

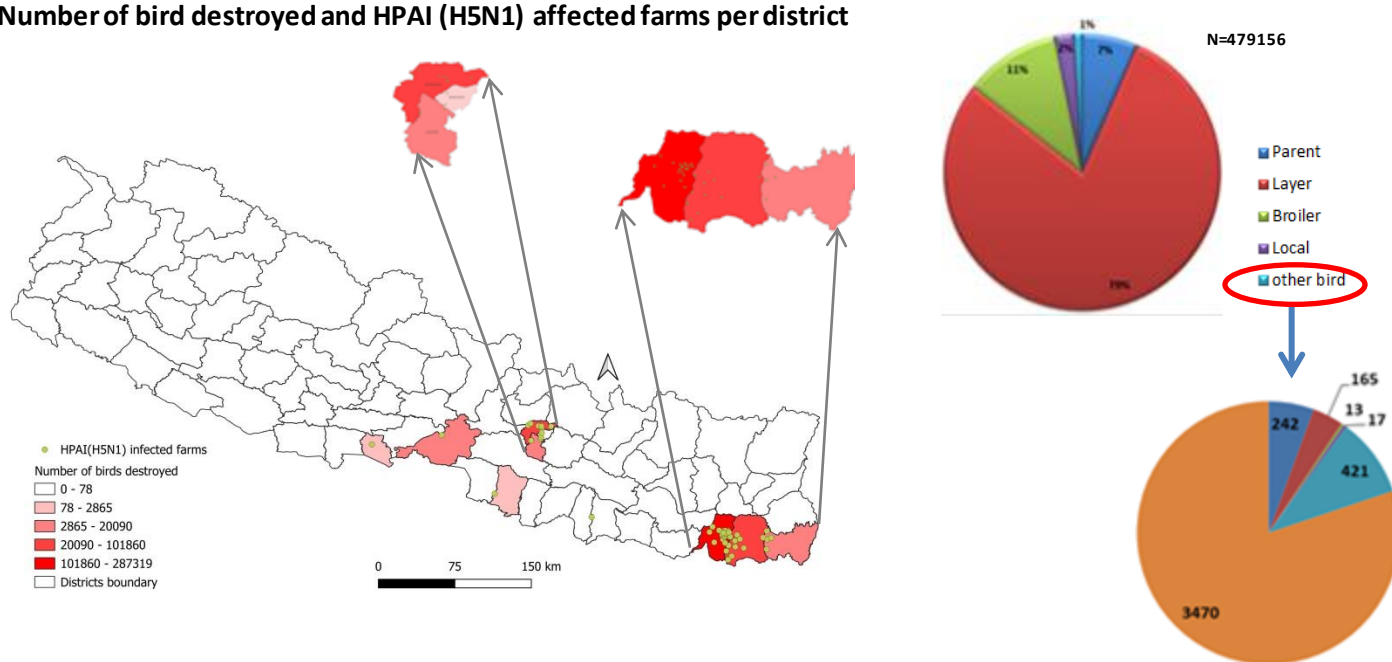
Details of Bird Flu (H5N1) outbreak in domestic birds updated on 2083.02.18 based upon the RRT and NAHIS information



The first outbreak of avian influenza (bird flu) in fiscal year (F.Y.) 2082/83 was confirmed on 2082/12/04 in Sunderharaicha-4 and Urlabari-8, Koshi Province. Since then, at least 55 poultry farms have been affected. Containment-at-source measures, along with other necessary interventions, have been implemented to prevent the spread of the disease to other districts, in coordination with relevant sectors and security personnel across all three tiers of government. Detailed information is presented herein.

SN	District	Farms affected	Birds destroyed	Eggs destroyed	Feed destroyed(Kg)
1	Chitwan	1	18863	0	0
2	Jhapa	4	20090	97450	10465
3	Morang	11	101860	98032	23810
4	Sunsari	23	285564	427580	120225
5	Nawalparasi west	1	208	0	100
6	Bara	1	2865	4127	3125
7	Kathmandu	8	39481	63854	21500
8	Bhaktapur	2	417	0	0
9	Lalitpur	3	9730	3150	3700
10	Mahottari	1	78	0	0
Total		55	479156	694193	182775

Number of bird destroyed and HPAI (H5N1) affected farms per district



Source: National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS) and RRT

The main risk factors identified include the presence of tall trees near farm premises that facilitate roosting of wild birds; proximity of farms to wetlands; breaches in standard biosecurity measures; unrestricted movement of vehicles and visitors; reuse of egg crates without proper disinfection; and handling of both live birds and poultry meat by the same personnel without adequate basic protective measures.

The outbreaks appears to be contained and remains under control in Koshi Province, the increasing number of affected farms in the Kathmandu Valley highlights continued transmission dynamics and underscores the need for strengthened biosecurity, surveillance, and response interventions Regular surveillance, containment, cleaning and disinfection is ongoing as per the Bird Flu control Regulation, 2078.