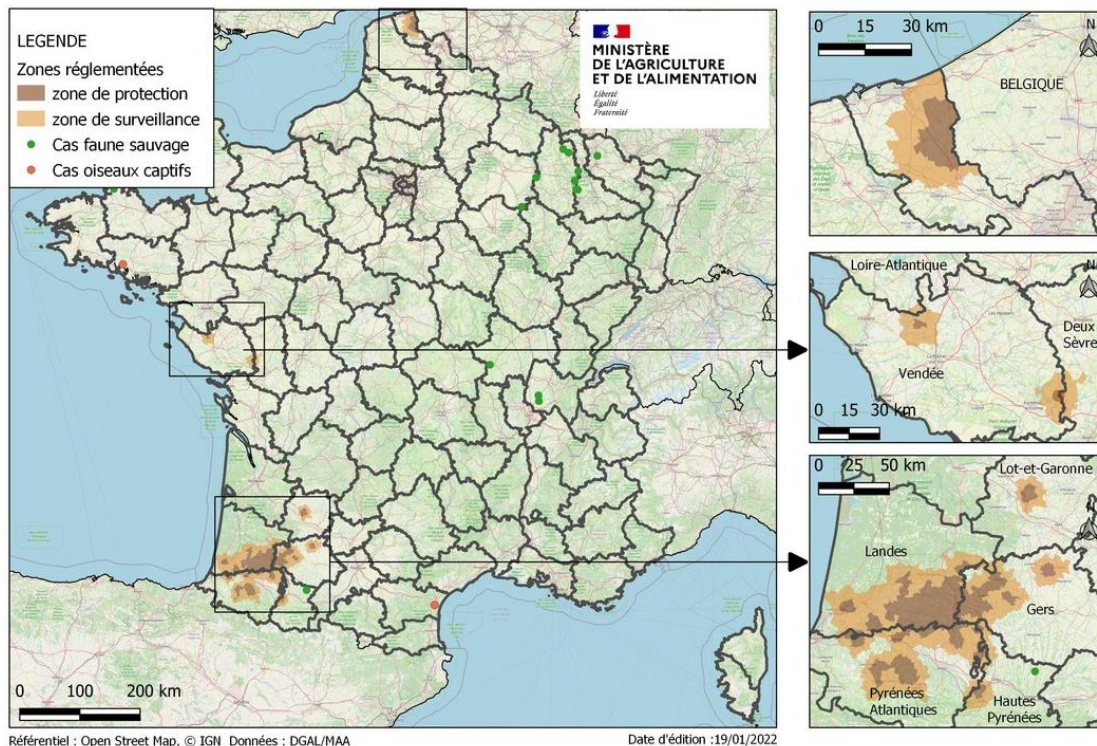
- **241 HOUSEHOLDS in breeding farms in the South-West in 5 departments : “Gers” (32), “Landes” (40), “Lot-et-Garonne” (47), “Hautes-Pyrénées” (65) and Pyrénées-Atlantiques (64)**

Since December 16, 2021, 241 outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 have been declared in the South-West, of which around 70% in the “Landes” department and 20% in the “Pyrénées-Atlantiques” department. Even if it is the same H5N1 strain, these outbreaks have no direct epidemiological link with the outbreaks in the “Nord” department (59) and “Vendée” (85). Again they are located near wetlands attracting wild birds on their migration path.

The first results of epidemiological surveys and analyzes of the virus strains detected also tend to show that the South-West was subjected to several simultaneous introductions and that the virus then spread from farm to farm.

To reduce the duration of the epizootic and to prevent it from spreading to other production areas that are now unscathed, the health authorities have decided to organize an accelerated preventive depopulation which will concern nearly one million birds (poultry and palmipeds), with the exception of breeders. At the same time a temporary ban on restocking farms will be set up. The perimeter concerned (see map below) encompasses the active outbreaks in the departments of “Landes” (40), “Pyrénées-Atlantiques” (64) and “Gers” (32). This scope may change depending on epizootic developments.

French Influenza restriction zones



South-West restriction area and preventive depopulation zone

