

IABS Meeting on High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza

Vaccination Strategies to prevent and control HPAI: Removing unnecessary barriers for usage



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“What do we have in the commercially available toolbox now and what are the advantages and disadvantages of existing systems?”

Vaccination can be a useful tool for prevention and control of avian influenza virus (AIV), but only as part of a multifaceted approach that also includes appropriate diagnostics, surveillance, and disease management. Being able to Differentiate Infected from Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) or flocks is of major importance to be able to show freedom of infection and to detect (subclinical or silent) infections in vaccinated flocks. Many tests for the detection of AIV or its antibodies are commercially available. Antibody tests include ELISA's against AIV antibodies in general or specific subtypes, hemagglutination inhibition test, Agar Gel Precipitation test. Tests that detect the virus itself include on-site techniques that detect the antigen of AIV such as lateral flow tests and tests that detect the genome of AIV such as RT-PCR and LAMP.

Use of appropriate diagnostics is essential to be able to monitor and control the AIV situation. In this presentation, an overview will be presented of the commercially available tests and the advantages and disadvantages of existing systems for the use in unvaccinated and vaccinated flocks and kinds of vaccines that have been used.

