

Avian Influenza Response



Training for Responders



Focus of DHS Programs

Collaborate with State Departments of Agriculture, State Departments of Homeland Security and State Departments of Public Health to deliver training to our response community

Train Master Trainers in all states that will train Training Officers from all jurisdictions and disciplines

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recognizes that highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) poses a significant threat to agriculture and human health

The United States is the world's largest producer and exporter of poultry meat and the second-largest egg producer

An outbreak of HPAI could result in significant poultry production losses

USDA APHIS Response



USDA with the DOI and HHS has developed a national response plan for rapidly detecting and quickly and effectively responding should HPAI reach the United States

Internationally, USDA is collaborating with the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to prevent and control HPAI (H5N1) where it currently exists

Responder Groups

Local law enforcement

Local fire departments

Local hazmat teams

Citizen Emergency
Response Teams
(CERT)

Local Emergency
Medical Services
(EMS)

Local animal health
authorities

Local public health

Local Emergency
Management Agency
(EMA)

Elected Officials/Board
of Supervisors

Agricultural Emergency
Responders

Responder Functions

These responder groups may be called upon to assist the State and Federal agencies utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to:

- Coordinate local efforts

- Establish communication centers

- Disseminate public information if needed

- Maintain public order if needed

- Aid in planning and resource identification

- Establish and enforce animal movement restrictions

- Assist with euthanasia and disposal efforts

- Assist with biosecurity and decontamination procedures

- Aid in recovery efforts

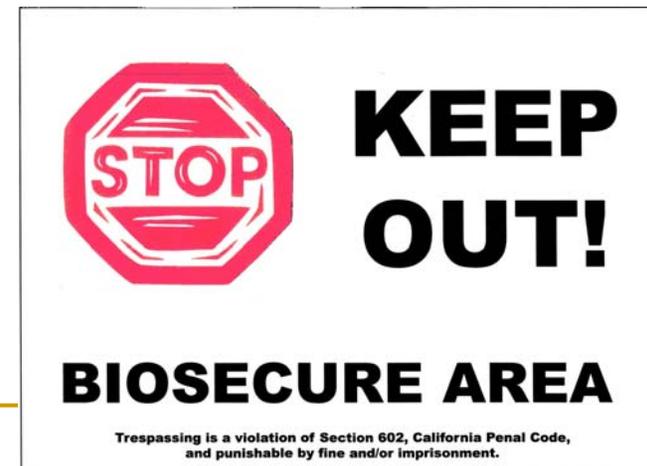
Role of Responders



- Local Responders will:
 - ❑ Establish quarantine around infected premises and contact premises
 - ❑ Maintain biosecurity and decontamination operations that must be conducted in spite of inclement conditions and time of day
 - ❑ Support activities during euthanasia and disposal efforts on a potentially large scale

Biosecurity

- First responders should make every effort to avoid transferring H5N1 virus off of the premises in which they have been working
- All established cleaning and disinfecting procedures must be followed to assure disease is not transferred off the premises on either persons or vehicles



Local Agencies

- Local animal health personnel and producers are usually the initial line of defense in the event of an HPAI outbreak
- Prompt detection of unusual animal behavior or clinical signs by the producer or industry is essential

Components of Animal Disease Response

- Prepare (includes planning and training)
- Prevent (biosecurity)
- Contain
- Euthanize
- Dispose
- Recover

Prepare

■ Planning

- Local response plans need to be developed and should be consistent and coordinated with State, Federal, and Tribal plans for an AI response under NIMS and ICS
 - Learn the names and duties of other agency's responders
 - Identify skills and abilities to work collaboratively
 - Determine communication abilities
 - Assess the capabilities to respond



Protecting First Responders

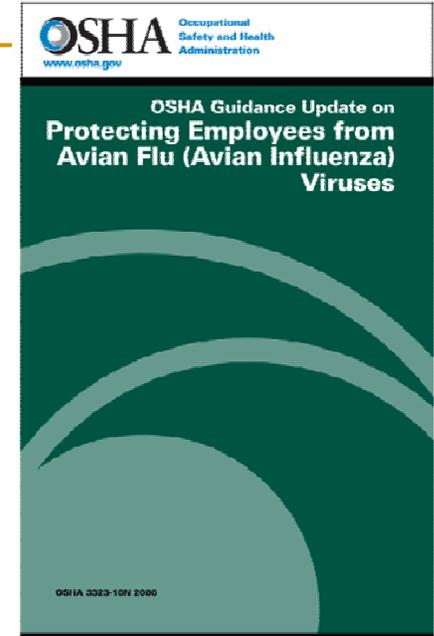
- Guidelines for protecting personnel involved in HPAI control and eradication were developed by CDC, WHO and OSHA which include:
 - Must not eat, drink, or smoke while culling, transporting, or disposing HPAI virus-infected poultry
 - Frequent hand washing
 - Wear appropriate PPE



OSHA

Updated guidance document on avian flu issued in 2006 and focuses on the following groups:

- ❑ Poultry workers
- ❑ Animal handlers other than poultry workers
- ❑ Laboratory workers
- ❑ Healthcare workers who treat patients with known or suspected AI viruses
- ❑ Food handlers
- ❑ Airport personnel exposed to passengers suspected of being AI infected
- ❑ Travelers on temporary work assignment abroad
- ❑ U.S. workers stationed abroad



Training

- Pre-deployment
- JIT
- JET



Tom Snyder - Overview
M&H Learning
Intro

Don Rausford } - Bioscience
John Carter }

Mike Fredericks } - PPE
Don Rausford }

Dr. Steve ... - Estimation

Don Rausford } - Q&A
John Carter }







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Chris Crnich

Kenneth Peterson

Deborah Wainwright

Dick D...

Jane Colavecchi
515-279-4345 office
515-491-6088 cell
jane.colavecchi@mosi.com

CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT
RUGBY





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8) How to Network to get supplies/sources when needed

9) Lines of authority... "Who is in charge?" (NIMS)

10) Training levels for all members of JCS Required thing.

11) Legal and ensure safety

12) Proper PPE























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Bobcat





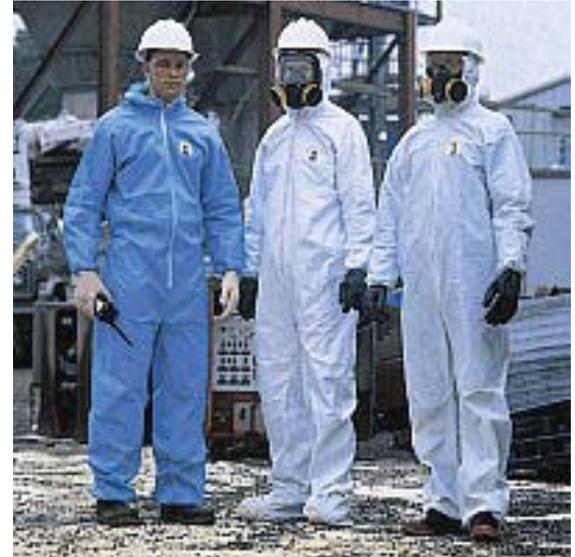
PPE Kit



The DuPont™ Biosecurity Kit contains PPE (Tyvek® Hooded Coveralls, Tychem® QC Bib Style Apron, rubber boots, goggles, gloves and N95 respirator) that meet or exceed the recommendations of World Health Organization (WHO), FAO and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) for avian influenza veterinary surveillance and culling

PPE for HPAI Response

- APR
- Eye protection
- Coveralls
- Heavy duty rubber gloves
- Rubber or polyurethane boots



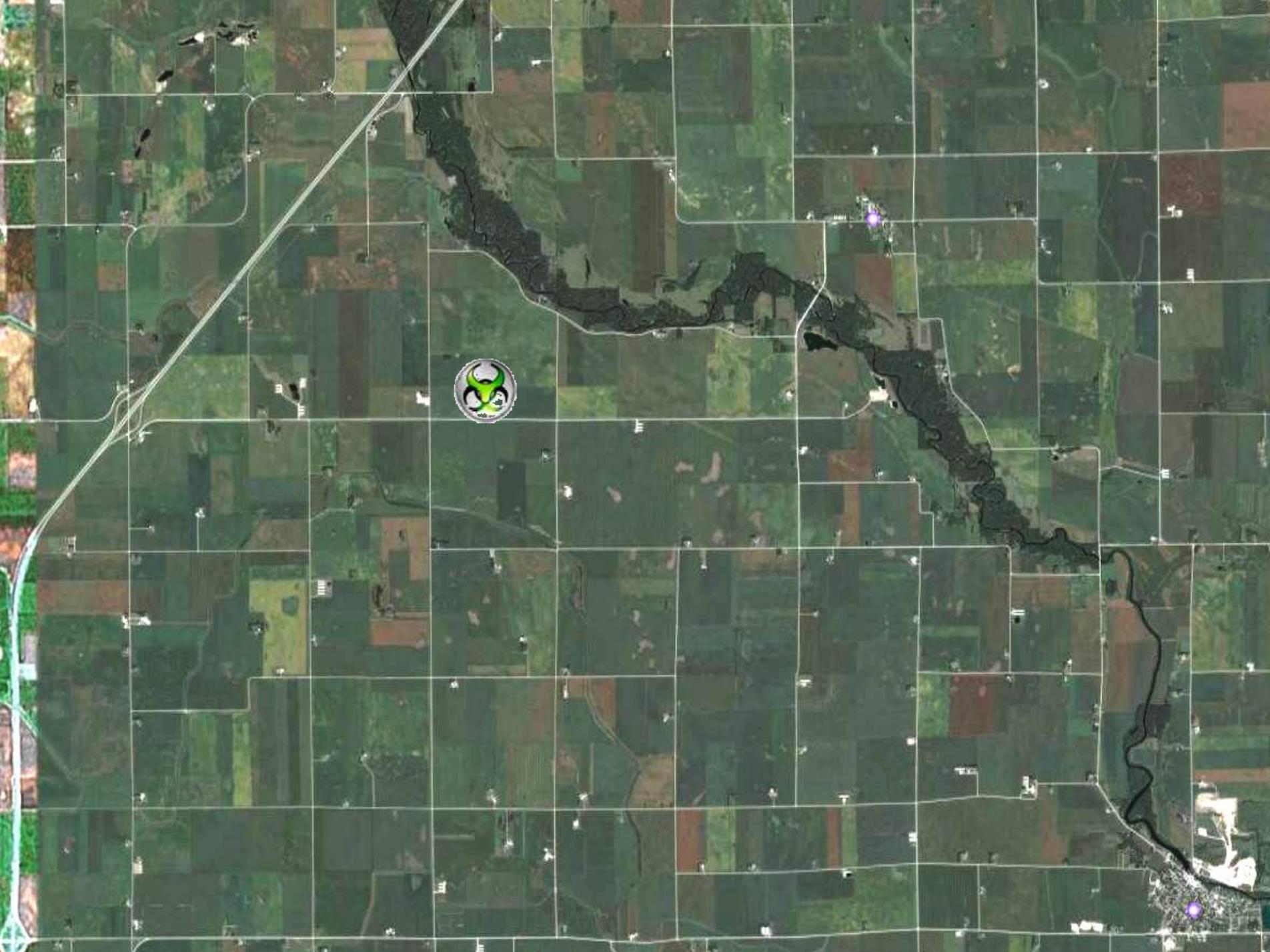
Prevent

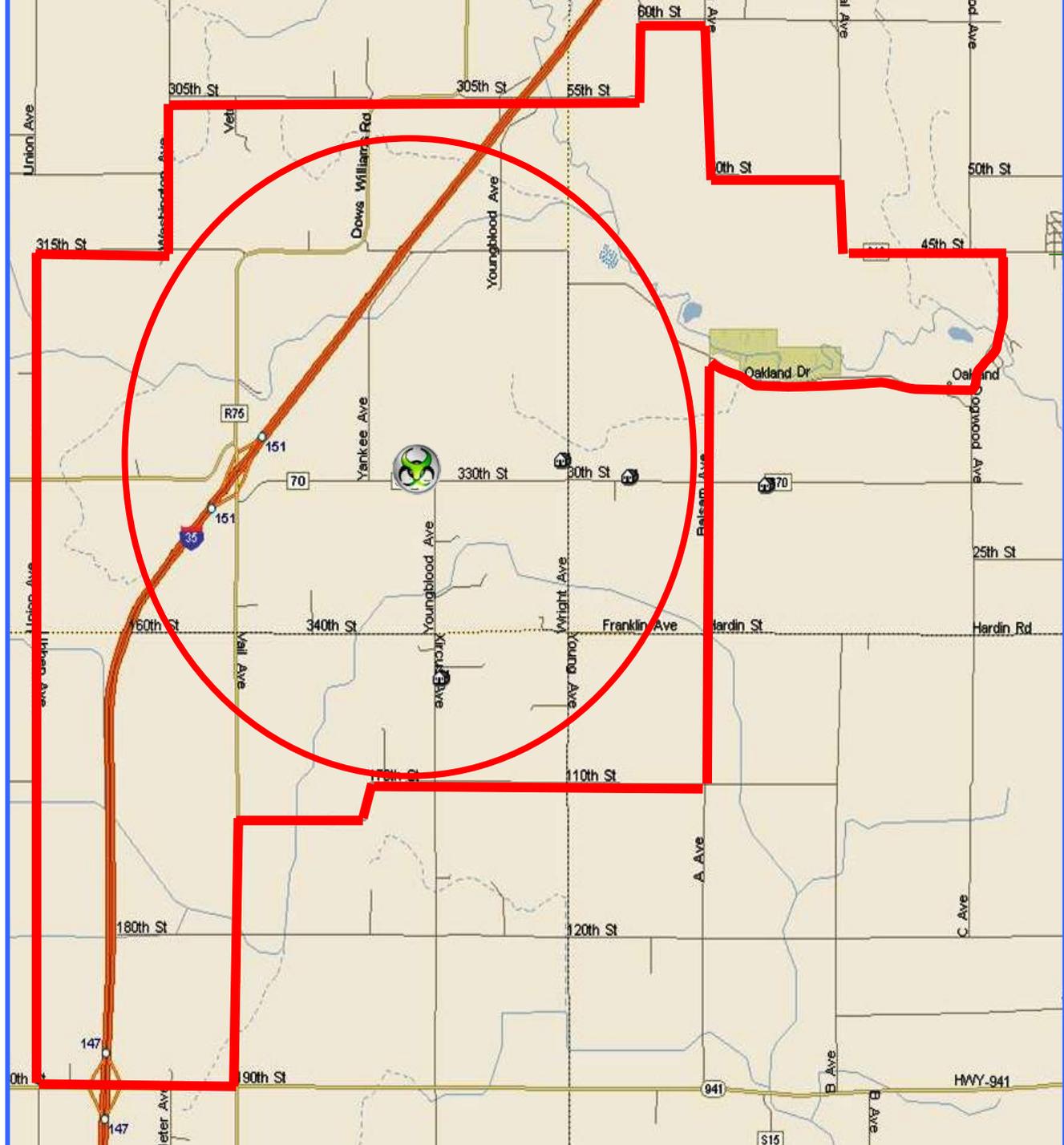
- Examination and inspection of animals
- Increased border security
- Criticality of early reporting and diagnosis

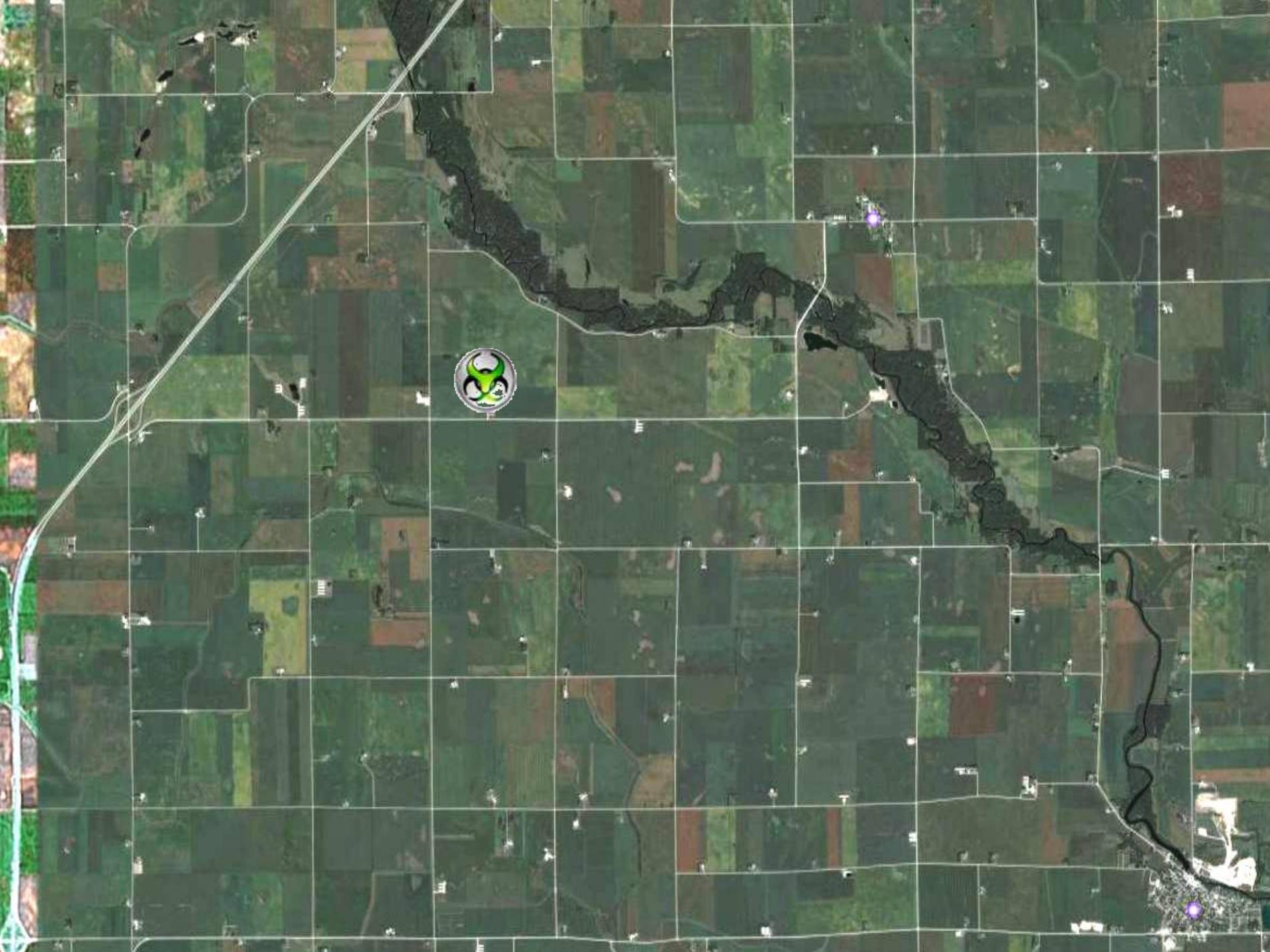
Contain

- Animal quarantine and isolation are an important part of response to a foreign animal disease outbreak
- Stop movement orders may be initially issued to reduce the further spread of the disease









Euthanasia

- Action plan

- All personnel that work with the birds, including transporters, should be trained in appropriate euthanasia methods

- Considerations for euthanasia methods:

- Human safety
- Skill
- Aesthetics
- Cost
- Limitations



Culling Methods

- Humane culling methods are recommended in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:
 - Mechanical methods—captive bolt non-penetrating stunning
 - Electrical methods—electrocution
 - Gaseous methods—CO₂ mixed with air, nitrogen or nitrogen or inert gas
 - Water-based foam
 - Others—barbiturate injection, addition of anesthetics to feed or drinking water, followed by one of the above killing methods

Disposal



- Burial in a landfill or on private property or by incineration are examples of preferred or accepted disposal methods
- In-house composting
 - Disposal methods must comply with both state and federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations



Cleaning and Disinfection (C&D)

- Disinfection protocols (decontamination) for vehicles, equipment, and property (buildings, structures, and grounds) will be implemented
 - This will serve to eliminate the AI from the infected premises as well as minimize spread of AI to other locations



C&D Protocols

- Personnel and Vehicles
- Premises
 - Primary
 - Secondary



Recover

- Various local, state, federal and tribal activities and programs will be initiated to assist producers, families, and communities to return to normal
- Some of these activities may include:
 - Reduction of import restrictions
 - Reduction of quarantine areas
 - Assessment of mitigation efforts
 - Sufficient time elapsing to assure control of disease
 - Modification of sanitary practices
 - Ongoing mental health services

Summary

- Responders need to realize that:
 - They may be called upon to assist state, federal, and tribal agricultural agencies
 - Their assistance will be critical for the containment and control of an HPAI outbreak
 - The economic impact of an uncontained and uncontrolled outbreak could cost the country billions of dollars
 - Control and containment of any disease, through the use of proper PPE and C&D, is vital

Questions?

Ron Snyder MEd., CET

AgPreparedness Center

Kirkwood Community College

Cedar Rapids, IA 52406

ron.snyder@kirkwood.edu

800.464.6874

319.398.5678

