

# *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza*



## **What it is –**

- Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (H5N1) was first detected in a South Dakota dairy herd in April 2024.
- This is the same virus that has affected commercial and backyard poultry flocks since early 2022.
- Symptoms in cattle are mostly restricted to late-stage lactating cows and include a drop in milk production, loss of appetite, and changes in manure consistency.

## **Control–**

- Spread of the virus appears to be associated with cattle movements between sites and to both direct and indirect spread through infected milk.
- Producers are encouraged to practice good biosecurity on their farms such as limiting visitors and excluding any wild birds or animals from the dairy.
- Evidence also indicates that the virus can spread from dairy cattle premises to nearby poultry facilities.
- Potential risk factors for local transmission between facilities include shared personnel between premises; shared, uncleaned vehicles and equipment between premises; and frequent visitors on/off premises.

## **Additional Resources:**

- [USDA APHIS information page on HPAI in livestock](#)
- [USDA APHIS Requirements and Recommendations for HPAI in Livestock](#)
- [Federal Order Requiring Testing for and Reporting of HPAI in Livestock](#)
- [AVMA – Avian influenza virus type A in US dairy cattle](#)

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## **Federal Order and Information**

- On April 29, 2024, a federal order was issued requiring testing of lactating dairy cattle for HPAI prior to interstate movement and reporting of positive HPAI laboratory results to USDA APHIS.
- Many states have issued additional restrictions on imported dairy cattle.

## **Interstate movement information**

- [SDSU ADRDL Testing Guidance](#)
- [HPAI in Dairy Memo- Federal Order 4-26-2024](#)
- [HPAI in Dairy Memo- Federal Order - Auction Markets 5-9-2024](#)