Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: A Threat to U.S. Poultry

Biosecurity Measures at Live-Bird Markets
To prevent a possible outbreak of HPAI, poultry producers and dealers must also use biosecurity precautions at live-bird markets. Live-bird markets operate in many major cities. Avian influenza viruses can be introduced into these markets if they receive infected birds or contaminated crates and trucks. Once the virus is established in the market, the movement of birds, crates, or trucks from a contaminated market can spread the virus to other farms and markets. Therefore, the following protective measures should be taken at live-bird markets to prevent the possible spread of disease:
• Use plastic instead of wooden crates for easier cleaning.
• Keep scales and floors clean of manure, feathers, and other debris.
• Clean and disinfect all equipment, crates, and vehicles before returning them to the farm.
• Keep incoming poultry separate from unsold birds, especially if birds are from different lots.
• Clean and disinfect the marketplace after every day of sale.
• Do not return unsold birds to the farm.

For more specific information about biosecurity and cleaning and disinfection practices, contact your localAPHIS Veterinary Services office.

Disease Surveillance Activities
To prevent HPAI from being introduced into the United States, USDA requires that all imported birds (poultry, pet birds, birds exhibited at zoos, and raptors) be quarantined and tested for this virus before entering the country. In addition to international import restrictions, APHIS and State veterinarians specially trained to diagnose foreign animal diseases regularly conduct field investiga-

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If HPAI were detected in U.S. poultry, measures such as quarantine, control, and cleanup would be implemented to prevent opportunities for the virus to spread.

Report Suspicious Signs
If birds exhibit clinical signs of HPAI or may have been exposed to birds with the disease, immediately notify Federal or State animal health officials.

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A Threat to U.S. Poultry
Worldwide, there are many strains of avian influenza (AI) virus that can cause varying amounts of clinical illness in poultry. AI viruses can infect chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, ducks, geese, and guinea fowl as well as a wide variety of other birds. Migratory waterfowl have proved to be the natural reservoir for this disease. AI viruses can be classified into low pathogenic (LP AI) and highly pathogenic (HP AI) forms based on the severity of the illness they cause. Most AI virus strains are classified as LP AI and typically cause few or no clinical signs in infected birds. However, some LP AI virus strains are capable of mutating under field conditions into HP AI viruses.

HP AI is an extremely infectious and fatal form of the disease. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) works to keep HP AI from becoming established in the U.S. poultry population. HP AI can strike poultry quickly without any warning signs of infection. Once established, the disease can spread rapidly from flock to flock. It is essential for the U.S. poultry industry to be alert to this disease threat.

Clinical Signs
Birds affected with HP AI may show one or more of the following signs:
- Sudden death without clinical signs
- Lack of energy and appetite
- Decreased egg production
- Soft-shelled or misshapen eggs
- Swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles, and hocks
- Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs
- Nasal discharge
- Coughing, sneezing
- Incoordination
- Diarrhea

Economic Impact of an HP AI Outbreak
A major outbreak of HP AI would be costly to the poultry industry, consumers, and taxpayers. Eradication of an HP AI outbreak that occurred during 1983 and 1984 in the Northeastern United States resulted in the destruction of more than 17 million birds at a cost of nearly $65 million. This outbreak also caused retail egg prices to increase by more than 30 percent.

Potential Threat to Human Health
Of all the strains of HP AI virus ever isolated, only one has been shown under natural conditions to be infectious to people. The H5N1 strain isolated in Hong Kong in 1997 was highly pathogenic for chickens and caused a limited outbreak in 18 people. Six of these individuals died. No appearance of this virus outside of Hong Kong has been documented to date. Although infection of people can be considered rare, poultry personnel and avian health-care specialists should wear adequate safety equipment (such as boots, coveralls, gloves, face masks, and headgear) and follow appropriate sanitary and disinfection procedures when on premises known, or suspected, to harbor the HP AI virus.

Biosecurity Measures on the Farm
Poultry producers should strengthen biosecurity practices to prevent the introduction of HP AI into their flocks. The following are some sound biosecurity practices:
- Keep an “all-in, all-out” philosophy of flock management.
- Protect poultry flocks from coming into contact with wild or migratory birds. Keep poultry away from any source of water that may have been contaminated by wild birds.
- Permit only essential workers and vehicles to enter the farm.
- Provide clean clothing and disinfection facilities for employees.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect equipment and vehicles (including tires and undercarriage) entering and leaving the farm.

Introduction and Spread of HP AI Virus
Exposure of poultry to migratory waterfowl and the international movement of poultry, poultry equipment, and people pose risks for introducing HP AI into U.S. poultry. Once introduced, the disease can be spread from bird to bird by direct contact. HP AI viruses can also be spread by manure, equipment, vehicles, egg flats, crates, and people whose clothing or shoes have come in contact with the virus. HP AI viruses can remain viable at moderate temperatures for long periods in the environment and can survive indefinitely in frozen material. One gram of contaminated manure can contain enough virus to infect 1 million birds.

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Biosecure Measures on the Farm

A biosecure broiler house protects poultry flocks from coming into contact with wild or migratory birds.

Here, healthy turkeys are compared with turkeys exhibiting signs of diarrhea and depression due to HP AI. One gram of contaminated manure can contain enough virus to infect 1 million birds.

Purple discoloration of the comb may be an indicator of HP AI.

HP AI can devastate a healthy broiler flock, leaving high rates of mortality and economic losses.
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Biosecurity Measures at Live-Bird Markets
To prevent a possible outbreak of HP AI, poultry producers and dealers must also use biosecurity precautions at live-bird markets. Live-bird markets operate in many major cities. Avian influenza viruses can be introduced into these markets if they receive infected birds or contaminated crates and trucks. Once the virus is established in the market, the movement of birds, crates, or trucks from a contaminated market can spread the virus to other farms and markets. Therefore, the following protective measures should be taken at live-bird markets to prevent the possible spread of disease:
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• Do not return unsold birds to the farm.

For more specific information about biosecurity and cleaning and disinfection practices, contact your local APHIS Veterinary Services office.

Disease Surveillance Activities
To prevent HP AI from being introduced into the United States, USDA requires that all imported birds (poultry, pet birds, birds exhibited at zoos, and ratites) be quarantined and tested for this virus before entering the country.

In addition to international import restrictions, APHIS and State veterinarians specially trained to diagnose foreign animal diseases regularly conduct field investi-

• Do not loan equipment or vehicles to, or borrow them from, other farms.
• Avoid visiting other poultry farms. If you do visit another farm or live-bird market, change footwear and clothing before working with your own flock.
• Do not bring birds from slaughter channels, especially live-bird markets, back to the farm.

• If HPAI were detected in U.S. poultry, measures such as quarantine, control, and cleanup would be implemented to prevent opportunities for the virus to spread.

Report Suspicious Signs
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