

CARE Briefing on Avian and Pandemic Influenza



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Current Animal Health Problem



n As of December 2005, over **140 million** domesticated **birds** have been **killed** by the virus or **culled** to prevent further spread

Effect on the Poor

- n Importance of poultry farming to poor households:
Income, savings, nutrition
- n Low-input system, difficult to replace
- n Bird to human transmission more likely in poor communities without access to information or resist culling
- n In a human pandemic, poor countries would not have access to vaccines & drug stockpiles

Roles for the NGO community

- n National preparedness & response
- n Strengthening surveillance activities
- n Educating and mobilizing communities about AI
- n Addressing livelihoods issues and the economic impact of AI
- n Advocacy at local, national and international levels

National preparedness & response

- n Working with national Ministries of Health and Agriculture to create preparedness and contingency plans
- n Liaising with United Nations and civil society groups to form in country preparedness plans
- n Working in coalitions to work through potential pandemic scenarios and engage in planning exercises and drills to better assess local preparedness
- n Training and preparing community based and local emergency responders
- n Planning for traditional emergency response measures to post-pandemic recovery

CARE /USG complementary approaches

Promote bio safety
and increased
hygienic behaviour

Research
and
advocacy

Better
surveillance

Strengthen public
awareness and emergency
preparedness planning

Culling of
infected
flocks

Capacity building
for animal health
and public health
workers



Reduce
human
exposure

Provision of
equipment and
training

Mitigate
economic
impacts of AI
on
vulnerable
groups

Vaccination of
high risk groups

Treatment
with Anti-
Virals

What is CARE doing?

- n CARE is working to develop AI scenarios to be used in emergency preparedness planning



Planning, Acting and Advocating

- n **CARE has an ongoing process of developing regional and country level preparedness strategies based on CARE's existing experience and in partnership with Corporate alliances, UN agencies and Government authorities.**
- n **Incorporation of AI activities in current programming**
 - n **Focus on:**
 - § **Improved Planning**
 - § **Strengthened surveillance and reporting**
 - § **Educating and mobilizing communities**
 - § **Addressing livelihoods issues and the economic impact of AI**
 - § **Advocate for national governments to plan and promote preparedness**
- n **Develop communications resources and materials to inform the public**

Strengthening surveillance activities

- n Enhance surveillance and reporting of suspected human & animal cases to detect outbreaks early, so they can be contained
- n Educate medical care providers on diagnosis, specimen collection, and referral
- n Facilitate collaboration between human and veterinary health sectors
- n Train NGO staff for community surveillance activities in order to identify outbreaks

Examples of community based surveillance

- n Thailand - As soon as the first new bird flu cases were reported in July 2004, a volunteer army was mobilized to look for signs of the disease
- n Training given to 750,000 volunteers across likely made a difference in containing the outbreaks

AI Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey

Binh Dinh and Long An Provinces
Donor: WHO
Beneficiaries: CARE in Vietnam
undertook research during December 2004 – January 2005, on the knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KAP) of small-holder farmers in relation to AI. The key project achievements are strengthening AI Prevention and control network (from district to villages) and improving AI feedback and reporting systems at all level of the province.

Key findings from respondents:

- n Less than 50% understood correctly (and adequately) about AI infection sources.
- n Almost 30% believed that there was no risk in letting their children play with poultry
- n Over 90% agreed that AI is a big problem in Vietnam.
- n Approximately 30% believed that there was nothing they could do to protect their poultry from AI.
- n 67% of HH let their poultry roam free at least some of the time, with almost 30% allowing poultry to roam in HH areas.
- n Many HH reported shifting from raising chickens to raising ducks, with the hope that ducks would have a higher resistance to AI

Awareness Raising about Potential Risks

- n Prevalence of live bird markets
- n Are swine, ducks, or fish raised on the same property as poultry?
- n Dead bird disposal practices
- n Litter handling practices
- n Live bird/egg movement patterns
- n Biosecurity practices
- n Catching crew practices
- n Isolation/dedication of equipment/clothing

Barriers to Reducing Risk



- n Lack of information
- n Poverty
 - n Loss of income – no compensation from governments for culling
 - n Loss of food supply
- n Poultry raising practices
 - n Extensive movement of poultry
 - n Contact between chickens, ducks and swine

SYMPTOMS AND COMPARISON

	Avian Flu	Flu	SARS
Virus	H5N1 、 H7N2	H1 、 H2 、 H3 、 N1 、 N2	SARS CoV.
Symptoms	Headache, fever, cough, running nose, sore throat, muscle and joint ache, vomit, diarrhea, poor appetite (similar to common flu and hard to distinguish)	Fever, cough, running nose, sore throat, body ache	Fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$, dry cough, short breath or dyspnea, and possibly headache, muscle stiffness, poor appetite, fatigue, diarrhea, or skin rash. Detection of pathological changes through X-ray
incubation period	5-9 days, possibly contagious before and after symptoms appear	About 1-3 days, contagious before and after symptoms appear	3-10 days, no indication to be transmitted during incubation period
Transmission Route	Contact with bird feces or breath in dry bird feces ducts	Flying particles of saliva or phlegm	Close contact or breathe in flying particles of saliva, phlegm, or body fluids of SARS patients
Prevention	Avoid contact with birds, strict personal hygiene	Flu vaccination	Wear surgical mask if fever occurs, frequently wash hands and measure body temperature, and avoid hospitals
Treatment	Influenza antiviral medications	Influenza antiviral medications (amantadine, rimantadine, oseltamivir, and zanamivir)	Antiviral medications, antibiotics, interferon, supportive treatments
High Risk Industry	Poultry, butchery, & farm industries, hospital & medical personnel, laboratories	General population	Hospital & medical personnel, laboratories

WHO DOES WHAT?

	Action	Assignee	Date
1	Orientation, prevention guideline for all employees	HR / AIFP	
2	Finalization of Prevention Plan and Action Plan	AI FP	
3	Preventive and Action Plan coordination	DCD / HR	
4	Inventories procurement: surgical mask, vaccines, etc.	HR / Log	
5	Prevention training for employees	HR / DRD	
6	Open consultation desk for employee	HR / HD	
7	Initiate information gathering and necessary coordination with the Ministry of of Health, Medical Consultant and other related institutions.	CD / DCD	

EPIDEMIC STAGE AND ACTION PLAN

Stage Personnel	Bird with possible infection	Human case in Country	Human transmitted case	Localized Outbreak	Case in work locations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Health declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Wear surgical mask 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n No visitor.
Visitor			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Wear surgical mask if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n ID check and do not allow visitor from outbreak area to visit the office. 	
Office Employee		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Go to the doctor if you have flu symptoms. n Mandatory sick leave for employee with flu symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Go to the doctor if you or member(s) of your family have flu symptoms. n Mandatory sick leave for employee with flu symptoms or has a family with flu symptoms n Work at home if possible n Stop air conditioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Wear surgical mask n Mandatory Work at Home for employees living in the outbreak areas. n Stop air conditioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Work at home. n Medical check for employees already in the office. n Quarantine measures for employees with HPAI symptoms.
Security		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Health declaration n Wear surgical mask if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Health declaration n Wear surgical mask n Ensure that every visitor is wearing a surgical mask. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Health declaration n Wear surgical mask n Ensure that every visitor is wearing a surgical mask. n Conduct visitor ID check to ensure no visitor from outbreak area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Health declaration n Wear surgical mask n No visitor
HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Prepare preventive plan. n Open consultation desk for employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Provide prevention guideline for employees. n Coordinate prevention plan implementation with building owner n Continuous monitor of the issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Provide preventive action for employees (e.g.: provide prevention training and vaccination for employees) n Continuous monitor of the issue with proactive approach to the Ministry of Health and Medical Consultant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Arrange office disinfection with building owner n Get the latest update, advices and all available helps from the Ministry of Health and Medical Consultant. n Initiate Emergency Plan with the Management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Quarantine measures

Personal Protective Equipment



The need for local advocacy

Excerpt from the AI situation in Egypt

“Residents of Nawa are far from impressed by government claims that it is taking every step to contain the spread of the virus. They complain that the authorities do not even clear away dead birds from the streets. ‘No one is talking to us. No one seems to care. The only people who have been here are the press,’

Advocacy at the local level

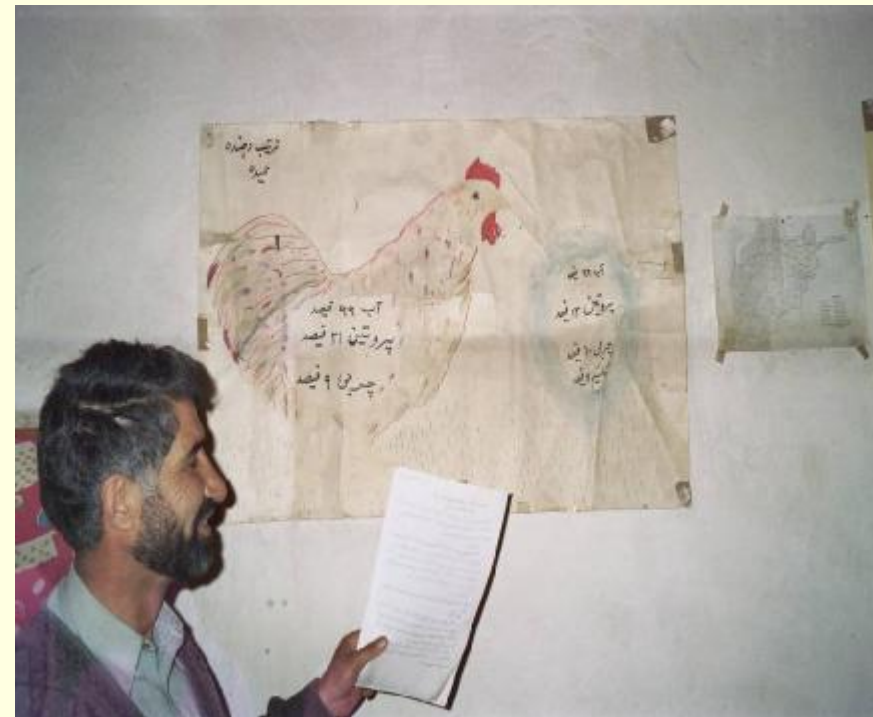
- n Education and transparency
- n Culling and compensation
- n Rapid response and control
- n Prevention
- n Proactive new policies (such as hygiene at markets, etc)

Educating and mobilizing communities about AI

- n Community-based education & mobilization to decrease risk of poultry infection, of spread from birds to humans, and of co-infection in humans or swine

- n Key Messages:

- n Management of backyard flocks
- n Handling of sick/dead birds
- n Handling and cooking of poultry
- n Encourage reporting of sick poultry



Addressing livelihoods issues and the economic impact of AI



- n Unique position of poultry in poor households
- n Any guesses on the % annual return?
- n AI has implications for the future of poor households to raise livestock

Working with communities to protect livelihoods

- n NGOs can promote proper management of livestock to prevent infection
- n NGOs can work with communities and households to address the barriers to preventing AI
- n VSF, FAO, CARE Vietnam and others have produced materials for recognizing and preventing AI in poultry and humans.



Advocating and thinking outside the box to promote livelihoods

Potential Responses

- n Alternative livestock
- n Alternative Income options
- n Insurance Products – probably to late



Strengthening Training, Outreach and Prevention Services AI Response (STOP – AI)

Objectives:

- n Promote safe HH and small-scale poultry farming practices, bio safety and increased hygienic behavior relating to transmission of AI.
- n Strengthen the capacity of and cooperation between district and commune level animal health and public health workers in prevention, control and management of AI.
- n Strengthen district and commune level animal and public health services through the provision of field based bio-safety and clinical equipment.
- n Strengthen community emergency preparedness and planning.

First-line Emergency Response

- n Increased technical capacity for veterinary staff in the province: (training funded under CARE project was the only technical training provided to veterinary staff).
- n Strengthened AI prevention and control network (from district to villages)
- n Improved AI feedback and reporting systems at all levels in the province.
- n Implemented comprehensive AI impact assessment.
- n Establishment of basic poultry data system for the provincial and district veterinary services



Awareness Raising

- n Promote proper management of livestock to prevent infection
- n Work with communities and households to address the barriers to preventing AI
- n CARE / WFP / FAO and others have produced materials for recognizing and preventing AI in poultry and humans. These materials can be accessed at:
 - n <http://icarenews.care.org/avianflu.html>

10 Things you need to know



Ethiopia

Ten things you need to know about Avian Influenza "Bird Flu"

1. What is "Bird Flu" or Avian Influenza?

Influenza is a viral respiratory disease affecting humans and certain animals. Normally, people are infected by human influenza viruses but not by animal influenza viruses. Occasionally, animal influenza viruses, or influenza viruses containing genes from animal influenza viruses can begin to infect people. "Bird Flu" is an infection caused by Avian Influenza ("Bird Flu") viruses. These viruses occur naturally among birds. Some strains of flu viruses such as H₅N₁ cause influenza-like illness and occasionally death among humans.

2. How does Avian Influenza ("Bird Flu") spread among wild and domestic birds?

Migratory birds - especially wild ducks and geese - carry the virus. Because migratory birds are primary carriers of the virus, it may spread to all parts of the world. Infected birds pass on the virus directly through their saliva, nasal secretions and faeces, or indirectly through the contamination of water supplies or surfaces. Domestic poultry including chickens and turkeys, are particularly susceptible

to the kinds of epidemics that spread rapidly and kill most infected birds

3. How does "Bird Flu" spread to Humans?

Officials from the World Health Organization attributed the spread of "Bird Flu" to humans to contact with the droppings of infected bird, eating or drinking raw infected poultry product. Investigators said they were facilitated by poor sanitation and slaughtering practices in outdoor poultry markets close to housing areas.

4. Does Bird Flu transmit from human to human

There is no evidence so far that either currently identified subtype of the virus spreads from person to person.

5. Symptoms of "Bird Flu"

The reported symptoms of avian influenza in humans range from typical influenza-like symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat and muscle aches, to eye infections (conjunctivitis), pneumonia, acute respiratory distress, viral pneumonia and other severe and life-threatening complications.

6. Do I have a common cold or flu?

If, according to the table below, most of your answers regarding Symptoms fall into the first category, chances are that you have the flu. But don't brush off your illness as "just another cold" too precipitously.

	Symptoms	Flu	Common cold
1	Onset of illness	Sudden	Slow
2	Fever	High	No or mild
3	Exhaustion	Severe	Mild
4	Cough	Dry	Wet or hacking
5	Throat	Sore	No sore or flu
6	Headache	Present	No headache
7	Appetite	Decreased	Normal
8	Muscles	Achy	Fine
9	Chills	Present	No chills

7. If you do catch flu of any kind:

1. Stay at home and rest.
2. Cover your nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing, using a tissue when possible.
3. Maintain good basic hygiene: for example, washing your hands frequently with soap and water to reduce the spread of the virus from your face, or to other people.
4. Take medicines such as aspirin, ibuprofen or paracetamol to relieve the symptoms of flu.

8. Prevention of Avian influenza ("Bird Flu")

- a) Response and planning for Avian Influenza prevention is focused on minimizing animal-to-animal transmission, limiting human exposure to infected animals, and the provision of effective clinical care for infected humans.
- b) Do not keep an excessive number of live poultry in a confined space to avoid obstructing air ventilation.

- c) Workers should wash their hands with solid or liquid soap immediately after slaughtering and dressing poultry.



- d) All walls and floor surfaces of premises selling live poultry as well as cages for the storage of live poultry should be kept clean and be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after business hours every day.

- e) Feathers, excreta, dead poultry and other waste should be properly disposed of.

9. Vaccination

There is currently no commercially available vaccine to protect humans against the H₅N₁ virus being seen in Asia and Europe. However vaccination for regular flu, even if it does not prevent "Bird Flu", will improve overall immunity, make diagnosis quicker and easier, and prevent "Bird Flu" from interacting with other human influenza, thus diminishing the chances of mutation.

10. Antiviral drugs

Treatment with antiviral drugs help people recover faster from any influenza virus they may have. Tamiflu and Relenza are the only two antiviral drugs currently in use to treat influenza. Many governments favour Tamiflu, partly because it has a longer shelf life (around five years). But at this time, there is extremely little real-world clinical experience with the use or data on the effectiveness of antiviral drugs against the viral strain (H₅N₁) that causes infections in humans.



Responding to Avian Flu: A Community Perspective

The Issue

Influenza pandemics occur when a new virus sub-type emerges that transmits easily from person to person. Avian H5N1 influenza has spread among poultry and wild birds across a large swath of Asia, and has been detected in birds in Russia and Europe. More than 60 people – fifty percent of those known to be infected with H5N1 – have died of avian flu.¹ Most of these people are thought to have been infected by contact with poultry; some are thought to have caught the virus from family members. With H5N1 being found in Turkey, Romania and the United Kingdom, experts believe that wild birds will carry the virus as they migrate to warmer climates. Migration patterns indicate that avian flu may already be on Africa's doorstep.

H5N1 is highly pathogenic, which means it is characterized by sudden onset, severe illness and rapid death. Although the virus cannot yet transmit easily from person to person, the spread of infection in birds is cause for great concern. This provides more opportunity for people to be infected by contact with birds – the more people infected, the greater the possibility that someone infected with both human flu and avian flu will serve as a "mixing vessel" for the creation of a new sub-type that can pass easily between people.

The Impact

The threat of an avian flu pandemic poses an enormous public health challenge. The most severe flu pandemic of the twentieth century, the "Spanish Flu" (also a type of avian flu), killed up to 50 million people worldwide in 1918-19. In the first 25 weeks of the "Spanish Flu" pandemic, 25 million people died.² If the virus develops the ability to pass easily between people, the nature of international travel and the density of populations in urban areas³ could spread the virus worldwide in a matter of weeks or months. Even when most international travel was by ship, flu pandemics reached all corners of the globe in six to nine months.

A global avian flu pandemic would have a disproportionate impact in developing countries. In situations where vaccines and antiviral drugs are inaccessible, healthcare infrastructure is weak and overburdened, and peoples' immune systems are compromised by malnutrition, the outcome could be catastrophic. In sub-Saharan Africa, which is already ravaged by HIV/AIDS, an avian flu pandemic would wreak large-scale destruction.

Avian flu is much more than a health issue. It is already devastating the poultry industry in Asia, demonstrating that it can have substantial economic impact. Since 2003, more than 150 million

¹ http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/country/country_table_2005_10_24/en/index.html

² <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/pandemic03.htm>

³ For example, out of a total population of some 1.0 billion in Mumbai, India, 35-40% lives in slums. The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements, United Nations, 2003.



CARE in Vietnam

Safety Guidelines

I. Routes of Exposure – H5N1 (Bird Flu)

Most cases of infection have involved exposure to infected poultry in rural backyard flocks, including:

- Contact with diseased or dead poultry
- Handling raw poultry products
- Eating undercooked poultry or blood products
- Live animal markets
- Cock fighting
- Potentially a few cases of human to human spread

In most of the human infections that have occurred, the cases had been in direct contact with infected poultry. Transmission has occurred through contact with diseased or dead poultry, handling raw poultry, eating undercooked poultry or blood products, in live animal markets, and at cock fights. There have only been a few cases where the virus has potentially spread directly from person to person. Currently, the virus does not spread easily from person to person, which is why this has not caused a human flu pandemic.

II. Personal Safety: What can I do to reduce my risk of becoming ill?

It is important to remember that the following techniques help to prevent many illnesses, not just avian flu. Therefore, practicing these techniques will reduce sickness overall and protect against avian flu. **Hand Washing** : Proper hand washing is one of the most effective ways to keep yourself and others from getting sick

1. Use soap every time you wash your hands.
2. How you wash your hands is just as important as when you wash them. Just rinsing them is not enough! Wash for at least 15 – 20 seconds.
3. Unwashed (or poorly washed) hands can transfer harmful microorganisms to other people.
4. Discourage using washbasins multiple times-- Instead, change water between each person.
5. Share the hand washing message with your family, neighbors, and friends to help keep them and you healthy

Hand washing is one of the most important things you can do to protect yourself from getting sick! Start practicing proper hand washing technique now, and encourage others to do the same. Proper hand washing should be an important part of education materials as well.



It is especially important to wash your hands...After going to the latrine

- After cleaning up a child or a child's stools
- Before preparing or eating food
- After handling raw uncooked foods particularly meat/poultry/fish
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing

Protect Yourself & Family from Avian Influenza



Resources and Tips on Preparing an Avian Influenza Preparedness Plan

As new resources and information on avian flu will continue to surface, CARE Country Offices should view preparedness plans as working documents and progressively improve our level of preparedness and response. To this effect, the Avian Flu Working Group will continue to provide updates and information as it becomes available. Below we have put together some tips and resources in order to aid in this process

I. Staff safety & Welfare

CARE should focus on educating its staff as to the current and potential risks of avian flu. Currently, many staff may not be at high risk because there is no outbreak in their country or they do not work with or in the vicinity of poultry. However, as the virus is spreading quickly, it is important that we raise awareness with staff now and prepare further guidelines to use if the situation becomes more serious

Treat the AI preparedness plans like working documents. Make a plan to update them as necessary. If the risk is high in your office, consider updating biweekly.

Good staff safety plans and policies will include provisions for the following:

- Educating staff on the current risks; Preparing staff safety guidelines
- Exploring Personal Protective Equipment, drug and vaccine issues in the local context
- Liaising with the UN, Embassies and other sources of information in order to stay current on the situation and act quickly
- Establish a communications tree and plan to alert staff to changes in the local situation and CARE's planned response

Good Resources:

1. CARE Avian and Pandemic Influenza Briefing (power point) - now available in English, French, Spanish and Vietnamese
<http://icarenews.care.org/avianflu.html>
2. CARE Recommendations on Personal Protective Equipment
<http://icarenews.care.org/avianflu.html>
3. Bird Flu and You (printable poster) - Now available in English, Spanish, French, German, Thai, Vietnamese, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese
http://www.ndu.edu/ctisp/Bird_flu.htm
4. Advice to people living in areas affected by avian flu - WHO
<https://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/04FA6993-8CD1-4872-AC89-FB0EBD3D0CB1/0/Advice10022004rev08112004.pdf>

In addition to the current situation, CARE should actively explore the implications for our staff if there is a worldwide influenza pandemic.

To this effect, CARE should be exploring the following issues:

- Communications plans for maintaining contact with staff in the event of a pandemic.
- Plans for communicating to staff new information during a pandemic as relates to staff welfare and CARE operations
- Policies on sick leave and insurance
- Business continuity plan, including policy salaries and support to staff
- Succession plans in case of death, illness or evacuation
- "Go to ground" strategies and advice for staff to survive illness and social disruptions
- Advice on making an individual or family plan in case of pandemic
- Advice on stockpiling essential supplies and coping with possible disruptions in supplies of water, food and power

"While existing information is useful, fresh thinking is most valuable to developing new approaches and plans for emergency preparedness" - CARE EPP Guidelines and Manual



Ethiopia

Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) Information To protect their birds, owners should:

- Keep birds in a closed poultry house;
- Prevent the exposure of birds, bird feed and water to wild birds;
- Seal bird house attics and cover ventilation openings with screens;
- Thoroughly and routinely clean all equipment, cages, vehicles, clothing and footwear before and after coming into contact with birds;
- Limit access to poultry houses, and ensure proper hygiene practices for all persons coming into contact with poultry;
- Isolate or avoid introducing new birds into existing poultry flocks; and
- ensure that all drinking water for poultry is not surface water, which is most likely to be contaminated

Avian influenza is characterized by certain clinical signs in birds, including:

- a lack of energy and appetite;
- a drop in production of eggs, many of which are soft-shelled or shell-less;
- swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles, and hocks;
- coughing, sneezing and nervous signs;
- diarrhea;
- sudden death; and
- lack of co-ordination



Poultry producers who suspect infection should immediately contact a veterinarian, the Ministry Of Agriculture or a CARE Extension Agent

CARE International in Vietnam

CARE International in Vietnam, an NGO representing the CARE International network, work in partnerships to address poverty and inequity, build a just and responsive society, and provide future generations with the healthy environment. Guided by local and national priorities, we support efforts to strengthen the capacities of people, communities, and organizations. By channeling experience and resources, we provide effective and accountable responses to development, emergency and rehabilitation needs. We do this with compassion and determination.



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HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND PREVENT AVIAN INFLUENZA IN POULTRY AND HUMANS



CARE International in Vietnam
2005

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Avian Flu - CARE USA

On this page, we present our latest information on Avian Influenza and its potential to cause a global pandemic. We also have guidance for CARE country offices on preparedness planning and programmatic action. Protecting our staff on the front lines is of enormous concern, and we will post here all our recommendations for staff health and safety. In addition, as an international NGO, we will also advocate for wealthy nations to support efforts in developing countries to prevent and contain the spread of the virus.

Please see the following sections for General Information, CARE's Response, and Additional Resources. We invite other NGOs who are working to contain the disease in animals and prevent a human outbreak of avian flu to review those materials, and we hope that they serve to inform their own response.

Please contact the Avian Influenza working group if you have questions about this page: AvianFluWG@care.org

General Information

[USAID Avian Influenza Update, November 4, 2005 \(45 KB PDF\)](#)

[University of Pittsburgh - Lecture of the Week - Influenza: An Impending Pandemic](#)

[President Bush Outlines Pandemic Influenza Preparations and Response \(54 KB\)](#)

[CARE Avian Flu Briefing Paper \(89 KB\)](#)

[CARE Avian Flu Briefing Paper in Arabic \(131KB\)](#)

[CARE Avian Flu Briefing Paper in French \(82 KB\)](#)

[CARE Avian Flu Briefing Paper in Portuguese \(83 KB\)](#)

[CARE Avian Flu Briefing Paper in Russian \(119 KB\)](#)

[CARE Avian Flu Briefing Paper in Spanish \(107 KB\)](#)

CARE's Response

Information for CARE CO Point Persons

[CARE Avian and Pandemic Influenza Briefing - PowerPoint Presentation \(4.5 MB\)](#)

[Country Office Point Persons \(Updated 11/9/05\) \(92 KB\)](#)

[Point Person Responsibilities for Avian Influenza \(25 KB\)](#)

Program Activities

[Avian Influenza Information Flyer in Russian \(374 KB PDF\)](#)

[Healthy Poultry, Happy People - CARE Vietnam TV Spot \(8 MB Video\)](#)

[Protecting People from AI - CARE Vietnam TV Spot \(8 MB Video\)](#)

[Protecting Poultry from AI - CARE Vietnam TV Spot \(8 MB Video\)](#)

[Avian Influenza Knowledge - Attitudes - Practices Study \(465 KB PDF\)](#)

[How to Recognize and Prevent Avian Influenza in Poultry and Humans - CARE Vietnam \(3 MB PDF\)](#)

(*Please check back for future revisions of this document)

[CARE Vietnam Avian Flu Response Summary \(394 KB\)](#)

[CARE Vietnam Avian Flu Activities Update \(734 KB\)](#)

[CARE Vietnam Country Director Update \(66 KB\)](#)

[Presentation on CARE Vietnam's Response to Avian Flu \(83 KB PDF\)](#)

Staff Safety and Security

[Bird Flu and You - What You Need to Know \(1.24 MB PDF\)](#)

Advocacy

[AI Advocacy Handout \(175 KB PDF\)](#)

[Responding to Avian Flu: A Community Perspective \(147 KB PDF\)](#)

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Visual Aids

