

EXPERIENCE IN MEXICO

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AGRICULTURA
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SENASICA
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD,
INOCUIDAD Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA



2023
AÑO DE
Francisco
VILLA
EL REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUEBLO

February 2023

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NATIONAL POULTRY FLOCK 2021



SENASICA
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD,
INOCUIDAD Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA

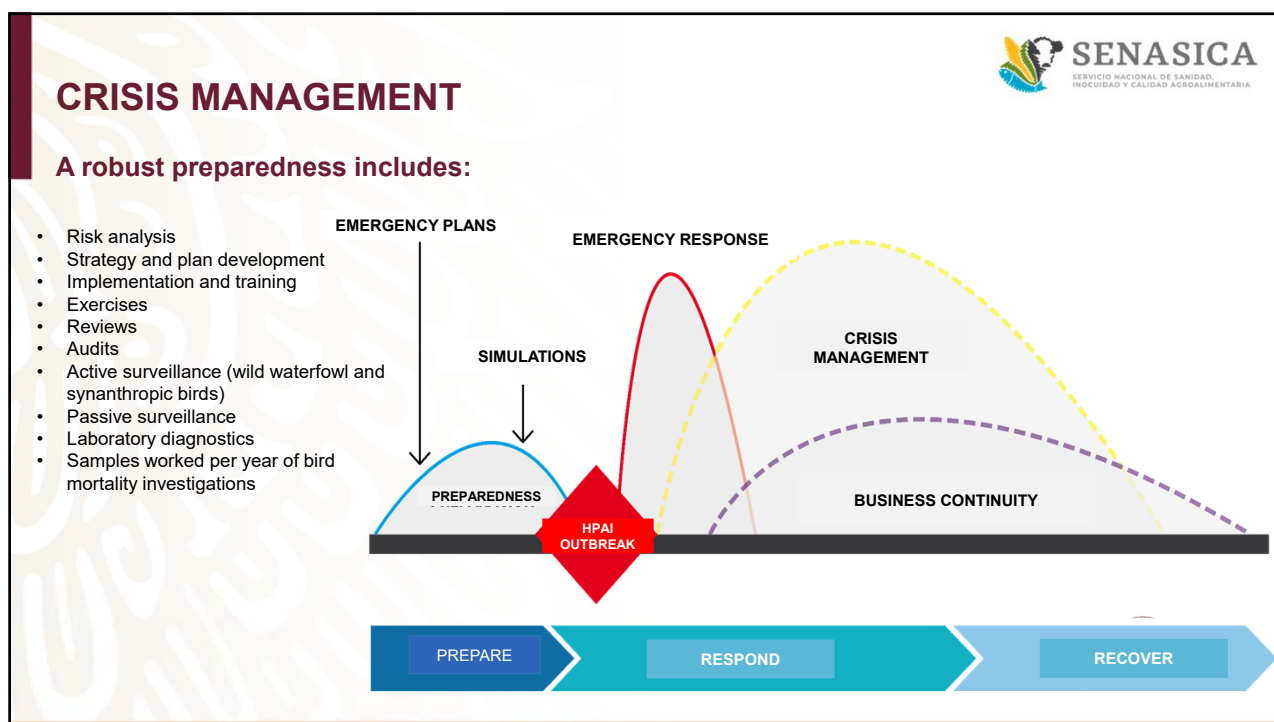
	Especie Avícola / Poultry Species	Número de Aves Number of Birds
Huevo	Ponedoras en Producción** / Layers in Production*	172,190,265
	Ponedoras en Crianza / Growing Pullet	51,657,079
	Reproductoras Ligeras en Producción / Parent Layers in Production	1,454,267
	Reproductoras Ligeras en Crianza / Growing Parent Layers	600,923
	Progenitoras Ligeras en Producción / Grand Parent Layers in Production	9,000
	Progenitoras Ligeras en Crianza / Growing Grand Parent Layers	9,000
Pollo	Pollo en Engorda al Ciclo* / Broilers (per Cycle)*	310,421,660
	Reproductoras Pesadas en Producción / Parent Broiler Hen in Production	10,145,708
	Reproductoras Pesadas en Crianza / Parent Broiler Growing Pullet	9,063,499
	Progenitoras Pesadas en Producción / Grand Parent Broiler Hen In Production	245,581
Pavo	Progenitoras Pesadas en Crianza / Grand Growing Broiler Hens	169,865
	Guajolotes al Ciclo *** / Turkeys (per Cycle) ***	525,390
	Reproductoras de Guajolote en Crianza / Growing Parent Turkeys	1,500
	Total	556,493,737

Source: National Union of Poultry Farmers



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HPAI H7N3 IN 2022

In 2022, the HPAI H7N3 virus was identified in poultry production units, detecting **73 positive cases** in the states of Aguascalientes (4), Coahuila (36), Durango (22), Guanajuato (1), Jalisco (3), Puebla (6) and San Luis Potosí (1), where the corresponding counter-epidemic measures were applied:

- An internal quarantine was established in the states of Coahuila and Durango.
- Inactivation of outbreaks in all affected poultry production units.
- Activation of the National Animal Health Emergency Plan (DINESA) throughout the country.

VITA

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HPAI H7N3 IN 2022

Counter-epidemic measures

- Depopulation of positive production units
- Cleaning and disinfection of production units
- Heat treatment of excreta
- Control of the movement of poultry, products and by-products.



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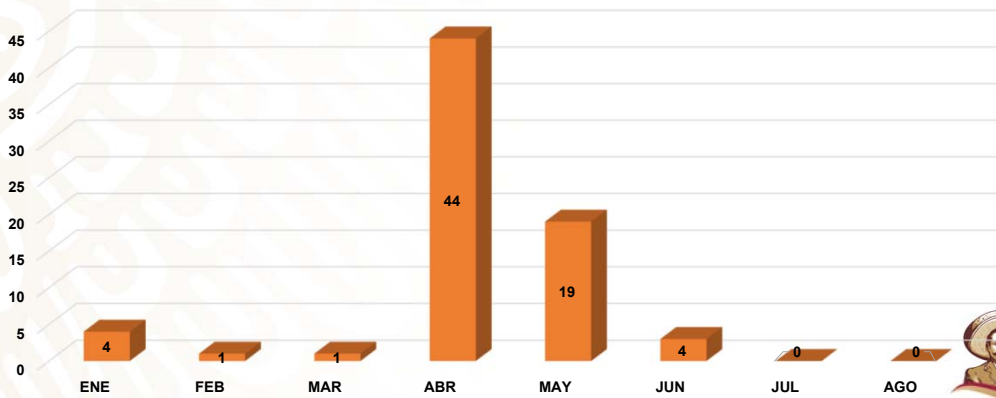
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HPAI H7N3 IN 2022


Passive surveillance detected 45 cases, while active surveillance detected 28 cases.

Considering that the last case occurred on June 30, the quarantine measures in place were withdrawn.


RESULTS WITH POSITIVE rRT-PCR AND AI H7N3 IN QUARANTEN PER MONTH



Month	Number of Cases
ENE	4
FEB	1
MAR	1
ABR	44
MAY	19
JUN	4
JUL	0
AGO	0



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HPAI H5N1 IN 2022

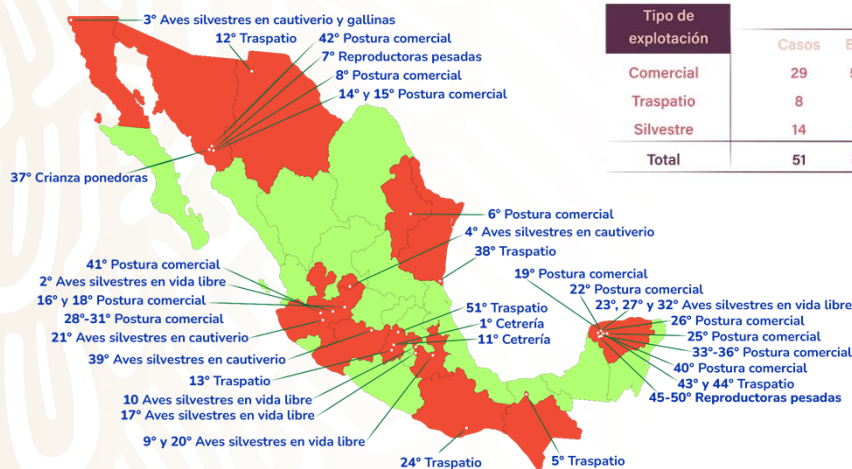
In October 2022, the HPAI H5N1 virus (Eurasian-American lineage) was identified for the first time in a gyrfalcon. Since then, cases have been identified throughout Mexico, with a total of 51 positive cases as of February 20, 2023, of which 29 (58%) were identified in commercial productions, 14 (28%) in wild birds and 8 (14%) in backyard productions with more than 5.6 million domestic birds affected.



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HPAI H5N1 IN 2022

The states affected were Aguascalientes (1), Baja California (1), Chiapas (1), Chihuahua (1), State of Mexico (6), Jalisco (9), Michoacán (1), Nuevo León (1), Oaxaca (1), Puebla (2), Sonora (6), Tamaulipas (1) and Yucatán (20).



Tipo de explotación	Poblaciones				
	Casos	Expuestos	Enfermos	Muertos	Eliminados
Comercial	29	5,667,765	1,670,418	350,126	4,961,689*
Traspatio	8	12,745	7,554	1,673	11,095
Silvestre	14	300,685	217	211	150
Total	51	5,981,195	1,678,189	352,010	4,972,934



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HPAI H5N1 IN 2022

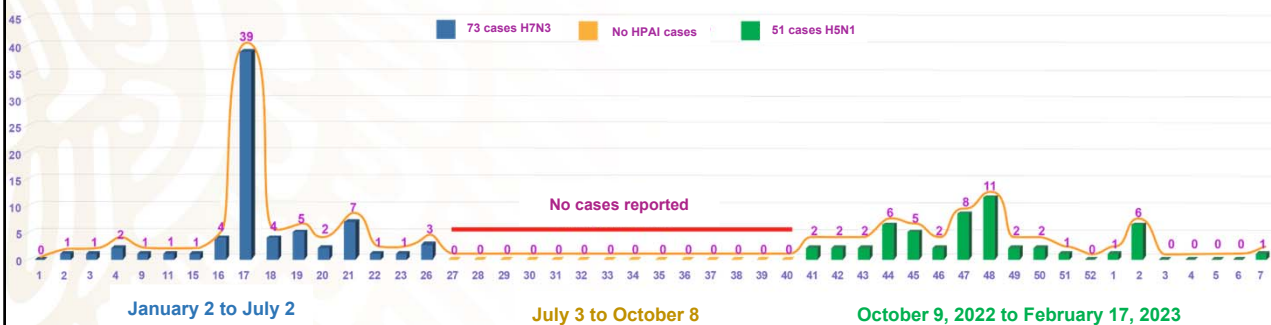
Counter-epidemic measures

- An internal quarantine was established in the states of Sonora, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco and Yucatan.
- Inactivation of outbreaks in all affected poultry production units.
- Activation of the National Animal Health Emergency Plan (DINESA) throughout the country.



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HPAI H7N3 AND H5N1 CASES IN 2022-2023



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VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Considerations



If eradication is the desired outcome, vaccination alone is not the solution for HPAI control. Without the implementation of monitoring systems, strict biosecurity and depopulation when facing an infection, HPAI will become endemic in vaccinated poultry populations.



Long-term virus circulation in a vaccinated population can lead to both antigenic and genetic changes, as has occurred with influenza A viruses H5Nx (Gs/GD lineage), H7N3 in Mexico, and H7N9 and H9N2 in several countries in the Middle East and Asia (Swayne and Sims, 2020).

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VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Generalities

1

- The vaccine used must comply with the standards set out in the OIE Terrestrial Manual (now WOH).

2

- An "Emergency Vaccine" is authorized. Producing laboratories will not be able to provide vaccines against AI H5N1 in any way, without the express authorization of the DGSA.

3

- Vaccination will not affect the status of a HPAI free zone if surveillance supports the absence of infection, in accordance with the WOH Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Article 10.4.28), in particular paragraph 2.

4

- Emergency vaccination will be used as an effective complementary control tool, together with the sanitary culling of infected birds (vaccination is not allowed in flocks infected with AI H5N1).

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VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Procedure

1. The DGSA (General Directorate of Animal Health) will authorize vaccines for emergency use.
2. The DGSA, based on vaccine availability and estimated risk determination, will establish vaccination priorities.
3. Poultry companies or owners that wish to vaccinate their flocks, must invariably have the Poultry Production Unit registration and an MVRA (authorized veterinarian), in addition to presenting negative results for avian influenza by RT-PCR tests not older than seven days.



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VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Procedure

4. The poultry company (representative/legal representative) or owner, through its authorized veterinarian, must formally request the authorization for the vaccine, specifying the laboratory of choice, through a letter addressed to the Director General of Animal Health. The document must include the registration number and geo-referenced location of the Poultry Production Unit, current authorization code of the authorized veterinarian, zootechnical function, number of birds and age, as well as a justification as to why the vaccine use is requested.
5. The CPA* will analyze the request, and if appropriate, the DGSA will issue an authorization document to be submitted to the vaccine producing laboratory for purchase. The biological must be applied only in the dosage and frequency recommended by the producing laboratory.

*The U.S.-Mexico Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Exotic Animal Diseases (CPA) from SENASICA.



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VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Protocol

6. Vaccination authorizations will be subject to the availability of biologicals in the market and vaccination coverage from priority or higher risk areas to non-priority or lower risk areas.
7. It shall be the sole and non-transferrable obligation of the authorized veterinarian to fill:
 - a) Fill out the vaccination certificate form and send it electronically in PDF format to gestioncpa.dgsa@senasica.gob.mx The original certificate must be kept by the company or owner for technical audits.
 - b) Likewise, he/she will be responsible for taking 32 serum samples from an equal number of animals before vaccination and 21 days post-inoculation, which sera must be delivered to the CPA personnel for storage.



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VACCINATION PROTOCOL

Procedure

8. A vaccine for backyard poultry and small farms in the social sector should be available on the market.
9. Egg and organic chicken production units, zoo birds, Wildlife Conservation Management Units (UMA) and combat birds, among others, may be vaccinated, as long as it is applied by an authorized veterinarian, who will issue the vaccination certificate, according to point 7.



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HPAI H5N1 VACCINES IN MEXICO

- **Volvac BEST AI + ND KV**, with registration No B-0171-003, **BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA, S.A. DE C.V.**
- **Vaxigen Flu H5N8 Clade 2.3.4.4.**, with registration No B-0258-131 **LABORATORIO AVI-MEX, S.A. DE C.V.**






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HPAI H5N1 VACCINATION

Vaccinated farms







188,484,000 authorised doses

Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria


Dispositivo Nacional de Emergencia de Sanidad Animal para el control de la Influenza Aviar de Alta Patogenicidad


CERTIFICADO DE VACUNACIÓN DE EMERGENCIA CONTRA IA H5N1

N° oficio de autorización DCSA:	
Nombre del Propietario y Empresa:	
Nombre de la Granja:	Función Zootécnica:
Dirección:	
Municipio:	Estado:
N° de registro UDA:	N° de casetas:
Total de dosis aplicadas:	Laboratorio:
Lote:	Fecha de caducidad:
Nombre del MVDA encargado de la vacunación:	Clave de autorización:
No. de Cédula Profesional:	
Fecha de vacunación	Inicio
	Termino

Firma y sello del MVDA

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