# Assessing the Spatial and Temporal Risk of HPAIV Transmission to Danish Cattle via Wild Birds



You Chang<sup>1</sup>, Jose L. Gonzales<sup>2</sup>, Mossa M. Reimert<sup>1</sup>, Erik Rattenborg<sup>3</sup>, Mart C.M. de Jong<sup>2</sup>, Beate Conrady<sup>1</sup>

(1) University of Copenhagen, Denmark (2) Wageningen University and Research, the Netherlands (3) Livestock Innovation, SEGES Innovation P/S, Denmark



## Method

### Data

- Three reported spillover events from wild birds to cattle in U.S. (till 2025 May)
- 2. Global wild bird abundance data (eBird) <sup>[1]</sup> extracted 54 waterfowl species
- 3. Cattle density of the world <sup>[2]</sup>
- 4. Predicted indicator of HPAIV in Danish wild birds via Bird Flu Radar <sup>[3]</sup> (with 4 threshold probability scenarios) integrating of 3 models: • Bird migration model
  - Bird abundance model
  - Scenario tree model

# Results

- In 2024, 1.93 spillover cases could have occurred, CI (0.48, 4.98).
- High risk season: week 50-10 (Fig 1)

Assumption: any dominant HPAIV strains in wild birds can spillover to cattle

1. Estimate the transmission rate parameter from wild birds to cattle

$$P\left(\frac{Spillover \, cases}{Nc}\right) = 1 - e^{-\frac{\beta \cdot Prev_{US} \cdot A \cdot dt}{Nc}}$$

*Nc*: cattle number; A: wild bird abundance;  $\beta$ : transmission rate parameter from wild bird to cattle; dt: time interval (unit week)  $Prev_{US}$ : prevalence of HPAIV in wild birds during an outbreak.

2. Calculate the expected spillover events in Denmark by combining:

- HPAIV presence in wild bird in Denmark (Bird Flu Radar)
- Spillover risk from wild birds to cattle, using the  $\beta$  estimated

from U.S. data



- High risk area: Danish coastline (Fig 2)  $\bullet$

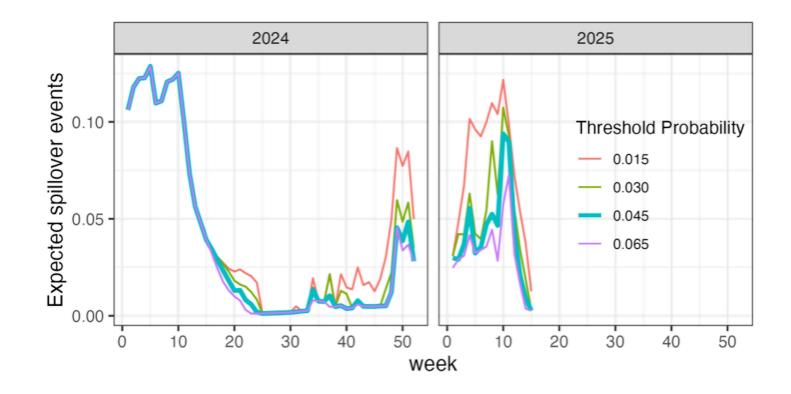


Fig 1. Temporal changes of expect spillover cases from wild birds to cattle

**Kvæg**afgiftsfonden

**Mælke**afgiftsfonden

Fig 2. Spatial distribution of expect cases. The maps show the first week of each month in 2024 Results can be influenced by:

Discussion

- Underreported U.S. data
- Assumed equal wild bird prevalence
- Limited wild bird species included
- Differences in cattle

husbandry and biosecurity



### Funding:

This work has received funding from the Danish Milk Levy Fund and Cattle levy fund

#### Contact:

you.chang@sund.ku.dk

#### **References:**

[1] Fink, D., et al (2023). eBird Status and Trends, Data Version: 2022 [2] Gilbert, M., et al (2022). Global cattle distribution in 2015 [3] Gargallo, G., et al (2022). Development of a prototype early warning 15 system for avian influenza in the EU based on risk-mapping

Scan the QR-code to download the preprint

