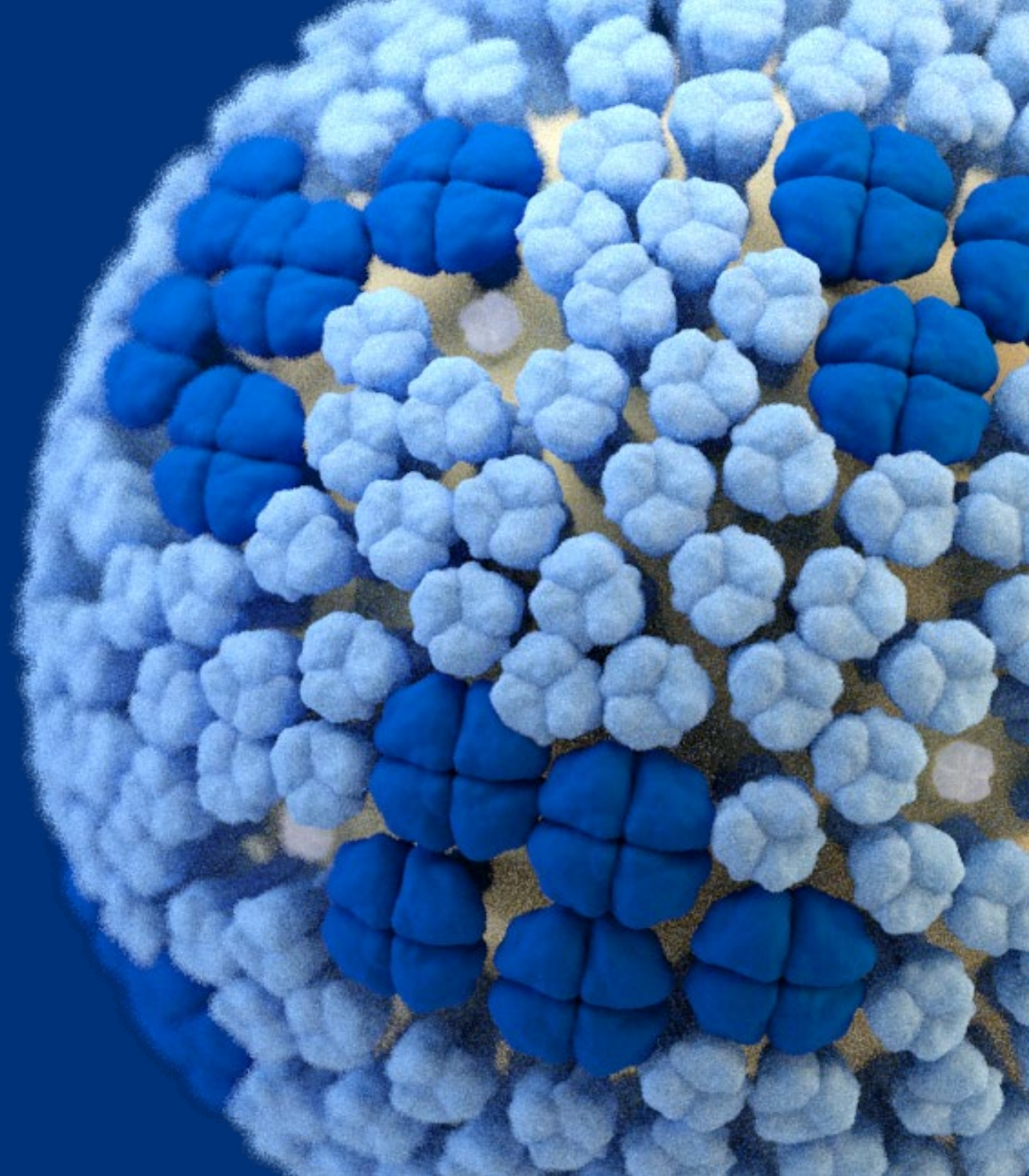


Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1)

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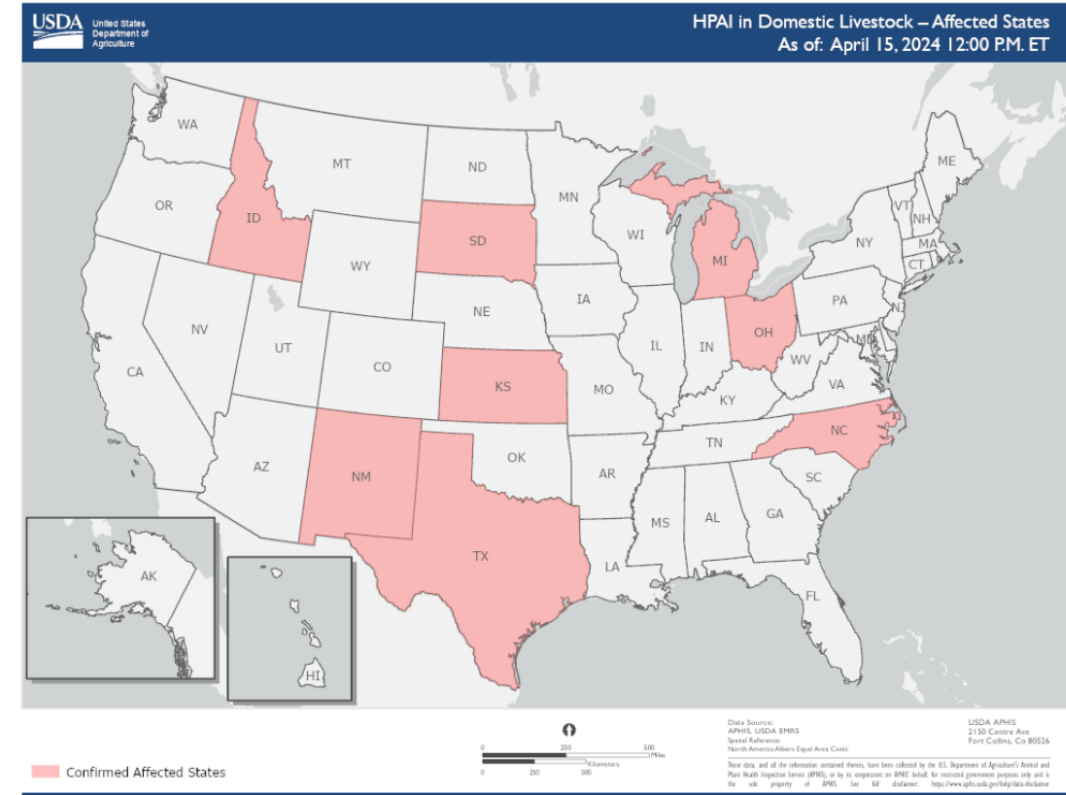
H5N1 Case in Texas

- April 1 Texas announced that a person has tested positive for HPAI A(H5N1) virus
- Patient age >18 years
- Working at a commercial dairy farm
- Developed conjunctivitis on approximately March 27, 2024
 - No other symptoms reported
 - Not hospitalized
 - Isolation recommended
 - Provided antiviral treatment and recovered
- No illness reported in household contacts
 - Provided with influenza antiviral post-exposure prophylaxis
- No additional cases of human infection
- No human-to-human transmission



Update H5N1 in U.S. Cattle - 2024

- Dairy cow illness began in early 2024
 - Significant decreases in milk production and quality
 - 4,000-7,000 head milking herds
 - 10-15% of herds impacted
- March 25: USDA reported HPAI confirmed in cows from TX and KS
- USDA confirmed HPAI in dairy herds on 28 farms across 8 states
 - ID, KS, MI, NM, NC, OH, TX, SD



Overall Risk and Interim Guidance

- Overall risk to the public remains low
- Increased risk with exposure to infected animals or environment – occupational, recreational
 - Recommend worker protection expanded to livestock, other animals
- Exposed individuals should monitor for symptoms after first exposure and for 10 days after last exposure
 - Testing recommended if symptoms respiratory illness or conjunctivitis

For Clinicians

- Exposure history for people presenting with conjunctivitis or respiratory symptoms
 - Do they work on a dairy farm or have contact with milk?
 - Have they had contact with sick or dead birds or other animals?
 - Is the farm one that has a known outbreak of HPAI in livestock or poultry?
- What to do if HPAI is suspected?
 - Contact your local/state health department to arrange for testing and assistance with sample collection
 - Isolate patient and begin empiric antiviral treatment as soon as possible

Resources from CDC

- With State HDs - Human monitoring and testing in states
- Confirmatory testing and genetic sequencing
- Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory
- Guidance for clinicians and public health on [cdc.gov/flu](https://www.cdc.gov/flu)

— [Recommendations for Worker Protection and Use of Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\) to Reduce Exposure to Novel Influenza A Viruses Associated with Severe Disease in Humans](#)

— [Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A\(H5N1\) Virus in Animals: Interim Recommendations for Prevention, Monitoring, and Public Health Investigations | Avian Influenza \(Flu\) \(cdc.gov\)](#)

Protect Yourself From H5N1 When Working With Farm Animals

H5N1 is a bird flu virus that could make you sick. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) when working directly or closely with sick or dead animals, animal feces, litter, raw milk, and other materials that might have the virus.



Wash hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:

1. Fluid-resistant coveralls
2. Waterproof apron, if needed for job task
3. NIOSH Approved® Respirator (e.g., N95® filtering facepiece respirator or elastomeric half mask respirator)
4. Properly-fitted unvented *or* indirectly vented safety goggles or face shield
5. Head cover or hair cover
6. Gloves
7. Boots

Scan to learn how to put on and take off a respirator



While wearing PPE

- Use separate designated clean areas, one for putting on PPE and one for taking off PPE.
- Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, and nose after touching any contaminated material.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, vape, chew gum, dip tobacco, or use the bathroom.

Follow these steps to safely remove PPE

1. Remove the apron, if worn
2. Clean and disinfect boots
3. Remove boots
4. Remove coveralls
5. Remove gloves
6. Wash hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub
7. Remove goggles or faceshield and then remove respirator
8. Remove head cover or hair cover
9. Wash hands again with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub

After removing PPE

- Shower at the end of the work shift.
- Leave all contaminated clothing and equipment at work.
- Watch for symptoms of illness while you are working with potentially sick animals or materials. Continue watching for symptoms for 10 days after finishing working. If you get sick, tell your supervisor and talk with a doctor.

Reusable and disposable PPE

- While removing PPE, dispose of all disposable PPE appropriately and set aside reusable PPE
- Clean and disinfect reusable PPE after every use

Scan to find more PPE and worker safety information



Thank you

