

Keep Germs Away

Disinfect shoes, clothes, hands, egg trays or flats, crates, vehicles, and tyres.

Avoid Wild Birds and Pests

- Keep wild birds and rodents out of poultry houses.
- Don't let your poultry have contact with migratory wild waterfowl or other wild birds.

Limit Visitors

Restrict traffic onto and off of your poultry premises.

Humans

Currently, circulating zoonotic influenza viruses have not yet demonstrated sustained person-to-person transmission.

- Wash your hands often with warm water and soap, especially before and after handling raw poultry products or waste.
- Use different utensils for cooked and raw meat and thoroughly cook poultry products.
- Avoid contact with wild birds and sick poultry, if you must handle them, use proper protective clothing.

Handling suspected cases of HPAI

If you notice the listed symptoms in people especially those with a history of travel to HPAI hotspots, isolate them and alert the health service providers or take them to the hospital and give proper health details.

If the symptoms listed are noticed in poultry, the birds should be isolated **PROMPTLY**, and the veterinary office notified **IMMEDIATELY**.

Note:

Influenza symptoms are similar for other influenzas such as Swine flu.

There is no current vaccine against HPAI in both poultry and humans.

Compiled by: Olum M.O and Maichomo M.W.

Editors: Nyabundi K.W., Mukundi K.T., Omondi S.P., Maina P., Wanyama H.N. and Nyambati E.M.

For further information contact:

The Institute Director,
Veterinary Research Institute,
P.O. Box 32-00902 Kikuyu, Kenya
Tel. +254-20-2524616/2519769,
Email: director.vsri@kalro.org

Design and layout by Emma Nyaola

KALRO/NAVCDP VRI Brochure No.018/2024



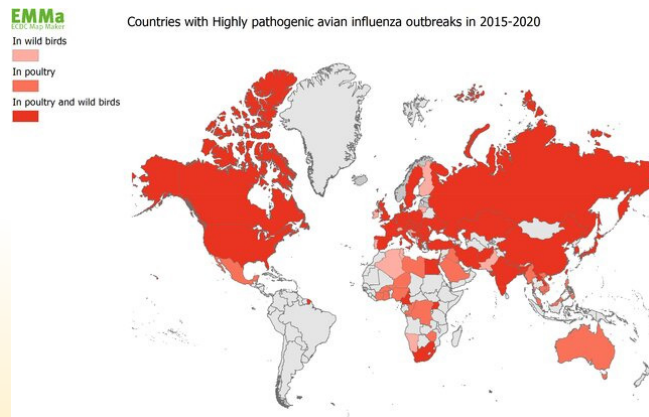
HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) AND OTHER ZOONOTIC INFLUENZA



Introduction

Zoonotic diseases are diseases that can infect animals and humans. The first outbreak of High pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was recorded in 1959 exclusively in poultry. The first human outbreak was recorded 38 years later in 1997 in Hong Kong. These infections are generally referred to as flu. Other influenzas include Swine flu among others.

HPAI or any animal related flu has never occurred in Kenya, but is among the high-risk countries in the world. This is due to her position along migratory bird routes and proximity to other high-risk countries.



Map of countries where outbreaks of HPAI were reported in wild birds and/or poultry between 2015 and 2020 (Data sources: ADNS and WOAHI)

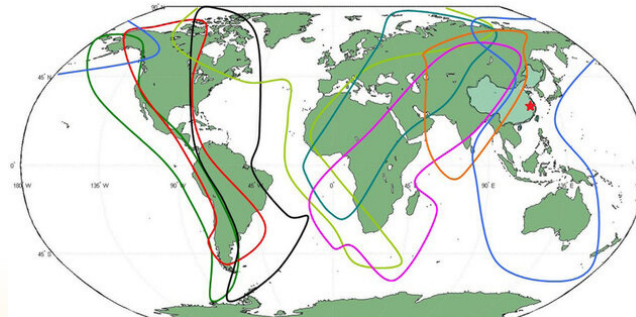
What is HPAI?

High Pathogenic Influenza (HPAI) is an infection that affects poultry or humans and is caused by influenza virus H5N1.

How is HPAI transmitted?

Direct contact with infected birds through

- Handling
- Selling
- Slaughtering or
- Processing
- Indirect contact (through environments contaminated with bodily fluids from infected animals)
- Contact with wild birds



The migration routes of migrant wild birds in all the world. This is evidence of possible spread of HPAI by wild birds- Source: Matlab R.

How can you tell if birds or humans have HPAI?

Birds

- Sudden death with no prior signs.
- Low energy or appetite.
- Purple discoloration or swelling of various body parts such as the wattle.
- Reduced egg production, or soft-shelled/ misshapen eggs.

- Nasal discharge, coughing or sneezing.
- Paralysis and neck twisting
- Diarrhea.



Twisting of head and neck



Purple discolouration of wattle



Complete paralysis

Humans

Symptoms can vary from mild flu-like symptoms to eye inflammation or severe, acute respiratory disease and/or death.

Other symptoms

- High fever
- Cough
- Difficulty breathing and chest pain
- Abdominal pain
- Bleeding from the nose or gums
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Central nervous system abnormalities

Disease severity will depend upon the virus causing the infection and the characteristics of the infected individual.

How can you prevent HPAI in birds and Humans?

Birds

The disease can be kept away through the implementation of biosecurity measures as outlined below: