



# Bird Flu & Home Care: Understanding H5N1 Risks in the Community

**An Emergency Management Webinar for NYC Home Care Providers**

April 1, 2026



Welcome

# HOUSEKEEPING NOTES



AUDIO: Dial in or use computer audio. Please note that computer audio can be impacted by your internet connection.



ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL BE MUTED to avoid background noise.



QUESTIONS are welcome! Use the chat box at any time.



Note that direct messages may be missed and cannot be retained after the close of the webinar.



Slides will be sent to all participants.



The session recording and slides will be posted on HCP's Emergency Management webpage.

# AGENDA

- Introductions
- Topic Overview
- NYS Division of Fish and Wildlife
- NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets
- Q and A
- Evaluation
- Upcoming Events

# GRANT INFORMATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project is supported by a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR).

Its content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of HHS or ASPR

We also acknowledge the support of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response.



# MEET YOUR HOSTS

## NYS Association of Health Care Providers (HCP)

- Carole Deyoe, RPh, Director of Regulatory Affairs and Special Programs
- Laura Ehrich, MSP, Vice President of Public Policy
- Dena Collins, Director of Information Systems

# INTRODUCTIONS

- NYS Association of Health Care Providers (HCP)
  - Carole Deyoe, RPh, Director of Regulatory Affairs and Special Programs
    - Laura Ehrich, Vice president of Public Policy
    - Dena Collins, Director of Information Systems
- NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response (OEPR), Bureau of Health Care and Community Readiness (BHCR)
  - Fidelle Munroe, Senior Program Manager for Long Term Care



# TOPIC OVERVIEW

## BIRD FLU



H5N1 is "bird flu"

Highly pathogenic avian influenza

Emerging infectious disease and

Significant public health consideration

Viral infection mostly affecting birds; rapid spread in flocks

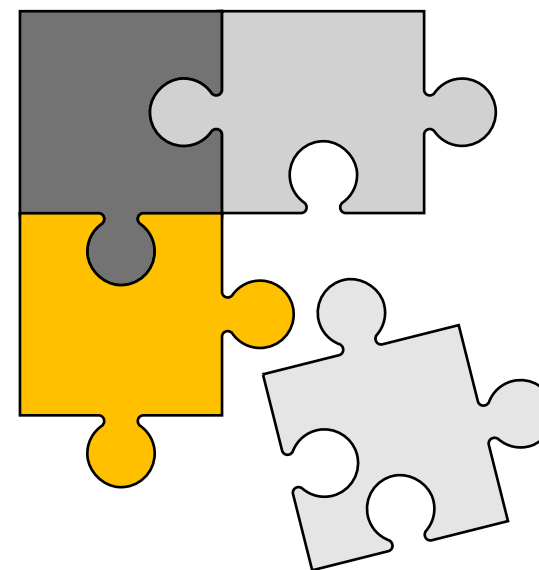
Human infections are rare – for now

Some strains can cause severe illness

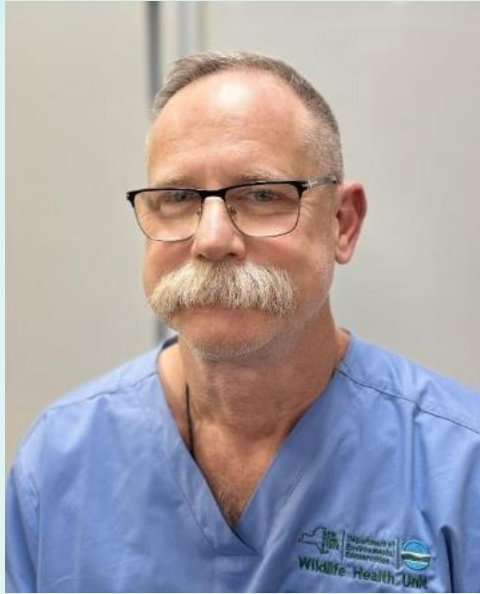
# TOPIC OVERVIEW

## ONE HEALTH

- H5N1 is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) One Health concern nationwide
- One Health is a collaborative initiative recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.
- One Health initiatives aim to prevent and control the spread of emerging infectious zoonotic diseases such as H5N1.



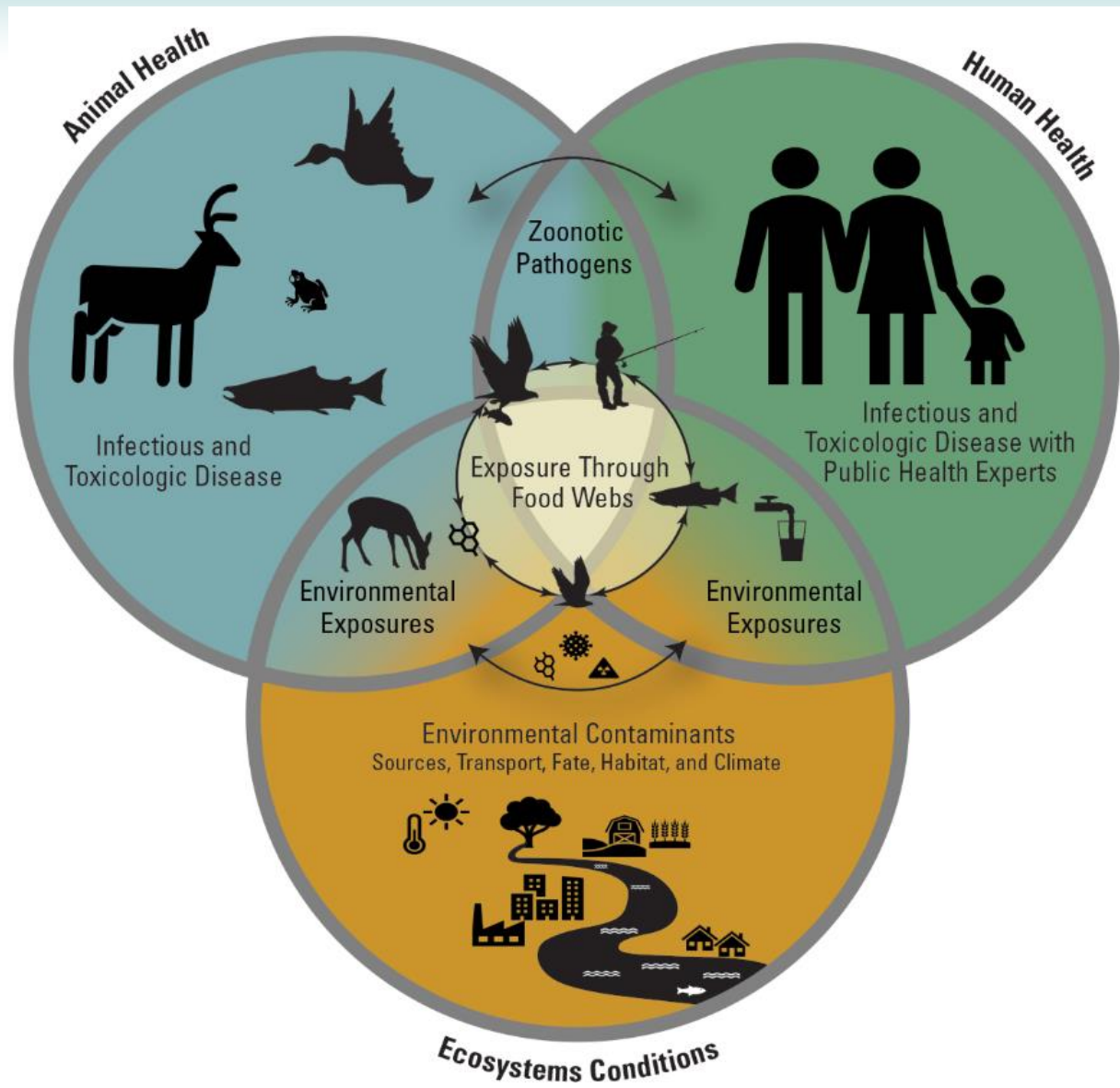
# MEET YOUR EXPERTS



**Kevin Hynes, Wildlife Health Program Leader,  
from the New York State (NYS) Division of Fish  
and Wildlife**



**Dr. Eireann Collins, Emergency Programs  
Coordinator for the NYS Department of  
Agriculture and Markets Division of  
Animal Industry**



# ONE HEALTH AND AVIAN INFLUENZA

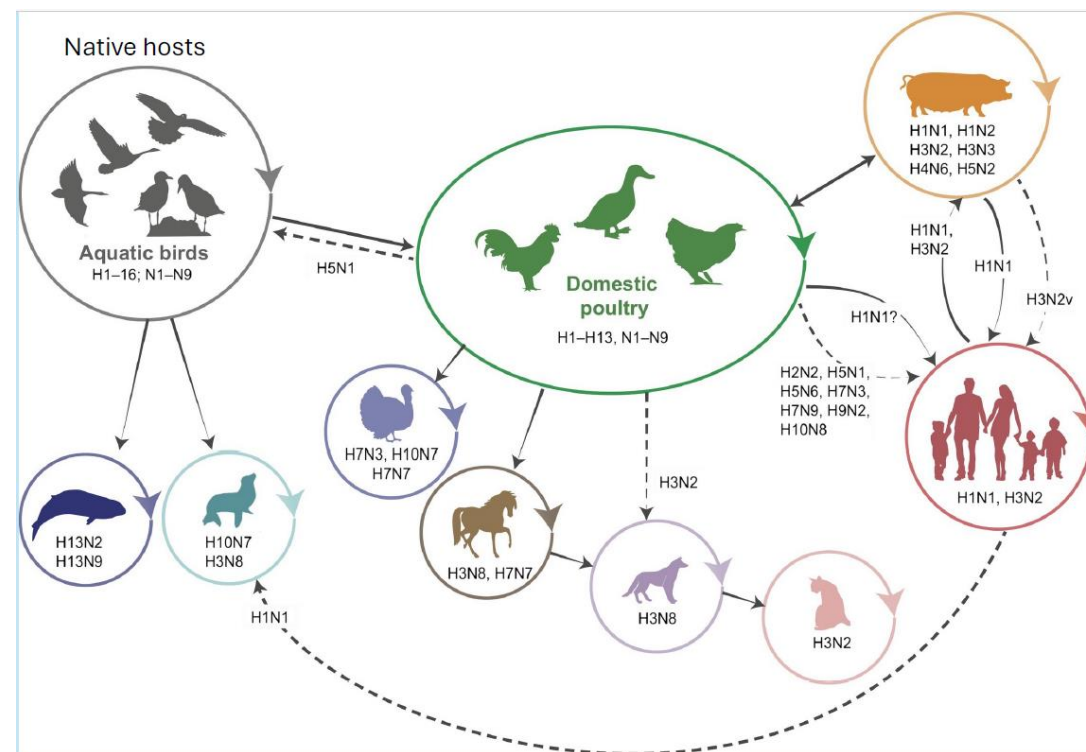
## ONLY THING PREDICTABLE ABOUT FLU IS UNPREDICTABILITY

Adaptation [Drift/Shift]

Zoonotic Potential

Wash Your Hands

Cook Your Food



# INFLUENZA TYPES

Influenza A

Animals and Birds

Influenza B

Seals and Humans

Influenza C

Swine and Humans

Influenza D

*Cows*

Types
<b>Influenza A</b> (Infects a wide range of animals including birds)
<b>Influenza B</b> (Mainly infects humans)
<b>Influenza C</b> (Infects humans and pigs but more rare than types A and B)
<b>Influenza D</b> (Infects cattle)

A Subtypes
Avian (Can infect humans) H5N1 H7N3 H7N7 H7N9 H9N2 H10N8
Swine (Can infect humans) H1N1 H1N2 H3N2
Most common human H1N1 H3N2

HPAI vs LPAI
HPAI H5N1 LPAI H5N1 HPAI H5N8 LPAI H5N8
Subtypes can be classified as high path or low path based on the ability of the specific virus strain to kill chickens in the lab setting.

# AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI)

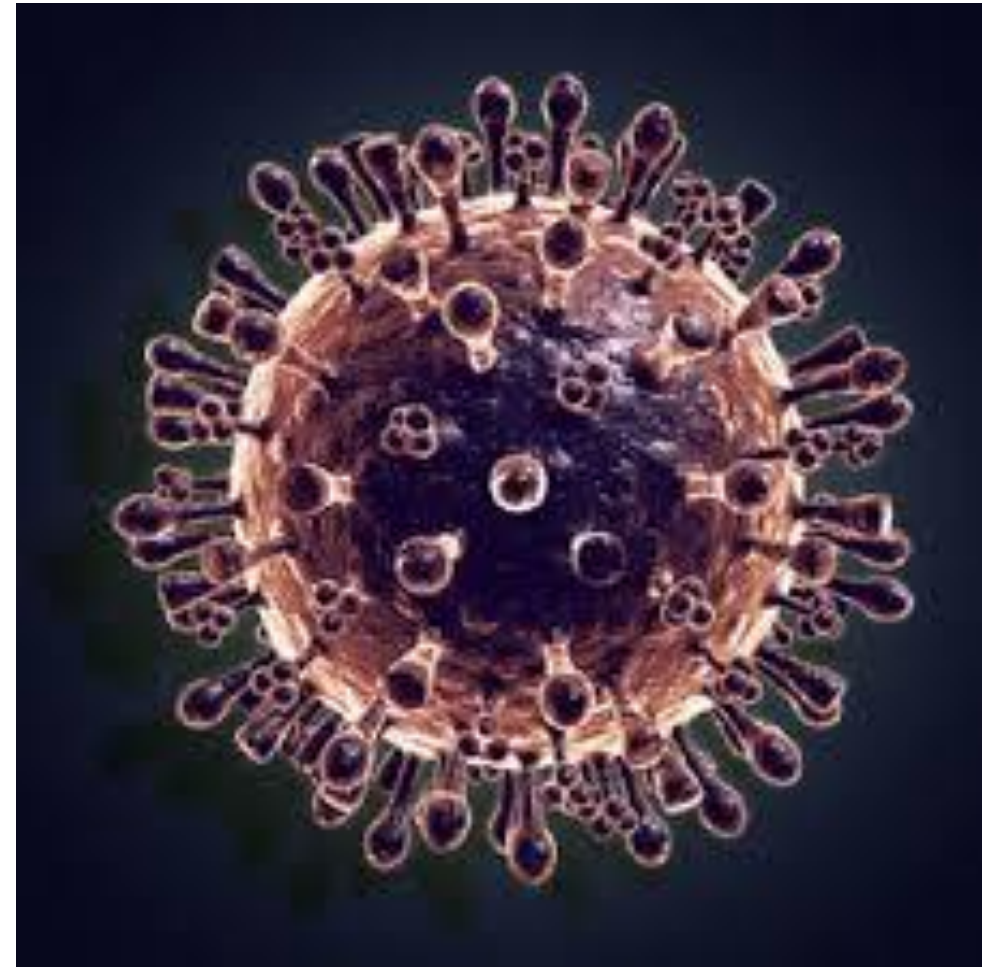
Influenza Type A virus

Carried by Waterfowl

*ducks, geese and shorebirds*  
*asymptomatic reservoir*

Infects poultry

*chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail,*  
*domestic ducks, geese, guinea fowl,*  
*peafowl, emu, cassowary*

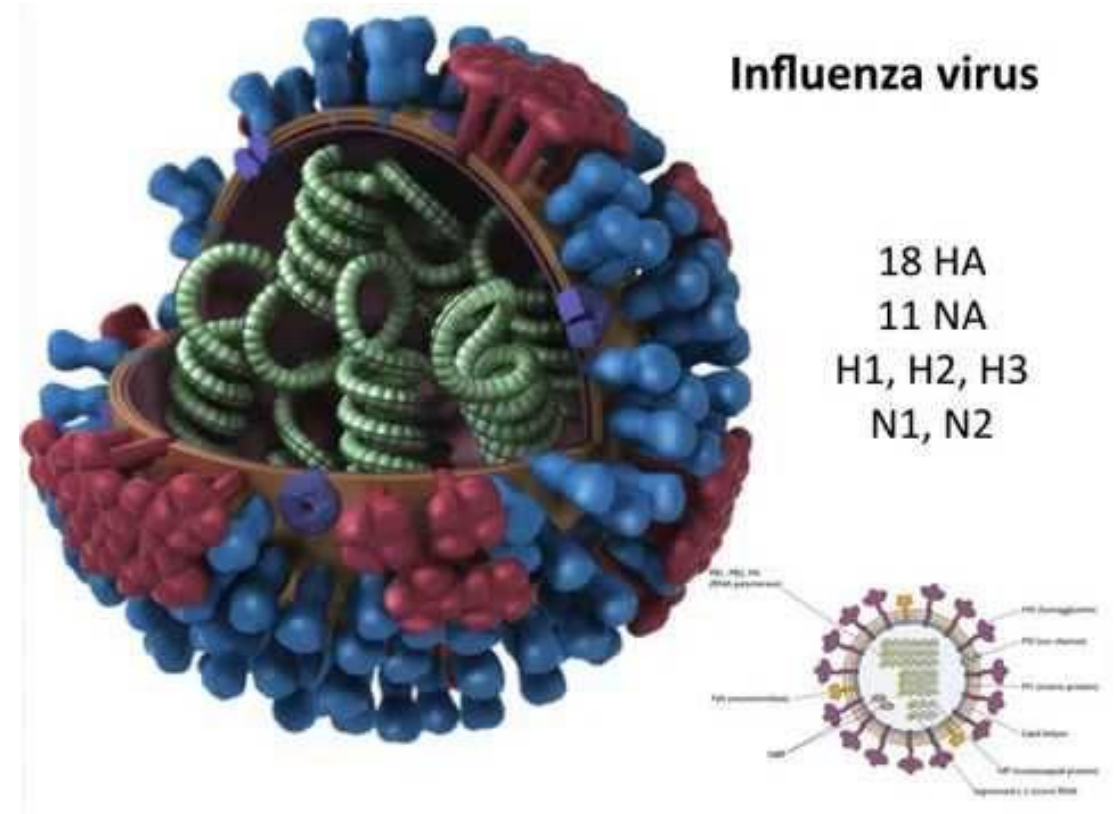


All viruses are classified by a combination of two groups of proteins:

**Hemagglutinin or “H” proteins**  
16 (H1–H16)

- H5/H7

**Neuraminidase or “N” proteins**  
9 (N1–N9).



## AVIAN INFLUENZA

Many different **combinations** of “H” and “N” proteins are possible.

Each combination is considered a different **subtype** example **H5N1**

Further broken down into different **strains** which circulate within flyways/geographic regions.

- **EA 2.3.4.4:** H5 goose/Guangdong clade; this lineage is highly pathogenic for poultry



# AVIAN INFLUENZA

- H5/H7
- AI viruses are further classified by their **Pathogenicity**
  - Low
  - High (H5/H7)**
- The ability of a particular virus strain to produce disease in domestic poultry.

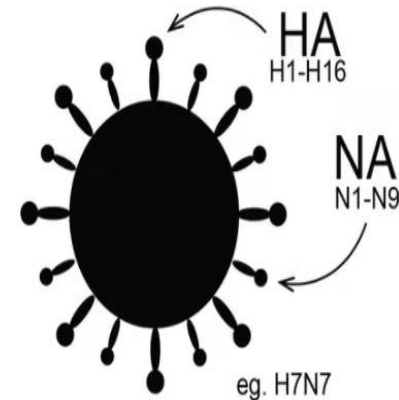
## Clinical Signs

### Cleavage Sites

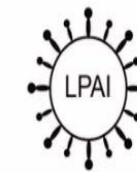
Virus subtype and pathotype characterized per cleavage site analysis from partial HA and NA gene sequence

What's in the name?

## Avian influenza "subtype"



## Low pathogenic



- all HA subtypes (H1-H16)
- common in wild birds
- no disease in wild birds
- occasional, mild disease in poultry



## High pathogenic



- "bird flu"
- only H5 and H7 subtypes
- causes outbreaks in poultry
- associated with disease and death in poultry and wild birds
- uncommon in wild birds



Avian influenza viruses are classified in two ways - the first is based on the HA and NA subtypes, and the second is based on pathogenicity. Michelle Wille

## HPAI \* VIRULENCE \* PERSISTENCE

One gram of manure  
(hd of a dime)



has enough doses to  
infect 1 million chickens

Cool and Damp

- Water at 4 °C (39 F) >60 days; at 17° C (62 F) for  $\geq$  30 days
- Feathers at 4 °C (39° F) for 160 days
- Fecal material for 5 days at 24° C (75 F) and 8 weeks at 4 °C (39° F)

Easily inactivated by hot and dry

# AVIAN INFLUENZA TESTING - POULTRY

Real Time Polymerase Chain  
Reaction (RT-PCR)

Molecular test

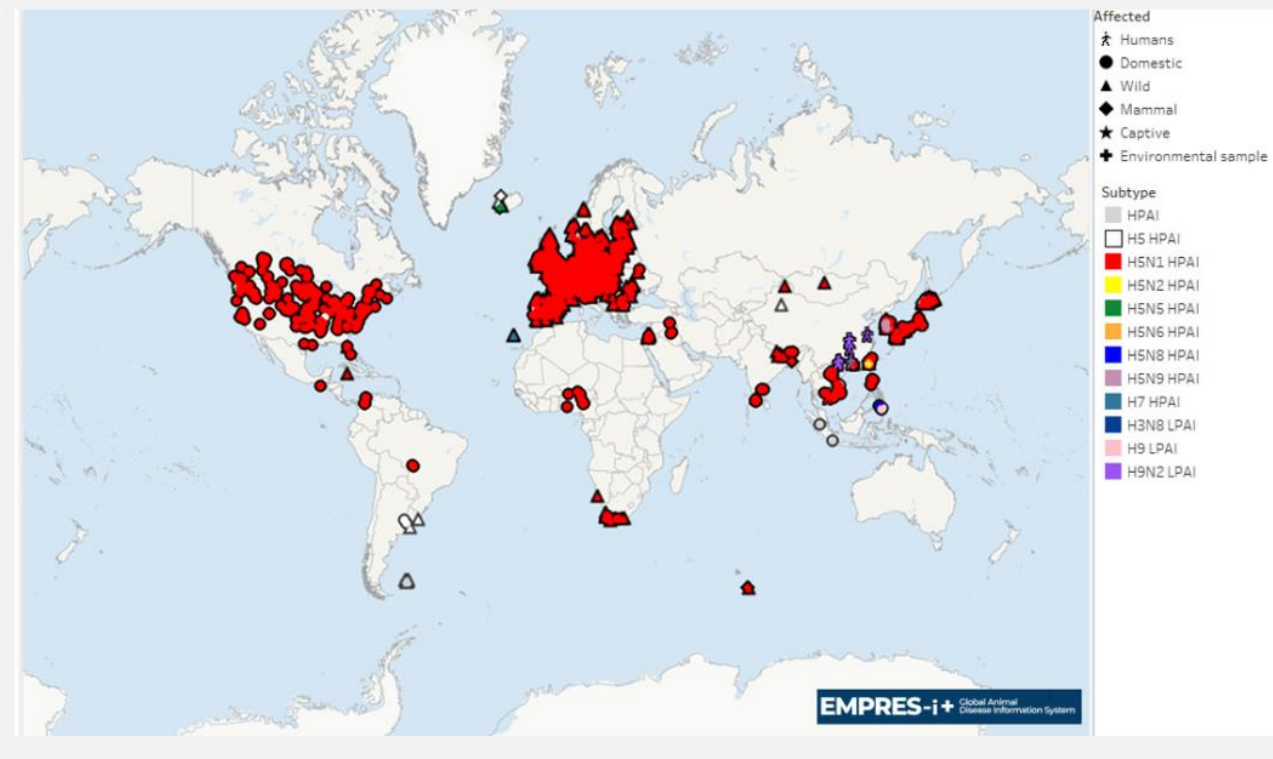
Viral RNA sequences

Matrix – Screening

Hemagglutinin subtype [H5]

Whole Genome

Map 1. Global distribution of AIV with zoonotic potential observed since 1 October 2025 (i.e. current wave)



<https://www.fao.org/animal-health/situation-updates/global-aiv-with-zoonotic-potential>

## 1997 H5N1 “Bird Flu”

First detected in China

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)

Based on mortality in domestic poultry

October 1, 2025- April 1, 2026

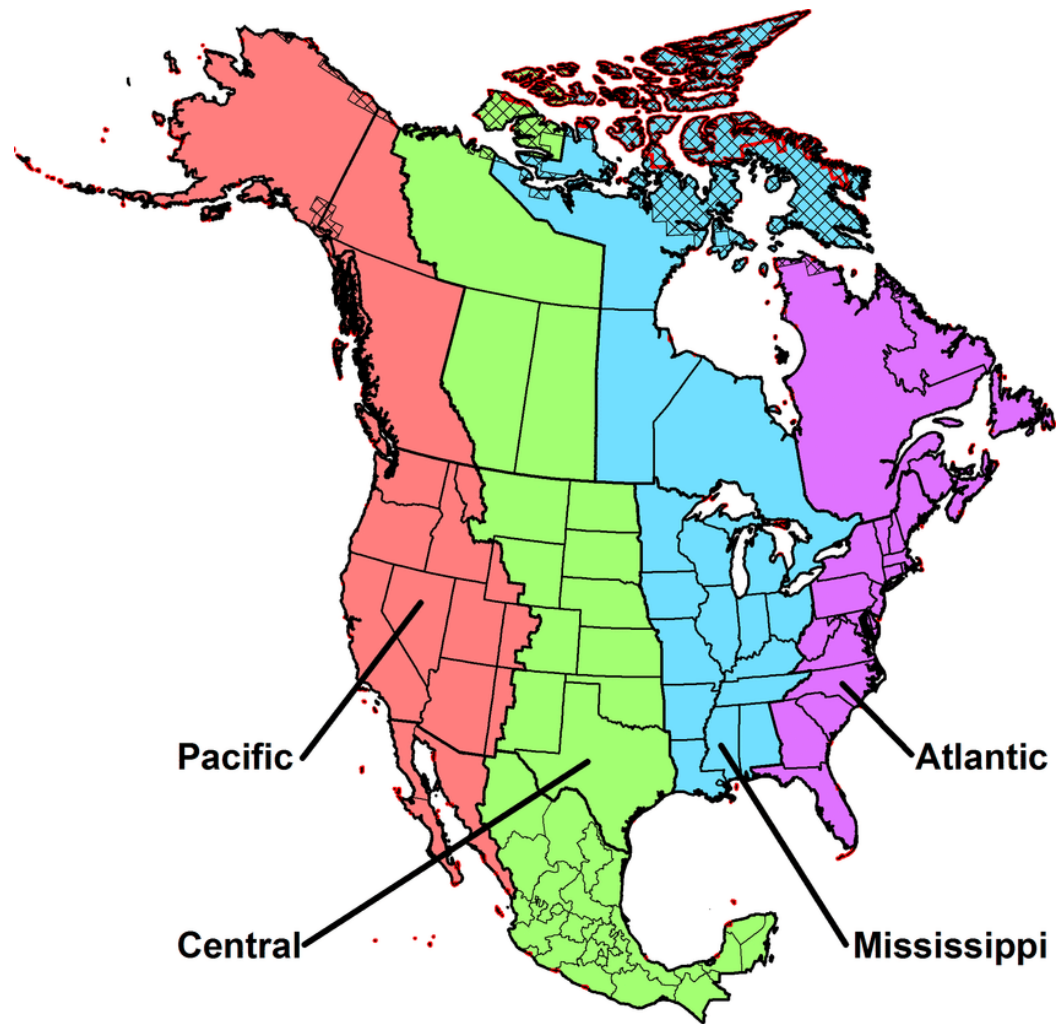
**HPAI outbreaks in animals** officially reported since last update (22 January 2026): in total, **2 717** outbreaks/events have been reported in 46 countries/territories caused by H5Nx (565), H5N1 (2 144), H5N5 (1), H5N6 (1), H5N9 (1), H7N3 (1), and HxNx (4)

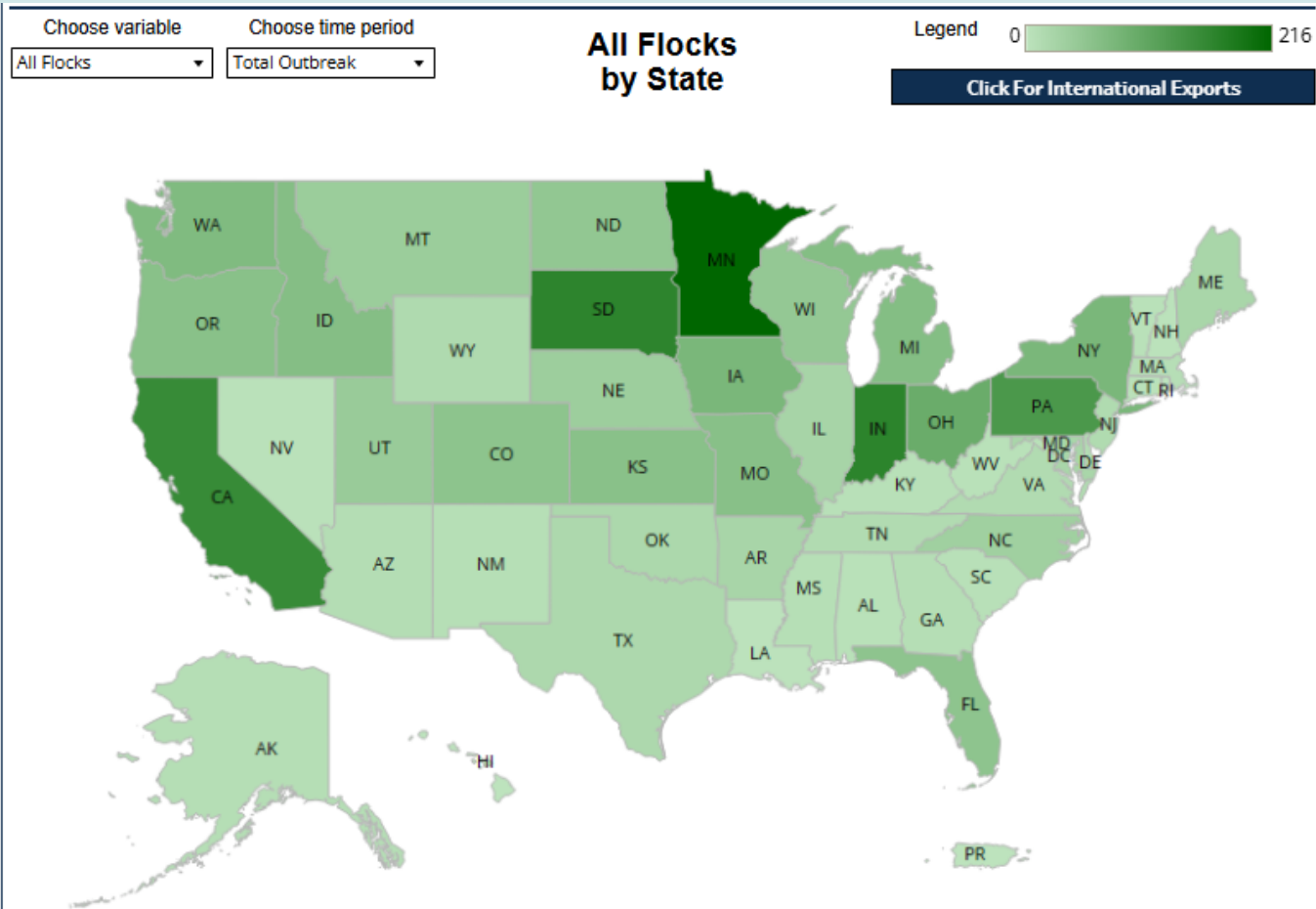
**LPAI events in animals** officially reported since the last update: 2 new events were reported.

**Number of human cases** officially reported since the last update: 4 new events were reported.

# HPAI INTRODUCTION

- Carried by Asymptomatic Wild Migratory Waterfowl
- Contaminate the Environment (Manure)
- Infect Resident Waterfowl
- Fomite Transmission





# February 2022

Detected in US Domestic Poultry

## March 23, 2026\*

50 States +1 Territory

2,170 Flocks Affected

205.69 Million Birds

### List of Detections by Day

Since the start of the outbreak February 8, 2022, 205.69 million birds have been affected. HPAI has been detected in a total of 2,170 flocks in 50 states and 1 territory. Of those, 989 flocks have been commercial, and 1,181 flocks have been backyard.

# HPAI SIGNIFICANCE

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)

Economy

- 18% of US Poultry Products are Exported

Continuity of Business

- <2% of US population Farms

Environment

Animal Welfare

**Food Security**





Office International des  
Epizooties

(OIE)

=

World Organization for Animal  
Health

(WOAH)

**“The only Thing Constant is  
Change”  
- Heraclitus**

## FEBRUARY 2024

### TX Dairy Herd

Illness of unknown origin

5-10% herd

- Decrease Milk Production
- Mastitis
- Thick Milk (Colostrum-like)
- Nasal Discharge
- Low grade fever
  - +/- Increase mortality
  - +/- Abortion

### Dead Wild Birds

- Pigeons, blackbirds, grackles

### Dead Cats



# HPAI IN DAIRY CATTLE

HPAI Confirmed in Texas Dairy Herd on  
**March 25, 2024**

The HPAI virus detected was H5N1  
Eurasian lineage goose/Guangdong clade  
**2.3.4.4b (Genotype B3.13)**

Wild migratory birds are believed to be  
the initial source of introduction

## Central Flyway



<https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/birding/migration/flyways/central/>

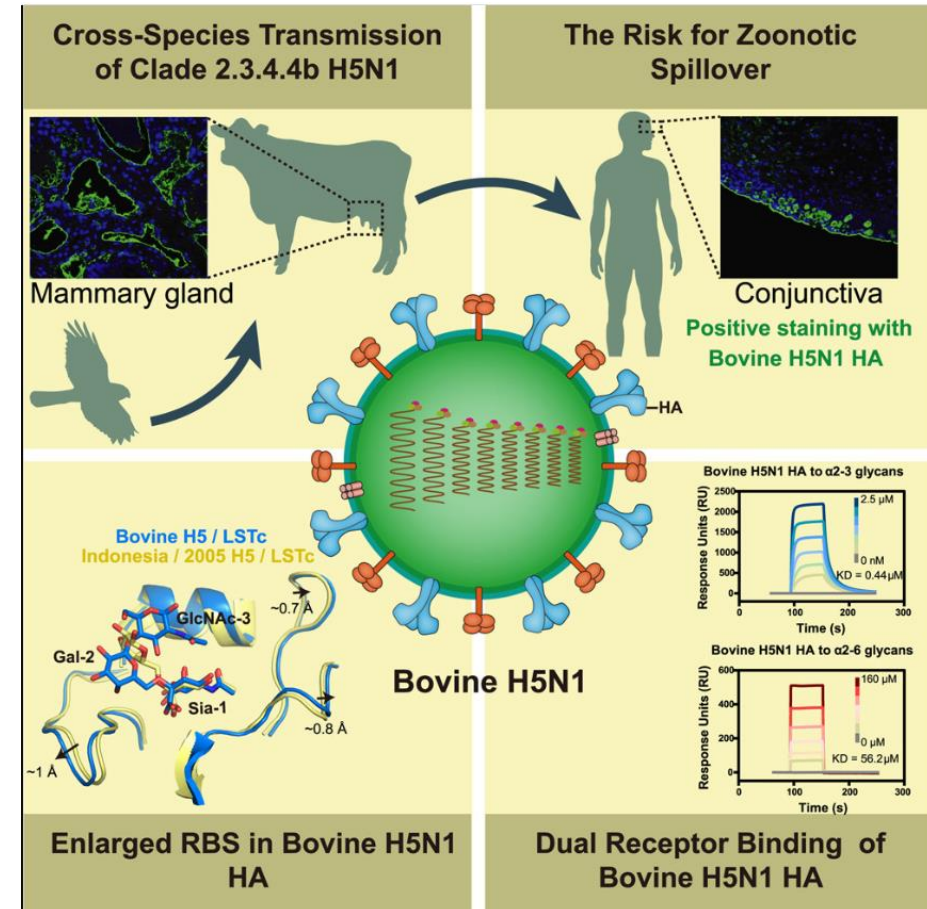
# ANTIGENIC SHIFT

Spillover Event

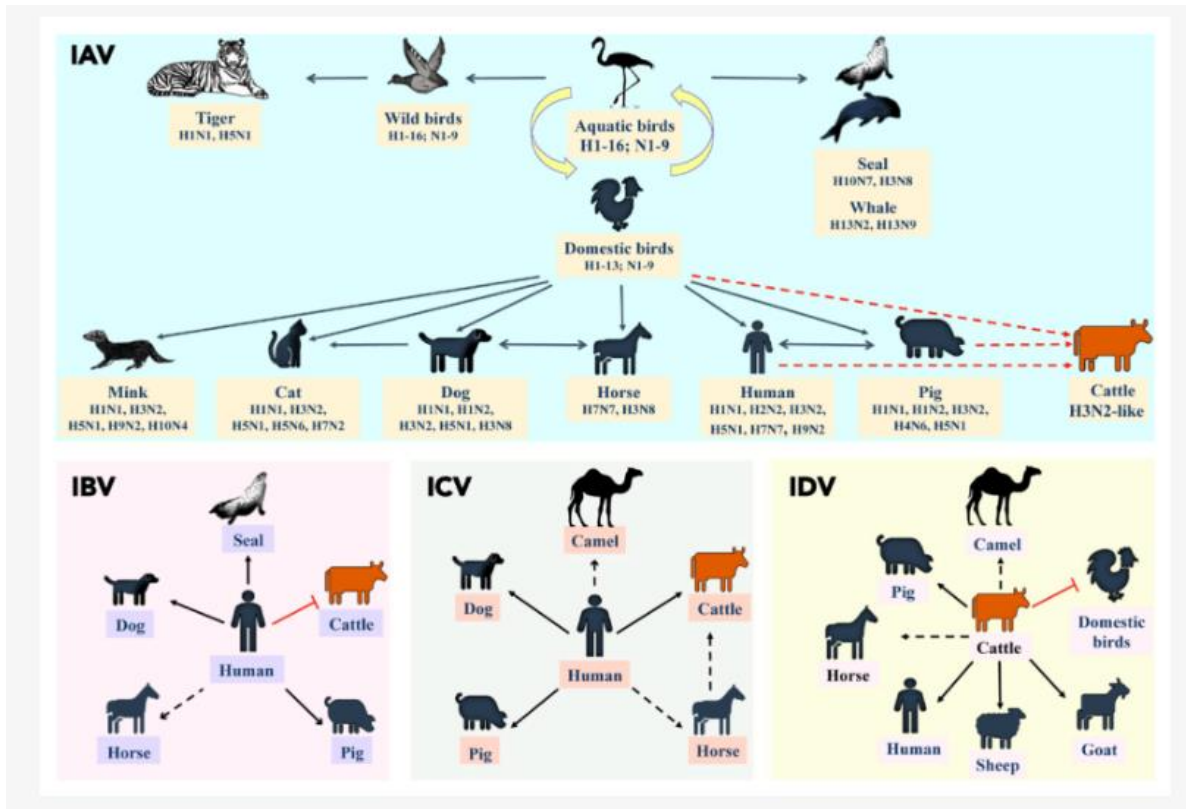
Avian → Bovine

“Shift” Adaptation of the Virus’s  
Tissue Tropism

Clade 2.3.4.4b to infect mammals



# ONE HEALTH CONCERNS



Cattle unusual host for IAV

Unusual presentation of Dz

Predilection for Mammary Tissue

Interspecies Transmission

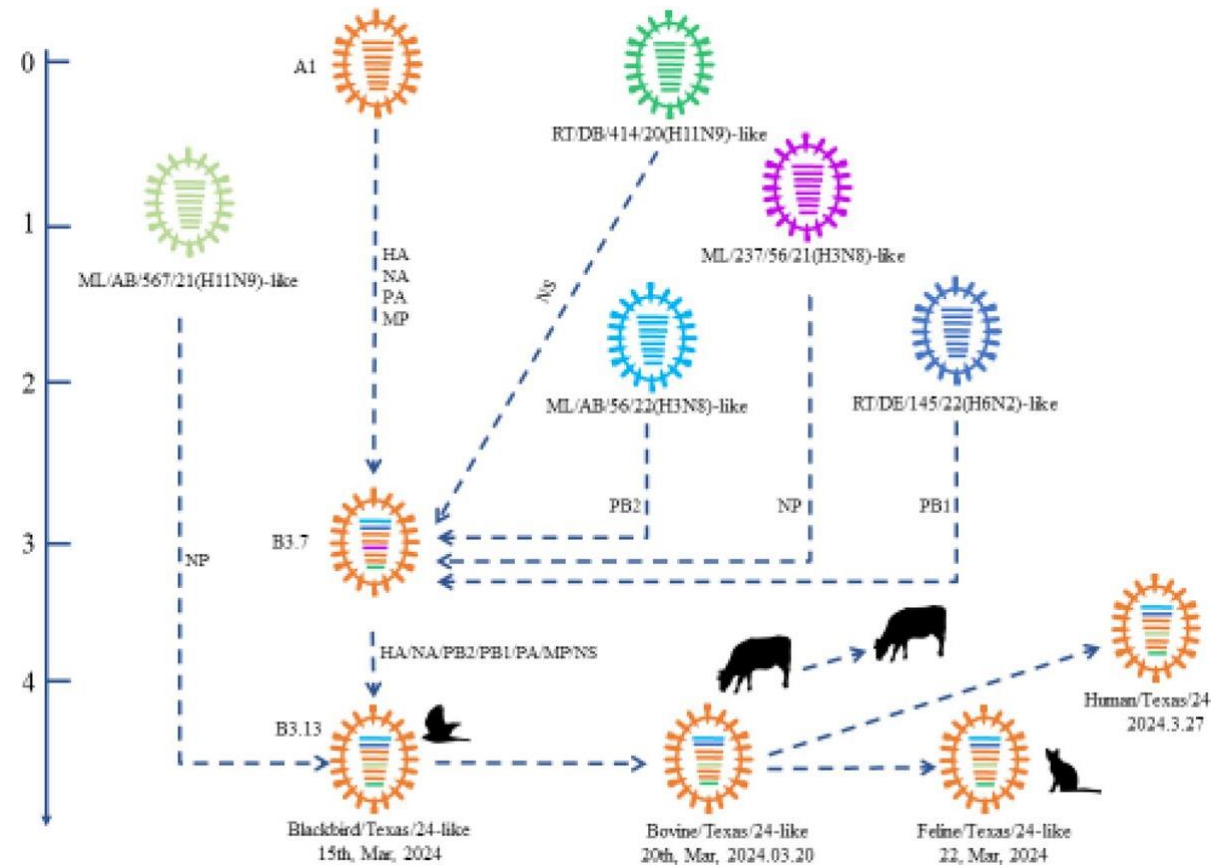
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/irv>

# Same strain and clade that has been circulating in wild birds and commercial poultry

*Since 2024 there has been repeated introduction from Birds to Cows*

Introduction from from *Cow's to Cats*

Re-introduced from **Cows to Birds**



<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2405371>

## ZOONOTIC

Introduced *from Cow to person* [3]

[1] Conjunctivitis TX\*

[1] Conjunctivitis MI

[1] URT MI

FIGURE 1



*Conjunctivitis with Subconjunctival Hemorrhage in Both Eyes.*

# PUBLIC CONCERNS ABOUT ZOOONOSIS

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,

The recent HPAI detections in birds do not present an immediate public health concern.

A(H5) Bird Flu Surveillance and Human Monitoring

<https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/h5-monitoring/index.html>



# H5N1 ZOO NOTIC POTENTIAL

## World Wide

**2003- 2026 (23 years)**  
993 Human Infections

**477 Fatal**  
(Case Fatality Rate 48%)

[https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai\\_20260220.pdf?sfvrsn=eb7a5bb0\\_1&download=true#:~:text=481-319,date%20of%2017%20June%202024.](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/emergency/surveillance/avian-influenza/ai_20260220.pdf?sfvrsn=eb7a5bb0_1&download=true#:~:text=481-319,date%20of%2017%20June%202024.)



# INFECTED PREMISES

## Personal Protective Equipment

- N95 (Fit Tested)
  - Eye Protections
  - Gloves
  - Tyvek
  - Disposable foot covers
- \* Wash Your Hands\*



# HEALTHY ANIMALS

Mask (Dust)

Eye Protection

Gloves

Washable coveralls or dedicated clothing

Cleanable footwear

Wash Your Hands



# FOOD SAFETY

Eating uncooked or undercooked poultry or beef or drinking unpasteurized (raw) milk can make you sick.

Cooking poultry, eggs, and beef to the appropriate internal temperature kills bacteria and viruses, including avian influenza A viruses.

<https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/prevention/food-safety.html>

## MILK

FDA and USDA  
**commercial milk supply  
is safe**

**Pasteurization** process

Diversion or destruction  
of milk from sick cows

Pasteurization kills bacteria and viruses, like avian influenza A viruses, in milk.

Make the best decision for your health and the health of your family by always choosing pasteurized milk and products made with it.

# LOUIS PASTEUR

Germ Theory

1862 Pasteurization

1885 Rabies Vaccination

20 April 1862  
*Louis Pasteur performed the first  
test of pasteurization*



Butrous Foundation  
[www.butrousfoundation.com](http://www.butrousfoundation.com)

# RESOURCES

## Defend the Flock

[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/defend-the-flock?gad\\_source=1&gad\\_campaignid=20882577968&gbraid=0AAAAAC9xWPxbAW1oWzNRkmb2czIMq87Pm&gclid=EAlaIQobChMIslu6kK65kwMVdRxECB1oVhQ4EAAYASAAEgLMrvD\\_BwE](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/defend-the-flock?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=20882577968&gbraid=0AAAAAC9xWPxbAW1oWzNRkmb2czIMq87Pm&gclid=EAlaIQobChMIslu6kK65kwMVdRxECB1oVhQ4EAAYASAAEgLMrvD_BwE)

## USDA FSIS

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/employees/fsis-safety/hpai>

# QUESTIONS





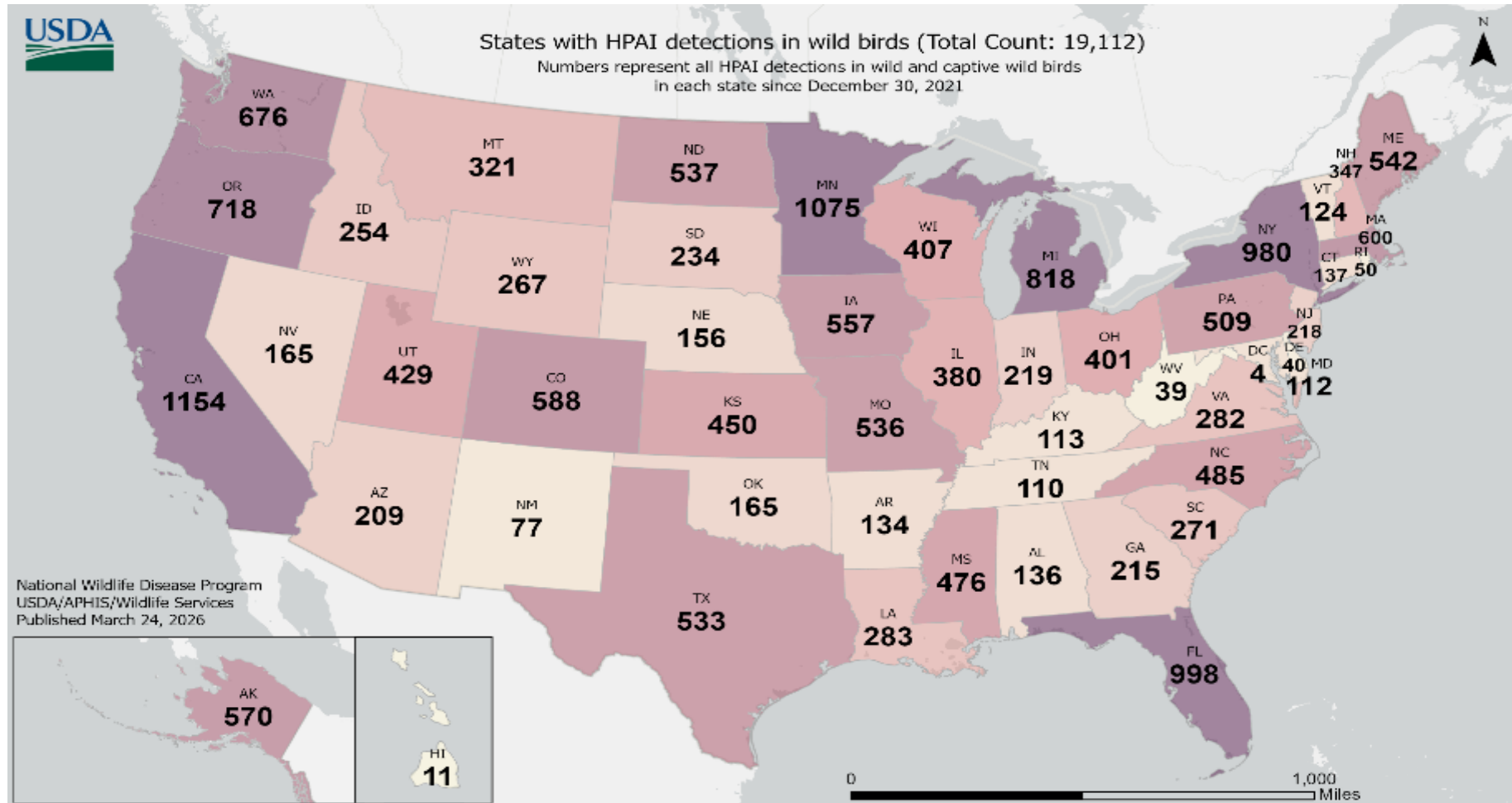
Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

# HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) IN WILDLIFE

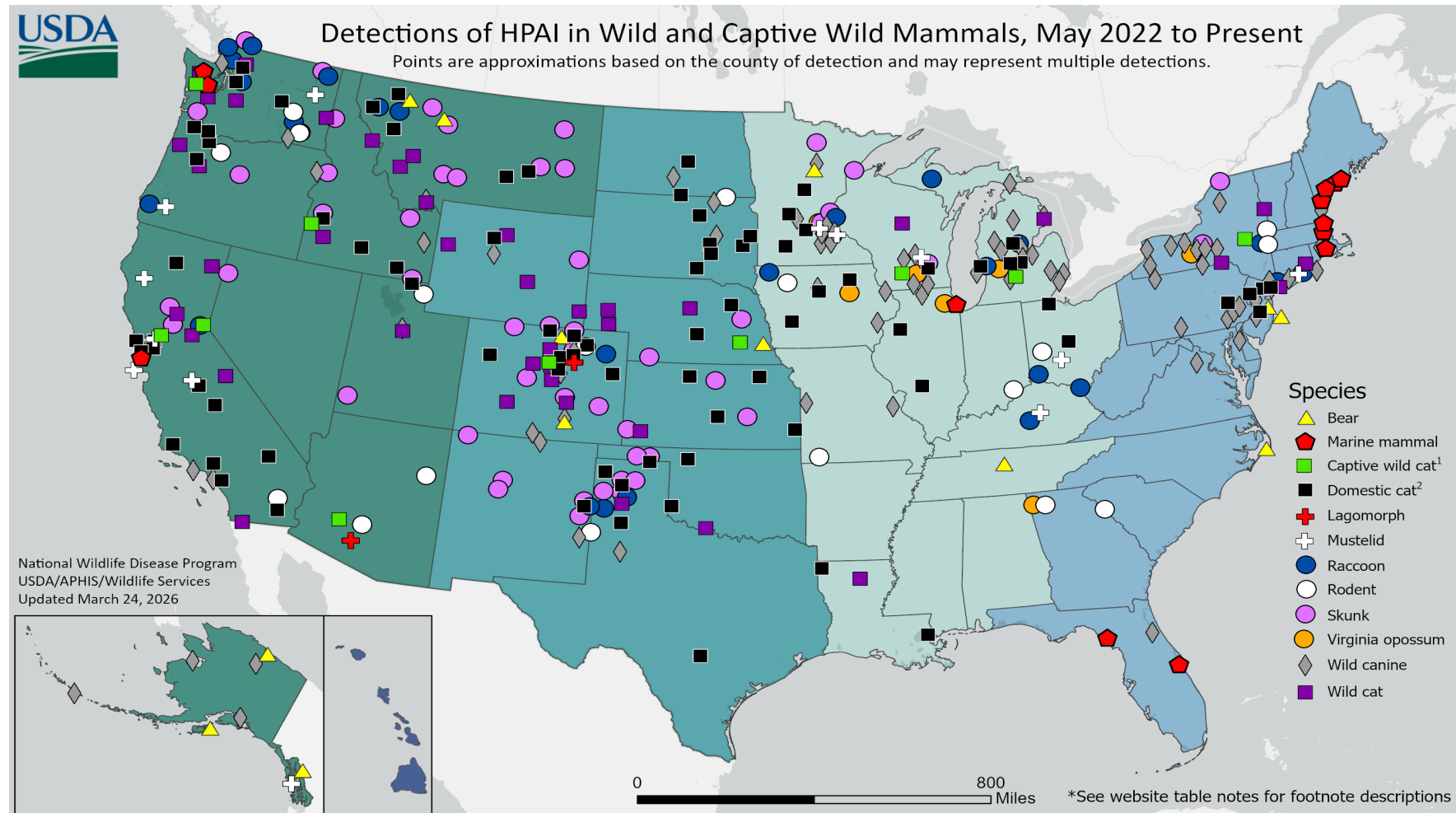
Kevin Hynes

April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026

# HPAI DETECTIONS NATIONWIDE IN WILD BIRDS (2022-PRESENT)



# HPAI DETECTIONS NATIONWIDE IN WILD AND CAPTIVE MAMMALS (2022-PRESENT)



# HPAI DETECTIONS IN NEW YORK WILDLIFE

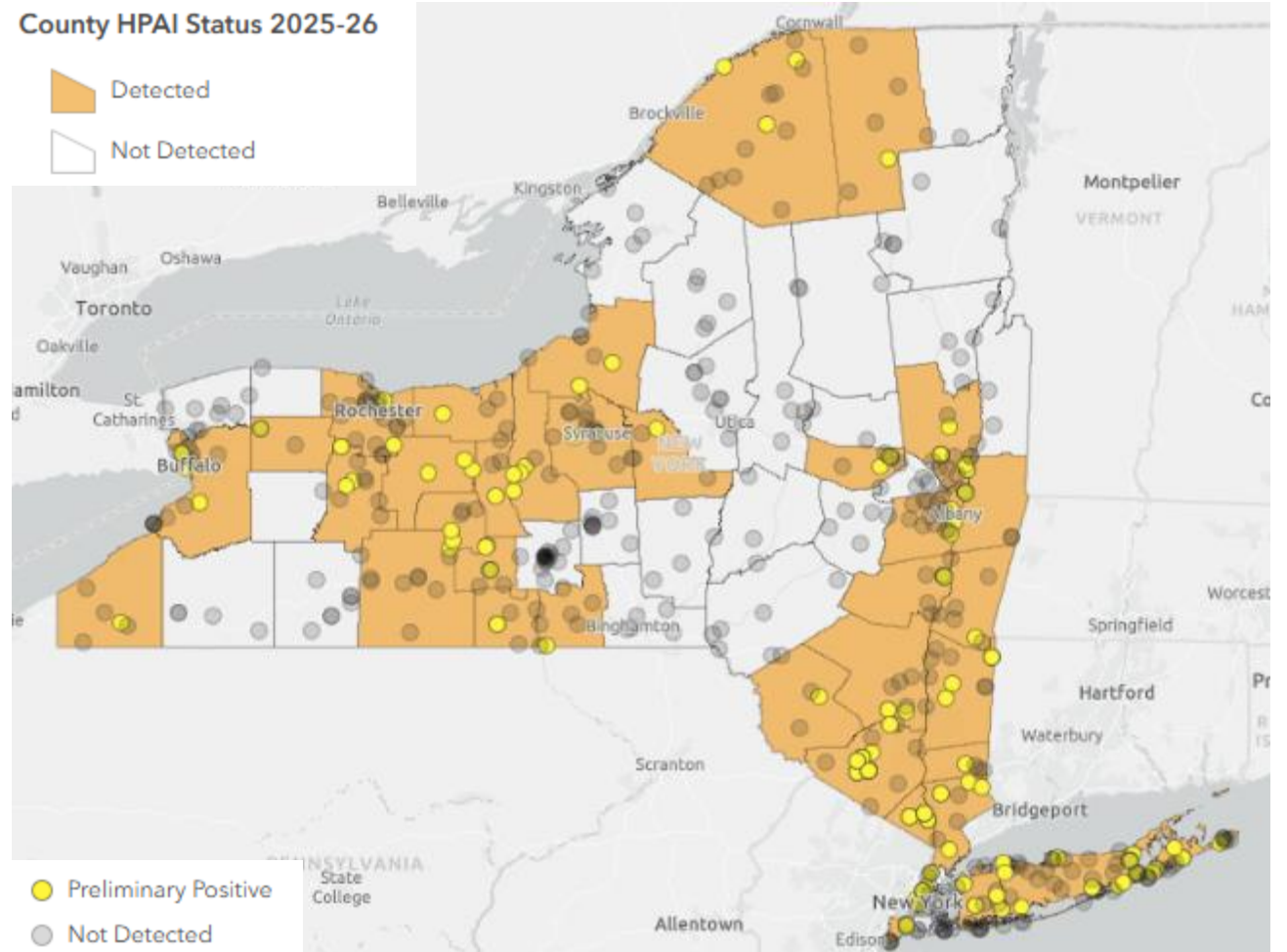
## HPAI in New York Total (2022-2025)

- 3,323 total HPAI tests between 2022-2025
- 671 HPAI non-negative (20%)
- 2,652 HPAI non-detect

## July 2025 – March 2026

Total number of AI tests: 516

- 134 were preliminary positive (26%)
- 36 counties detected



# HPAI DETECTIONS IN NY WILDLIFE

## 2022 – 2026 Results

- Number of bird species with positive results: 64
- Number of mammal species with positive results: 10

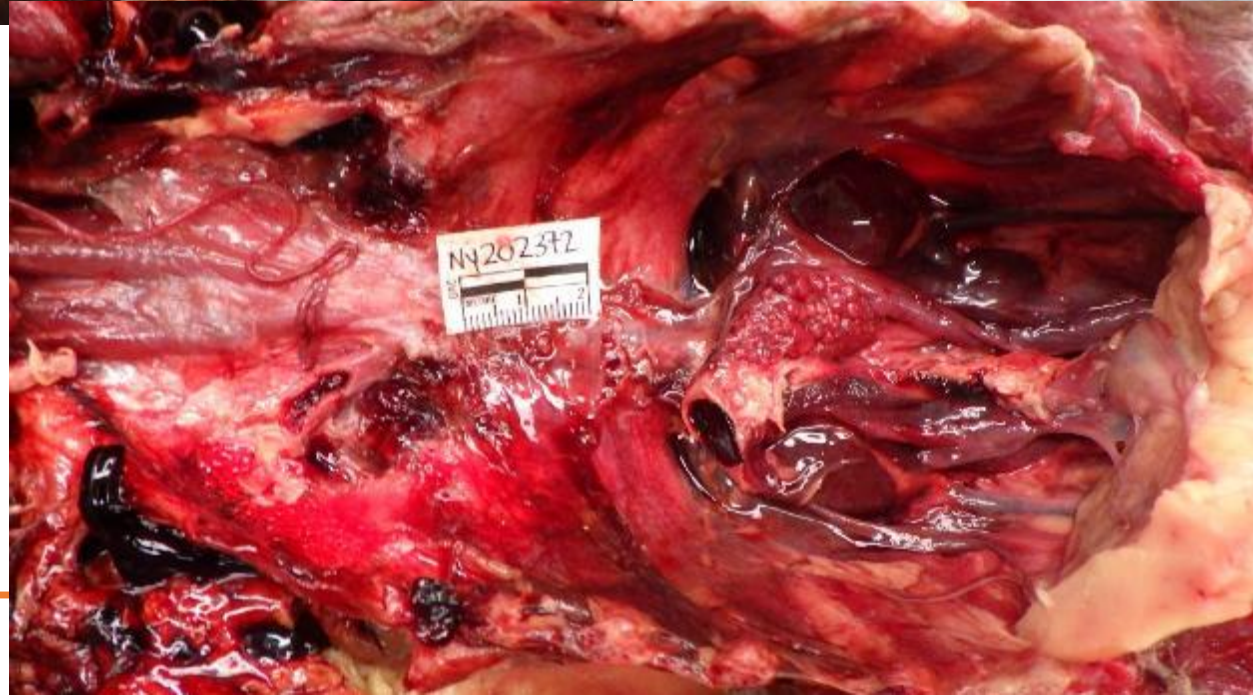
## 2026 Results (As of 3/30/2026)

- Number of bird species with positive results: 19
- Number of mammal species with positive results: 1

## Top 10 Positive Birds in July 2025 – March 2026

Canada Goose (58)	Black Vulture (4)
Red-tailed Hawk (18)	Snow Goose (4)
American Crow (11)	Mallard (3)
Bald Eagle (5)	Caspian Tern (3)
Mute Swan(5)	Snowy Owl (2)

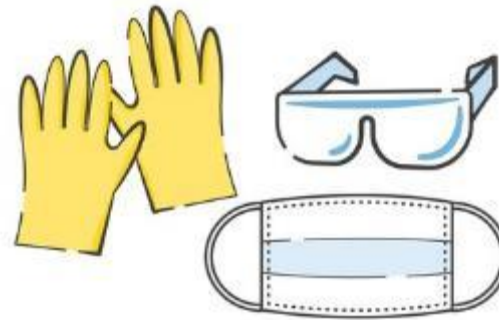
NYS HPAI+ Confirmed Mammals	
Species	Total
Red fox	29
Raccoon	3
Striped skunk	2
Domestic cat	2
Muskrat	1
Gray fox	1
Eastern gray squirrel	1
Bobcat	1
Virginia opossum	1
Amur Leopard	1





# HANDLING HPAI-SUSCEPTIBLE WILDLIFE

- Wear nitrile/latex gloves, masks (N95 or KN95), and eye protection (goggles, safety glasses, or face shield).
- No drinking/eating/smoking while handling birds.
- Be mindful of handling objects or touching your face while wearing gloves.
- Wash hands thoroughly for at least 30 seconds after removing gloves.
- Disinfect clothing & shoes between sites.



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shutterstock.com - 1745305160



# NOTABLE HPAI CASES IN NEW YORK STATE

## Moreau Lake State Park (Dec. 2023)

- 7 neurologic Canada Geese (CAGO) found; 3 collected, all 3 HPAI+.

## Woodland Reservoir (Dec. 2023)

- 15-20 dead CAGOS found; 8 CAGOs collected, all 8 HPAI+.

## Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve (Dec. 2023)

- 1 neurologic Bald Eagle (BAEA) found & collected; HPAI+.

## Green Lakes State Park (Jan. 2024)

- 1 neurologic CAGO found & collected; HPAI+.

## Beaver Island State Park (Feb. 2024)

- 1 neurologic BAEA found & collected; HPAI+.

## Clapper Road Water Treatment Plant (Feb. 2025 & Feb. 2026)

- 2025: ~35 dead CAGOs found & collected, 2 tested HPAI+
- 2026: ~3 sick, 6 dead CAGOs, 1 collected, HPAI+.

## Dead geese found in Syracuse reservoir last month infected with avian flu, DEC says

Updated: Jan. 04, 2024, 8:12 a.m. | Published: Jan. 04, 2024, 7:49 a.m.



Syracuse resident Gudrun Rudd photographed this dead Canada goose floating in Hiawatha Lake last month. Gudrun Rudd

Source: Syracuse.com

# CASPIAN TERN DIE-OFF EVENT, SUMMER 2025

## Buffalo Harbor

- Approx. 320 out of 400 Caspian Terns (CATE) found dead at Buffalo Harbor
  - 15 live chicks present on July 8<sup>th</sup>; usually ~90 fledge from this site



Buffalo Harbor

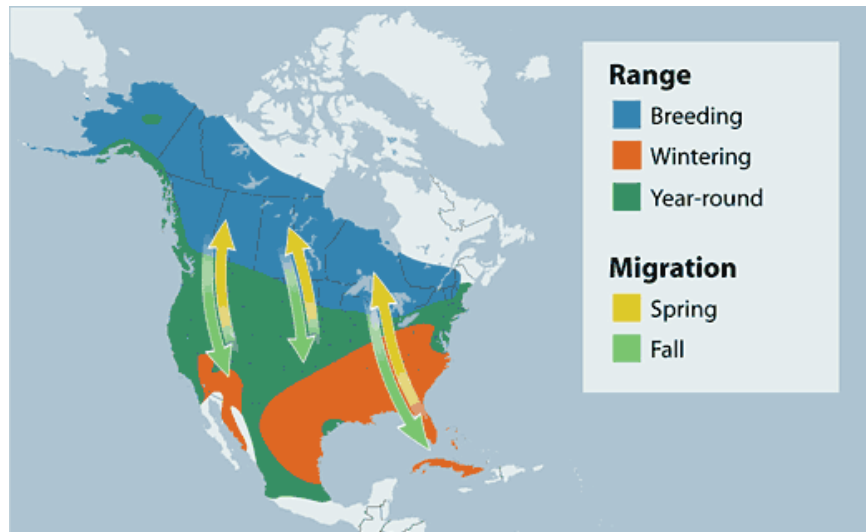
## Little Galloo Island

- Estimated CATE population size in 2024: 1,740
- Approximately 450 dead CATEs found in late June 2025
- HPAI detected in CATEs tested by the WHU.

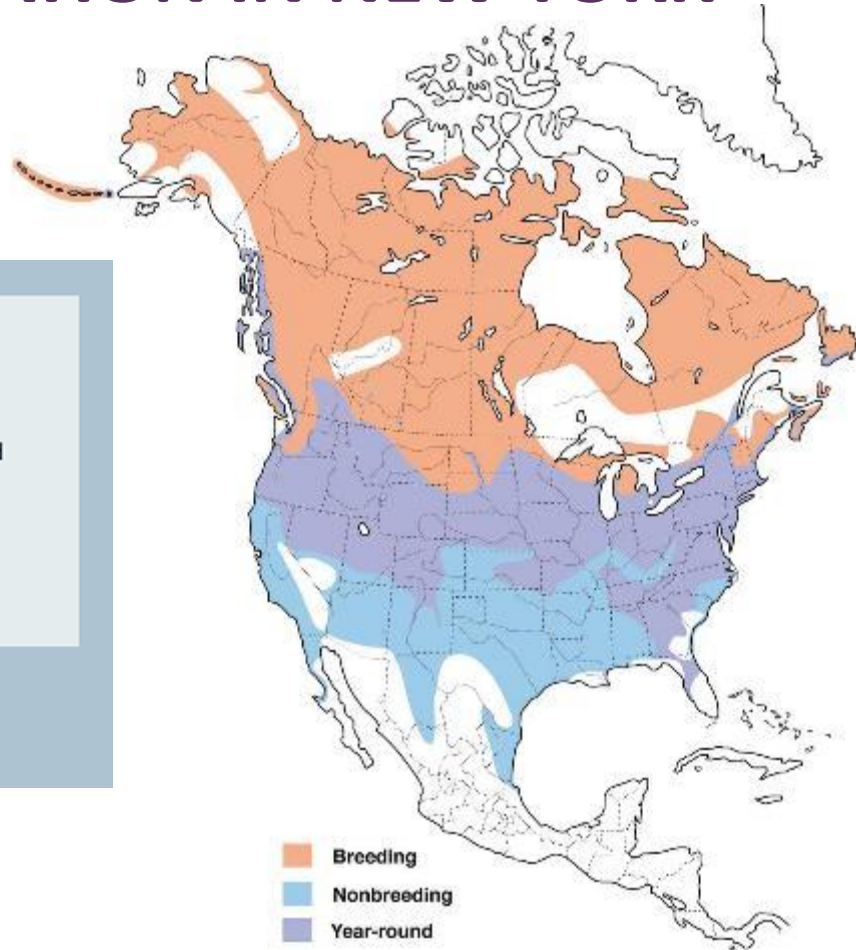


Little Galloo Island

# WATERFOWL MIGRATION IN NEW YORK



Mallard Migration Map



Canada Goose Range Map



# HPAI IN PEOPLE

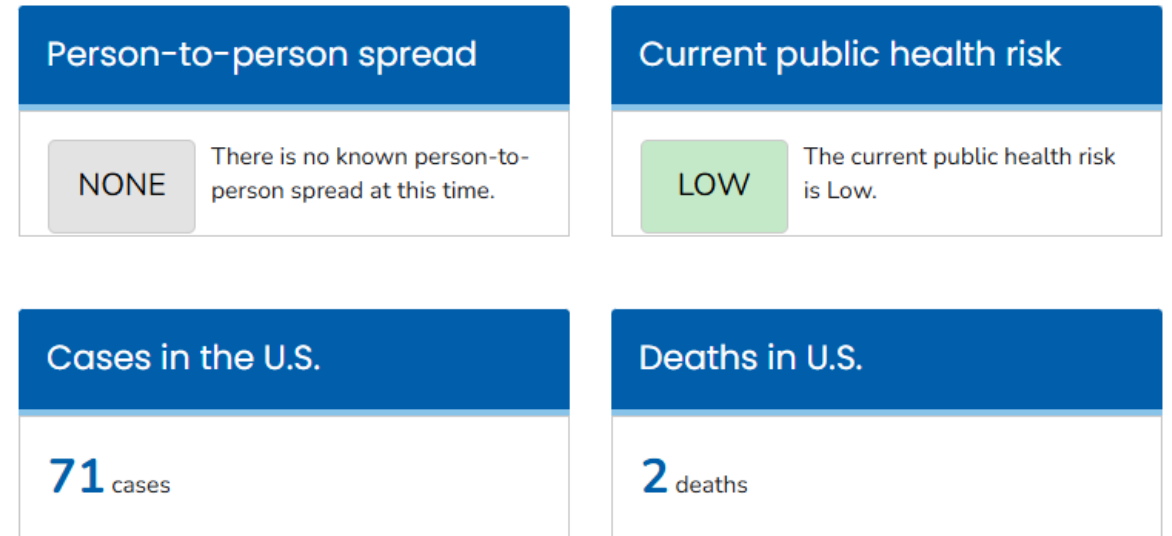
## February 2022-Present

- At least 32,600 people exposed to infected birds, poultry, dairy cows, or other animals for 10 days post-exposure
- At least 1,320 people tested for novel influenza A

## September 28, 2025-Present

- At least 3,500 people monitored
- At least 130 people tested for novel influenza A.

## National situation summary since 2024

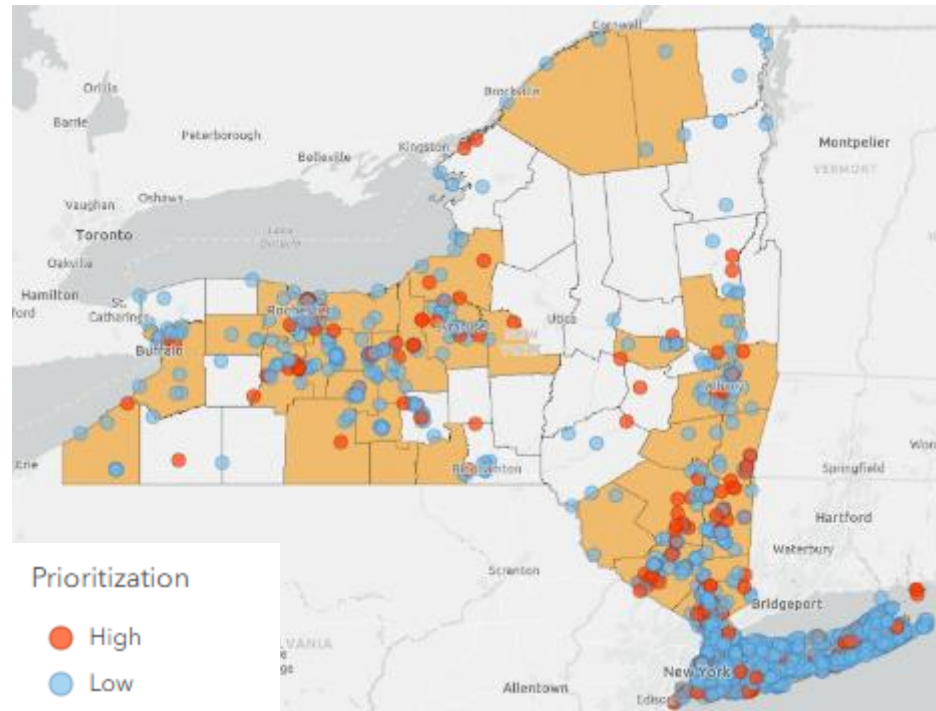


Credit: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

# NYSDEC AVIAN INFLUENZA REPORTING FORM

<https://dec.ny.gov/nature/wildlife-health/animal-diseases>

QR code for reporting form



Number of Public Reports July 2025- March 2026: 1,782

### NYSDEC Avian Influenza Reporting Form

**Instructions**

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is monitoring highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in wild birds and we need your help to report suspect cases.

Typical symptoms of HPAI include diarrhea, discharge from the nose, coughing and sneezing, and incoordination, but many birds may show no symptoms before death. There may be multiple sick or dead animals in a single location.

**Contact Information**

**Name\***

**Phone\***

**Email\***

**Species Involved**

**Species\***

Please indicate which types of birds were observed.



# UPCOMING EVENTS FOR HOME CARE PROVIDERS REGISTRATION OPENS SOON!

## APRIL 15 (tentative)

- Webinar 2 in our communications series focused on effective messaging

## MAY 6

- Virtual tabletop exercise for the home care sector highlighting capabilities for an imaginary H5N1 outbreak

## MAY 7

- Second webinar in the H5N1 and other emerging infectious diseases series will address food safety

## CONTACT AND EVALUATION

**Contact:**  
**Carole Deyoe, RPh**  
**Director of Regulatory Affairs and**  
**Special Programs**  
**NYSHCP**  
**Deyoe@nyshcp.org**



<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/H5N1>

Be sure to complete the session survey!!!!



# Thank you!

Recording and slides will be sent to participants and posted on HCP's website:

<https://www.nyshcp.org/emergency-preparedness/projects-programs/>

Access recording on YouTube:

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLW8OG\\_R\\_t29A47vhXwSIFbtSqbhO9YgoE](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLW8OG_R_t29A47vhXwSIFbtSqbhO9YgoE)

