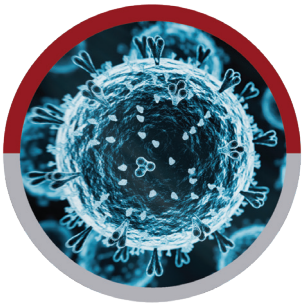
Emerging Pathogen Alert:
Avian Influenza A



Pathogen Profile[1,2,3]

+ "Bird Flu" is caused by avian influenza A viruses that typically spread between birds, not humans. Wild water birds are often the hosts and spread to other birds and animals via mucous, saliva, or feces.
  - Subtypes of Avian Influenza A that can cause infections in humans: H5, H6, H7, H9, and H10 viruses.
+ Globally, H5 bird flu is widespread in wild birds and is reported in an increasing number of animals worldwide in addition to poultry and U. S. dairy herd outbreaks. This subtype has caused some rare human infections.
+ Humans rarely become infected with bird flu and when they do it is most often via direct and unprotected contact with infected birds (or other infected animals).
  - Those at risk typically have job-related or recreational exposures to birds or other avian influenza A (H5) virus infected animals.
  - For additional information re: personal protection equipment (PPE) information visit https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/prevention/index.html
+ Incubation period is ~3 days (range 2-7 days).
+ Avian Influenza A virus infections in humans range from no symptoms/mild symptoms to moderate/severe symptoms and complications that can result in death.
  - Mild symptoms include eye redness, mild fever, cough, sore throat, runny/stuffy nose, muscle or body aches, headache, fatigue (less common symptoms: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting).
  - Moderate to severe symptoms include high fever, shortness of breath/difficulty breathing, altered consciousness, seizures.

Current H5 Bird Flu Detection in U.S.[4]

+ Ongoing multi-state outbreak in dairy cattle.
+ Widespread in wild birds.
+ Sporadic outbreaks in poultry flocks.
+ Sporadic infection in mammals.
+ No person to person spread.
+ Current public health risk considered low.

Routes of Transmission[1]

+ Direct contact with infected birds or avian influenza A virus-contaminated environments (exposure to saliva, mucous or feces of infected birds).
+ Contact with an intermediate host, such as another animal.
+ Bird flu infections among people are rare; however, human infections can happen when enough virus gets into a person's eyes, nose, or mouth, or is inhaled.[6]

Prevention and Treatment[2]

+ Avoid sources of exposure (sick or dead wild birds, poultry, and other animals).
+ If direct/close contact unavoidable, wear recommended PPE.
+ Avoid surfaces or materials that could be contaminated with saliva, mucous, or animal feces from wild or domestic birds (or other animals with confirmed or suspected avian influenza A virus infection).
+ Do not handle or consume raw milk/raw milk products (especially from animals with confirmed or suspected avian influenza A virus infection).
+ For people with suspected or confirmed avian influenza A (H5N1) infection, CDC recommends treatment as soon as possible with influenza antiviral drugs.
  - Antivirals may also be given to those following an unprotected exposure (not using respiratory and eye protection) to a sick person with confirmed or probable infection OR after unprotected exposure to sick or dead poultry or other infected animals to avoid infection.

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Environmental Infection Control[5]

+ Ensure that cleaning and disinfection procedures are followed consistently and correctly.
+ Standard cleaning and disinfection procedures (e.g., using cleaners and water to preclean surfaces prior to applying disinfectants to frequently touched surfaces or objects for indicated contact times) are adequate for influenza virus environmental control in all settings within the healthcare facility, including those patient-care areas in which aerosol-generating procedures are performed.
+ Management of laundry and food service utensils should also be performed in accordance with standard procedures. There are no data suggesting these items are associated with influenza virus transmission when these items are properly managed.
+ Medical waste should be managed in accordance with requirements of the Department of Transportation. Some medical waste may be designated as regulated or biohazardous waste and require special handling and disposal methods approved by the State authorities.
+ Detailed information on environmental infection control in healthcare settings can be found in the CDC:
  - Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ rr5210a1.htm
  - Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings: https://www.cdc. gov/infection-control/hcp/isolation-precautions/index.html

PDI Products with Avian Influenza A Claim

+ **Sani-Cloth**® Prime Germicidal Disposable Wipe
+ **Sani-Cloth**® AF3 Germicidal Disposable Wipe
+ **Sani-Cloth**® Bleach Germicidal Disposable Wipe

	REORDER NO.	WIPE SIZE	CASE PACK	CASE WGT	CASE CUBE	PALLET TI/ HI
Sani-Cloth® Prime Germicidal Disposable Wipe, EPA Reg. No. 9480-12						
Large Canister	P25372	6" X 6.75"	12/160's	30.56 lbs	1.430 ft	10/3
Extra Large Canister	P24284	7.5" X 15"	6/70's	18.50 lbs	0.936 ft	10/4
Sani-Cloth® AF3 Germicidal Disposable Wipe, EPA Reg. No. 9480-9						
Large Canister	P13872	6" X 6.75"	12/160's	26.14 lbs	1.430 ft	10/3
Extra Large Canister	P72584	7.5" X 15"	6/75's	16.80 lbs	0.936 ft	10/4
Sani-Cloth® Bleach Germicidal Disposable Wipe, EPA Reg. No. 9480-8						
Clinical Size	P84172	6" X 5"	12/160's	25.96 lbs	1.430 ft	10/3
Large Canister	P54072	6" X 10.5"	12/75's	26.59 lbs	1.430 ft	10/3
Extra Large Canister	P25784	7.5" X 15"	6/65's	19.85 lbs	0.936 ft	10/4

To learn more go here: **https://pdihc.com/avian-Influenza-a** or scan

References:
[1]https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/about/index.htm[l]
[2]https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/prevention/index.html
[3]https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/signs-symptoms/index.html
[4]https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/situation-summary/index.html
[5]https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/hcp/novel-flu-infection-control/index.html
[6]https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/virus-transmission/index.html

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