

AVIAN INFLUENZA or BIRD FLU

Avian Influenza or Fowl Plaque, commonly known as Bird Flu, since 1st incident in Italy, 1878.

Avian Influenza affected almost all countries of the world with heavy loss to the poultry industry.

Finally in Feb'06 Avian Influenza officially found in India (Navapur, Maharashtra)

When Poultry industry appeared paralyzed for some time and Fear Psychosis of it's spread to human brought the industry to a virtual halt

COST OF BIRD FLU EPIDEMICS IN POULTRY INDUSTRY

Date/Location of Outbreak	Cost				
1983/84 Pennsylvania, USA	17 million birds destroyed US\$ 350 million				
1999/2000 Italy	14 million birds destroyed € 200 million 30 million birds destroyed € 750 million				
2003 Netherlands					
2004/05 Asia Countries	≻120 million birds destroyed US\$ 10 – 15 billion				
2008 W B, India	>18 million birds destroyed >US\$ 6 billion(INR 240 Crore)				

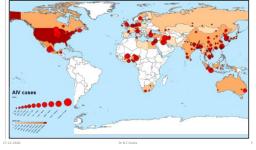
27-12-2020

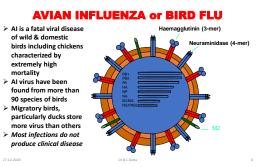
Dr B C Dutta

Cumulative number of confirmed human cases for avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO, 2003-2020



GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS





AVIAN INFLUENZA or BIRD FLU

Al Virus is a RNA virus covered by 2 surface glycoproteins i) Rod shaped Haemagglutinin (HA) &

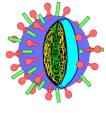
ii) Mushroom shaped Neuraminidase (NA)

There are 16 diff HAs & 9 diff NAs

Each virus contains one HA & NA subtypes <u>These all 144 subtypes</u> are identified in birds

Each subtypes differs in pathogenecity, ability to infect diff species & transmissibility

27-12-2020



7



VIAN INFLUENZA HOST RANGE IN POULTRY



NATURAL RESERVOIRS OF AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS







Gulls, Terns & Shorebirds



AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS TRANSMISSION

Less of Air-borne, More of Man/Material carried in Character

- Faeco oral Route is most common after shedding of virus through faeces, saliva, nasal and lachrymal discharge
- . Contaminated Eggs of infected Parents to chicks
- Transfer of infected birds from one shed to another & one farm to another
- **Contaminated Shoes of Poultry Traffic** ٠
- Transfer of contaminated Equipment
- Broiler chicken vehicle carrying infections if not disinfected properly after carrying infected birds

NATURE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA DISEASE

Two pathotypes of AI viruses are demonstrated: LPAI or Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza &

HPAI or High Pathogenic Avian Influenza.

From the mortality patterns, symptoms & lesions, AI occurs in 4 diff forms:

- 1. Highly Virulent Form
- 2. Moderately Pathogenic Form
- 3. Mild Harmful
- 4. Asymptomatic Form

EXTREMELY HARMFUL OR HIGHLY VIRULENT FORM OF A





Infections of highly pathogenic H5 or H7 virus with morbidity & mortality almost 100%

HARMFUL FORM OF A



Moderately Pathogenic form by low pathogenic strain, associated with secondary infections involving 5 - 97% mortality, specially in young birds, laying hens & birds under stress



MILD HARMFUL FORM OF AI





Asymptomatic Form without any symptoms & mortality are

Mild Harmful Form by low pathogenic strain, associated with secondary infections involving up to 5% mortality, typically in older birds

common in wild birds



- > Initial outbreaks between 1901 61 involved mainly H7N1, H7N7, H5N9 & H5N3 subtypes which led to the wrong conclusion that all H5 & H7 Al viruses are highly pathogenic
- > Since 1971 numerous H5 & H7 low pathogenic virus have been isolated
- > All H1 H4, H6 & H8 H15 viruses are low pathogenic
- > Only a small % of H5 & H7 AI viruses are highly pathogenic
- > Recent Data shows Low Pathogenic H9 strains are very frequent globally and causing Huge Loss due to it's quickly changing Mutation capacity

AVIAN INFLUENZA or BIRD FLU

The usual incubation period is 3 days in naturally infected bird & up to 14 days in a commercial flock

The production of the disease, Incubation Period, Morbidity & Mortality% depends on
Presence of Host /Reservoir Species

- · Immune Status of the Chicken
- Environment (Stress)
- Species of Birds Age of Birds .
- Dose of Virus

AVIAN INFLUENZA or BIRD FLU

Why Bird Flu is repeatedly coming in Winter? Or is AI a seasonal problem? & Why it is so common in WB? & Why it is a regular in Nepal & Bangladesh?

No, AI is not seasonal as noticed by me during last 14 years

I can see this viral infection round the year. I feel, there is a continuous fight between Viral Antigenic Capacity & Chicken's Defence system

When the gap between these two shorten due to Extreme Climate like Heat, Cold or Increased virulency of already existing virus or Reduced Immune status of the Chicken or Overdose of Virus, the disease produces

During Summer/Monsoon, this virus is unable to produce Clinical Disease with high mortality due to it's reduced Genetic potential in hot climate but virus can be noticed from post mortem in low mortality farms.

AVIAN INFLUENZA or BIRD FLU

The symptoms (dry cough, mild rales, conjunctivitis, slow mortality) & Lesions (Tracheitis without exudate, haemorrhagic Proventricular papillae, etc) are like Mild Pathogenic form but I strongly feel this is with same virus with reduced genetic potential.

Otherwise, where are those HPAI viruses in summer? From where it comes every year, if not existed in the area? Why only huge mortality like HPAI in winter?

• AI does not comes from other area every year. The virus is very much present round the year in all poultry areas, not only India but in Bangladesh & Nepal. No country is free from Al, even developed nations like EU, Japan, China, USA, Korea, etc. WHY AVIAN INFLUENZA COMING REPEATEDLY???

Why AI is so common in WB (we accept or not)?

The virus is continuously improving it's antigenic capacity to sustain against human threat (Survival of the fittest)

- But, We are doing nothing: i) Vaccines only against H5 & H9 are only available. No vaccine against other existing serotypes. NO VACCINES IN INDIA, Banglac
- ii) <u>ZERO BIOSECURITY</u> a) Zero Poultry Traffic control
- b) Winter > Migratory Birds in SE Asian Waterbodies > Domestic Duck > Country Chicken > Poultry Chicken
- c) Sale of Dead and/or infected birds to spread disease
- d) Lack of awareness due to inactive concerned professional The Virus is growing without much resistance

WHY AVIAN INFLUENZA IS LIKE A WINTER FAIR???

- Presence of Natural Host like Duck & Country Chicken
- Absence of Biosecurity Concept; Spreading disease by selling dead/Live infected birds instead of disposal
- Zero Hygiene Concept people does not care about their own health and we, the poultry Vets are trying to educate people about chicken's health maintenance
- Poor infrastructure to counter such dreaded disease
- Poor Brooding practice in winter giving stress to new born chicks resulting in to Unevenness, immuno-suppression favouring entry of virus

21

· Increased antigenicity of existing virus

AST HP AI FARM VISITED BY THE AUTHOR



HPAI, Sainthia, WB, India dt 23 Dec 2019: 100% morbidity, 60% mortality in 48 hours, started 24th day age. Balance birds were Prosthetic and died next day



AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS INACTIVATION

- · AIV are not hardy; killed/inactivated by heat, drying, UV light & Chemical disinfectants e.g. Sodium Hypochlorite, Phenolic Compounds, Quaternary Ammonium compounds, Iodine compounds, Formalin & other Aldehydes
- · AIV inactivated within 6 days in field manure at an ambient Temp (approx. 15°C) condition (Lu et al., 2003)
- AIV (H7N2) loss infectivity in 24 hours under 30 37°C & less than a week under 15 – 20°C Temp (Lu at al. 2003)



The symptoms are extremely variable & depends

- Species Sex Age
- Immunity status Associated secondary infections Environmental factors

Respiratory signs of coughing, sneezing, abnormal Respiratory Sounds (Rales), & ocular discharges



Layers & Breeders show increased broodiness & reduced Egg production Huddling Ruffled Feathers Depression Decreased Activity Reduced Feed & Water intake Occasional Diarrhea

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



In wild birds & ducks, HPAI virus grows poorly and produces no symptoms

- In chickens, symptoms depends on damage to specific organs/tissues
- NOT ALL SYMPTOMS ARE PRESENT IN EVERY BIRD
- Some birds found dead without showing any signs
- In severe cases 100% birds die in 48 72 hours

-2020

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN





100% Mortality in 48 hours

Dr B C I







Huddling

B C Dutta



27-12-2020

27-12-2020



Conjunctivitis & Head Swelling HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



Neurological Sign

Respiratory Sign; Rales, sneezing, nasal discharge



HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



Swollen Cyanotic Comb & Wattle

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



Depression; typical posture





Cyanosis of Shank (Subcuteneous Haemorrhage)

27-12-2020



HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN





27-12-2020



HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



Haemorrhagic Trachea with subcuteneous haemorrhages







Petechial hemorrhages of serosal surface (epicardium of the heart)

27-12-2020





Petechial hemorrhages on the serosal surfaces of Proventriculus , Gizzard. Mesenteries & Small Intestines are Haemorrhagic



HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



Haemorrhages & Button Ulcers all over intestinal epithelium



38

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN





27-12-2020

Hemorrhagic Organs







Hemorrhages on Proventriculus & Gizzard surface 2012









Hemorrhages on Proventriculus & Gizzard surface 2017

27-12-2020



HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN





HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKE



Hemorrhagic Proventriculus & Gizzard 2019

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



Caecal Tonsils

Dr B C Dutta



27-12-2020



Ulcers & Sluffing of intestinal wall Dr B C Dutta



Mortality Pattern Dr B C Dutta

yesuldin Mondal Date Age Daily Total Mortality Pattern

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA IN CHICKEN



	ND	ILT	IB	AI	CRD	Pox	Coryza	Aspergilosis
Coughing	+	+		+	+	+		
Sneezing	+			+	+	+	+	
Head shaking	+	+			+		+	
Rales	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Gasping	+	+	+		+	+		+
Eye discharge	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Nasal discharge	+	+	+	+	+		+	
Head Swelling	+			+	+		+	
Blue discoloration	+	+		+				+
Reduced growth	+			+	+	+	+	
General Diarrhoea	+			+	+		+	
Green Diarrhoea	+			+				
Paralysis								+
Head/Neck Twisting	+							+
Conjunctivitis	+	+		+			+	
Prostration	+			+	+			

TREATMENT OF AVIAN INFLUENZA

- · There is no satisfactory treatment
- Antiviral VIRKON S @ 2gm/lit water with Electrolytes help reduces loss in LP AI
- In HP AI if Virkon S started early, it may be help reducing mortality
- VIRKON S spray daily prevents horizontal spread of the disease
- Supportive therapy with Vit AD3EC, Iron Tonic & Immunostimulant like β Glucan may be helpful

CONTROL OF AVIAN INFLUENZA

- > Very Difficult
 > No Short-cut Answer
 > No country done it so far
 > But we can Minimize the Loss
- The Govt needs to make regulations (already there as per WHO)
- Need is Implementation by Administration with specific objective of controlling Al
- The Govt Veterinarians shall implement the regulations & create Awareness in respective areas
- The Poultry Veterinarians need to take lead by creating Task Forces which shall deal all incidents by visiting the site war footedly
- The poultry industry need to extend full cooperation with Veterinarians and sacrifice some short term gain
- Because there is
- No successful vaccines so far
 Biosecurity is the only Way-Out

WHAT WE NEED TO DO TO CONTROL AVIAN INFLUENZA?

- REDUCE Existing Viral Load of the area through Year round Program involving all concern
- > PREVENT ENTRY of Virus in Poultry Production area
- PREVENT SPREAD of Virus through Scientific DISPOSAL of Dead & Live Infected Birds
- Strict VIGILENCE on outbreak of AI in the respective area and Surveillance /Isolation /Culling /Disposal /Sanitation as per norms of WHO/FAO
- Create Awareness among rural small farmer and poultry fraternity about the disease and their possible control

-12-2020

WHAT WE NEED TO DO TO CONTROL AVIAN INFLUENZA?

VIGILENCE on AI outbreak in the area and Surveillance /Isolation /Culling /Disposal per WHO

 Be Alert & informed about any abnormal mortality of any bird in your area
 Visit the area immediately, inform the people concern inside & outside of your office



-12-2020

itta

WHAT WE NEED TO DO TO CONTROL AVIAN INFLUENZA?

- Collect and Send Organ & Blood samples to concerned Laboratory
- Immediate Surveillance, Isolation of the area, Restriction of Bird movement, Culling of birds as advised by WHO
- Need Ownership & Professional Action from Veterinarian concerned, not the wait for Administrative and/or Political decision

The VIRUS is very Smart Will not allow us to Control themselves unless we start doing Honest Job

53

27-12-2020

27-12-2020

THANK YOU

https://sites.google.com/view/drbalaichandradutta/home

Dr B C Dutta