

OVERSEAS EMERGING RESPIRATORY VIRUS INTELLIGENCE

Major content updates from the previous report are highlighted in green.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5NX)

Clade 2.3.4.4b

Avian influenza A(H5N1) clade 2.3.4.4b has spread throughout poultry and wild birds across Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas, and was detected on Antarctica's mainland in February 2024.[1, 2] It has never been detected in New Zealand, Australia or the Pacific Region. Since January 2022, 49 human cases of avian influenza H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4b have been reported in Europe (7 cases), Asia (2 cases) and the Americas (40 cases¹). All but one case had direct or indirect exposure to sick poultry/birds (29 cases) or dairy cattle (20 cases) before illness onset, while one case has no immediately known animal exposure. There is no evidence of sustained human-to-human transmission.[1, 3]

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been investigating a cluster of illness associated with a confirmed case of influenza A(H5N1) reported in Missouri on 6 September 2024.[4] The case was identified through the seasonal influenza surveillance system and has recovered following hospitalisation associated with underlying conditions.[5] A household contact reported onset of respiratory symptoms on the same day but was not tested and has since recovered. The timing of symptoms suggests a possible common source exposure, which remains unknown. Six healthcare workers who had close contact with the confirmed case also experienced mild respiratory symptoms. One tested negative for influenza, while the others were not tested as they recovered before the investigation began.[6] Complete genomic sequencing of the confirmed Missouri case's virus was unable to be performed, but partial sequencing identified some virus changes which could affect the accuracy of available serological testing.[7] Therefore, the CDC developed additional testing in order to carry out serological investigation of these contacts. All five healthcare workers who had not received a test while unwell were tested and had no serological evidence of past H5N1 infection, ruling out human-to-human transmission. The confirmed case and their household contact had some evidence of an immune response to H5N1 on one assay only. Their similar serology results and same symptom onset date supports the theory that they had a single common exposure rather than human-to-human transmission. The household contact does not meet the case definition for a confirmed case. The virus from the Missouri case was identified as clade 2.3.4.4b, genomically related to ongoing US cattle outbreak, including sequences from cows, poultry, birds, other farm animals and raw milk. There were no mutations associated with enhanced infectivity or capacity for human-to-human transmission. H5 avian influenza outbreaks have been detected in poultry in Missouri in 2024 and in wild birds there in the past. No A(H5N1) dairy cattle outbreaks have been reported in the state to date. This is the first human case of infection with influenza A(H5) reported in the United States without a known direct exposure. There are no indications of unusual human influenza activity through the US influenza surveillance system.[8] Based on

¹ This includes H5 cases linked to outbreaks of A(H5N1) clade 2.3.4.4b but not further typed.

currently available information, the CDC continues to assess the immediate risk to the general public from H5N1 as low.

As of 30 October 2024, the CDC has reported 16 human cases of infection with influenza A(H5) in California.[3] All cases had occupational exposure to infected cattle and experienced mild symptoms, including eye redness or conjunctivitis. These detections bring the number of human cases of influenza A(H5) associated with the multi-state dairy cattle outbreak to 20, as reported by the CDC.[3] All previous cases were also dairy farm workers exposed to infected livestock, and all reported mild symptoms and recovered. Studies have demonstrated that seroprevalence to HPAI A(H5N1), even among workers with known exposures, is low reflecting generally poor ability of this virus to transmit to humans.[9]

Influenza A(H5N1) has been detected in 395 dairy herds in 14 states. In the past 30 days, there have been detections in 152 herds in 2 states.[10] Detections in other farm animals, including mice, domestic cats, and alpacas have also been reported in multiple states.[11] There has also been evidence of transmission of A(H5N1) from dairy to poultry farms. Epidemiological findings from Michigan suggest that the majority of transmission between farms is through shared movement of people, vehicles and equipment between premises.[12]

As of 30 October 2024, the CDC has also reported nine confirmed cases of A(H5) in poultry farm workers involved in depopulating A(H5N1) infected poultry at two farms in the same Colorado county.[3, 13] Genomic analysis of virus isolated from three of the workers showed they are closely related to the dairy cattle clade 2.3.4.4b outbreak.[14] As of 30 October 2024, the CDC has reported seven human cases of A(H5) occupationally exposed to infected poultry in Washington state.[3] All cases reported mild illness, with some reporting upper respiratory symptoms. These are the first human cases of influenza A(H5) in the state. Four states have reported outbreaks in commercial or backyard poultry flocks in the past 30 days (as of 30 October).[15]

On 30 October, the US Department of Agriculture announced the first detection of A(H5N1) in swine in the US, in a non-commercial farm which included other livestock and poultry.[16] The farm recently detected influenza A(H5N1) in their poultry and the pigs were subsequently tested despite no signs of illness. Of five pigs tested, one was positive, two were negative and the results are pending for two others. The sharing of water sources, housing and equipment between livestock and poultry likely facilitated transmission to swine. Genomic sequencing of virus isolated from the poultry does not show any changes to suggest increased transmissibility between humans. Genomic sequencing of samples from the swine is underway.

On 9 August 2024, the CDC published their assessment of potential pandemic risk posed by currently circulating influenza A(H5N1) viruses, based on virus isolated from the first human case of infection following exposure to infected dairy herds. The current overall individual and population health risk to the general public from this virus remains low, and the future pandemic risk is assessed as moderate, which is similar to previous assessments of earlier influenza A(H5N1) viruses.[17]

On 14 August 2024, the joint FAO/WHO/WOAH assessment on the recent influenza A(H5N1) virus situation in animals and people was updated.[1] The global public health risk of influenza A(H5N1) is assessed as low, and the risk for occupationally exposed persons as low to moderate, depending on risk mitigation measures

in place. Additional human infections in those exposed to infected animals or contaminated environments are likely to occur, however the public health impact of these infections is minor at the global level.

Clade 2.3.2.1.c

On 2 September 2024, the WHO published a risk assessment for avian influenza A(H5N1) in Cambodia following the notification of a confirmed case due to clade 2.3.2.1c in a 15 year old child.[18] Cambodia has reported 10 human cases of infection due to influenza A(H5N1) in 2024, most of whom had known exposure to dead or sick poultry prior to illness onset. Available evidence suggests that the virus has not acquired the capacity for sustained human-to-human transmission. Further cases are expected as the virus continues to circulate among poultry in Cambodia. The overall public health risk posed by this virus was assessed as low.

Clade 2.3.2.1a

On 22 May 2024, the Victorian Department of Health (Australia) reported the retrospective identification of a human case of infection with influenza A(H5N1) clade 2.3.2.1a. The case was a child who acquired infection in India in March before returning to Australia and recovered following severe infection. There was no evidence of onwards human transmission. This clade has previously been detected among birds in India.[19]

ESR public health risk assessment

Given the potentially high impact of the disease, very low likelihood of sustained human-to-human transmission and very low likelihood of importation of a human case of influenza A(H5N1), the overall public health risk of avian influenza A(H5N1) to Aotearoa New Zealand is low. However, due to the pandemic potential of avian influenza viruses should there be a change in viral transmissibility, national preparedness activities led by the Ministry for Primary Industries, Health New Zealand and the Public Health Agency are ongoing.

Other human cases of avian and swine influenza

From 20 July to 27 September 2024, there have been: two human cases of infection with influenza A(H9N2) one each in China and Ghana; two human cases of influenza A(H1N1) variant virus, one each in US and Vietnam; one human case of infection with influenza A(H1N2) variant virus in the US; and five human cases of influenza A(H3N2) variant virus in Canada and the US (4 cases). Six of the ten cases had exposure to poultry or swine prior to illness onset.[20]

In 2024, Australia has responded to outbreaks of HPAI H7 viruses in 16 commercial and domestic poultry flocks; eight in Victoria, six in New South Wales and two in the ACT.[21] No new outbreaks have been reported since late July. There has been no associated human illness.

WHO risk assessment for influenza at the human-animal interface

As at 27 September 2024, the WHO advises that the overall public health risk from currently known influenza viruses at the human-animal interface has not changed, and the sustained human-to-human transmission of

these viruses is currently considered unlikely. Human infections with viruses of animal origin are not unexpected at the human-animal interface wherever these viruses circulate in animals.[20]

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)

On 5 September 2024, the WHO was notified of a human case of MERS-CoV in Saudi Arabia.[22] The case had underlying conditions, did not have a history of contact with camels and was not a healthcare worker. Prior to this case, four MERS-CoV cases, all fatal, had been reported in 2024.[23] All cases were from Saudi Arabia, with the most recent reported in April . The WHO's risk assessment remains moderate at the global and regional levels.[22] The WHO expects additional cases of MERS-CoV to be reported from the Middle East and/or other countries where MERS-CoV is circulating in dromedaries.

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