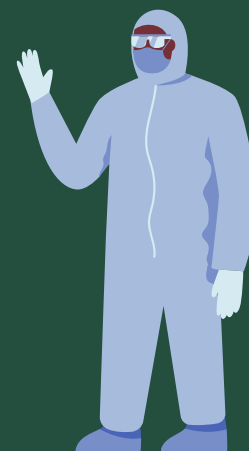


What happens during a highly pathogenic avian disease outbreak?

An outbreak of a highly pathogenic avian disease, like Avian Influenza, can decimate domestic poultry populations.

Here's what to expect when a foreign animal disease (FAD) is suspected on a poultry premise:

1. The attending vet will call the regulatory veterinary authorities
 - a. Field Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO)
 - b. State Veterinarian Office
 - c. USDA Area Office
2. Samples will be collected and sent to a diagnostic laboratory
3. A hold order will be placed all birds on the premise. An exit plan for all people on the premise will be created.
4. A comprehensive history of the premise will be collected
5. The owner will work with the vet to generate an inventory and valuation of the birds



If diagnostics are NEGATIVE for the suspected disease:

1. Hold order is released
2. Attending vet may work with owner to determine true diagnosis

If diagnostics are POSITIVE for the suspected disease:

1. Control zones are established
2. Indemnity is paid to the flock owner
3. Eradication plans are carried out as quickly as possible
4. Neighboring flocks are notified and given educational materials

How are neighboring flocks affected?

Restrictions to and actions taken by neighboring flocks are based on their distance from the infected premise.

1. **Infected Zone:** Controlled area closest to infected premise
 - a. Quarantines, movement controls, and surveillance activities
2. **Buffer Zone:** Controlled area further from infected premise
 - a. Movement controls and surveillance activities
3. **Surveillance Zone:** Beyond the controlled area
 - a. Targeted surveillance activities



How can neighboring flocks protect themselves?



1. Avoid bringing new birds onto premise or quarantine if unavoidable
2. Minimize contact with wild birds. Waterfowl are known reservoirs for avian influenza.
3. Familiarize yourself with clinical signs of disease in your flock
4. Make sure you are practicing good biosecurity by following these guidelines:
 - a. Have designated shoes and clothes for working with your birds
 - b. Limit your flock's contact with visitors and pets
 - c. Keep bagged feed and other farm equipment away from birds

What should you do if you detect clinical signs in your flock?

Halt

1. Do NOT bring any sick birds to nearby veterinary clinics
2. Cease all movement of birds and eggs off your property
3. Do NOT dispose of dead birds off-property

Report

1. Your local veterinarian
2. For sick birds that have died from unknown causes, contact the Avian Health Hotline at Colorado State University: 970-297-4008
3. For dead birds, contact the CSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory: 970-297-1281
4. For sick birds or multiple unusual bird deaths, contact Colorado State Veterinarian's Office: 303-869-9130

Collect

1. Dead birds
2. Inventory information
 - a. Type of flock
 - b. Age, sex, and number of each type of bird
 - c. Number of coops/houses and the number of birds in each
 - d. Morbidity and mortality records
 - e. Onset of disease signs
 - f. Location of farm (Address, county, etc)
 - g. Name and contact information of the owner

For more information about biosecurity, visit: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/defend-the-flock-program/df-biosecurity>

For more information about clinical signs of sick birds, visit: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/PS044>

For more information about this process, visit: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/animal_health/2015/fs-hpai-what-to-expect-if-you-suspect.pdf