

Avian Influenza or bird flu : prevention is a necessity

VIGILANCE IS REQUIRED

The earliest possible detection of potential contamination is the best guarantee for a successful fight against the disease. It is therefore important to strengthen the biosecurity measures again to prevent a possible introduction in the farms.

PREVENTION

All biosecurity measures must be taken to prevent the spread of the infection. A positive herd remains blocked, the transport of poultry is prohibited. Housing, infrastructure, premises, equipment, ... and all materials used in the poultry farm must be cleaned and disinfected.

Use of course the correct and complete cleaning and disinfection protocol!







IN PRACTICE !?

- ① **Given the possible spread via air and contact with other animals and / or humans it is important to recognize these vectors, and to keep them under control.**



Preventive measures to be taken:

1. Avoid introduction from outside: Keep the farm inaccessible to third parties. Provide a clean and dirty road. Suppliers and visitors have to disinfect the wheels of their vehicles before accessing the farm. Leaving the farm is done through the dirty road!
2. Place at the entrance of each poultry house a disinfection bath with a fresh disinfectant solution. Do not forget to disinfect boots every time you enter the stall. Disinfection baths are only useful if these are really used! Use KICKSTART or VIROCID at 1% and refresh every 2 to 3 days.
 
3. Clean and disinfect hands before entering the barn. Use a decontaminating hand soap such as KENODERM and disinfect in between with KENOSEPT-G or KENOSEPT-L. Ditto for visitors (even the vet!).
 
4. Use appropriate and clean clothes to enter the barn. Let visitors wear farm-own clothing. Use other clothes for every other building / department on the farm to prevent the spread of contamination. Wash the clothes more often than usual.
 
5. Keep dogs, cats and other vermin outside the stall! Dogs and cats are possible and dangerous vectors!
6. Think prevention and stay alert! A mistake happens fast! If the flock has to be destroyed, it's too late!
 

② **Infected farms are subjected to a thorough cleaning and disinfection procedure:**

- All surfaces have to be cleaned by foaming a strong alkaline and dirt dissolving detergent. Use KENOSAN at a dosage of 1.5 - 2%. When the foaming lance showed hereunder is used, set on position 3. Respect 30 minutes soaking time. Then rinse thoroughly with water under high pressure.
- After rinsing of the cleaning agent with all the impurities, it is of great importance to dry up the surfaces well. If puddles of water remain, this will dilute the disinfectant solution and the result will be negatively affected.
- For the disinfection application it is also recommended to do this using foaming equipment. Foaming ensures a better and longer contact between disinfectant and surface, gives a visible result and causes less aerosol in the air (respiratory safety). Dosage: 1%. For a poultry house of 1000 m² of floor surface, you need +/- 7.5 L of VIROCID. Do not rinse, let the product dry.
- Let the stall dry up completely. The cleaning and disinfection equipment should also be cleaned and disinfected before returning to storage. Clean and disinfect boots and disinfection baths. Use VIROCID or KICKSTART at a concentration of 1% in a clean disinfection bath.

PRODUCT INDICATOR TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE AVIAN FLU VIRUS:



KENOSAN
alkaline foam cleaner



VIROCID
disinfectant



KICKSTART
disinfectant



KENODERM
KENOSEPT-G/L
hand disinfection



OMNIWASH
textile cleaning powder



Foaming lance
HP 2 L



Disinfection bath CID LINES



Sprayer
wheel disinfection

VIROCID has a proven efficacy against the H₅N₁ - Avian Influenza at 0,25% !

Ask for our advice for disinfection of transport at freezing temperatures.

③ **Official requirements imposed by most public authorities in the event of an outbreak of bird flu:**

1. Poultry has to be kept indoors or to be shielded in such a way that contact is avoided with wild birds.
2. At all entrances of poultry houses and farms should be placed a disinfection bath (barrier disinfection) with an authorized disinfectant with proven efficacy.
3. The access to a poultry farm or hatchery is prohibited to all persons not belonging to the farm or hatchery. The responsible party shall take to this end all necessary arrangements. This prohibition shall not apply to:
 - the personnel needed to run operations;
 - the veterinarian;
 - the staff of the Food Agency or Public Health Institutes and the persons it commissioned;
 - the staff of other competent authorities and the people it commissioned.

These individuals must wear proprietary boots and clothing before entering the poultry house or the hatchery and should take all necessary precautions to avoid possible spread of the avian influenza virus.

4. Any responsible person must keep records of visits, indicating the date and time of the visit, name and address of the visitor, the license plate of the car, the reason for the visit, and whether or not he entered the poultry houses or hatchery. In the register are registered in chronological order all persons entering the premises.

The veterinarian must date and sign this register at each visit.