Egypt Success Story In Combating Avian Influenza
Approximately 4 million migratory birds pass over Egypt. About 500,000 migratory birds spend a period of time in 35 Wetland Areas.
Current Situation of AI in Poultry
2006 & 2007

- **2007**
  - Farms: 227
  - Backyards: 15

- **2006**
  - Farms: 845
  - Backyards: 226

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Backyards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H5N1 Positive cases (passive and active surveillance): Febr. 2006 till Nov. 2007

1st Epidemic

Persistence

Re-emerging

15 infected farms in 2007

Farms and backyard cases

Number

Month

Feb 2006, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, August, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan 2007

212

621

193

26

10

1

4

8

2

10

28

61

60

60

20

10

13

9

5

1

2

1
• The investment in poultry industry was 24 billion LE.

• 10 billion LE losses (direct & indirect) caused by HPAI H5N1.
HPAI Control Strategy

- Raise Public Awareness.
- Surveillance
- Strengthen Quarantine measures
- Movement control.
- Restructure of Poultry production
  (Poultry farms census with appropriate identification and capacity system).
- Enforce veterinary services (Extra man power, vets and field workers).
**Vaccination**

- **90,000,000** birds of backyards at rural areas are vaccinated by the veterinary authority *(free of charge)* using reassortant H5N1 vaccine.
- The total number of vaccinated birds at farms is **758,699,555** birds.
- Apply biosecurity measures
Positive H5N1 Human Cases

- Total Positive Cases 38
  - 15 Deaths
  - 23 Recovered

- Distribution by Gender:
  - 12 Males
  - 26 Females

- Breading Type:
  - 2 Cases Farm workers
  - 36 Cases Backyard Owners
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Suspected cases</th>
<th>Confirmed cases</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 2006</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>January 2007</td>
<td>227</td>
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<td>February 2007</td>
<td>318</td>
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<td>March 2007</td>
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<td>April 2007</td>
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<td>May 2007</td>
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<td>June 2007</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>July 2007</td>
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<td>August 2007</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>September 2007</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2007</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2007</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3670</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
• **Active surveillance for human** where more than 3,670 suspected patients were admitted in Fever and chest hospitals, laboratory samples were taken and sent to central health laboratories, all samples were negative except the reported positive cases (38 cases) until now.

• **Active surveillance for poultry** where more than 195000 samples from birds and the results were 313 positive samples mainly are backyards
Communication

- Communication materials have been prepared and widely disseminated
- Mass communication campaign on TV, radio and newspaper, in addition to public media interviews and discussions, have taken place and are ongoing
- Daily press releases were issued and weekly press conferences were held to ensure transparency and accountability, which has contributed to building and maintaining the public trust
- 24-hour call centers with 40 toll-free lines were established, with 120 persons answering questions and concerns from the public (over 130,000 calls were received in the first week after the outbreak!).
IEC Materials

لا تلسى أو تقترب من الطيور الميتة حتى لا تتعرض للعدوى
خلاك ومسئو... وحارب معنا أفلونزا الطيور

إذا كنت راحلاً للطيور فسأقم بالتوجه للمستشفى خلال 24 ساعة
من ظهور أعراض المرض
خلاك ومسئو... وحارب معنا أفلونزا الطيور

لا تلسى أو تقترب من الطيور الميتة حتى لا تتعرض للعدوى
خلاك ومسئو... وحارب معنا أفلونزا الطيور
Communication (Cont.)

• The importance of the Raedat in the communication activities, where more than 459,977 communication visits were done, and 30,624 seminars were conducted in women clubs within the rural health units structure.

• The important role of the national TV in communication and advocacy raised as one of the lessons learned.
Partnership with International Agencies

- The government is working closely with its international partners and civil society actors to obtain necessary technical assistance.
- International partners include (WHO, FAO, OIE, USAID, NAMRU-3, CDC Atlanta, UNICEF, WB, ADB and Different research Institutes.
- Partnership includes financial, technical, and coordination support.
The Government of Egypt dealt with the problem with complete transparency from its start.

Egypt believe that virus sharing is very important to study and understand the continues changes of the virus or any mutation for better pandemic preparedness, where all countries will facing the pandemic, thus the virus considered as a property for the whole world.
Challenges facing AI control efforts

- Migratory birds flyways.
- No geographical borders between the Egyptian governorates that affect movement control.
- Random small scale poultry farms which lack of biosecurity measures.
- Egyptian culture regarding the handling of live poultry and the practice of slaughtering the birds at home.
Challenges facing AI control efforts

- Extensive backyard and rooftop birds in rural and urban areas.
- Capacity of slaughterhouses cover only 40% of our production.
- Financing sustainable vaccination for backyard.
• It has been developed in response to the rapid spread of Avian Influenza (in particular H5N1) in Egypt.
• The growing concern that the H5N1 virus might mutate into a human pandemic virus has generated the need for more comprehensive planning that combines efforts in both animal and human health sectors with more broad inter-sectoral planning to help prevent, prepare for and respond to a possible pandemic.
It is based on workshops, information from relevant documents, including MOA and MOHP plans and workshop reports, as well as the Ministry of Defense and the Information and Decision Support Centre in the Prime Minister’s Office.

The main objectives of the plan are to:

a. Control the outbreak of AI in birds;
b. Prevent transmission of AI from birds to humans;
c. Minimize risk and consequences of a pandemic
Guiding Measures

1. Social distancing
2. Organizing health care services
3. Regulation of socio-economic life
4. Application of infection control measures
5. Use of anti-viral drugs
6. Use of vaccines
A set of protocols and plans are already prepared for pandemic preparedness:

1. Supplies management plan.
2. Infection Control protocols.
3. Quarantine measures plan.
5. Deaths manipulation plan.
6. Hospital management plan.
7. Primary health care units management plan.
8. Communication and education plan.
9. Roles of all related ministries and their interventions plan.
Needs

- Secure fund for compensation.
- Mass vaccination of back yard flocks.
- Increase capacity of slaughter houses.
- Strength veterinary services and lab. capacity.
- Public awareness campaigns.
- Restructuring poultry industry, and improve backyard practices.
- Sustainable Surveillance
Welcome you all in the sixth International Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in Egypt October 2008
Thank You