**Control of influenza in a One Health perspective – do we have the tools and are they used properly?**

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Infection with Influenza A virus (IAV) continues to be a treat for animal and human health globally. Outbreaks in poultry especially with high pathogenic (HPAI) strains of H5 and H7 have a huge negative impact on the production economic in Europe and North America; and in developing countries outbreaks possess a severe treats on food security especially in undeveloped regions.

HPAI AI is enzootic circulating in Asia and in the Middle East, whereas outbreaks in Europe and North America have epizootic character, and are caused either by HPAI strains introduced by migrating birds or by mutated low pathogenic (LPAI) strains. LPAI is enzootic in wild birds globally.

In EU, passive surveillance of wild birds are mandatory and financially supported, whereas passive surveillance are performed voluntary in some European countries without any transnational coordination. H5/H7 HPAI and LPAI outbreaks in domestic birds are controlled by stamping out and establishment of control zones and leads to restrictions on export of poultry and poultry products.

In contrast to IAV in birds, there are no regulations in place on IAV in other species such as swine, mink and horses. IAV is enzootic in swine globally and a wide range of different subtypes, including subtypes containing genes from seasonal human influenza viruses, are circulating in swine, with different patterns in different countries. Nevertheless, swine can be moved freely within Europa without any requirement for test for active infection with influenza.

During recent years, several countries have reported on severe outbreaks of IAV in mink either caused by strains circulating in swine, by human seasonal strains or even new reassorted strains containing genes from human and swine influenza strains. Thus, mink seem to be very susceptible for IAV and may represent a potential and overlooked vessel for generation of reassorted strains with zoonotic perspectives. As for swine, no formal surveillance programs are in place for mink and outbreaks are not reported and no restrictions put on infected farms.