

عنوان مقاله:

A review of methods for preventing the transmission of highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds in high risk areas of infection

محل انتشار:

کنفرانس جهانی آنفلوآنزای پرندگان (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 2

نویسندگان:

Mehdi Razaie - *Professor assistant, Urmia Islamic azad university, Urmia, Iran*

Hamoun Darvishi - *Young researchers and elite club, Urmia Islamic azad university, Urmia, Iran*

Shabnam Aghajantabar - *Young researchers and elite club, Babol Islamic azad university, Babol, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Influenza virus causes a highly contagious disease in both humans and animals. Due to the major occurrence of infection in 2013 to 2018, all regions were affected by HPAI outbreaks in domestic birds. The most affected regions were Europe and Asia. The Asian lineage HPAI H5N1 virus continued to be reported from countries in Asia and Africa in both poultry and wild birds. The virus has become enzootic in Asia and Africa and continued to cause outbreaks in poultry and sporadic human infections. The HPAI H5N8 outbreaks continued to be reported from a few countries in Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia in poultry or wild birds, so far no reports of human infection have been reported. HPAI H5N6 viruses first emerged in China in 2013 and have been reported by several Asian countries. The Asian lineage H5N6 causes severe clinical signs in poultry and associated mortality, and it has also been associated with human infection, including a number of deaths. Currently a new variant strain of HPAI H5N6 emerged and these outbreaks are ongoing in Asia and Europe. The HPAI H5N6 has been reported for the first time in the port of Kyashahr in Iran, by migration of wild birds. Because of worldwide outbreaks, veterinary services in at risk countries have recommended increasing prevention efforts through biosecurity to minimize contact between wild birds and poultry and enhancing surveillance and preparedness. Influenza viruses can be destroyed with a variety of lipid soluble disinfectants such as detergents, formalin, the oxidizing agents, the dilute acids (hypochlorite sodium) and ammonium ions. Avian influenza quickly disappear by high temperature, high or low acidity, nonisotonic and dry environmental conditions. Highly pathogenic viruses can survive for long periods in the environment, especially when temperatures are low. Because of the stability of the virus in the environment and highly contagious nature, strict biosecurity measures and good hygiene are essential in protecting against disease outbreaks. Prevention techniques can be improved by keeping poultry away from migration areas of wild fowl; strict quarantine and minimizing movements on and off the farm; maintaining strict control over contacting flocks to vehicles, people and equipment; reporting any bird illnesses and deaths to the Veterinary Services; Enhancing surveillance; early detection and Strengthening hygiene; ensuring appropriate disposal of manure, litter and eradicating the dead poultry; burning or incinerating the ... depopulated poultry and products including faeces; and a period of at least 21 days before

کلمات کلیدی:

HPAI, Avian influenza, H5N1, Shedding, H5N8, Vaccination, H5N6

