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COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONSFOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

Animal Infection and Transmission of H5N1

PPE for Influenza A (H5N1) in High-Risk Farm Settings:

A Workshop

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Timeline of H5N1 Detections in the U.S.



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Dec 2021

Wild Birds

- Carolinas
- Blue-winged Teal
- · American Widgeon
- Gadwall
- Northern Shoveler



2022-early 2024 **Numerous**

- First H5N1 genotype B3.13 detected in wild birds
- Commercial and backyard poultry
- 1st Human Case maybe
- Goats B3.13 genotype

Feb 2025

Dairy Cattle

- Genotype D1.1
- · Arizona and Nevada



Commercial Turkeys

Indiana

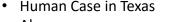




Dairy Cattle

- B3.13 genotype
- Texas and KS
- Spread to multiple states
- Commerical and backyard poultry
- Human Case in Texas
- Alpacas

Swine D1.2 genotype



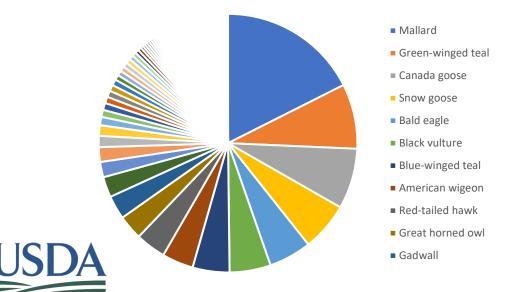
Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Wild Birds



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Summary

- First detection 1/13/2022
- 222 different bird species
- 14,497 wild birds/ducks
- Detections in all 50 states



Species	Count
Mallard	2548
Green-winged teal	1177
Canada goose	1097
Snow goose	880
Bald eagle	774
Black vulture	745
Blue-winged teal	669
American wigeon	569
Red-tailed hawk	549
Great horned owl	448

Commercial and Backyard Flocks

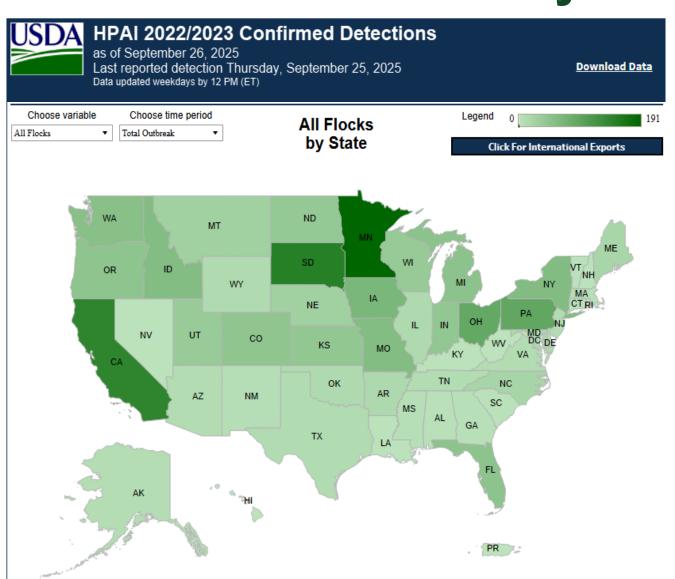


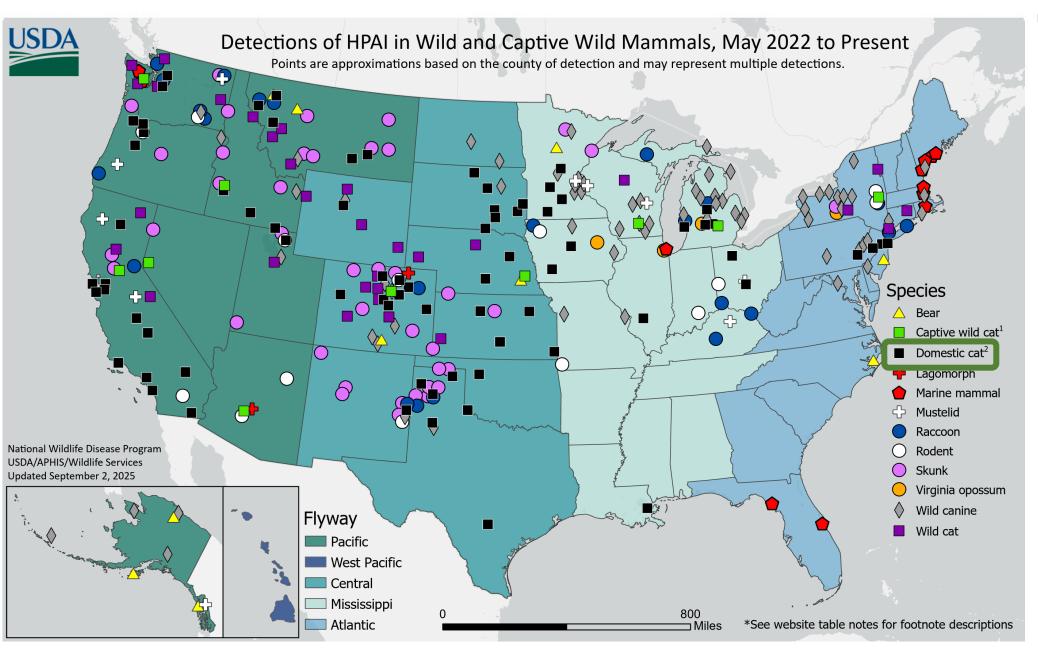
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1st Detection – February 2022

Total Outbreak
1,733 Flocks affected
175.52M Birds affected

Last 30 days
23 Flocks affected
0.69M Birds affected









Horses and Beef Cattle

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Horses

- Susceptible to AIV H3
- Vaccine available
- >3,600 samples from 30+ states tested in KY
- No H5 cases detected in the US



► Emerg Infect Dis. 2025 Jan;31(1):183–185. doi: 10.3201/eid3101.241266 🖸

Evidence of Influenza A(H5N1) Spillover Infections in Horses, Mongolia

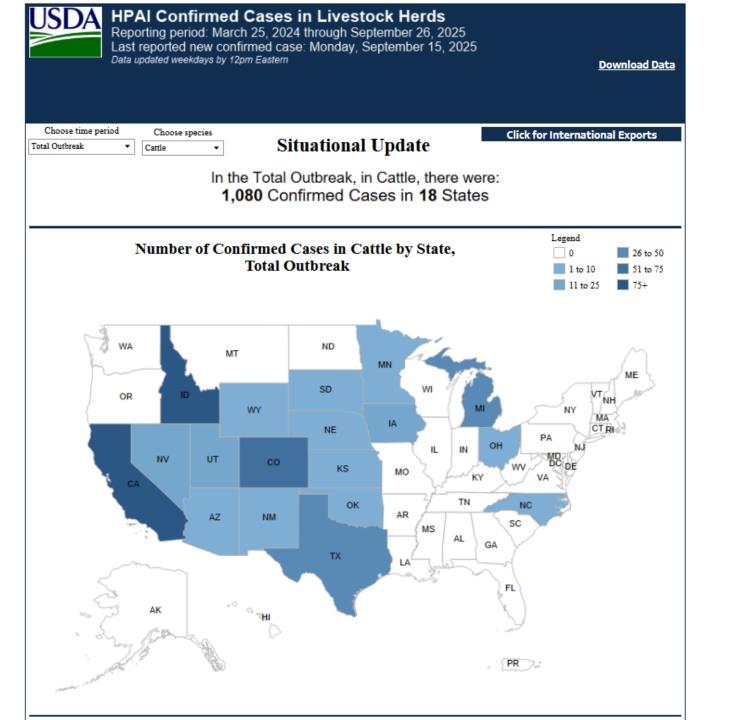
Batchuluun Damdinjav ¹, Savitha Raveendran ¹, Laura Mojsiejczuk ¹, Ulaankhuu Ankhanbaatar ¹, Jiayun Yang ¹,

Jean-Remy Sadeyen ¹, Munir Iqbal ¹, Daniel R Perez ¹, Daniela S Rajao ¹, Andrew Park ¹, Mafalda Viana ¹, Pablo R

Murcia ^{1, M}

Beef Cattle

- Not known to be susceptible
- No known clinical cows
- Minimal antibody surveillance
 - ~150 head tested in CO and CA
 - No confirmed cases

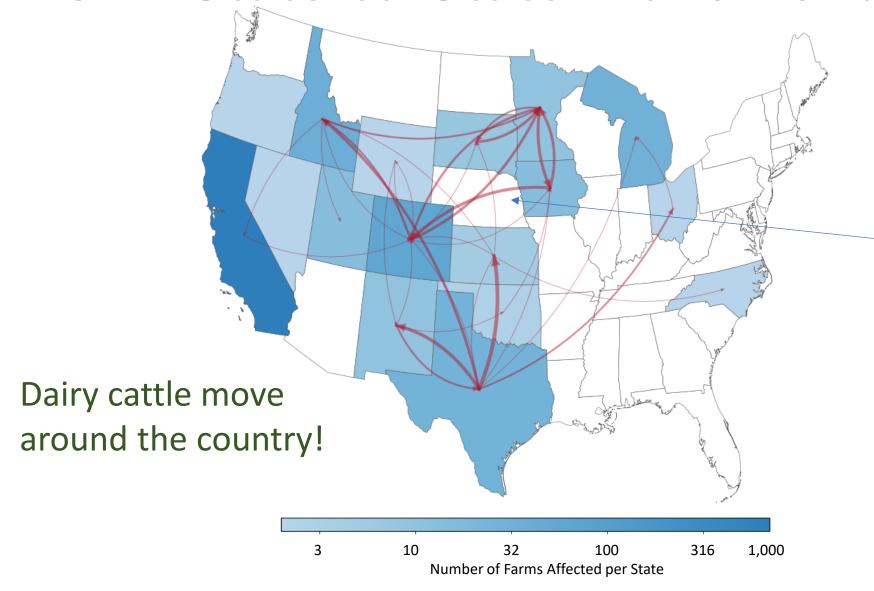




H5N1 State-to-State Movement



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Nebraska traced back to a movement from California

> Credit: Alvin Crespo-Bellido (NIH) and Jonathan Pekar (U-Edinburgh)

H5N1 Shedding in Cattle





Urine



Feces





Saliva



MILK!

Bovine Disease Exposure Routes



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Ocular



Respiratory



Bites



Rectal/Vaginal



Oral





Feet

Injections



Teat/Udder

Herd-to-Herd Potential Transmission Routes



- Known Risk
 - Lactating cattle
 - People
- Assumed Risk
 - Service personnel
 - Vehicle movements
- Assumed Low Risk
 - Feces
 - Manure
- Low Risk
 - Milk trucks
 - Migratory waterfowl
 - Peri-domestic birds













Detection of Virus in Bulk Tank Milk and Pen Milk Samples Text



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Individual pen samples mirror the BTM.

The virus spreads quickly throughout the herd.

Duration of detection: 33+ days



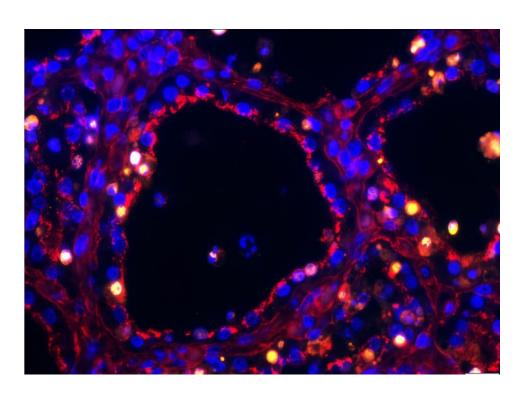






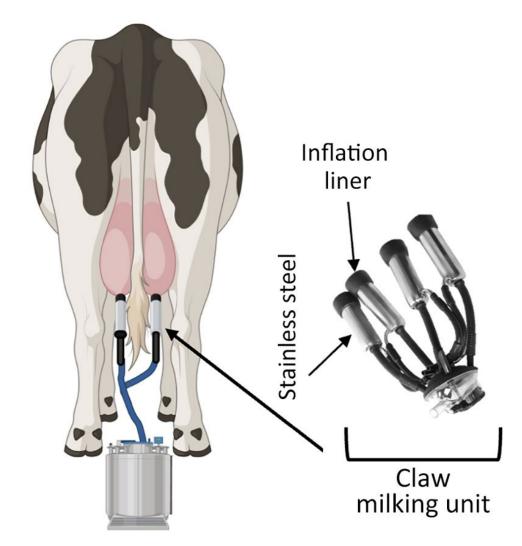
It's in the milk!!





- Sialic acid receptors = red
- AIV = yellow

Nelli RK, Harm TA, Siepker C, et al. Sialic Acid Receptor Specificity in Mammary Gland of Dairy Cattle Infected with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Virus. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 2024;30(7):1361-1373. doi:10.3201/eid3007.240689.

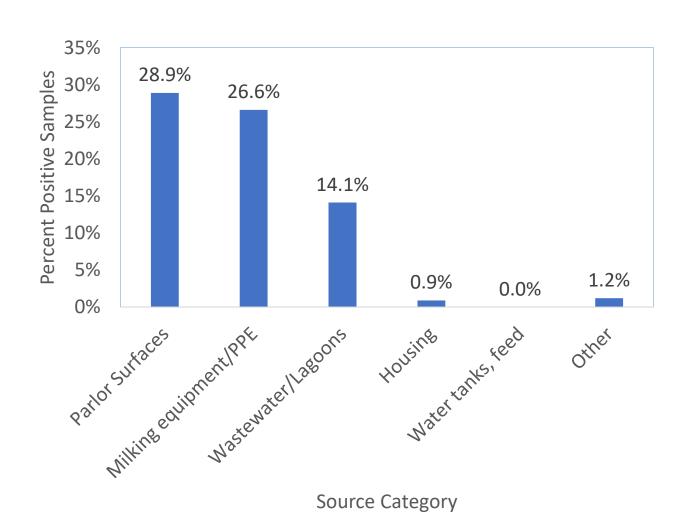


Le Sage V, Campbell A, Reed DS, Duprex W, Lakdawala SS. Persistence of Influenza H5N1 and H1N1 Viruses in Unpasteurized Milk on Milking Unit Surfaces. Emerg Infect Dis. 2024;30(8):1721-1723. https://doi.org/10.3201/eid3008.240775

Parlor and Environmental Sampling Results



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H5N1 most commonly detected in the environment close to the parlor

Milk appears to be a major risk for disease transmission between cows and from cows to humans.

Cow-to-Cow Potential Transmission Routes



- Milking machines unlikely 1° route based on research and field data
- Oral exposure lack of H5N1 found in feed or water
- Flies high viral loads found in fly vomit
- Aerosol exposure rarely detected









Acknowledgements

- Dr. Chloe Stenkamp-Strahm Kara Linder
- Dr. Kathy Whitman
- Dr. Sangeeta Rao
- Dr. Bruce Wagner
- Dr. Lindsey Garber
- Dr. Natalie Urie
- Dr. Rhyannon Moore-Foster
- Dr. Linzy Jauch
- Dr. Brian McCluskey
- Sami Smith
- Erin Burke
- **Madison Morse**
- Irene Reis
- Luan Mora
- Lex Galligan
- Madison Gallivan
- Rhyse Campion
- Alexa Philips

- Rebecca Williamson
- Participating Dairy Producers
- The Cows ©
- CSU Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
 - Dr. Kristy Pabilonia
- Colorado Department of Agriculture
 - Dr. Maggie Baldwin
- Lander Veterinary Clinic
 - Dr. Blaine Melody
- California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)
 - Dr. Edie Marshall
- Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
- The Dairy Authority Laboratory
 - · Dr. Greg Goodell
- CSU Atmospheric Sciences
 - Dr. Jeff Collett
 - **Andrey Marsavin**
- CSU Centroid















