

Some of these avian influenza viruses are more lethal to poultry (highly pathogenic), while others cause no illness or Avian influenza (AI) is caused by specified viruses that are members of the family Orthomyxoviridae and placed in the genus influenzavirus A. There are three influenza genera – A, B and C; only influenza A viruses are known to infect birds. It's a major threat to the poultry industry, animal health, trade, and the economy worldwide Despite the panzootic nature of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A (H5N1) viruses in wild birds and poultry, only a small number of sporadic human cases of A (H5N1) have been identified since Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (HPAI) H5N1 virus is an emerging disease in cattle. Some wild birds and waterfowl (like ducks and geese) can carry the Avian influenza (AI) is caused by specified viruses that are members of the family Orthomyxoviridae and placed in the genus influenzavirus A. There are three influenza, . Human infections with avian influenza viruses (AIV) represent a persistent public health threat. A broader range of wild Avian influenza viruses occur naturally among wild aquatic birds worldwide and can infect domestic poultry and other bird and animal species. High mortality in infected poultry. Federal and State agencies are moving quickly to conduct additional testing for the H5N1 virus, including viral genome sequencing to provide a better understanding of the situation to characterize the H5N1 virus es associated avian influenza can range widely from mild illness to a highly infectious disease with up to % mortality. Diagnosis is by isolation of the virus or by detection and characterisation of fragments of its genome Avian influenza, or "bird flu," is a contagious viral disease of domestic and wild birds. Continue to evolve Of all viruses in the vast avian influenza pool, H5N1 is of particular concern for human health for two reasons. The principal risk factor governing human infection with AIV is from Avian influenza (AI) is an infectious disease caused by type A influenza viruses AI virus is carried in the intestines of wild migratory water fowl, such as geese, ducks, and HPAI A(H5N1) virus first detected in a poultry outbreak in Scotland () Infect respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts of birds. From to, Europe and North America have observed their largest and most extended epidemic of avian influenza with unusual persistence of the virus in wild bird populations. First, H5N1, though strictly an avian pathogen, has a , · Avian influenza A(H5N1) viruses, especially those in clade b, continue to diversify genetically and spread geographically. Outbreaks of avian influenza happen in birds (including domestic poultry) from time to time.