LESSONS LEARNED DURING RECENT HIGHLY PATHOGENIC OUTBREAK & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA OUTBREAK

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Panelists

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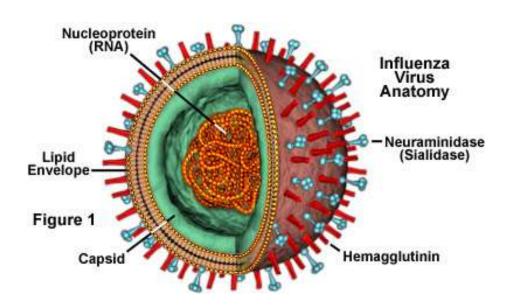
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Influenza

- □ Three types of influenza viruses: A, B, and C
- Influenza A viruses can infect many species
 - Humans
 - □ Birds
 - □ Pigs



Influenza Subtypes in Birds

- □ H5
 - Occasional human illness, but severe disease
 - H5N1 detected in 16 countries
- □ H7
 - H7N9 is currently circulating in China
- Cause variable disease in poultry

Clinical Signs of Avian Influenza in Birds

- Low Pathogenic (less severe disease)
 - No clinical signs
 - Ruffled feathers
 - Decrease in egg production
- Highly Pathogenic (more severe disease)
 - Depression
 - Diarrhea
 - Coughing, nasal discharge
 - Swelling and hemorrhage of comb/wattles
 - Sudden death

Sick Birds



Historic Outbreaks (High Path)

- 1924: H7 outbreak was contained and eradicated in East Coast live bird markets
- 1983-1984: H5N2 outbreak resulted in humanely euthanizing approximately 17 million chickens, turkeys and guinea fowl in Pennsylvania and Virginia to contain and eradicate the disease
- 2004: USDA confirmed H5N2 outbreak in chickens in Texas

Normal Operations

- Historically, avian influenza has been eliminated from commercial poultry in US and Canada
- Federal and state officials conduct routine surveillance for Al in commercial poultry, live-bird markets and backyard flocks
- Samples from birds are collected and preliminary testing occurs regularly at authorized laboratories
 - Including VDACS Regional Animal Labs
 - Any non-negatives on testing are sent to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) for confirmation

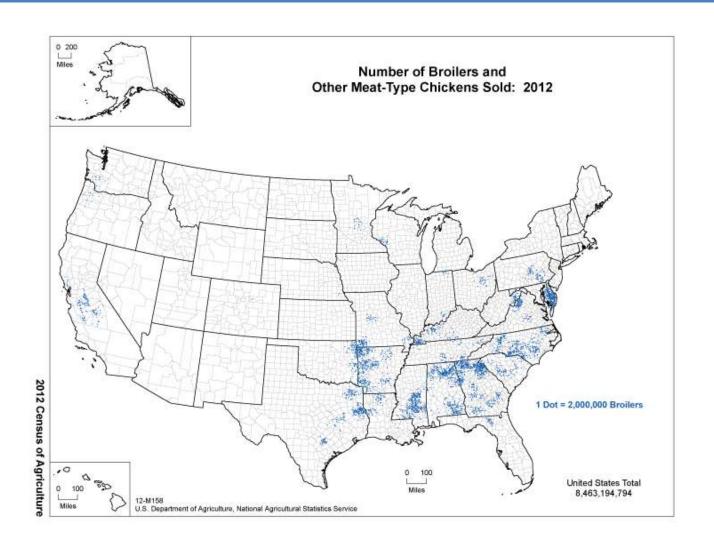
Reporting and Controlling Al

- Avian influenza is reportable diseases in VA
 - State Veterinarian's office at VDACS
- All HPAI outbreaks in US are controlled according to the USDA's Red Book, the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response Plan
- H5 and H7 are notifiable internationally and must be reported to the World Organization of Animal Health (OIE)
 - Potential to mutate
 - □ Free: 90 days after last infected premise C&D

Concern

- The potential for rapid spread and significant illness and death among poultry during outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza
- The economic impact and trade restrictions from a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak
- The possibility that avian influenza A viruses could be transmitted to humans
 - H7N2 transmission to person in Virginia, 2002

Why Are We Concerned?



VIRGINIA POULTY FEDERATION



-CELEBRATING OU YEARS OF SUCCESS-

VIRGINIA POULTRY INDUSTRY IS... PRODUCING AN DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY AFFORDABLE & WHOLESOME SUPPORTING NEARLY SOURCE OF PROTEIN TO HELP MEET **GROWING NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS** INTHE U.S. AND AROUND THE WORLD ONTRIBUTING MORE THAN TO VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY PRODUCING THE FINEST POULTRY PRODUCTS VIRGINIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES













US Outbreak 2014-2016

History of Recent Outbreak

- December 2014
 - H5N2 identified in ducks from Washington
 - H5N8 also identified in ducks from Washington
 - H5N8 detected in backyard flock in Washington
- January-February 2015
 - Novel H5N1 reported in a duck from Washington
 - Multiple detections of H5 viruses in poultry in Pacific Northwest
- March 2015
 - Multiple detections of H5N2 in poultry along Mississippi and Central flyways
- January 2016
 - Different strain
 - Last detection of HPAI in commercial poultry in Dubois Co, Indiana.
 - 12 premises->400,000 turkeys destroyed plus 1 layer operation.

- Epidemiology

 Source H5N2 Serotype appears to be wild waterfowl from Asia Siberian Strait BC>WA>OR>CA>Eastward
 - Epidemiology of disease spread:
 - Equipment, boots, equipment not being disinfected on and off farm
 - SOLUTION BIOSECURITY
 - Feathers, dust, moisture, wind
 - **SOLUTION RAPID VIRUS CONTAINMENT**
 - This virus strain tends to infect turkeys at a lower dose

In the Midwest, there were few reports of backyard poultry infections but started with BYFs.





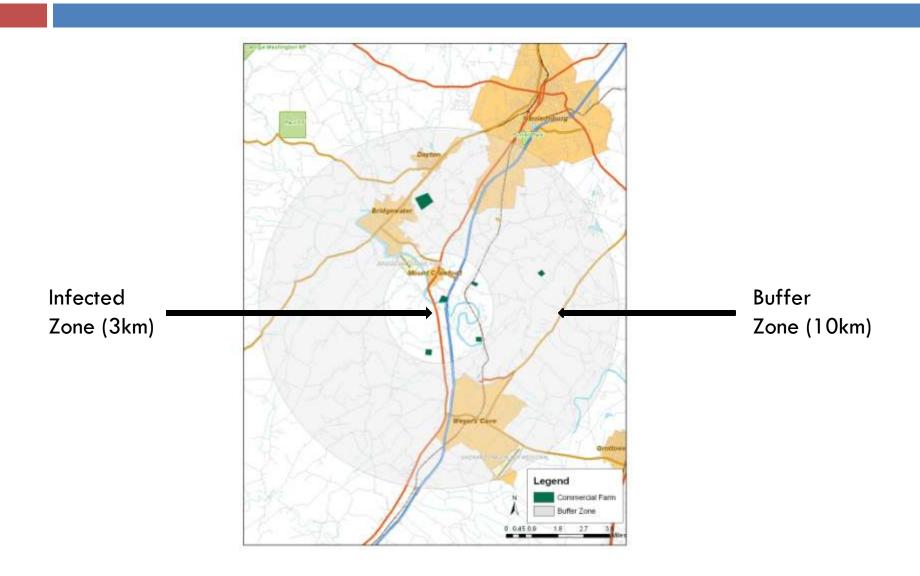
December 8, 2014 to August 31, 2015



Steps to Halt Al

- Quarantine—restricting movement of poultry and poultry-moving equipment into and out of the control area
- Eradicate—mass depopulation
- Monitor region—testing wild and domestic birds in a broad area around the quarantine area
- Disinfect—killing the virus in the affected flock locations
- □ **Test**—confirming that the poultry farm is Al virus-free

Zones



Mass Depopulation

- Goal within 24 hours of confirmation
- Humane
- Limit human exposure to Al by using PPE
- Accommodate large-scale eradication efforts
- Methods
 - Water-based foam (preferred)
 - Ventilation shutdown

Mass Depopulation



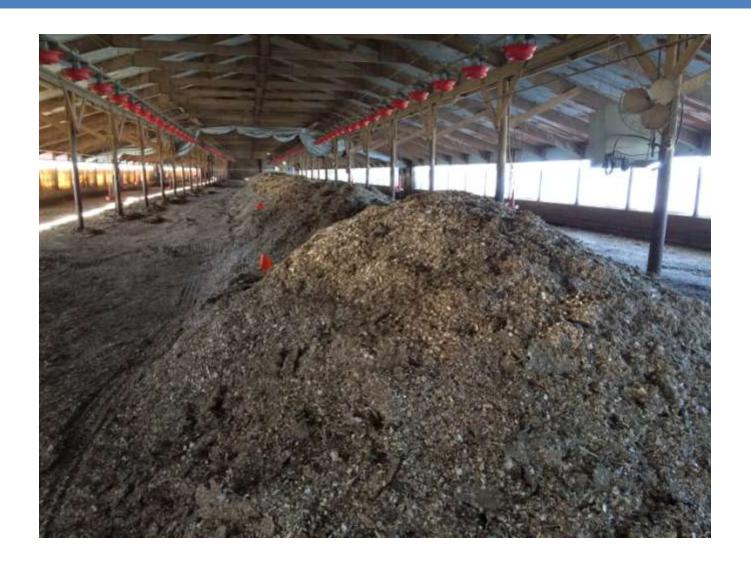
Disposal Methods

- Landfilling: limitations on what they accept
- □ Rendering: aerosolization of virus
- Incineration: fuel requirements, costly
- □ Burial: environmental concerns
- Composting: not feasible for all operations but is the preferred method of disposal

Disposal



Composting



Cleaning and Disinfection



Outbreak Summary of 2015 Event

- □ Wild bird detections: 5 states
- □ Commercial detections: 15 states
- Largest number of detections: Minnesota (101)
- Largest number of birds depopulated: lowa (>31 million)
- Largest flock size: 4.9 million birds

Economic Impact to US

- □>40 countries banned imports
- □Cost: >\$950 million

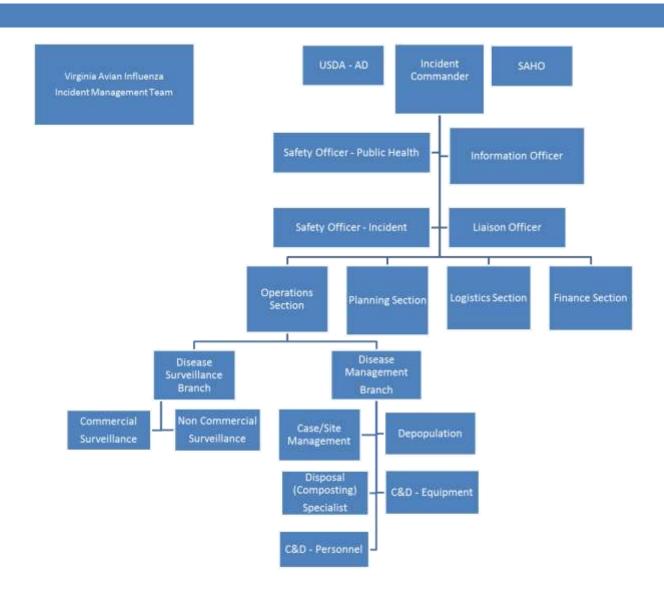
Current Activities in Virginia

- Wild bird surveillance (USDA)
- Reviewing biosecurity plans and protocols
- Planning
 - USDA: Indemnity and epidemiology of incident
 - VDACS: Operates via an IMT with IC & General staff
 - Industry(poultry companies): Conduct testing
 - During event: depop, disposal as contractors
 - DEQ: Takes lead role in deposal of dead birds.
 - VDH: Public health concerns and safety
 - Others

Emergency Agencies Potential Support to an Al Event

- Public Safety Securing roadways in identified areas where biosecurity has been established.
- Fire Departments -Water resources for euthanization foaming operation.
- Rescue Squads- Transporting Injured Emergency Responders from index farm(s) to local treating facilities.
- Decon of personnel

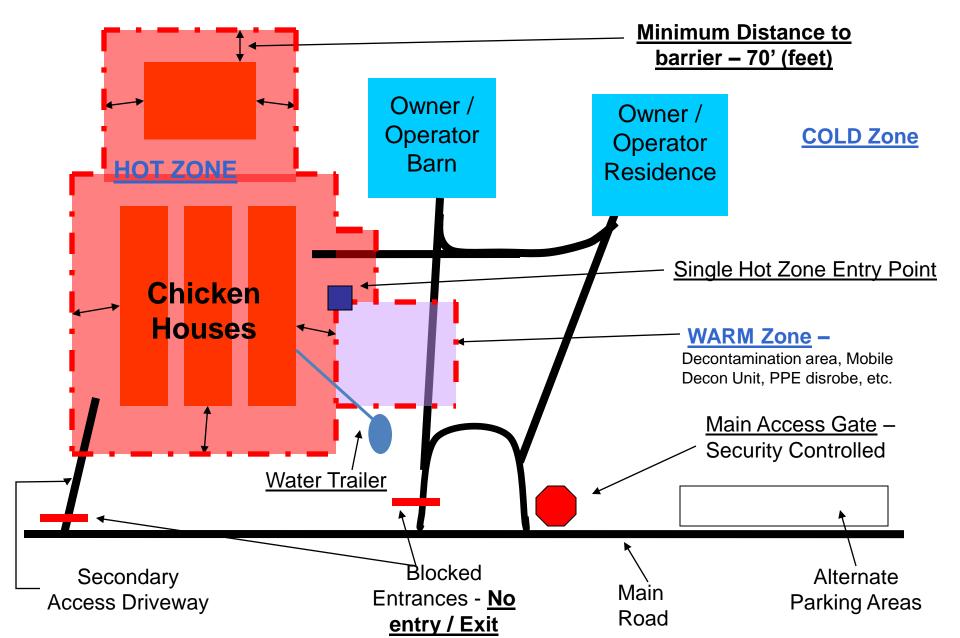
ICS Structure



The Poultry Integrators Role during An Al Event

- Poultry Company Senior Veterinarian participation with the unified command module.
- □ Index Farm Bio-Security
- Disease Surveillance
- Medical Surveillance of Company Personnel
- Index Farm Occupational Safe Work Practices
- Depopulation
- Composting
- Decontamination/Sanitation

Sample Farm Layout / Diagram w/ ZONES



Al PPE vs. Chemical

AI PPE

- Class C PPE
 - N95 Particulate Respirator
 - Eye protection
 - Chemical Resistant Coveralls
 - Rubber Gloves
 - Disposal Outer Footwear
- Class B PPE
 - PAPR/APR
 - Chemical Resistant Coveralls
 - Rubber Gloves
 - Disposal Outer Footwear

Hazardous Material PPE

- Class C PPE
 - APR- Respirator
 - Chemical Resistance Clothing
 - Gloves applicable to the chemical
 - Protective footwear applicable to the chemical
- Class B PPE
 - SCBA Respirator
 - Chemical Resistance Clothing
 - Gloves applicable to the chemical
 - Protective footwear applicable to the chemical

AIR Responder PPE

Class B PPE

Class C PPE





Responder Medical Requirements

- Within 12 months of event:
 - Seasonal flu vaccine
 - Respiratory medical clearance
 - Respiratory fit testing
- □ Medical surveillance
 - After demobilization
 - Monitor for flu-like symptoms for 10 days
 - Local health departments

Questions/Discussion?????

Open Forum