Burial
ALL Findings

Poultry Findings Confirmed by USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratories

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Contact Us
Program Overview
Animal Disease Information
Emergency Management
Export from the U.S.
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ALL Findings

Update on Avian Influenza Findings

CONFIRMED IN THE PAST
15 days:
15 to 30 days:
30 to 60 days:
60 to 90 days:
90 plus days:

223
Detections Reported

48,091,293
Birds Affected

12/19/14
First Detection Reported

6/17/15
Last Detection Reported
Waterfowl Flyways of North America
Minnesota State Fair cancels poultry shows

ST. PAUL — All poultry shows have been canceled at the Minnesota State Fair and county fairs across the state this year as authorities try to stop the spread of bird flu.

The Minnesota Board of Animal Health is also prohibiting birds from being included in swap meets, exotic animal sales and petting zoos.

Dr. Beth Thompson, the board’s assistant director, says in a statement Friday that the state needs to do everything possible to get rid of this virus, and preventing the commingling of birds from different farms is one way to do that.

As of Thursday, 87 Minnesota turkey and chicken farms had been hit by confirmed or presumptive outbreaks of the H7N2 avian influenza virus, which has cost the state’s producers around $4 million in losses. — Associated Press
Bird flu costs top $300 million in Minnesota

A chicken under quarantine earlier this month on a farm in eastern Swift County.
• Orthomyxovirus (type A)
  – Classified by: 16 Hemagglutinin and 9 Neuraminidase antigens

• Waterfowl are natural reservoir of virus
  – Asymptomatic, excrete virus in feces

• Highly transmissible
• Relatively susceptible to disinfection
Type A Influenza

- Type B and C primarily human pathogens

- Wide host range, strain dependent
  - Poultry
  - Swine
  - Horses
  - Whales
  - Seals
  - People

- Infection may not cause disease

- The natural host and reservoir for type A influenza viruses are wild waterfowl, shorebirds and gulls
Why Worry About Biosecurity?

• Protect your Investment
  – Production losses
  – Payment loss
  – Interruptions in bird placement

• Protect the Industry
  – Market losses
    • Locally
    • Domestically
    • Globally
  – Reduced Demand
  – Bird Health and Food Safety Perceptions
Procedures followed to *minimize* or *eliminate* exposure of poultry to disease causing organisms
Biosecurity Practices

• 4 Stage Approach
Stage “Green”

- Biosecurity level when no serious disease is present
- No current disease threat
- Common sense approach!
Stage YELLOW

- Biosecurity level when a disease is present in the another region or state.
  - Serious diseases might include MG, MS, LT, Coryza, AI
  - Severe diseases END, high path AI

- A heightened awareness is required to prevent disease introduction.

- Ensure that all Green stage precautions are followed.
Stage Orange

- Biosecurity level when a serious disease is present in the immediate area or when there is a threat of a severe disease.
  - Serious diseases might include MG, LT, Coryza, or low path AI
  - Severe diseases END, high path AI
- A heightened awareness is required to prevent disease spread.
- Ensure that all Yellow stage precautions are followed.
Stage RED

- Biosecurity level when a serious disease is on a farm or severe disease is present in the immediate area.
  - Serious diseases might include MG, MS, LT, Coryza, or low path Al
  - Severe diseases END, high path AI

- This level of Biosecurity is needed to Isolate the flocks, Minimize the spread, and facilitate Eradication of positive flocks.
What can you as a Grower do?
Grower Biosecurity Practices

• Practices
  – People/Clothing
  – Vehicles
  – Equipment
• Visitors
• Other Animals/ Birds
• Dead Bird Disposal
• Litter Removal
• Practices
Post and Maintain Signs

- Restrict Visitors
- Control People
- Prevent unnecessary access
1. **ALWAYS** use dedicated footwear or use provided foot baths or boot wash to go into the poultry barns
2. Do not let poultry drink untreated surface water (from lakes, streams, ponds or rivers)
3. Clean up all outside spills promptly
4. Bird proof houses; do not let wild birds nest close by
5. Do not let waterfowl become residents in nearby ponds
6. Dispose of all mortality completely and promptly
7. Do not enter your poultry house directly after hunting or after contact with ANY birds, including from pet shops, zoos, live bird markets, or people’s
Feed Spills

![Feed Spills Image]
Backyard Birds
ATTENTION
Unauthorized Personnel
DO NOT ENTER
Biosecurity Area

Post and Maintain Signs to Restrict and Control Visitors
Restrict Access to People

• Tyson team members
• Visitors who have necessary business
Biosecurity Uniform
Clothing and Footwear

• Separate Clothes and Footwear
  – Don’t wear “chicken house” clothes off the farm
  – Don’t wear “chicken house” shoes off the farm
  – Don’t wear “street” shoes in the chicken house
  – Separate ball cap for the chicken house?????
  – Wash hands after each farm visit

• This will help Prevent Accidentally taking a disease off the farm

• This will help Prevent Accidentally bringing a disease to the farm
Vehicles and Equipment

• Clean and Disinfect vehicle interior before returning to the farm
  – Disinfect the floor, steering wheel, seats
  – **Wash hands after each farm visit**
• Designated Farm vehicle
  – **Minimize driving off the farm**
• Clean all equipment between farms
  – litter equipment
  – tractors
  – Cake out equipment
  – other
Farm Vehicle

- Separate farm vehicle when possible
  - Designated chicken house vehicle
  - Minimize off farm use of a designated vehicle
- If vehicle is driven off the farm
  - Disinfection of interior; floorboard, seats, etc.
  - Disinfection or cleaning of exterior may be warranted
Don’t visit other non-commercial Poultry

Remember... DISEASES may be closer than you think
Minimize Contact with Growers during a Disease Outbreak
Educate Your Employees/Workers

- Avoid Contact with other birds
  - Pet birds
  - Non-commercial poultry
  - Backyard flocks
  - Layers
  - Gamebirds

- Common sources of disease
Maintain an Effective Integrated Pest Management Program

Establish Good Pest Management Practices on Each Farm
Rodent and Bug Paradise!
Follow Proper Carcass Disposal Methods
Maintain a Visitor Control Log

- Who they are
- Why were they there?
- Time
- Date
- Did they wear a “Biosecurity Uniform”?
- Was their equipment cleaned and disinfected?
Current Disease Issues

• Mycoplasma
  ▪ *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*: MG
  ▪ *Mycoplasma synoviae*: MS
• Laryngotracheitis: LT
• Fowl Cholera
• Other
  ▪ Avian Influenza: AI
Conclusion

- What practices are good for Biosecurity is also good for production.
  - It’s Insurance!
- Ask “Where have I been?”
- Minimize disease spread by using “Common Sense” practices.