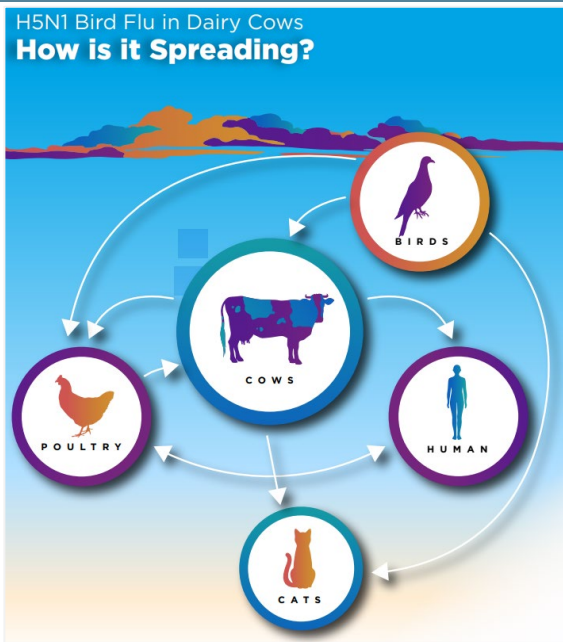


SITUATION SUMMARY: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1)

H5N1 Bird Flu in Dairy Cows How is it Spreading?



Situation Update as of May 10, 2024

- A single human case of HPAI A(H5N1) was detected in a dairy farm worker in Texas in April; this person had direct exposure to cattle presumed to be infected with HPAI.
 - The patient reported eye redness as their only symptom, consistent with conjunctivitis, and recovered.
 - No additional human cases have been detected.
- CDC continues to assess that the risk to human health for the general public is low.
 - People with close, prolonged, or unprotected exposures to infected birds or other animals (including livestock), or to environments contaminated by infected birds or other animals, are at greater risk of infection.
- As of May 10, HPAI has been detected at 42 dairy farms in 9 states:
 - Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and South Dakota

Protective actions for people who come into contact with animals potentially infected with avian influenza viruses as part of the job

PPE Recommendations

- Wear recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) when working directly or closely with sick or dead animals, animal feces, litter, raw milk, and other materials that might have the virus.

While wearing PPE

- Avoid touching yourself above your chest, especially your eyes, mouth, or nose, after touching any contaminated material.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, vape, chew gum, dip tobacco, or use the bathroom.
- Use separate designated clean areas, one for putting on PPE and another for taking it off.

Protect Yourself From H5N1 When Working With Farm Animals

H5N1 is a bird flu virus that could make you sick. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) when working directly or closely with sick or dead animals, animal feces, litter, raw milk, and other materials that might have the virus.



Wash hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:

1. Fluid-resistant coveralls
2. Waterproof apron, if needed for job task
3. NIOSH Approved® Respirator (e.g., N95® filtering facepiece respirator or elastomeric half mask respirator)
4. Properly-fitted unvented or indirectly vented safety goggles or face shield
5. Head cover or hair cover
6. Gloves
7. Boots

Monitoring and Testing for People Exposed to HPAI A(H5N1)

- People exposed to infected animals (including people wearing recommended PPE) should monitor themselves for new respiratory illness symptoms
 - Monitoring should begin at first exposure and continue for 10 days after last exposure
- Anyone developing symptoms should call their state/local health department for additional instructions and should stay home and limit contact with others as much as possible until the results of your test are known.
- More information can be found here:
<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/hpai/hpai-interim-recommendations.html>

Monitor for any signs or symptoms of avian influenza virus infection for 10 days after last exposure:

- Fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) or feeling feverish/chills
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Difficulty breathing/Shortness of breath
- Eye tearing, redness, or irritation
- Headaches
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Muscle or body aches
- Diarrhea