Fast Facts

- Illnesses: 1,230
- Hospitalizations: 225
- Deaths: 2
- States: 49, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
- Investigation status: Closed

less than 0.02%

Backyard Poultry and *Salmonella*

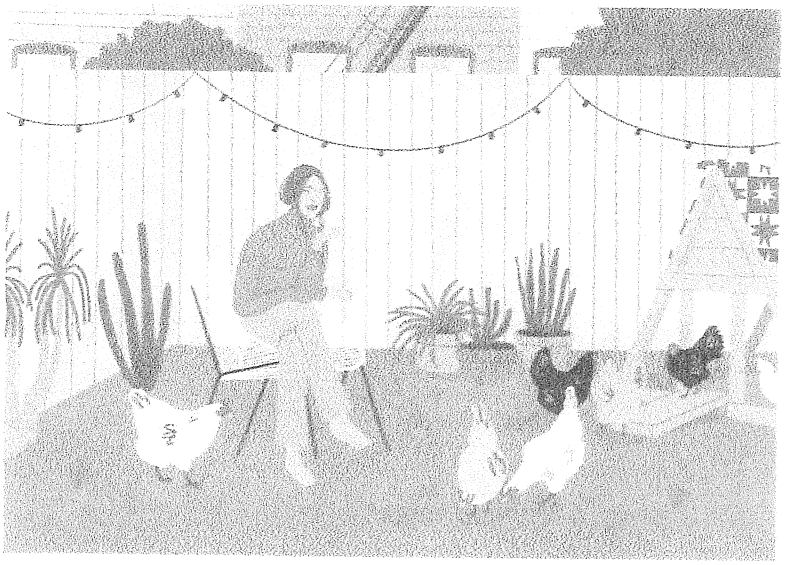
Backyard poultry, such as chickens and ducks, can carry *Salmonella* germs even if they look healthy and clean. These germs can easily spread to anything in

HOME & LIVING

Thanks to The Pandemic, People Are Flocking to a New Trend: Backyard Chicken-Raising

An estimated 12 million people in the U.S. now own backyard chickens. Here's why:

By Christianna McCausland | September 2022



—Illustrations by Meghan McKee

Avian Influenza Weekly Update Number 907

4 August 2023

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5) viruses

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus

Between 28 July and 3 August 2023, **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus were reported to WHO in the Western Pacific Region.

As of 3 August 2023, a total of 244 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus have been reported from four countries within the Western Pacific Region since January 2003 (Table 1). Of these cases, 136 were fatal, resulting in a case fatality rate (CFR) of 56%. The last cases in the Western Pacific Region were reported from Cambodia on 23 and 24 February 2023.

Table 1: Cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed human cases (C) and deaths (D) of influenza A(H5N1) virus infection reported to WHO, by date of onset (January 2003 to 3 August 2023), Western Pacific Region

Country	2003-2009		2010-2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cambodia	9	7	47	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	58	38
China	38	25	9	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	55	32
Lao PDR	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Viet Nam	112	57	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	128	64
Total	**161**	**91**	**71**	**42**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**244**	**136**

NB: This table is updated on a monthly basis following the updates from the Source

Globally, from January 2003 to 14 July 2023, 878 cases of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus were reported from 23 countries. Of these 878 cases, 458 were fatal (CFR of 52%) (Source).

20 years
Chance is .02%

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N6) virus

Between 28 July and 3 August 2023, **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N6) virus were notified to WHO in the Western Pacific Region. The last case was reported from Guilin city, Guangxi province, China, with an onset date of 3 July 2023.

To date, a total of 86 laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with influenza A(H5N6) virus including 33 deaths (CFR 38 %) have been reported to WHO in the Western Pacific Region since 2014. The last case was reported from China with an onset of illness of 3 July 2023.

Human infection with avian influenza A(H5) virus

Between 28 July and 3 August 2023, **no new cases** of human infection with avian influenza A(H5) virus were notified to WHO in the Western Pacific Region. The last case was reported from Viet Nam, with an onset date of 22 October 2022 (one case, no death). This is the first case of avian influenza A(H5) reported from Viet Nam since 2014; NA subtype could not be determined.

independently with *Salmonella* infection (*3*). Overall, reptile and amphibian contacts are estimated to account for 74,000 (6%) of the approximately 1.2 million sporadic *Salmonella* infections that occur each year in the United States (*3*).

Gaps remain in the public's understanding of amphibian- and reptile-associated salmonellosis. In one study, fewer than half the families with salmonellosis and known iguana exposure suspected their iguanas might have been the cause of illness (*2*). Pet-store owners, health-care providers, and veterinarians should provide information and prevention messages about salmonellosis to owners and potential purchasers of reptiles and amphibians. Educational materials are available from the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, telephone 800-553-7387.

In 1999, the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists recommended that state and local agencies adopt regulations to prohibit the sale or gift of reptiles without written point-of-sale education to consumers about the risks for and prevention of reptile-associated salmonellosis (*9*). In February 2003, CDC polled health departments in all 50 states and New York City (NYC) to determine whether such regulations existed. Among the 49 health departments responding, four states (Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and Texas) required pet stores to provide information about salmonellosis to persons purchasing any reptile; five (California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, and New York) required providing salmonellosis information to persons purchasing a turtle but not other reptiles. Tennessee prohibited sale of all turtles. NYC prohibited sale of certain reptiles, including iguanas, small turtles, and boas, and required posting of information about reptile-associated salmonellosis where other reptiles were sold.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of mandated point-of-sale education in reducing amphibian- and reptile-associated salmonellosis could help guide future prevention efforts. In the meantime, areas such as NYC have adopted restrictions on the sale of certain reptiles similar to those for small turtles.

References

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2. Mermin J, Hoar B, Angulo FJ. Iguanas and *Salmonella* Marina infection in children: a reflection of the increasing incidence of reptile-associated salmonellosis in the United States. Pediatrics 1997;99: 399--402.
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4. Srikantiah P, Lay JC, Crump JA, et al. An outbreak of *Salmonella* Javiana associated with amphibian contact---Mississippi, 2001. Presented at the International Conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases, Atlanta, Georgia, 2002.
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