

WHAT TO DO IF YOU FIND DEAD OR SICK BIRDS – ESPECIALLY IN LARGE NUMBERS

Contact the authorities immediately if you see poultry suddenly become sick or die in large numbers.

This can be a local animal health worker, agriculture extension worker or other local authority.

Place local information here. Place local information here.

When you contact your local officials, it is helpful to provide the following information:

- The types of birds that became sick or died
- The number of affected birds and how many birds you have overall
- The birds' clinical signs
- If you noticed wild birds in the area, and if so, if they appeared sick
- If you recently brought live birds or other live animals home from the market or another farm, and if so, where the market or farm was located



WHILE YOU ARE WAITING FOR THE AUTHORITIES

You should protect the rest of your animals by taking the sick birds out of the flock. Do not throw away dead poultry.

- When removing the sick or dead bird, make sure you cover your hands (use gloves or plastic bags) and nose and mouth (use a mask or cloth).
- Pick up the dead bird with a shovel or stick – do not touch it – and place it in a bag or other container away from other animals.
- Dead birds should NOT be thrown into a river, pond, or other water source, or left in the yard or open field.



Do not feed sick or dead birds to other animals.

- Cull poultry, and burn or bury carcasses under the direction of animal health workers. Wear protective gear (mask, gloves, boots, coveralls, and hat).
- Disinfect pens, cages and transportation means.



It is important to follow any instructions given by your local authorities on how to cull and dispose of your infected poultry.

After an outbreak and after officials say it is safe to restock your flock, contact your local officials for recommendations on how to avoid new outbreaks.

Always remember to MONITOR YOUR HEALTH FOR AT LEAST 7 DAYS after contact with sick or dead birds.

Visit a doctor or the nearest health facility as soon as possible if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Fever over 38°C
- Sore throat or cough
- Respiratory distress or failure

Tell them that you have been exposed to sick or dead birds.



AVIAN (BIRD) INFLUENZA: WHAT TO DO DURING AN OUTBREAK

A Guide for Farmers



HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS OF AVIAN (BIRD) INFLUENZA?

Some of the signs of avian (bird) influenza are similar to other bird diseases, such as Newcastle Disease. But if there is an avian (bird) influenza outbreak in your area, you should suspect it if:

- Poultry suddenly die in large numbers – with or without clinical signs. Some birds, such as ducks and geese, may be infected but not show any signs.
- Poultry show any of the following signs:
 - Lack of energy and appetite
 - Swollen and purple or bleeding combs, ruffled feathers
 - Bowed heads, birds grouping together
 - Breathing problems
 - Swelling in the head, eyelids
 - Bleeding on skin in areas where there are no feathers, especially on feet
 - Decrease in the number of eggs laid
 - Watery diarrhea
 - Nervous disorders
 - Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge
 - Depression, incoordination