

# Poultry Health & Welfare Group

With thanks to all our sponsors: BPC Members, BEIC, NFU



Thanks also to the support of all PHWG members, NFUS, NFU Cymru, UFU and our speakers: DAERA, APHA, Scottish Gov, private vet practices, insurance providers, Poultry Club of GB



'the voice of the British poultry sector'

# Poultry Health & Welfare Group

## Welcome to the 2017 Poultry Health & Welfare Group (PHWG) Avian Influenza (AI) Roadshows

NFU Office, York

17<sup>th</sup> October 2017

Gary Ford, NFU Chief Poultry Adviser



'the voice of the British poultry sector'



## Today's Programme

# Poultry Health & Welfare Group

10:00 – 10:30

Arrival and coffee

10:30 – 10:40 **Gary Ford, NFU Chief Poultry Adviser**

*Chair's welcome*

10:40 – 11:25 **APHA – Davina Gray**

Introduction/overview and lessons learnt

11:25 – 11:40 **APHA – Davina Gray**

*Movement licensing*

11:40-11:55 **APHA – Davina Gray**

*Lessons learnt from AI outbreaks 2016/17*

11:55 – 12:10 **Poultry Club of GB – Edward Boothman**



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# Poultry Health & Welfare Group

## Today's Programme

12:10 -12:30 Q&A

12:30-13:15 Lunch

13:15-14:00 **Vet speaker- Sara Perez, Poultry Health Services**

*Veterinary presentation- clinical signs, biosecurity and best practice and importance of contingency planning and welfare at housing*

14:00-14:20 **Lloyd Garbett, NFU Mutual**

*AI Insurance update*

14:20-14:50 **Q and A**

14:50 **Summary**

15:00 **Close**



'the voice of the British poultry sector'



# Poultry Health & Welfare Group

*Twitter*

#airoadshows

#birdflu



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Animal &  
Plant Health  
Agency

# Avian Influenza Roadshow 2017



# Aims and Objectives

- To promote good biosecurity at all times including during an outbreak
- To review recent outbreak and lessons learned
- To explain APHA's role in the investigation and handling of a case of Avian Influenza (or other Notifiable Avian Disease).
- To describe the impact on the affected holding and the wider ramifications of an outbreak including Prevention Orders.
- To set out the principles of cleansing and disinfection

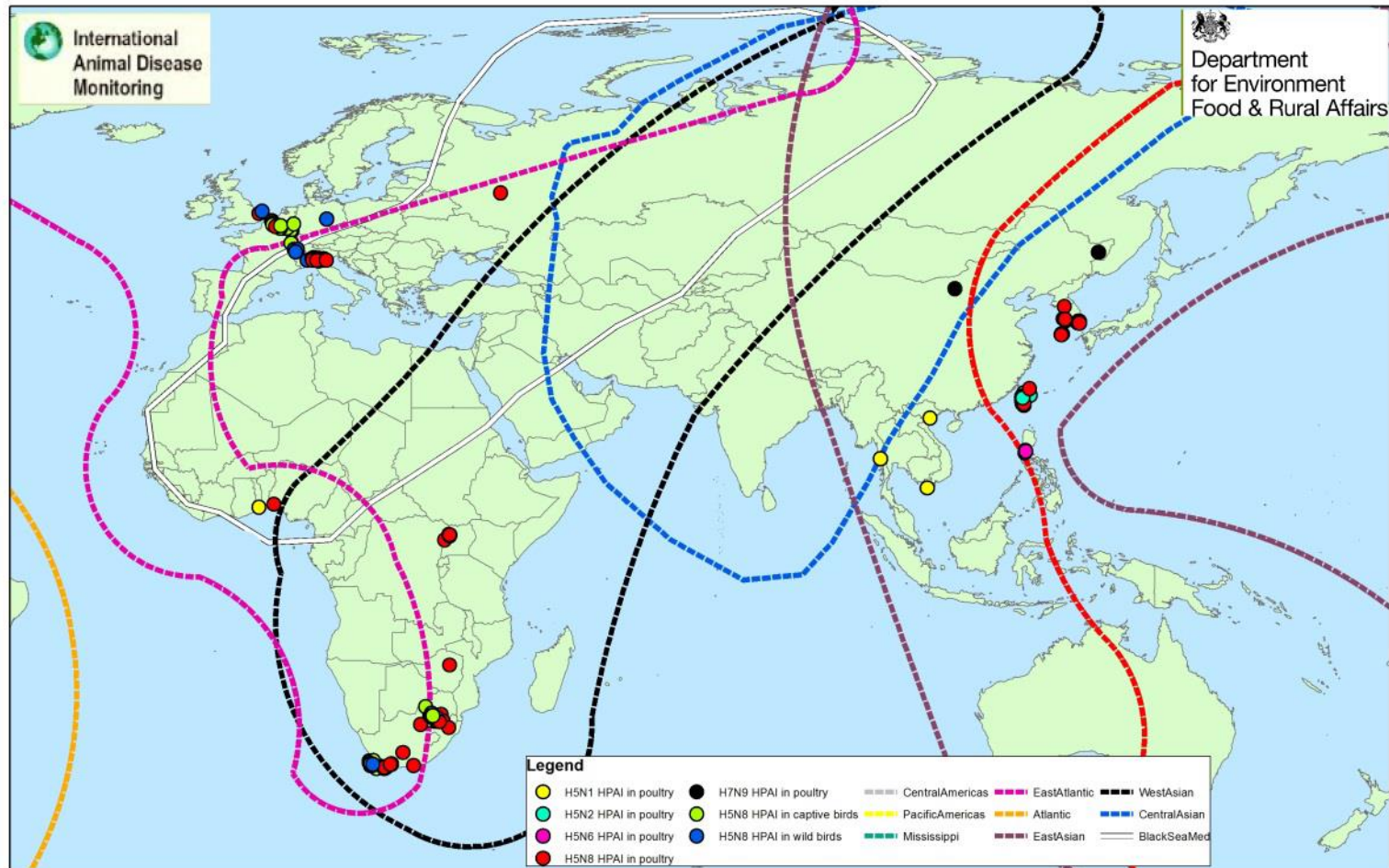


# Surveillance for Avian Influenza

- Wild bird survey
- Poultry survey
- International Disease Monitoring
- Response to suspected disease either because of clinical signs or results from surveys

# The International Picture

- Disease Risk – International and National Trends



Date Prepared 25/09/2017

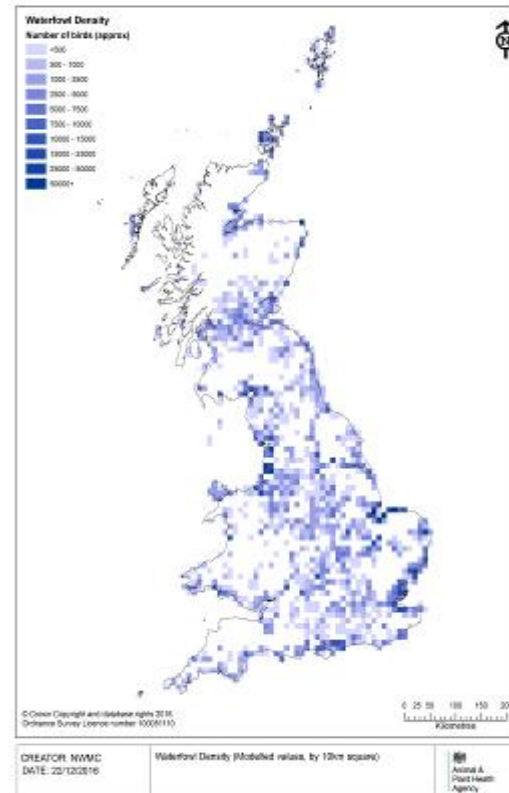
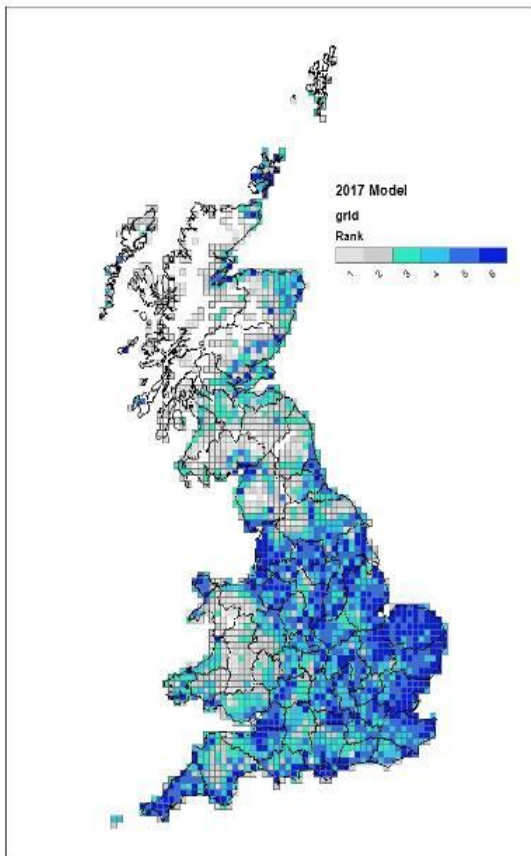
Map prepared by IDM

Worldwide outbreaks of HPAI in poultry and wild birds  
June 2017 - September 2017  
Overlay: the wild bird migration flyways

Actual Scale 1:85,000,000

0 550 1,100 2,200 3,300 4,400 Km

# Wild Bird Surveillance



- Helpline for public to report dead birds
- Submissions of samples from dead birds
- Target species
- Certain wetland sites have additional sampling

# Poultry survey for avian influenza

- Geographical survey
- Each bird type selected
- All production types selected
- APHA staff collect samples
- Tested at APHA Weybridge
- Non negative results investigated as possible disease

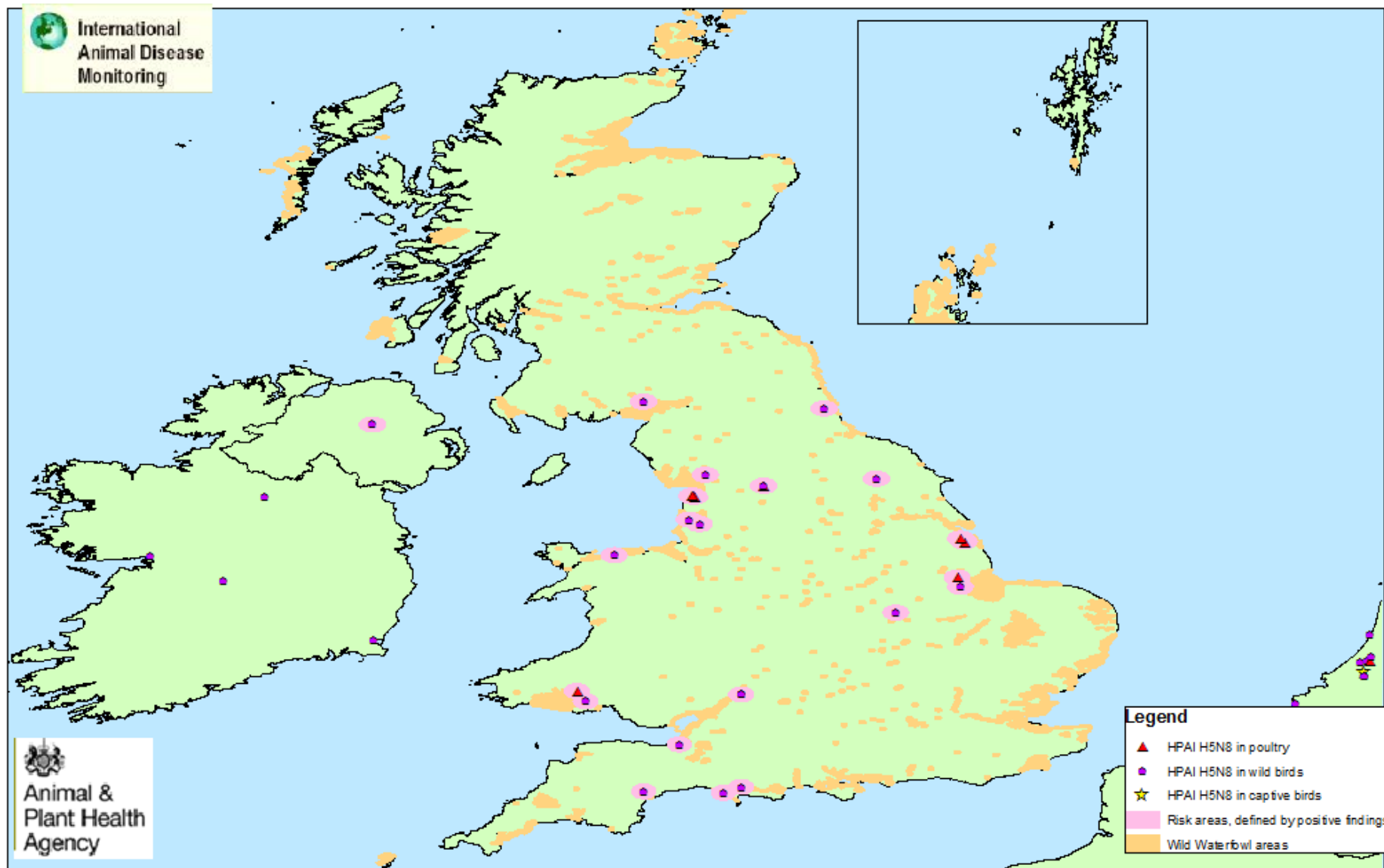
# 2016-2017 outbreak



Map shows the 13 infected premises and the other investigations which were negated



International  
Animal Disease  
Monitoring

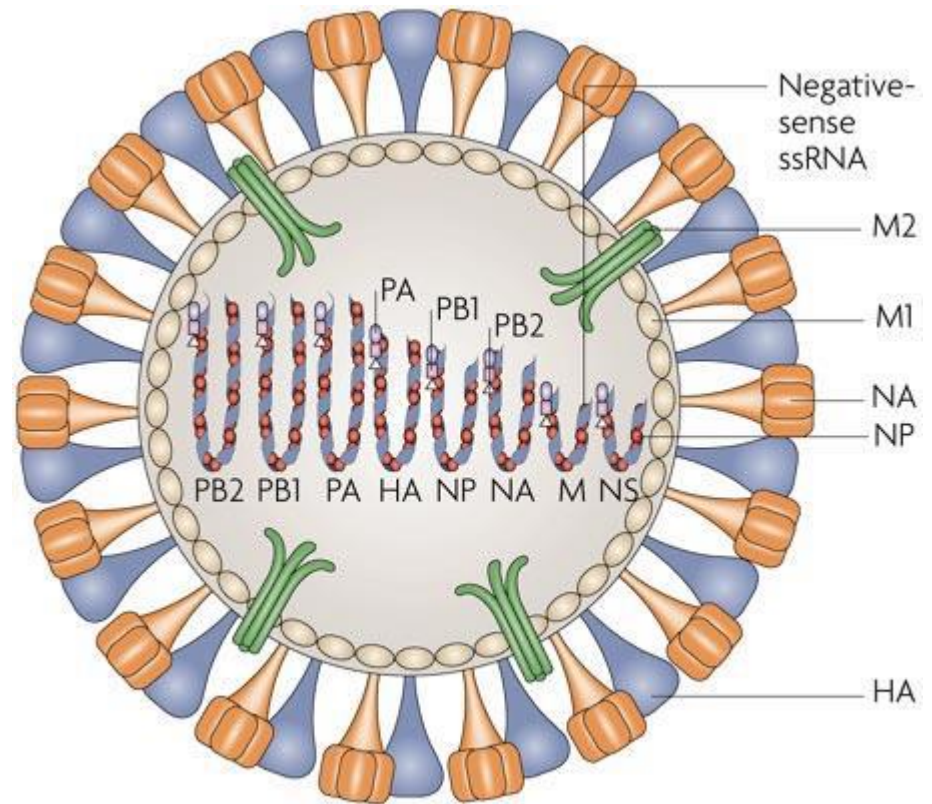
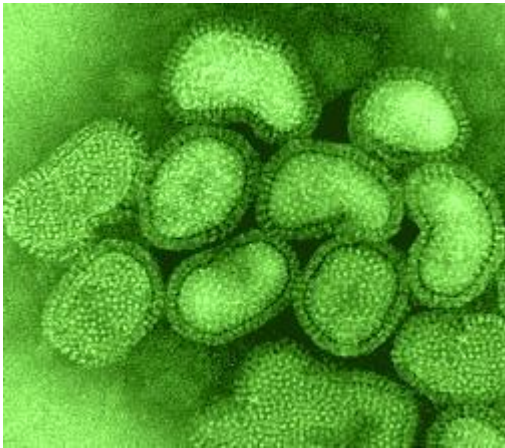


## Outbreaks in poultry and positive findings in wild birds of H5N8 and high risk areas December to February 2017

Map prepared by IDM



# Influenza virus



Enveloped single stranded segmented RNA virus



# Pathotypes (in poultry)

## Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI)

- Mild to moderate respiratory symptoms
- Drop in egg production
- Secondary infections
- can be caused by any subtype
- only LPAI outbreaks caused by H5 and H7 subtypes are controlled by stamping out
- LPAI could turn into an HPAI when in a flock

## Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

- Also known as Fowl plague
- Potentially caused by any subtypes
- H5 and H7 subtypes always treated as HPAI
- Devastating viral disease of poultry, sudden mortality up to 100%
- Severe drop/stop in egg production
- Respiratory symptoms and swelling of sinuses
- Oedema and subcutaneous bleeding
- Diarrhoea and neurological signs
- Notifiable disease - severe trading restrictions and potential zoonotic risk
- Control policy within EU by stamping out









# Maintain good biosecurity and prevent disease

## Understand the risks

- Consider what this means for you in relation to:
  - Your birds – housing, free range, hatchery, egg packing
  - Your environment:
    - People
    - Vehicles and equipment
    - Bedding, feed and water
    - Local area – wild birds, waterways
- Check biosecurity guidance on GOV.UK for key points and further information:  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers#biosecurity-measures>
- New poster available summarising advice

**Do you keep chickens, ducks, geese...**  
Help protect your birds from the risk of #birdflu

**Did you know?**  
There is a constant risk of bird flu in the UK from wild birds. As it's highly contagious take action to protect your birds from catching it.

**Remember**  
Any very sick birds, or unexplained deaths, must be assessed by your vet. By law suspicion of bird flu is notifiable and can affect poultry movement and trade.

**Tip 1: Cleaning**  
Clean footwear before and after visiting your birds. Keep areas clean and tidy, and regularly disinfect hard surfaces. Humanely control rats and mice.

**Tip 2: Feeding**  
Place your birds' food and water in fully enclosed areas that are protected from wild birds, and remove any spilled feed regularly.

**Tip 3: Fencing**  
Keep your birds separate from wildlife and wild waterfowl by putting suitable fencing around the outdoor areas they access.

**Tip 4: Stay aware**  
<http://animalhealth.system-message.co.uk> Sign up for free online to receive alerts on any outbreaks of bird flu, and register your birds on GOV.UK.

Supported by:

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs  
Scottish Government  
gov.scot  
NFU  
RSPCA  
The Poultry Club of Great Britain

# Maintain good biosecurity

Biosecurity measures include:

- **Cleansing and disinfecting** – protective clothing, footwear, equipment and vehicles *before* and *after* contact with poultry
- **Minimising potential contamination** – from manure, slurry and other products that could carry disease, by reducing movements of people, vehicles or equipment into and from areas where poultry are kept
- **Cleansing and disinfecting housing** – do this thoroughly at the end of a cycle
- **Providing disinfectant and cleaning material at farm entrances and access control points** – so essential visitors can disinfect themselves before entering and leaving premises
- **Minimising contact between poultry and wild birds including waterfowl**

# Prevention Order controls in 2016-2017

- Implemented in England, Scotland and Wales
- Required better biosecurity for poultry (including smallholders, backyard flocks and other captive birds)
- Separation from wild birds by housing or a suitable alternative such as fencing and overhead netting
- Welfare of poultry remains important



# Remain vigilant

## Testing for exclusion scheme

- Defra, Scottish Government and Welsh Government allow testing for exclusion of Notifiable Avian Disease (NAD) to poultry keepers and their vets through the APHA
- Can help poultry keepers detect / rule-out NAD early.

## Report suspicion to Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)

- Anyone in possession of any bird or bird carcase (excluding a wild bird or wild bird carcase) which they suspect may be infected with a NAD must **immediately** notify APHA:
  - in England by calling 03000 200 301
  - in Wales by calling 0300 303 8268
  - in Scotland by calling the relevant local office.

# APHA – Report / Consultation Case Protocol

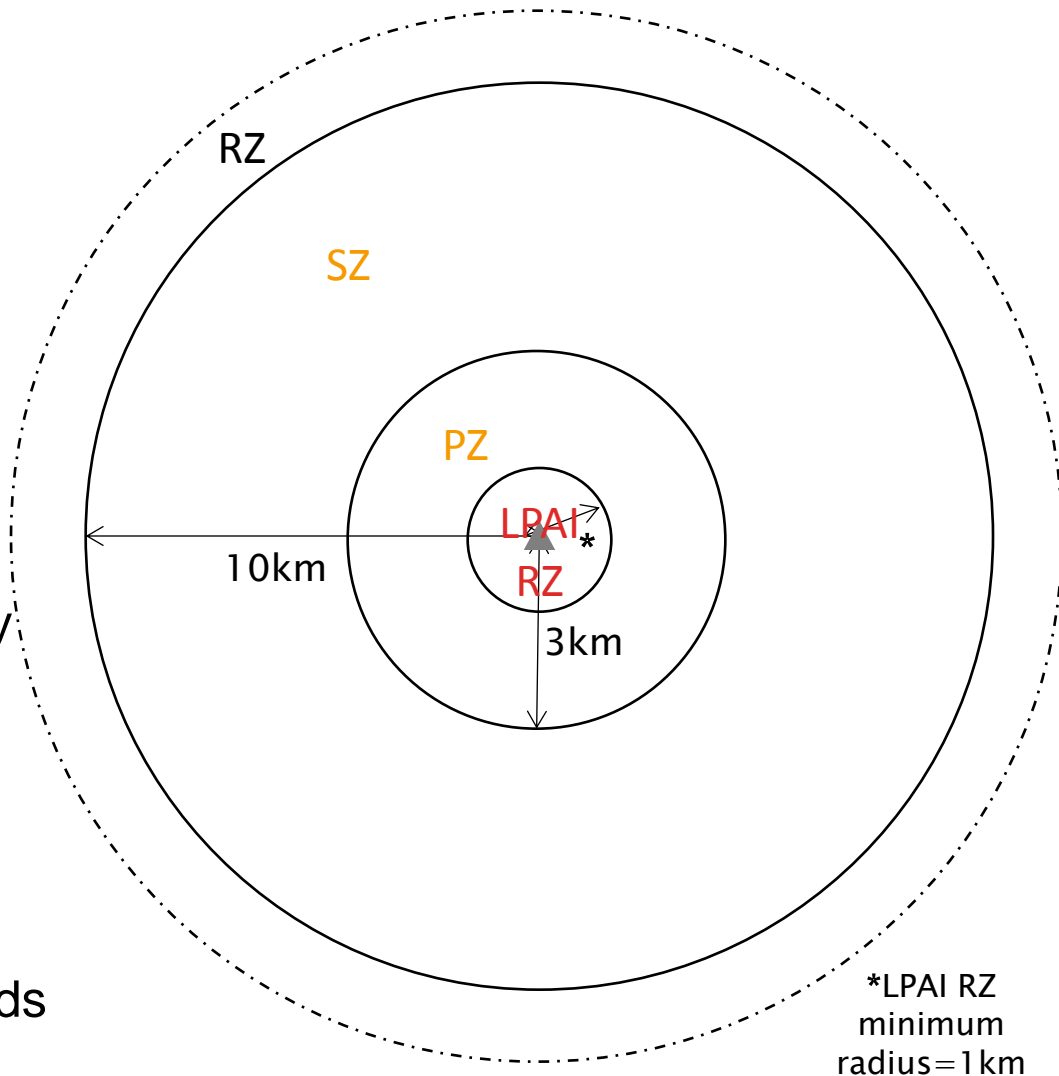
- **Suspicion of disease.** Owners, private vets and the laboratory are the most frequent sources of reports. Across small holding flocks to multi shed and multi site enterprises the principles of APHA's response are the same.
- **Report Case procedures.** APHA field staff visit holdings where suspicion is raised. Holdings are restricted from the time a decision is taken to investigate. Visit includes a clinical examination of birds, gathering history, assessing records and possibly sampling whilst adhering to strict biosecurity.
- **EXD 40 report completed by APHA vet.** Data gathered includes disease history, movements (on/off) of animals/feed/bedding, farm staff numbers and their involvement etc.
- **Timeline for restrictions / sample results:** 1<sup>st</sup> set of preliminary results expected within 12hrs of arrival at lab but holding can be restricted for 5 days or longer awaiting a final negative result.

# Infected Premises (IP) - Actions

- Positive Sample Results: report to the relevant CVO who will confirm disease resulting in a declaration to cull (note that the CVO also has ability to “slaughter on suspicion”). Holding then declared an IP.
- Operationally the aims are to:
  - **Prevent spread:** Continued restrictions and movement/gathering prohibitions, zone creation, etc
  - **Control disease on IP:** cull and biosecure disposal of infected/susceptible birds and C&D
  - **Identify risk of spread:** possible source and spread of things animals and people carrying virus.

# Control Strategy – movement restrictions

- Record keeping
- Housing or isolation
- Movement restrictions
  - Poultry
  - Other captive birds
  - Mammals
  - Eggs
  - Meat
  - By products
  - Wild game products
  - Poultry litter, manure, slurry
- Fresh meat and meat product requirements
- Biosecurity
- Ban on bird gatherings
- Ban on the release of game birds



# Control Zones (Protection, Surveillance and Restricted Zones)

- A slaughterhouse, large poultry holding or small holding flock are all affected by being in a zone - partly in means fully in.
- Restrictions: All holdings within the PZ and SZ will be contacted and advised of their location in relation to a zone. This will guide them on permitted and prohibited movements. The guidance is also provided in writing.
- Duration: Dependent on the assessment of all relevant holdings within a zone, including clinical inspections, the results of statistical sampling and a minimum time period after completion of preliminary C & D on the IP. There may be instances where a holding sits within two or more overlapping zones (from different IPs).
- Gatherings prohibited until licenced
- Zones may change during an outbreak, dependent on disease spread

# Licensing

- Zone licences issued by APHA outbreak licensing team based in Worcester, may be subject to Devolved Government policy decision.
- Email applications welcomed in advance to

[Outbreak.Licensing@apha.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Outbreak.Licensing@apha.gsi.gov.uk)

- IP licences issued by local APHA teams (infected premises which have a restriction notice in place)

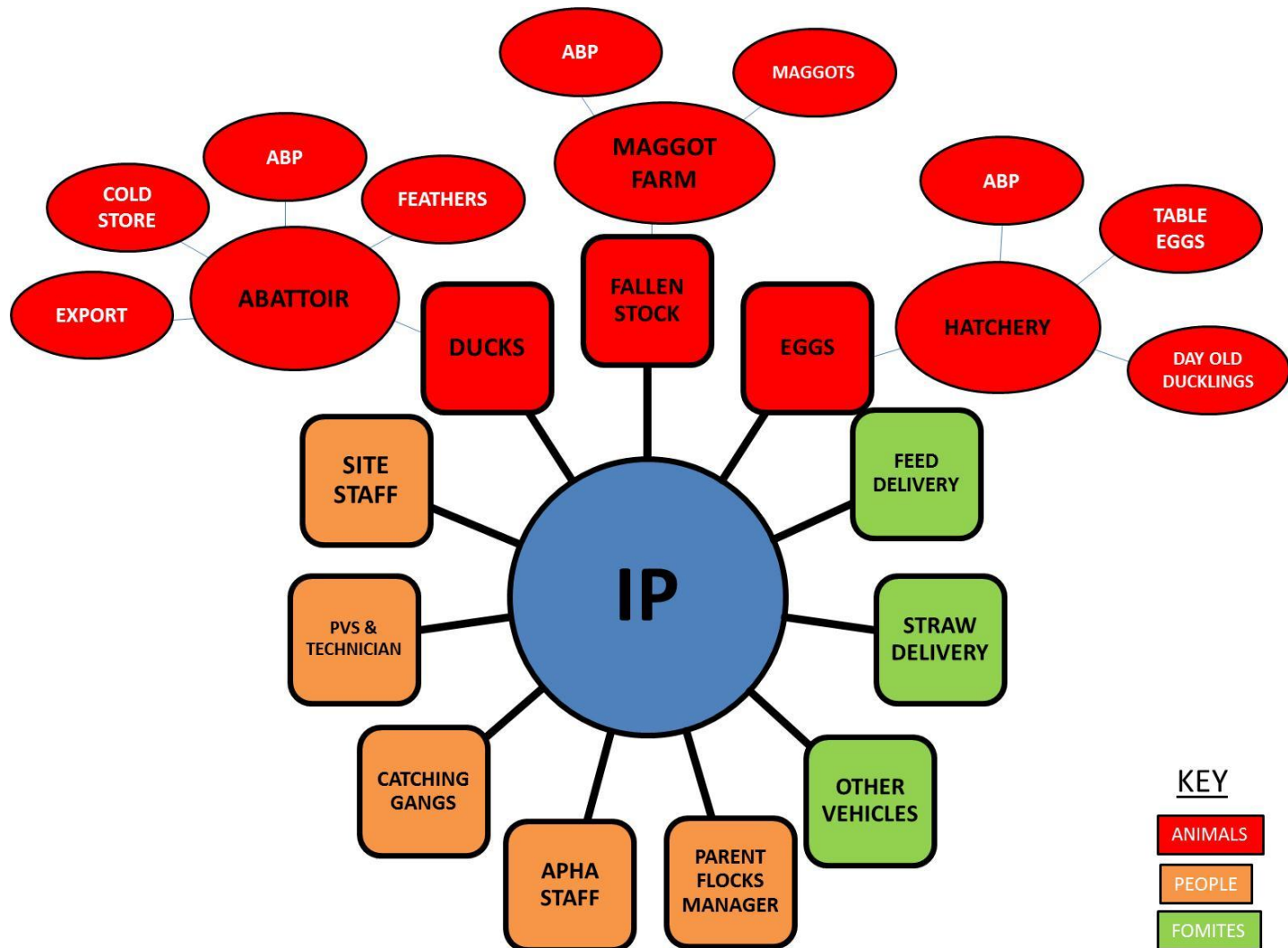
- The licensing team at Worcester consists of administration officers and veterinary staff, the numbers are determined by the size of the outbreak but ideally the team would have at least two vets and two admin staff. Veterinary support come from the local APHA offices and the admin support is sourced from the Customer Service Centre. Both of these movements have a knock on effect to the work that is carried out as business as usual with the teams.
- The email inbox is monitored throughout an outbreak by the admin on the licensing team. Any licence applications are picked up by them, printed off, entered on a spreadsheet and then checks are carried out to ensure the correct CPH has been provided, where the premises or origin and destination are in respect of the IP – are they in the PZ or SZ. Checks are also made to see if there are any restrictions on either of the premises on the form. Later on in the most recent outbreak checks were also made to ascertain if the move had been licensed previously.



- If the move had not been carried out then it may be necessary for a veterinary risk assessment to be carried out and submitted to the NDCC. They in turn carry out their own veterinary risk assessment should the movement be essential.
- If the decision is made to reject the licence then this is communicated to the customer explaining the reason why the application has been rejected.
- If the movement can be agreed then a licence is issued within 24 hours of the required movement.

- It is always helpful to put in applications as soon as possible and if possible to set out any future planned movements that your company may require. That way consideration can be given to using a multiple movement licence and it also helps the licensing team manage the workload rather than being given a last minute application, although it is accepted that sometimes last minute changes are unavoidable.
- If a movement is required for slaughter from the PZ or SZ then the slaughterhouse must have appropriate designation to receive poultry from the PZ or SZ – this is arranged through FSA.
- If a movement involves a hatchery then the hatchery must have designation activated for the current outbreak.

# Disease Investigations



# Concurrent Actions

- **Foot Patrols in PZ and examination of birds**
- **Contacting SZ premises (usually by phone)**
- **Tracings:** Birds (including eggs), people and equipment (incl vehicles) all pose a risk for transmission of disease to different extents. All need to be prioritised and investigated.
- **Surveillance:** The creation of zones around an IP permits an investigation into the possible extent of disease spread within this area. With all relevant holdings to be accounted for.
- **Licensing:** The restrictions on the movement of risk items e.g. birds, meat, eggs has implications for holdings within and outside a zone.
- It may not be possible to allow all requested movements.

# Infected Premises – Valuation

- Valuation is performed using Poultry Rate Cards
- Contract provides capacity for production of additional cards for new species (e.g. HPAI Driffield 2014).
- A Framework Agreement exists to contract Valuers where rate cards cannot be used.
- The Framework Agreement also provides for 'Monitor Valuers' to ensure consistency of valuation.
- Compensation is only paid for healthy birds
- No compensation is paid for consequential losses.
- Keeper can dispute the valuation within 14 days.

# Infected Premises - Culling

- The method used depends on species and number of animals
- Must comply with WATOK legislation
- Carried out under APHA supervision to verify this
- Detailed records kept to allow audit by EU
- Air Exclusion Zones instigated in some instances



# Infected Premises – Disposal

- The carcasses are removed from the site and transported for disposal in bio-secure, leak-tested trailers.
- The wagons and their drivers are approved under Dangerous Goods legislation (ADR).
- The route to disposal is agreed with the Police and the wagons are escorted.
- Waste is rendered or incinerated at approved disposal facilities
- Disposal plants subject to stringent C&D





# Infected Premises – Cleansing and Disinfection

- APHA undertakes preliminary disinfection
- 24 hrs must pass before re-accessing treated areas
- Keeper undertakes follow-up (Secondary) C&D
- Detailed in legislation, which transposes the EU Directive
- Any measures should protect human health, animal health & minimise environmental impact
- APHA specifies what must be done - not how to do it.



## Secondary Cleansing and Disinfection and the AI Directive

- The cleansing, disinfection and treatment of holdings and any materials or substances therein that are contaminated or likely to be contaminated with avian influenza viruses must be carried out under official supervision in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian
- Any land or pastures used by poultry or other captive birds on a holding where avian influenza has been confirmed are not used by poultry or other captive birds until the competent authority is satisfied that any avian influenza virus present has been eliminated or inactivated. Usually time is used instead of active treatment

# Secondary Cleansing and Disinfection

Manure and used bedding must be removed and treated (see later). Grease and dirt must be removed from all surfaces by the application of a degreasing agent, and the surfaces:

- cleansed with water;
  - disinfectant must be applied;
  - after seven days the relevant surfaces must again be treated with a degreasing agent, rinsed with water, disinfectant applied and rinsed again with water.
- 
- Significant quantities of waste water and used PPE will be generated throughout these operations. You need to liaise with the relevant environmental protection agency!

## Secondary C&D

- Houses may need to have remedial work carried out in addition to the cleansing and disinfection
- Rodents must be controlled as part of the work
- Industry and APHA are trialling a new process aimed at completing this work more efficiently without the need to dismantle all equipment.

# Litter

Manure and used bedding shall either:

- undergo a steam treatment at a temperature of at least 70 °C;
- be destroyed by burning;
- be buried deep enough to prevent access by wild birds and other animals; or
- be stacked to heat, sprayed with disinfectant and left covered for at least 42 days on site or at another site;

# Litter Disposal Options

- The competent authority may authorise the transportation of manure, litter and bedding likely to be contaminated to either an approved treatment plant where a treatment ensuring the destruction of any influenza virus is carried out, or for intermediate storage before destruction or treatment
- Sealed vehicles need to be used if litter is moved off site and ADR regulations apply.
- Licences must be obtained from APHA for movements off-site

# Waste water Options

- Proposals must be agreed with the Environment Agency (Natural Resources Wales (NRW) or SEPA in Scotland)
- The use of disinfectant may mean disposal of the waste water via a sewer needs to be approved
- The use of disinfectant may mean the waste water cannot be spread on land and care is needed to avoid contaminating watercourses, including ditches

# Repercussions if not Performed Correctly

- Reputational damage to the UK
- Further impacts and restrictions to international trade through delaying country freedom
- If disease recurs the Restriction, Protection and Surveillance zones will be re-imposed – meaning an impact on those businesses in the area
- The premises will revert to Infected Premises status – all susceptible species will be culled and the whole process starts again!



# Restocking Principles

- Cannot take place until 21 days following completion and sign-off of secondary C&D
- All relevant houses must be restocked. An alternative is houses remain empty and restricted for 12 months from completion of primary C&D.
- Normal or near normal levels of stocking are required. Any variation needs APHA agreement.
- All movements of birds brought on must be licensed on by APHA.

# Restocking Period

- Birds brought on must be tested before arrival or on arrival at owner's expense (including laboratory charges and private vet fees).
- Any illness must be reported to APHA. Any birds that die must be tested at owner's expense.
- No live birds can leave the premises during the first 21 day period.
- Birds are retested at end of the 21 day period - if results are negative restocking has been completed successfully.
- Restrictions can then be lifted from the restocked premises.

# Further Information

- Biosecurity guidance:  
[www.gov.uk/avian-influenza-bird-flu#biosecurity-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/avian-influenza-bird-flu#biosecurity-guidance)  
<http://www.gov.scot/avianinfluenza>  
<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00492296.pdf>
- The Notifiable Avian Disease Control Strategy for Great Britain:  
<http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notifiable-avian-disease-control-strategy-2015>
- Testing for NAD exclusion scheme:  
<http://ahvla.defra.gov.uk/vet-gateway/tte/nad.htm>
- APHA Text alert system:  
[http://animalhealth.system-message.co.uk/AH\\_subscribe\\_index.php](http://animalhealth.system-message.co.uk/AH_subscribe_index.php)

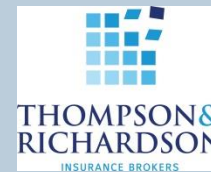
**Thank You For  
Listening**

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# Biosecurity (learn or burn)

Poultry Health and Welfare Group Avian Influenza Roadshow

October 17<sup>th</sup> 2017

Sara Perez

# AI 2016 – 2017 so far!

| Prevention zone started<br>6/12/17               | First AI<br>case<br>16/12/17                  | Last AI<br>case<br>3/6/17 |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Total Number days affected by<br>AI restrictions | 271 days                                      | 39 weeks                  |
| Total Number days Prevention<br>zone in place    | 156 days                                      | 22 weeks                  |
| Average number of days before<br>PZ + SZ merged  | 27 days<br>(23-34)                            |                           |
| Average number of days before<br>SZ lifted       | 8 days (2-<br>9)                              |                           |
| Number of Outbreaks                              | 13  |                           |
| Commercial species affected                      | Turkeys, chickens,<br>ducks, geese, pheasants |                           |



# Contents

1. Defining Biosecurity
2. Biosecurity and Notifiable disease
3. Biosecurity in practice

# Defining Biosecurity

- Man
- Cattle, Pigs, Sheep
- Poultry 2014
- Poultry 2017

“Procedures or measures designed to protect the population against harmful biological or biochemical substances.”

Source: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/biosecurity>  
Accessed 22/9/17

# Defining Biosecurity

- Man
- Cattle, Pigs, Sheep
- Poultry 2014
- Poultry 2017

Biosecurity is about being aware of the ways disease can spread and taking every practical measure to minimise the risk of disease spreading.

It is about practical things you can do on your farm to help prevent the introduction and spread of foot and mouth disease (FMD) to and from your animals.

Taken from DEFRA document:

Foot and Mouth Advice for Farmers Fact Sheet 2

Biosecurity – Preventing the introduction and the spread of foot and mouth disease. 2007

# Defining Biosecurity

- Man
- Cattle, Pigs, Sheep
- Poultry 2014
- Poultry 2017

“Biosecurity means taking steps to ensure good hygiene practices are in place so that the risk of a disease occurring or spreading within or from your premises is minimised.”

Taken from DEFRA document:

‘Biosecurity and preventing disease in captive birds’. December 2014.

# Defining Biosecurity

- Man
- Cattle, Pigs, Sheep
- Poultry 2014
- Poultry 2017

## **Benefits of biosecurity**

Good biosecurity improves overall flock health and productivity by helping to keep out poultry diseases such as avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

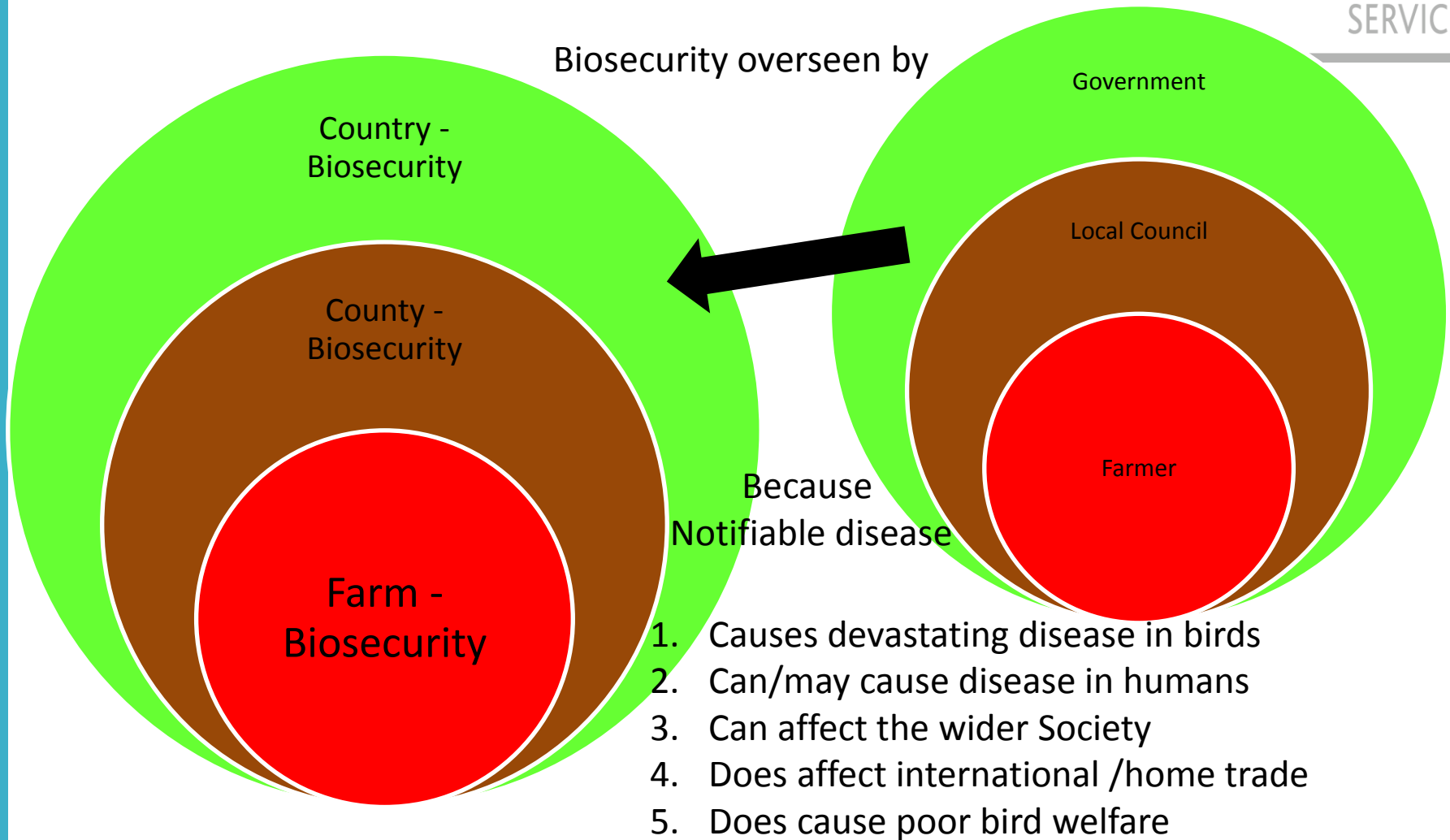
In the event of an outbreak, it also limits the spread of disease both on and off your premises and cuts the costs of disease treatment and reduces losses, which could improve profitability.

Taken from DEFRA document:

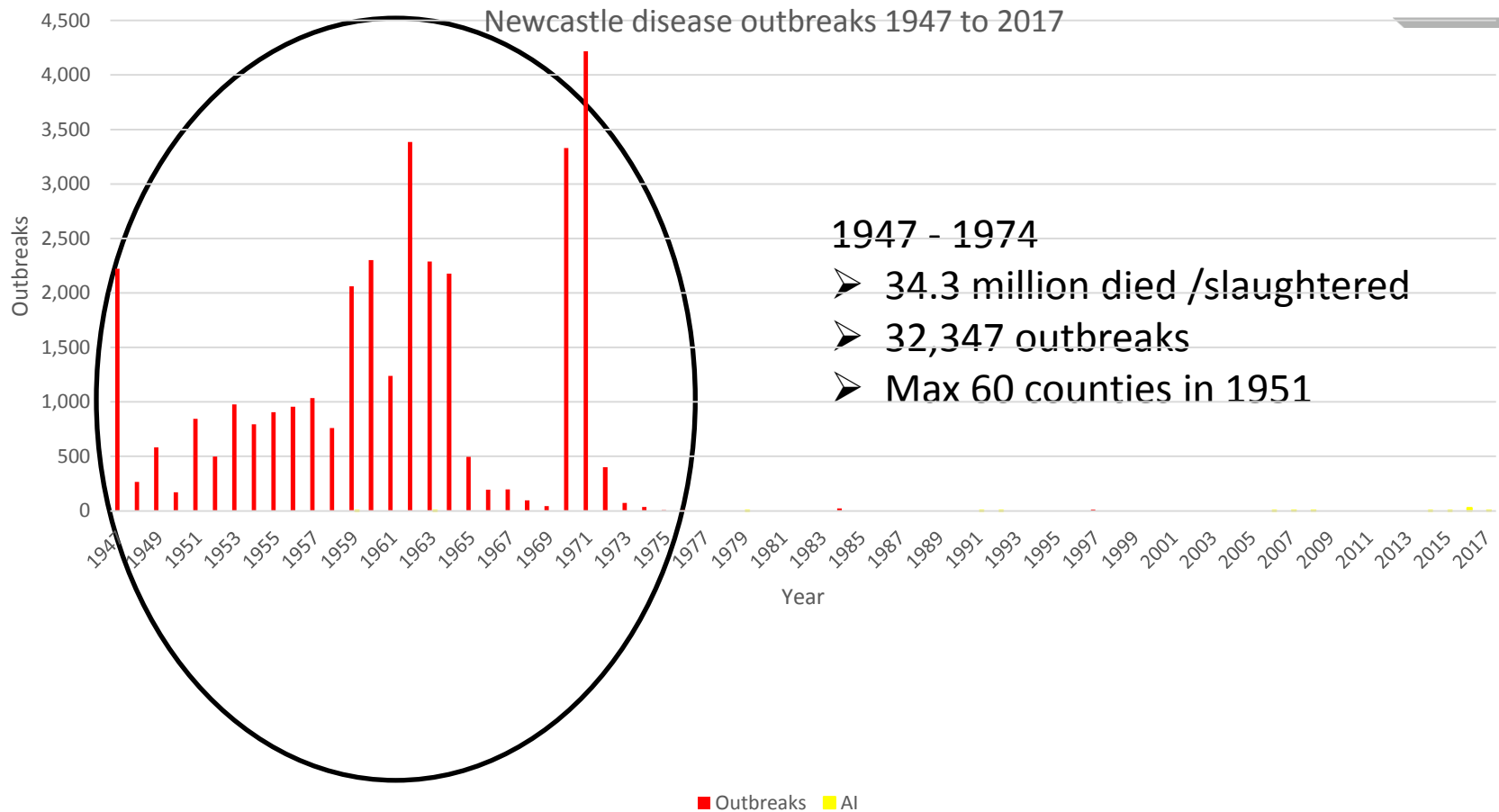
Foot and Mouth Advice for Farmers Fact Sheet 2  
Taken from DEFRA document:

Biosecurity – Preventing the introduction and the spread of foot and mouth disease, 2007  
13<sup>th</sup> September 2017

# Biosecurity and Notifiable disease

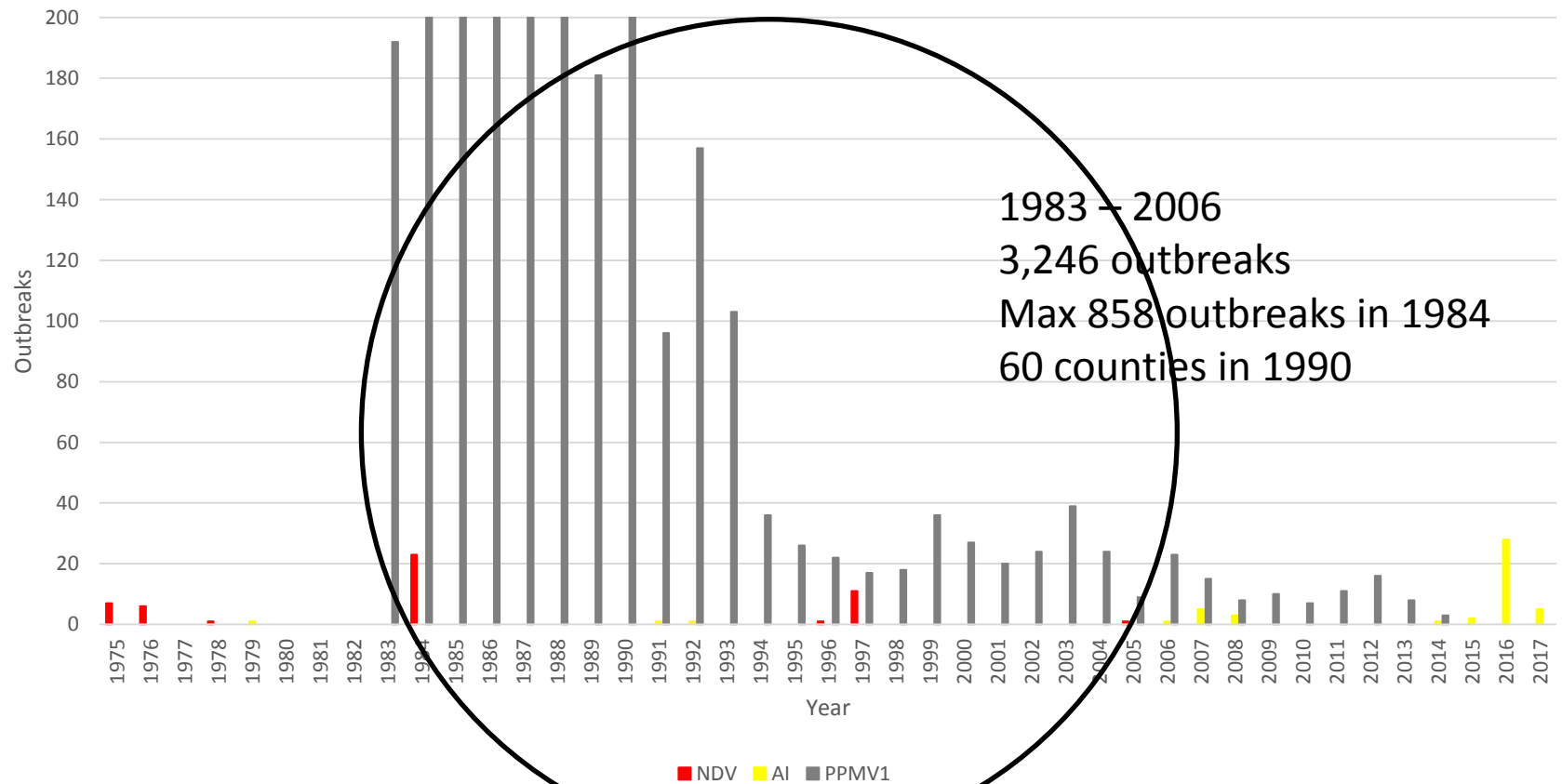


# Biosecurity and Notifiable disease



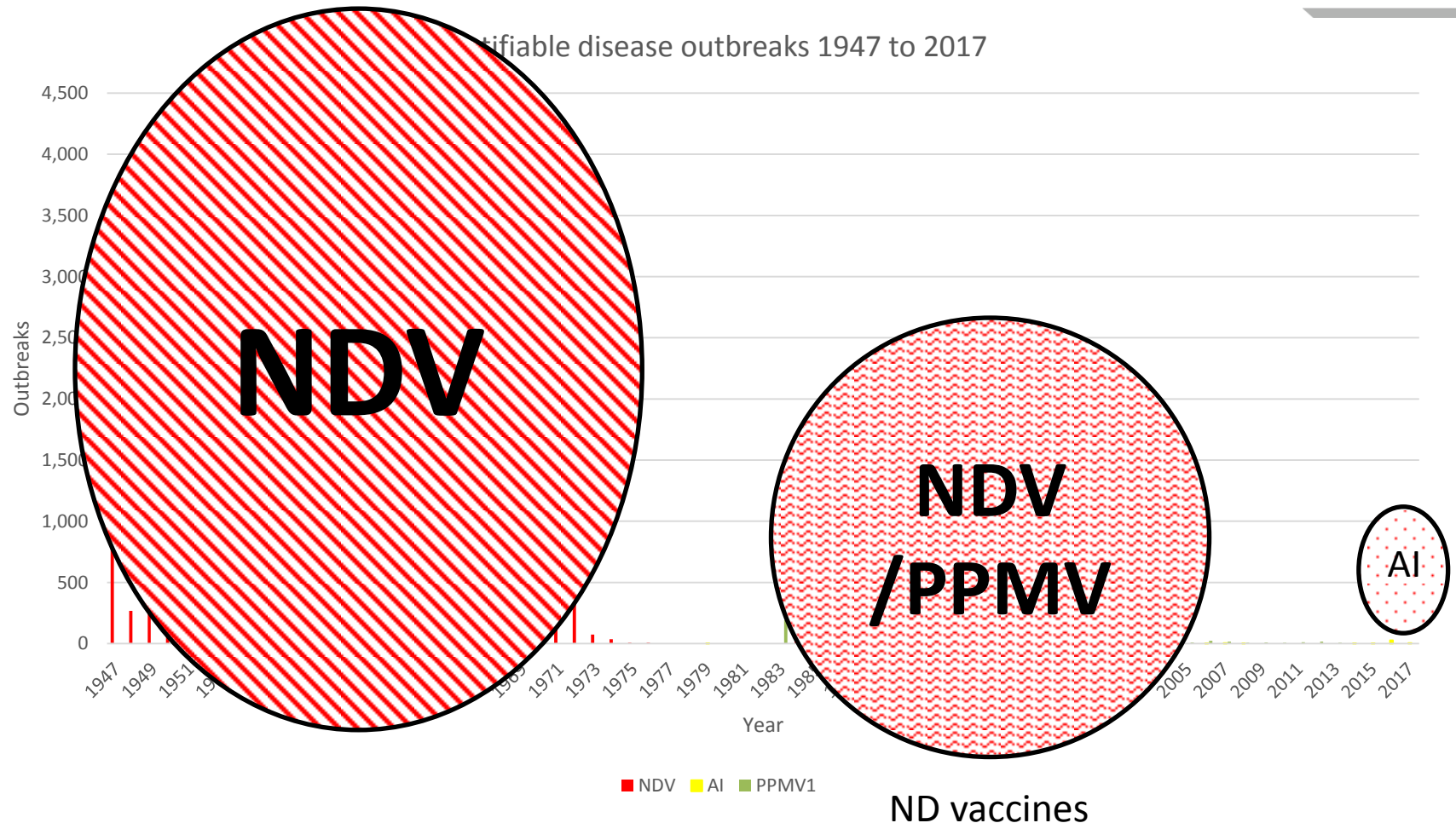
# Biosecurity and Notifiable disease

Notifiable disease outbreaks 1975 to September 2017

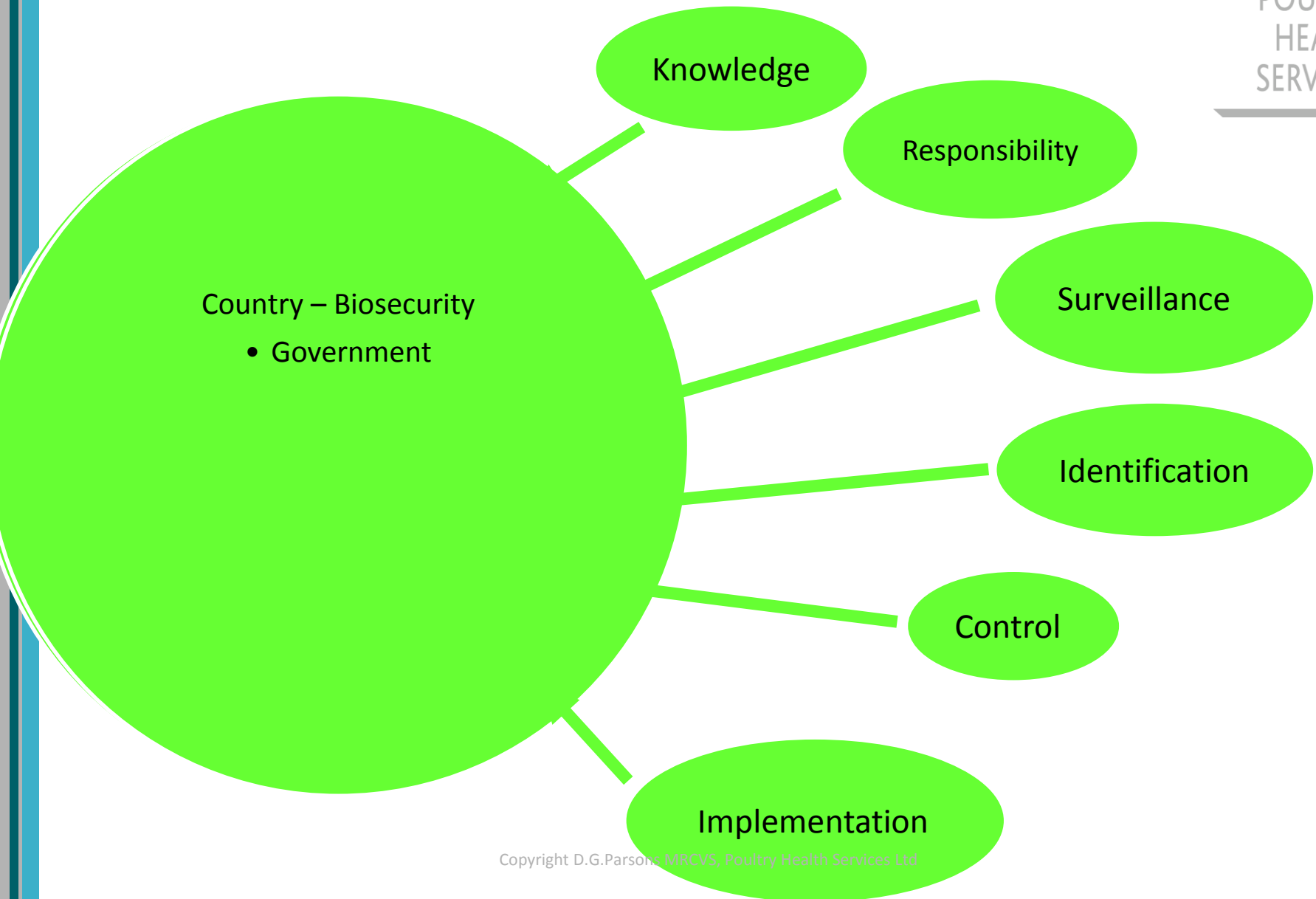




# Biosecurity and Notifiable disease



# Biosecurity in practice - Country

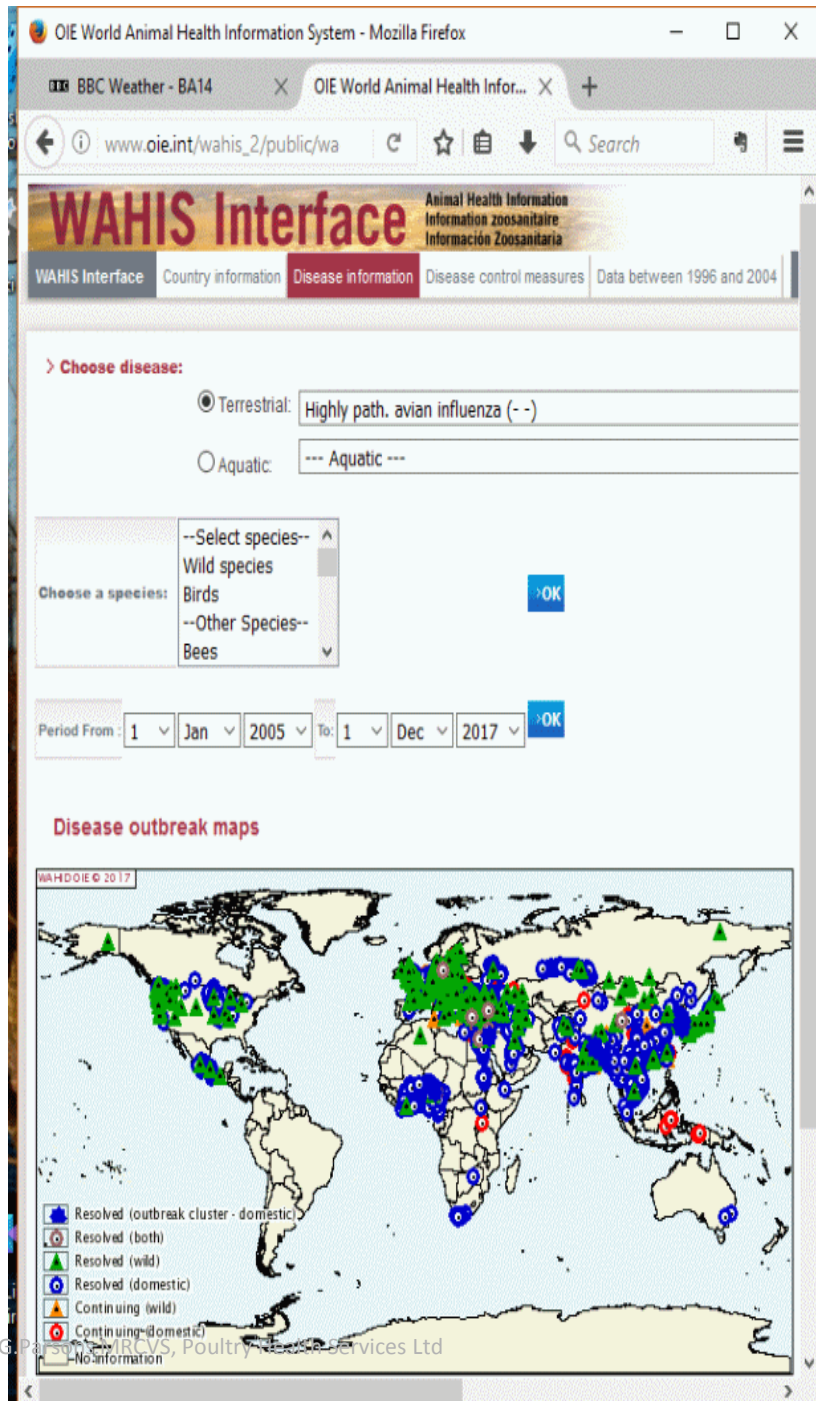


# Knowledge

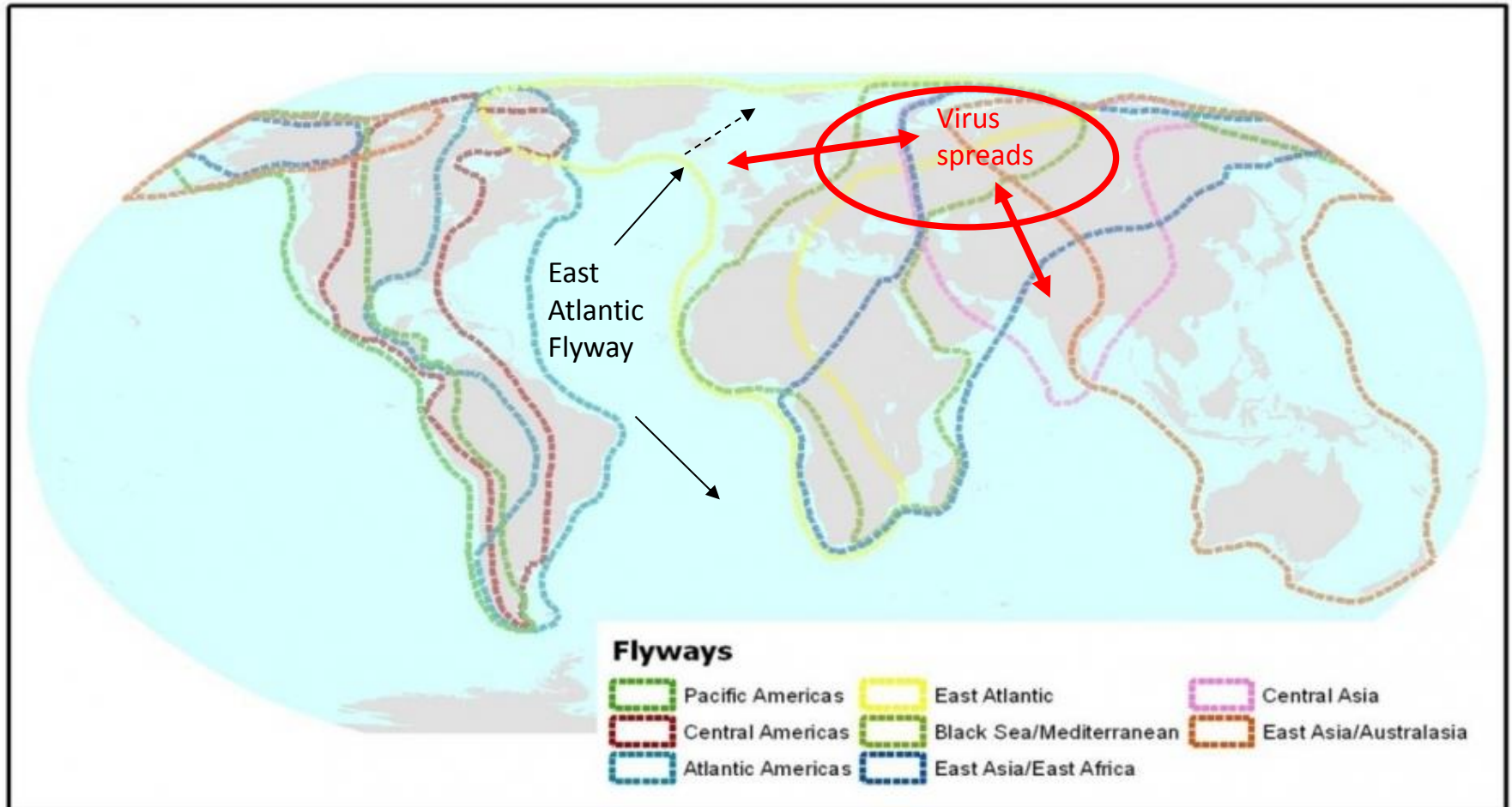
Globally from  
26/8/2016 to 13/2/17

All Avian 'Flu  
24,048,113 deaths  
= 18 outbreaks/ day

H5N8  
13,923,134 deaths  
= 15 outbreaks/ day



# Knowledge



<http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programme-additional-info/migratory-birds-and-flyways>

# Control

L 10/16

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

14.1.2006

## COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2005/94/EC

of 20 December 2005

on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

of poultry on a scale, which can threaten in particular the profitability of poultry farming as a whole.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37 thereof,

- (5) Community measures for the control of avian influenza were established by Council Directive 92/40/EEC of 19 May 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza <sup>(1)</sup>, in order to ensure the protection of animal health and contribute to the development of the poultry sector.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(3)</sup>,

- (6) The measures laid down in Directive 92/40/EEC should be fundamentally reviewed in the light of recent scientific knowledge on the risks of avian influenza for animal and public health, development of new laboratory tests and vaccines and the lessons learnt during recent outbreaks of this disease in the Community as well as in third countries.

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Whereas:

- (7) The new Community measures should also take account of the most recent opinions delivered by the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare and by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the

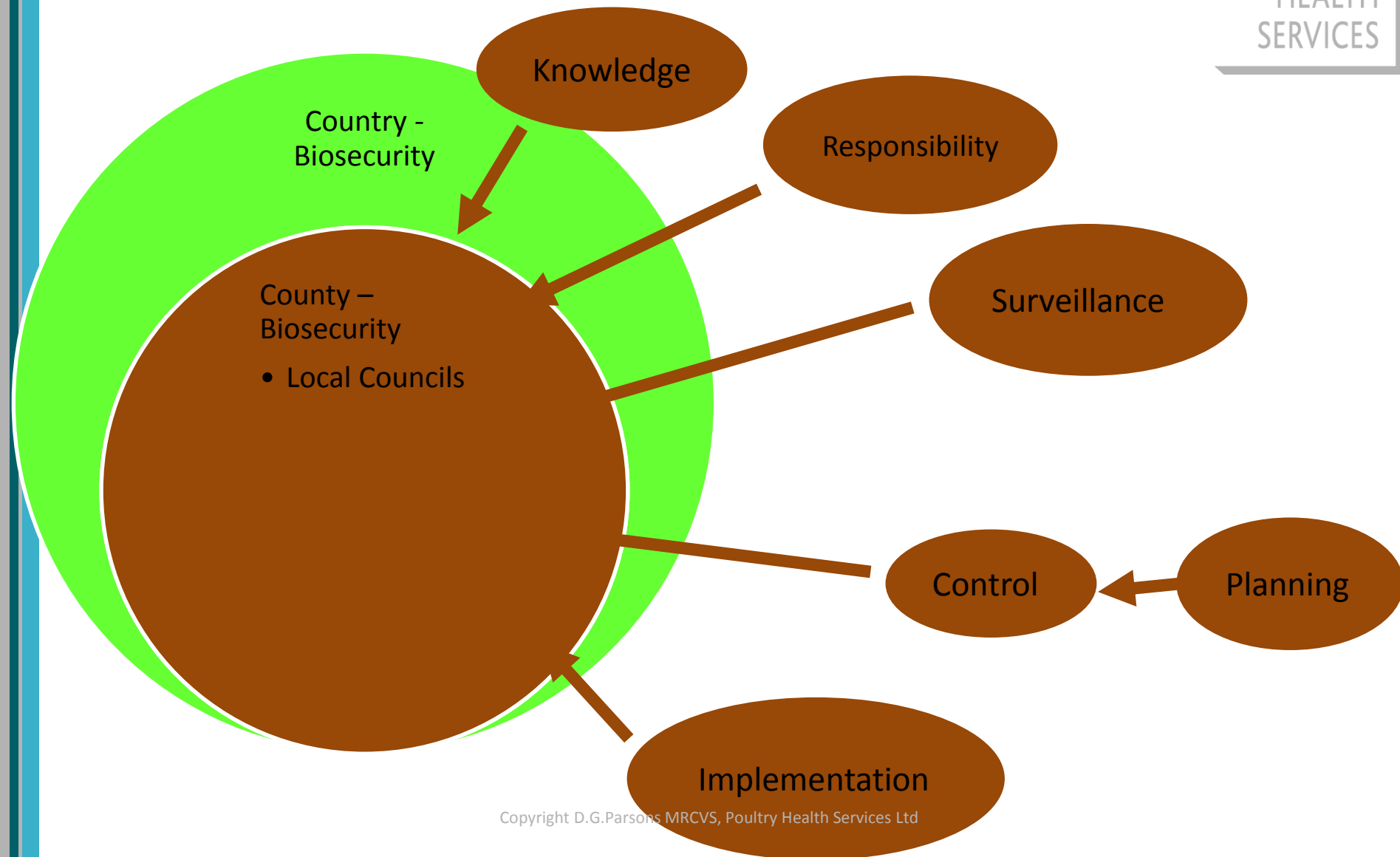
(1) Avian influenza is a serious, highly contagious disease of

## 50 pages

- Defines what viruses are included
- Describes virus identification
- Describes actions to be taken

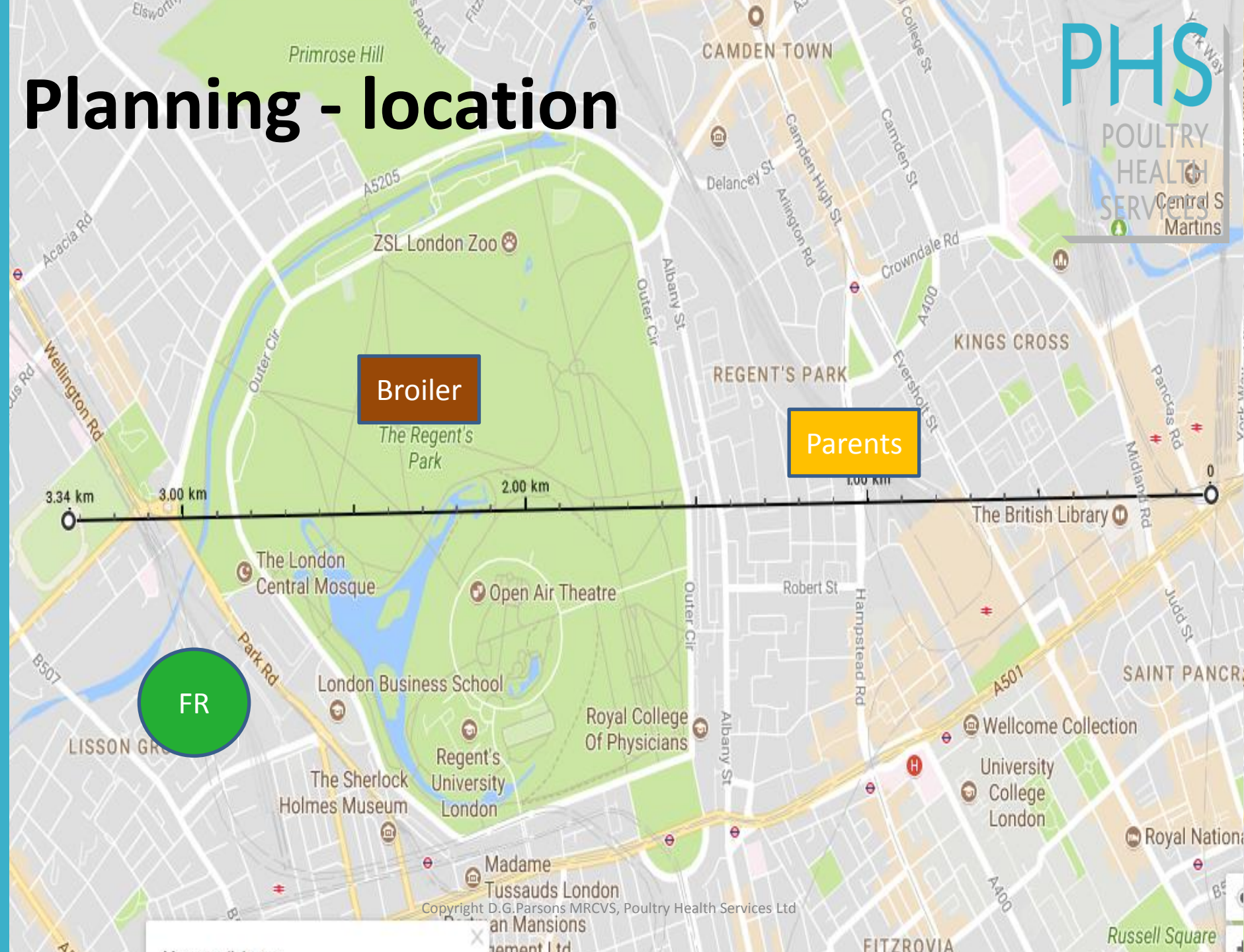
These measures will be applied, your responsibility to minimise affects to your business, your risk

# Biosecurity in practice - County





# Planning - location

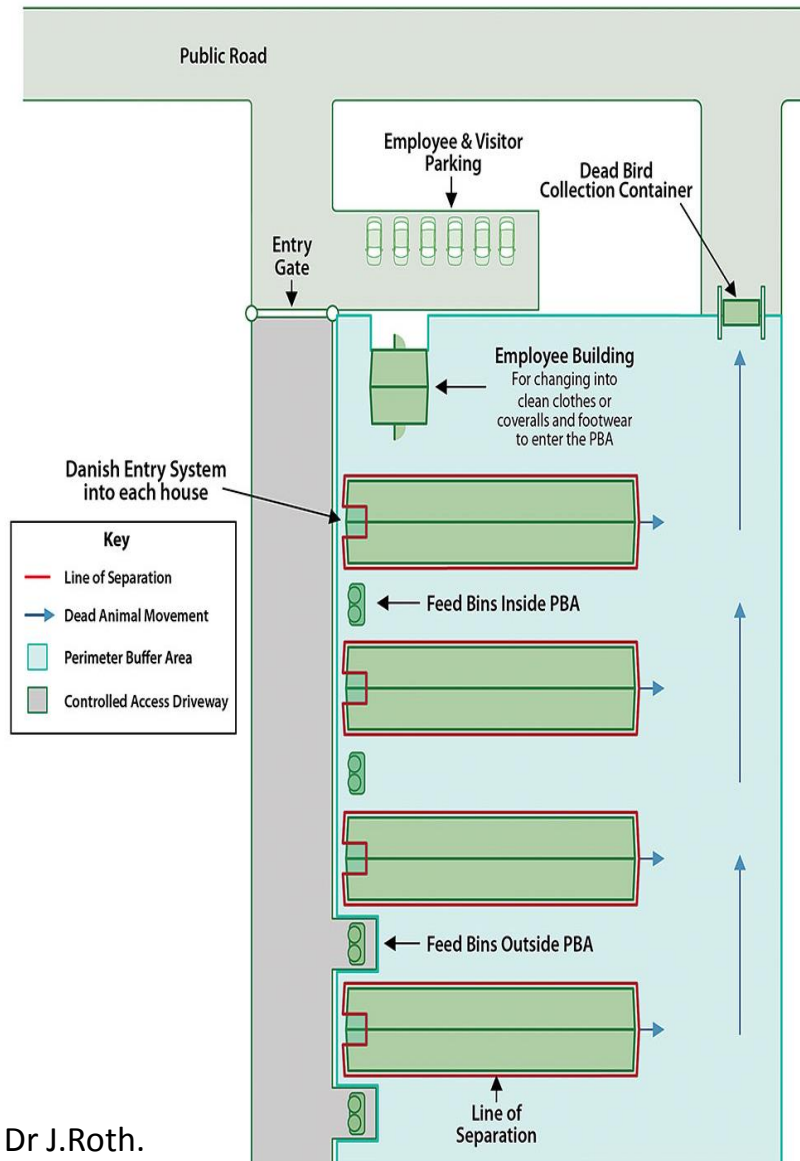


Broiler

Parents

FR

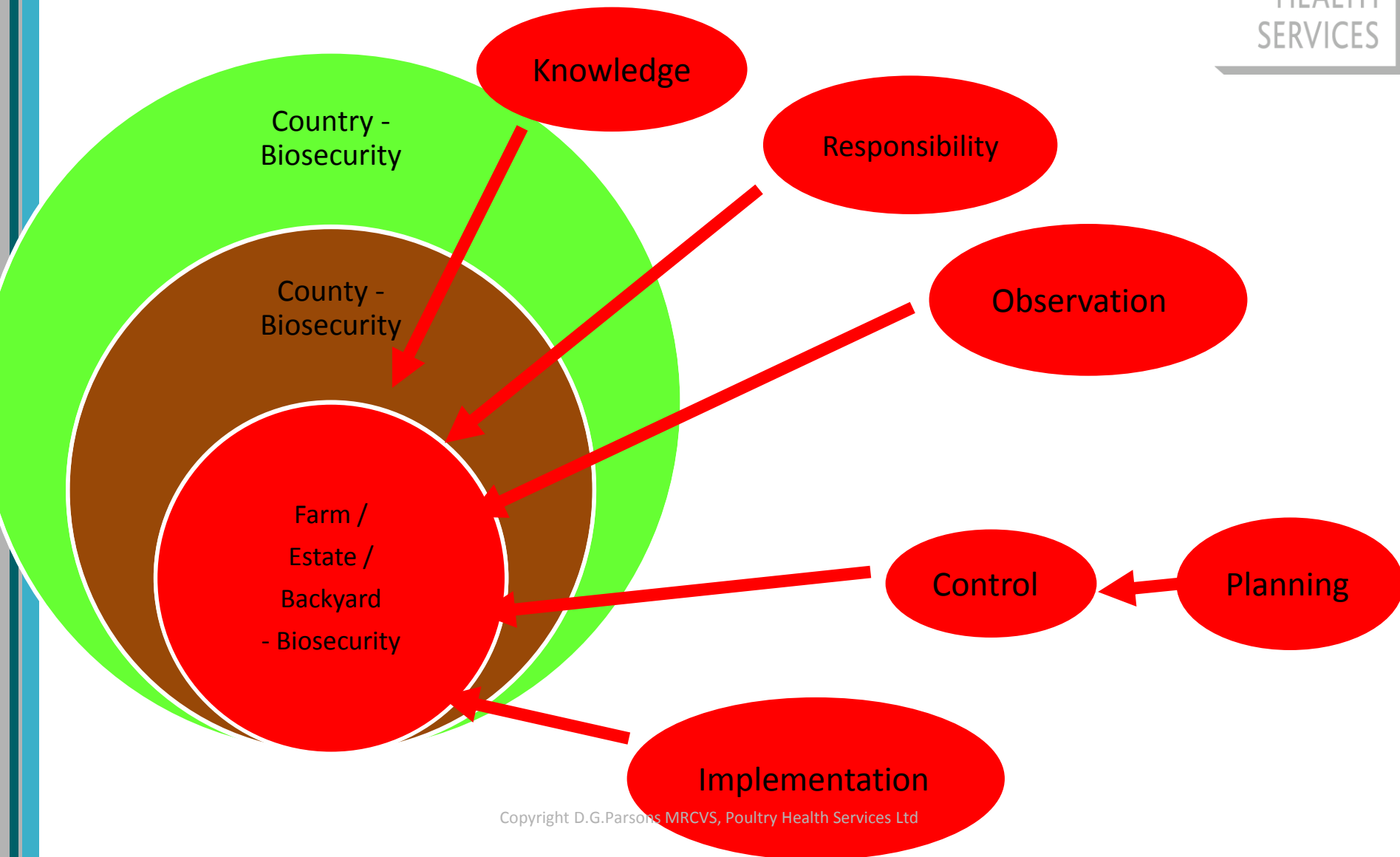
# Planning - site



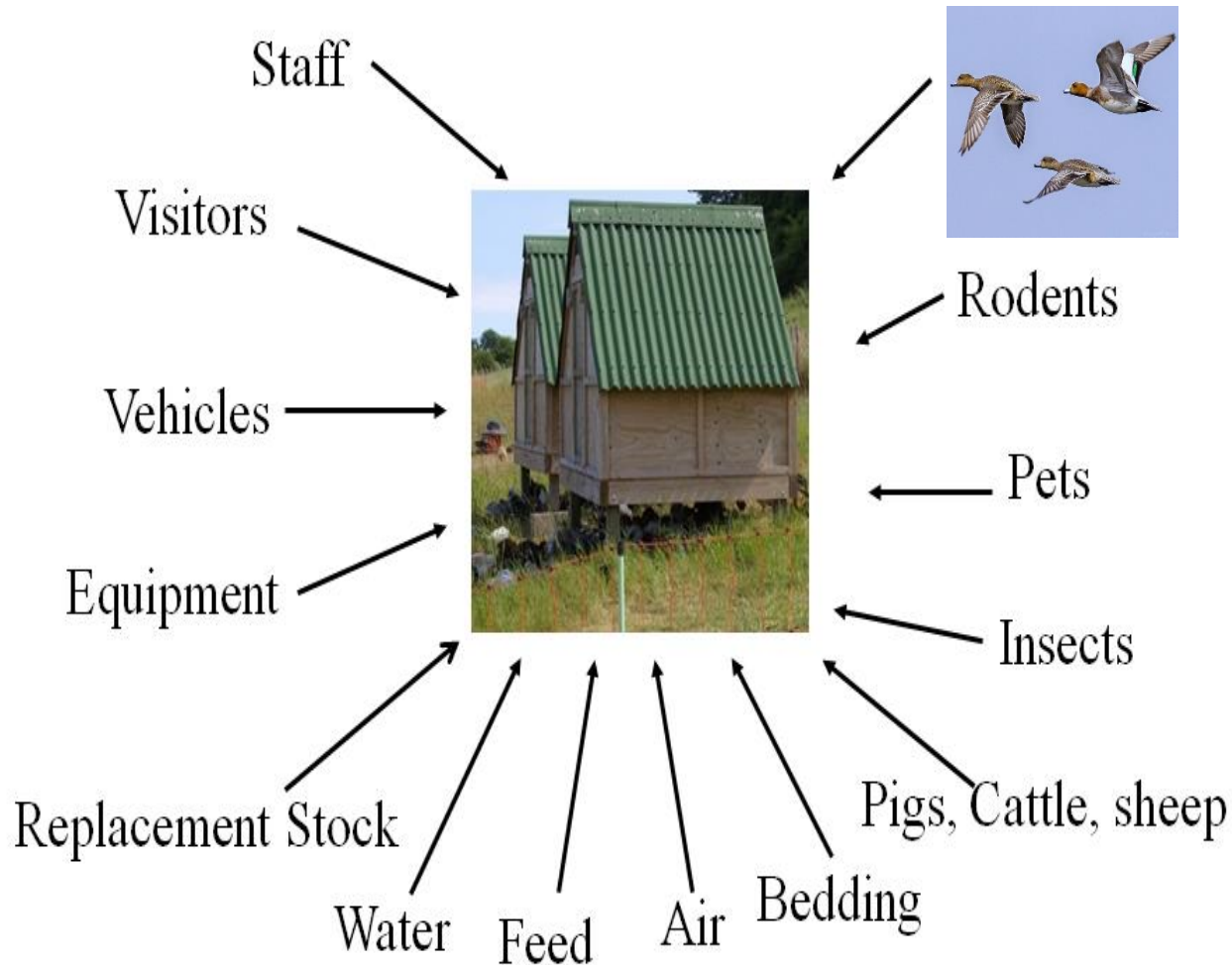
- **Line of separation (Red):** a critical control point for preventing exposure to the virus

- **Perimeter buffer area (PBA)(blue) :** aimed at reducing pathogen load in the environment immediately outside the poultry houses.

# Biosecurity in practice - Farm



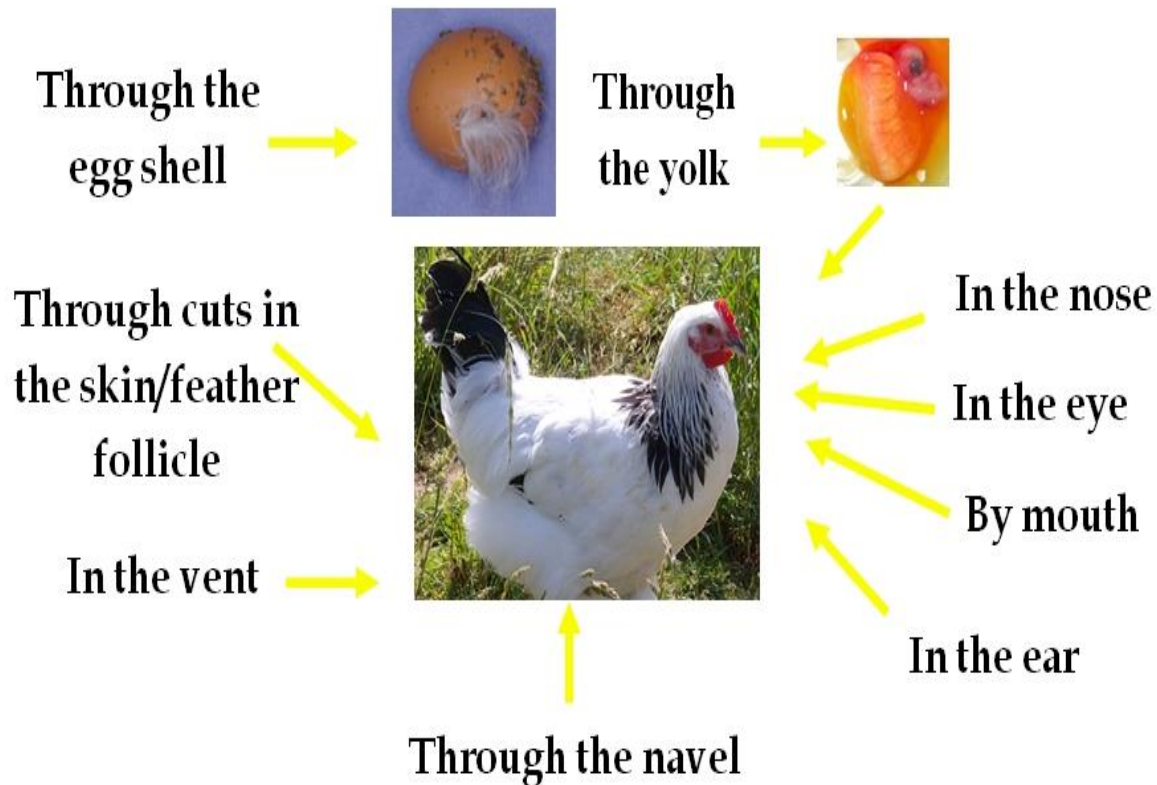
# Biosecurity in practice - Spread





# Biosecurity in practice - Spread

## Routes of infection – Individual Bird



# Biosecurity in practice - People

- Restrict visitors
- Biosecurity training
- Shower on and off
- Footwear and clothing that is kept on site (or disposable).
- Keys, mobile phones, jewellery are all a risk!
- No contact with other poultry/avian species at home.
- Shooting season.
- No pets on farm.
- Catching teams



# Biosecurity in practice - Access

- Visitors book
- Perimeter fencing (PBA) with controlled entry point
- Park cars outside the perimeter
- Pressure washers, brushes, approved disinfectants should be available at entrance if vehicle needed on site (eg feed lorries)
- Barrier system in control room for EVERY house.





# Biosecurity in practice - PPE

To minimise the risk of bringing disease on site via clothes or footwear.

- Wear clean clothes, overalls and footwear when entering site
- Dedicated PPE per house (overalls, boots, mask, gloves.)
- Either disposed of after use or regularly C&D.



# Biosecurity in practice – C & D

## Foot dips

Site entrance, Every house  
(Outer and inner door),  
Canteen / office

- Correct concentration and maintained.
- Pre-clean boots if soiled
- Ankle deep disinfectant, lid.



<http://www.gov.uk/defra-approved-disinfectant-when-and-how-to-use-it>

# Biosecurity in practice – C & D

## **C&D, monitor effectiveness**

- Brooders, fans
- Egg trays/pallets
- Maintenance equipment (ideally don't share with other sites)
- Machinery/vehicles
- Buildings



<http://www.gov.uk/defra-approved-disinfectant-when-and-how-to-use-it>



# Biosecurity in practice – Water

- Fresh, clean drinking water only (water sanitisers, test source and lines regularly)
- Flush and thorough clean at turn around
- Free range birds – drinkers inside, restrict access to standing water outside.



<http://www.gov.uk/defra-approved-disinfectant-when-and-how-to-use-it>



# Biosecurity in practice – Feed

- Clean feed bins, silos, containers regularly
- Clean up spills promptly
- Approved mill.





# Biosecurity in practice – Wild birds

- Wild birds, dogs, cats, rodents, other livestock away from poultry house and feed store.
- No roosts, nests in buildings.
- No waterfowl nearby
- Rodent & pest control monitor.



# Biosecurity in practice – Observation

## HPAI

- Age: day old to adult
- Incubation: - from as little as a few hours to 9 days in individuals or 14 days in a flock
- Signs: - *Systemic*: **high morbidity, mortality** (100%),
- - *Respiratory*: lachrymation, sinusitis, oedema of head, anorexia, **depression**, cyanosis of skin, comb and wattles,
- - *Enteric*: diarrhoea,
- - *Reproduction*: drop in egg production.

## LPAI

- Age: day old to adult
- Incubation: from as little as a few hours to 3 days in individuals or 14 days in a flock
- Signs: - *Systemic*: **can easily be missed**, depression, low but elevated mortality
- - *Respiratory*: mild respiratory signs, sinusitis
- - *Reproduction*: egg production problems



# Biosecurity in practice – Housing





# Biosecurity in practice – Housing



# Biosecurity - Summary

## 1. Knowledge

- a) AI growing problem globally for last decade
- b) New potentially devastating strains carried by migratory birds

## 2. Responsibility

- c) AI in backyard flocks can destroy a commercial business / shows / clubs / shoots
- d) AI in commercial flocks can destroy the backyard poultry business / shows / clubs / shoots

## 3. Observation / Surveillance

- e) Know what a problem could look like

## 4. Control

- f) Contingency Planning

# Thank You

**PHS**  
BREEDING &  
HATCHERY

ENTER

**PHS**  
COMMERCIAL  
POULTRY

ENTER

**PHS**  
POULTRY  
HEALTH  
SERVICES

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David Parsons, MRCVS

**PHS**  
GAME  
PIGEON &  
BACKYARD

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**PHS**  
DIAGNOSTICS  
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ANALYSIS

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Enquiries:

[www.poultryhealthservices.com](http://www.poultryhealthservices.com)



# Poultry Health & Welfare Group

With thanks to all our sponsors: BPC Members, BEIC, NFU



Thanks also to the support of all PHWG members, NFUS, NFU Cymru, UFU and our speakers: DAERA, APHA, Scottish Gov, private vet practices, insurance providers, Poultry Club of GB



'the voice of the British poultry sector'



# **AVIAN INFLUENZA INSURANCE**

# GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT – DEFRA COMPENSATION

## What is paid?

- ✓ **Compensation for HEALTHY birds on the DEFRA scale**

## What isn't paid?

- × **Birds that have AI at slaughter**
- × **Already dead birds**
- × **Voluntarily culled birds**
- × **Consequential loss**
- × **Secondary C&D**

# HOW THE INSURANCE WORKS – NFUM OFFERING

New Business covers available to:

Indoor and  
Outdoor Broilers

Indoor &  
Outdoor Layers

Rearing Risks

**Annual** Turkey  
Producers

**Seasonal** Turkey  
Producers



# HOW INSURANCE WORKS – NFUM OFFERING

**Partnered with Markel**

**Defined Benefit Indemnity**

**All Risk Mortality Cover**



## Differences

- ✓ **Previous policy would have been loss adjusted**
- ✓ **New Policy offers up-front agreed settlement**

## Requirements

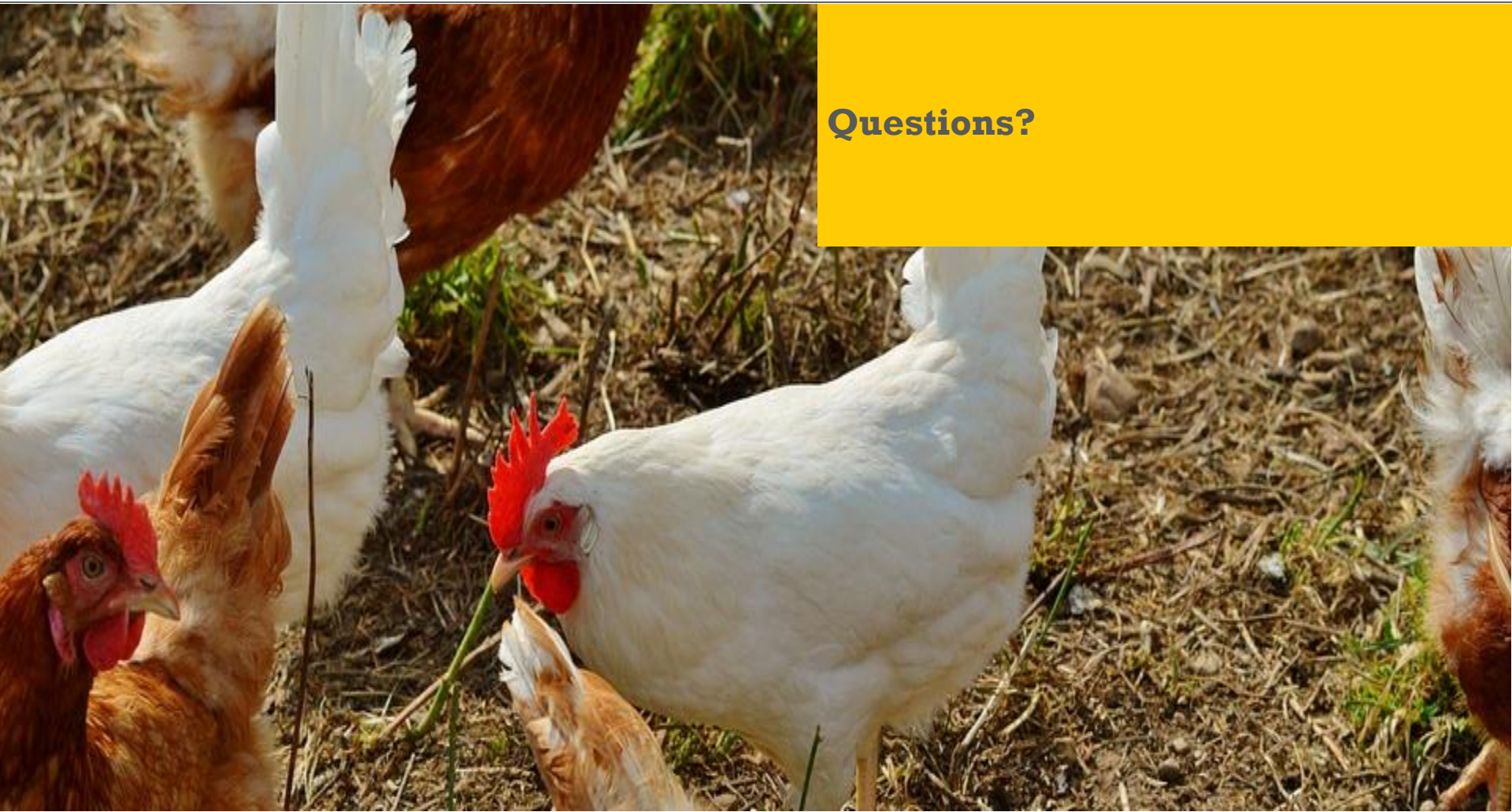
**Understand the Gross Profit requirements**

**Understand the likely time the site will be inoperative**

**Set the Indemnity to cover the above**

**Remember the DEFRA settlement**

**THANK YOU**



**Questions?**



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