

Clinical signs of the disease in **poultry** are:

- Increased mortality,
- Inappetence,
- Depression,
- Head touching the ground,
- Reduction in water intake,
- Ruffled feathers,
- Fever,
- Reduced egg production,

- Soft-shelled eggs,
- Cyanosis,
- Oedema or other signs on wattles,
- Profuse diarrhea,
- Lacrimation,
- Hemorrhages on the skin,
- Neurological sings,
- Respiratory sings.



In wild birds, the following clinical signs can be observed:

- Anorexia,
- Dark green diarrhea,
- Extreme lethargy,
- Respiratory distress and/or neurological signs

HOW CAN I PREVENT THE DISEASE FROM AFFECTING MY PREMISES?



Prevent contact of poultry with wild birds.



Do not keep the premises elements that may attract wild birds.



Protect the storage of feed from wild birds and rodents and remove any feed spill regularly.



Provide tap water or any other secure source of water.



Protect the storage for bedding from wild birds and rodents.



Maintain strict control over access to flocks by vehicles, people and equipment.



Ensure the sanitation of property, poultry houses, equipment, means of transport clothing and footwear.



Avoid the introduction of birds of unknown disease status into the flock.



Isolate the newly introduced birds.



Ensure appropriate disposal of manure, litter and dead poultry.



Clean and disinfect the vehicles each time they enter the premises.



Train the staff on biosecurity measures for preventing AI.



If the disease is suspected in domestic or wild animals **immediately** notify the 'veterinary service' in your region or place.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI)





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WHAT IS HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI)?

- Al is a highly contagious viral disease that affects both domestic and wild birds.
- Al is occurring in **two forms** LPAI and HPAI:
 - Low pathogenic AI (LPAI) that typically causes little or no clinical signs in birds.
 - Highly pathogenic AI (HPAI) that can cause severe clinical signs and possible high mortality rates in birds.
- Some strains of AI are zoonotic*.
 Transmission to humans can occur in close direct contact with an infected bird.
- The disease can have a strong negative impact on animal health, public health and the economy of the country.
- The disease can cause high mortality.
- The confirmation of the disease can disturb the trade of the country and even disturb travel tourism in affected areas.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?



Direct contact with infected domestic or wild birds.



The virus can **live** for a long time in the environment and can also be spread by **objects or fomites**.



The virus is **shed** in the feces and respiratory secretion.



The incidence of infection appears to be **seasonal**, with the highest isolation rate being in juvenile birds in the **fall** of the year.



The migratory birds play an important role in the **transmission** of the virus.



Resting and nesting areas of migratory birds are of **higher risk**.

INCUBATION PERIODFrom a few days to 2 weeks

CLINICAL SIGNS



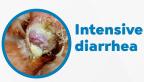
Hemorrhage on the skin and swollen shanks



A semicomatose state



Lesion on the respiratory tract





Congested & edematous comb and wattles



HOW CAN IRECOGNIZE THE DISEASE?

- Reduction of the intake of water and feed by 20%, within 24 hours.
- **Reduction** of the eggs production by 5% in two consecutive days.
- **Increased** mortality by 3% in three consecutive days.

^{*}Zoonotic means any disease which is naturally transmissible directly or indirectly between animals and humans.