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2. Click the language that you would like to hear.



3. (Optional) To hear the interpreted language only, click **Mute Original Audio**.

Notes:

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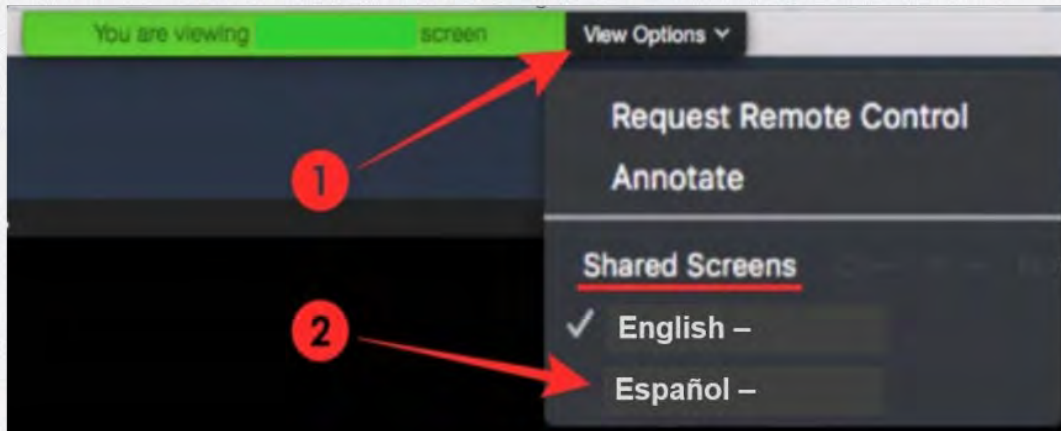
5. Click **Done**.

Notes:

# Selecting Your Viewing Language in Zoom

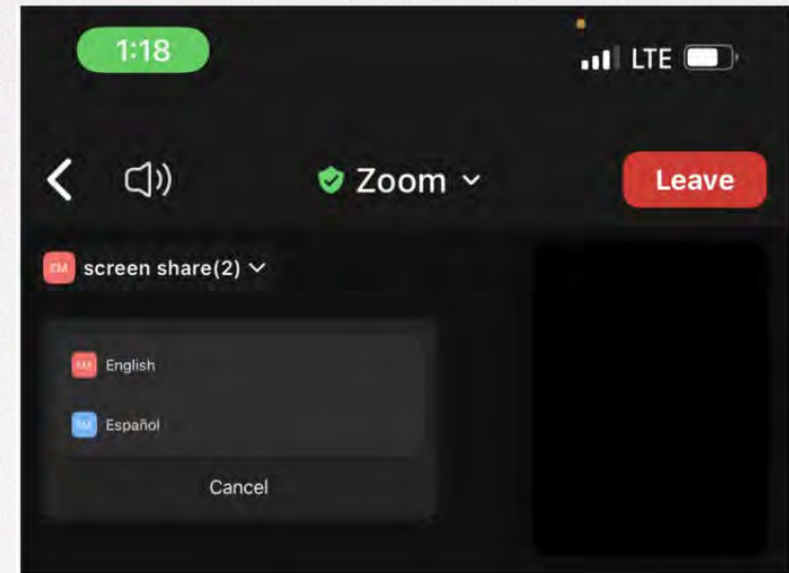
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- 1 Touch the screen to make the options appear
- 2 Touch the three dots that say "More "
- 3 Select "Language Interpretation"
- 4 Select "Español"
- 5 Touch "Done "



# Continuing Education



Migrant Clinicians Network is accredited as a provider of nursing continuing professional development by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.



The AAFP has reviewed Bird Flu & Farmworkers: An Update on H5N1 During Influenza Season and deemed it acceptable for up to 1.00 Live AAFP Prescribed credit(s). Term of Approval is from 11/12/2024 to 11/12/2024. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

**Participants completing this educational activity (80% time in session) and completion of the post session evaluation will be awarded 1 Contact hour.**

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This presentation was supported with funding from the National Center for Farmworker Health. No relevant financial relationships were identified for any individuals with the ability to control content of the activity.





# BIRD FLU & FARMWORKERS: AN UPDATE ON H5N1 DURING INFLUENZA SEASON

Jeff Bender, DVM, MS, DACVPM  
Laszlo Madaras, MD, MPH, FAAFP, SFHM  
November 12, 2024



## SESSION OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the current state of H5N1
- Review clinical guidelines for treating and preventing H5N1 and preventing seasonal influenza
- Identify culturally contextual resources and best practices that can be used to address H5N1 and seasonal influenza in farmworker patients

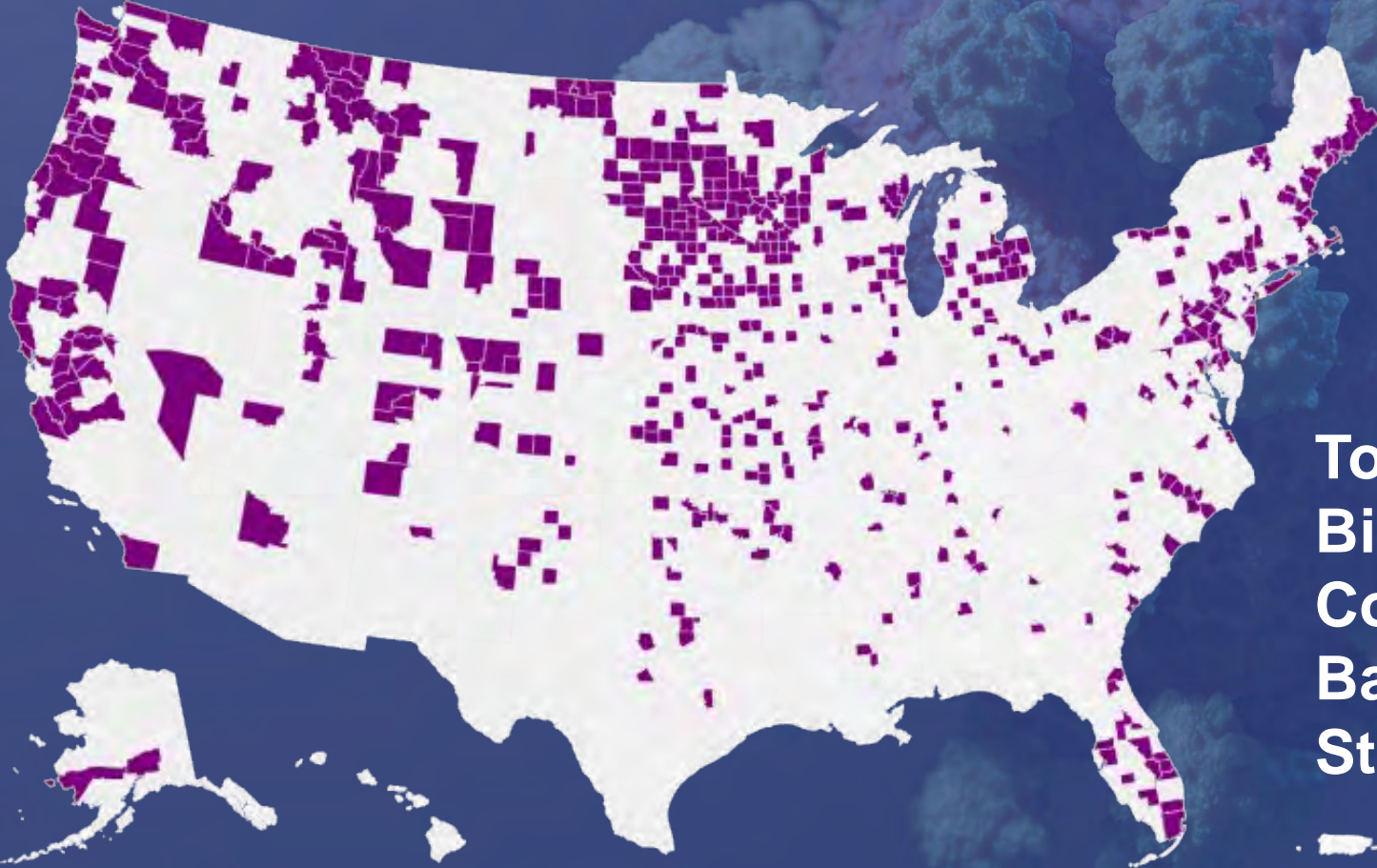


## **CURRENT SITUATION – HPAI / H5N1**

March 2024 - detection in dairy cattle in multiple states for the first time in U.S history

# HPAI A(H5) VIRUSES IN BACKYARD AND COMMERCIAL POULTRY

Influenza A(H5) detected across 48 states with 1,182 reported outbreaks in poultry since January 2022 .



<b>Total Flocks:</b>	<b>1,182</b>
<b>Birds Affected:</b>	<b>104.26</b>
<b>Commercial Flocks:</b>	<b>512</b>
<b>Backyard Flocks:</b>	<b>670</b>
<b>States Affected:</b>	<b>48</b>

Updated October 23, 2024



# NUMBER OF CONFIRMED CASES BY STATE

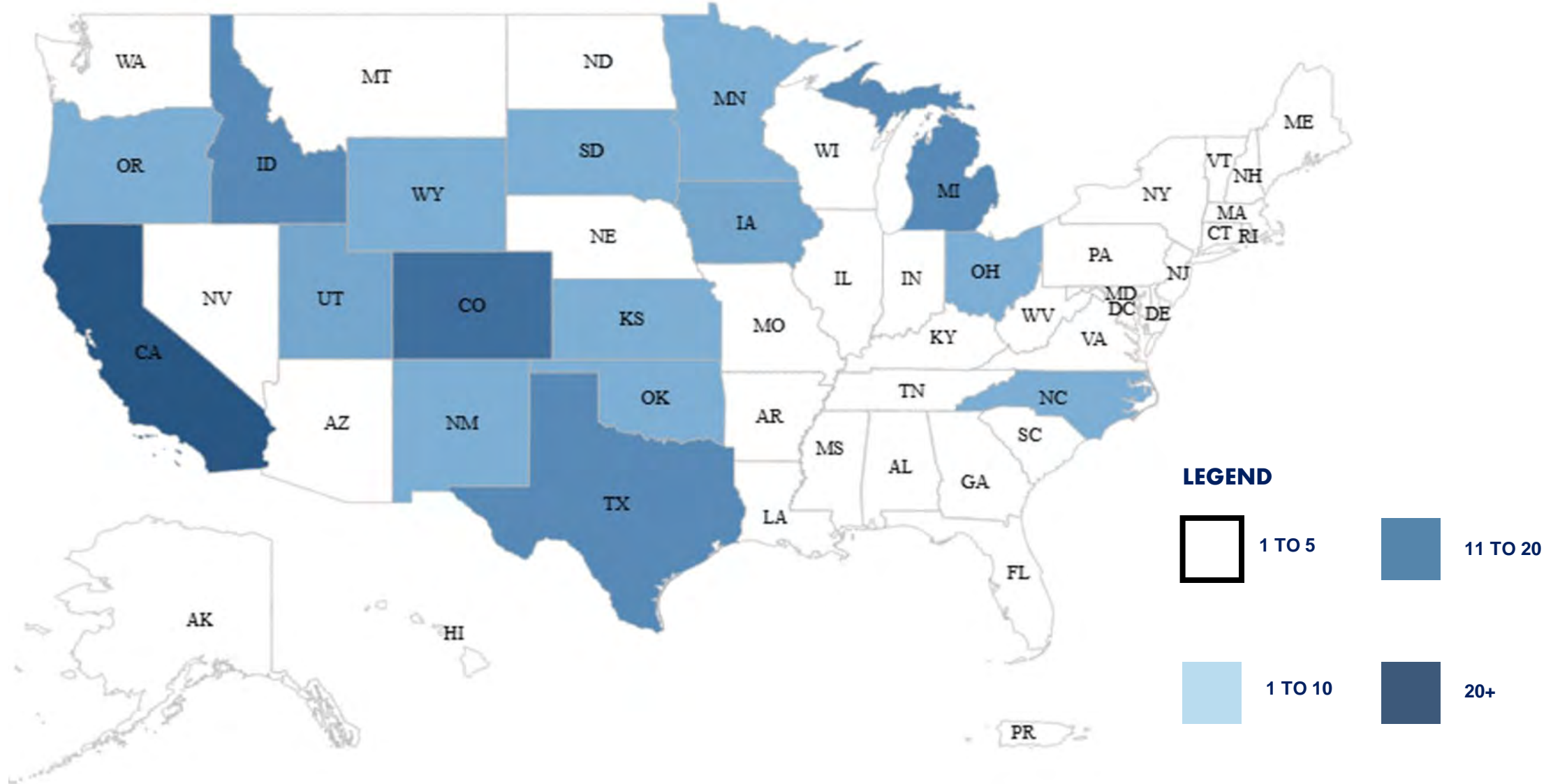
SITUATIONAL UPDATE



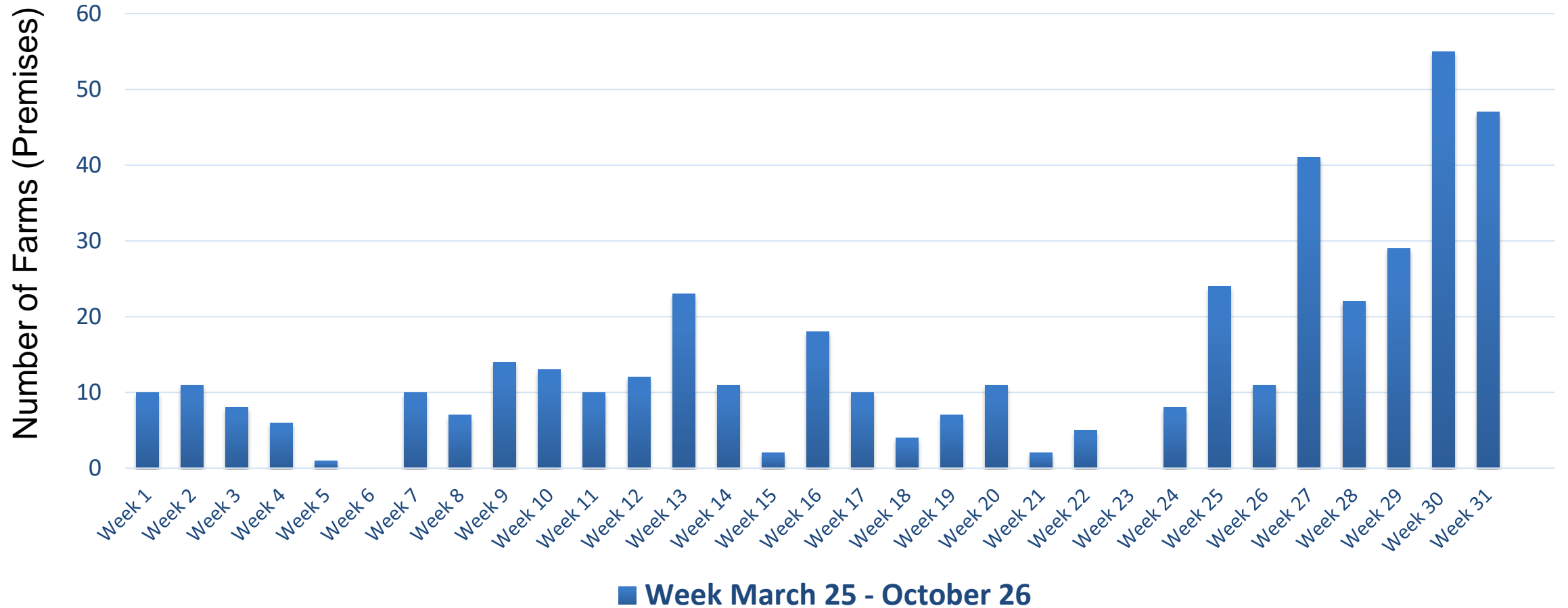
## HPAI Confirmed Cases in Livestock Herds

Reporting period: March 25, 2024 through November 8, 2024

Last reported new confirmed case: Wednesday, November 6, 2024



# CONFIRMED CASE PREMISES OF HPAI IN DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK BY WEEK



## THE DISEASE IN DAIRY CATTLE

- Decreased feed intake
- Decreased milk production
- Thickened or clotted milk >90% of farms
- Tacky/loose feces
- Lethargy
- Dehydration
- Fever
- Morbidity <10% and mortality/culling <2%

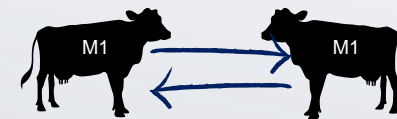


**Figure 4. Potential transmission pathways supported by identified epidemiological links including animal and human movements and shared vehicles and equipment for the 15 dairy herds and 8 poultry flocks affected with HPAI H5N1 genotype B3.13 in Michigan.**

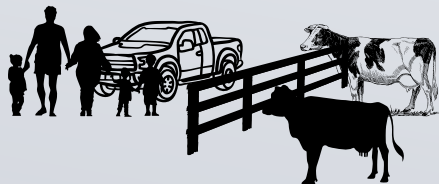
**Animal Movement**



1 herd confirmed to have imported the virus



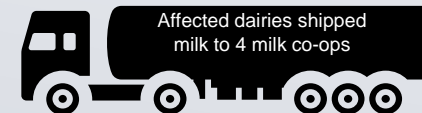
Between herd spread



Dairies visited by numerous visitors, most with access to cattle



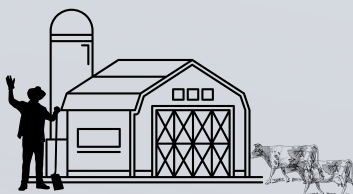
Dairies visited by same deadstock hauler



Milk truck routes may include multiple dairies

**Visitors Shared Vehicles and Equipment**

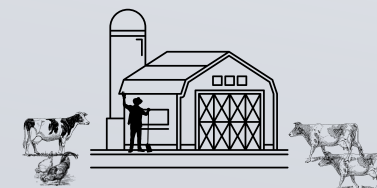
**Shared Workers**



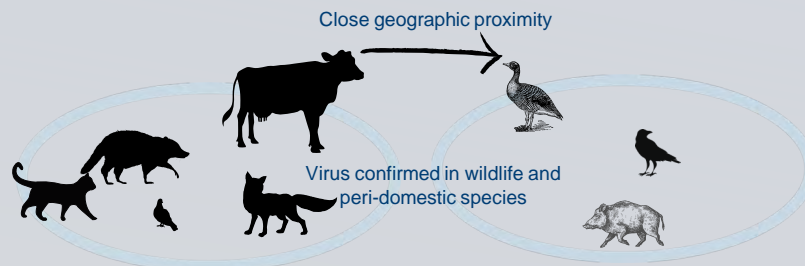
Workers from 6 affected dairies worked on other dairies



Workers from 3 affected flocks and 2 affected dairies had shared housing



Workers from 3 affected flocks and 2 affected dairies



This virus strain has not been found in migratory waterfowl in MI

**Local Wildlife & Peri-domestic Species**

# CATS (DAIRY FARM CASE STUDY)

- 80% of farms have cats present
- 50% of farms with cats observed sick or dead cats
- >20% of farms have chickens or poultry present
- Some infected cats have been identified with no dairy cattle or raw milk contact





**FIRST CASE OF H5 BIRD FLU IN A PIG  
IN THE US, NOVEMBER 4, 2024**

# DAIRY WORK





## **JOB TASKS OF DAIRY WORK**

- **Milking cows**
- **Moving cows**
- **Treating cows**
- **Scraping cow pens**
- **Feeding/caring for calves**
- **Operating skid loaders to transport cow feed**
- **Feeding cattle**



# THE MILKING PARLOR



© Earl Dotter



<https://modernfarmwife.com/2011/03/23/the-parlor/>

# HPAI A (H5N1) IN HUMANS



- 47 human cases of H5 reported in the United States since 2022
- 21 human cases of H5 following exposure to poultry since April 2022
- 25 human cases following exposure to dairy cows since April 2024
- 1 human case with no animal exposure

**No reported cases of human to human spread**

November 11, 2024

# PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has updated recommendations for worker protection and use of personal protective equipment

Recommendations may be challenging to implement in many settings

CDC has asked state health departments to make PPE available to workers on dairy farms, poultry farms, milk processing and poultry and beef slaughter industries.



Wash hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:

1. Fluid-resistant coveralls
2. Waterproof apron, if needed for job task
3. NIOSH Approved® Respirator (e.g., N95® filtering facepiece respirator or elastomeric half mask respirator)
4. Properly-fitted unvented *or* indirectly vented safety goggles or face shield
5. Head cover or hair cover
6. Gloves
7. Boots

Scan to learn how to put on and take off a respirator



# TRAINING OF IMMIGRANT DAIRY WORKERS

DATE	7/7 SUNDAY	7/8 MONDAY	7/9 TUESDAY	7/10 WED	7/11 THURSDAY	7/12 FRIDAY	7/13 SAT	7/14 SUN
7001	200	200	100	90	700	1000	1800	
5502	200	200	100	90	700	1200	1000	
5253	400	200	200	700	700	600	2600	
7004	400	200	200	700	700	900	3000	
TOTAL 1-4	1200	800	600	3000	2900	3800	8400	
3355	400	200	800	400	1200	400	1600	
					1800	1900	2300	
TOTAL 5-7	400	1400	1300	3000	2400	4200		
TOTAL 1-7	1200	2000	4300	15500	6000	12600		
Pen 8					1000	700		

Pen 1-4=45% Pen 5=46% Pen 6=45% PF=41%

\* WEATHER  $\Delta$  - Adjust Moistures ONLY

\* INTAKES  $\Delta$

- 1) PEN COUNTS CORRECT
- 2) CHECK MOISTURES
- 3) USE GLOBAL IF PEN# AND MOISTURES ARE CORRECT-THEN CONTACT GARY/JIM

= GLOBAL CHANGES 2-3 lbs WET

TMR MAX / COW PER DAY

Final  $\uparrow$  1-3 lbs  $\downarrow$  1-3 lbs

1-3 lbs  $\uparrow$  1-3 lbs  $\downarrow$  1-3 lbs

\* WEIGHBACK GOAL 3900 lbs

\* < 5% ZERO DAYS

\* CAREFUL NOT TO OVERMIX  
4 Minutes on hayage



- Immigrant labor accounts for 51% of all dairy labor
- Dairies that employ immigrant labor produce 79% percent of the U.S. milk supply

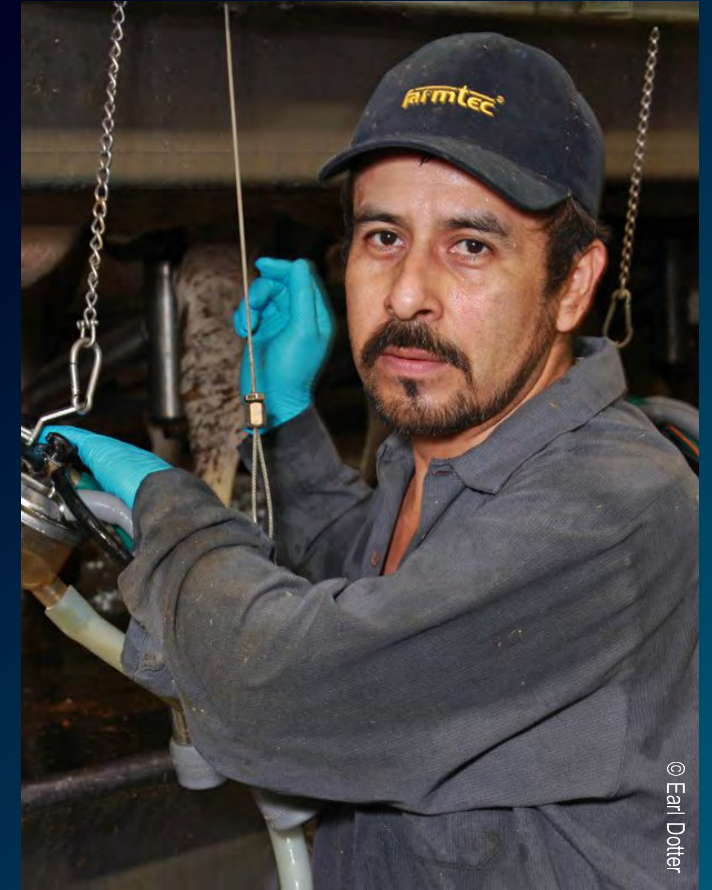
# AGRICULTURAL WORKER FAMILIES COME MOSTLY FROM MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA (GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA)



© Earl Dotter



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Vulnerabilities: Immigration status, language barriers, cultural adjustments, separation from family, housing, health insurance, risky jobs, lack of training.



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## Train-the-Trainer Curriculum

- Introduction to Hazards
- Animal Handling
- Machinery and Equipment
- Workers' Rights and Responsibilities
- Chemical Safety and Confined Spaces

**LECCIÓN 1**  
**LESSON 1**

**Como trabajar seguro en las lecherías**  
**Working Safely in Dairy**

*Seguridad en las lecherías*

Curriculum preparado por:  
Curriculum prepared by:  
Amy K. Liebman, MPA, MA  
Patricia Juarez – Carillo, PhD, MPH  
Matthew Keifer, MD, MPH  
Iris Reyes, MPH  
Michael Piorunski  
Dennis Rey

 Scan to visit website: <https://www.umash.org/curriculum/working-safely-in-dairy>

This facilitator's guide is part of the Seguridad en las lecherías: In migrant Dairy Worker Health and Safety Project which is a joint initiative of the Migrant Clinicians Network and the National Farm Medicine Center. This project is supported by the Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center.  
The translation of the facilitator's guide was completed by Shean Judge Quail, with support from University of Wisconsin River Falls.  
The complete curriculum is currently under OSHA review and pending approval.  
\*Funding for this material was made possible in part by the cooperative agreement award (2424031170) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and grant number 5U54OH002070 to the Occupational Safety and Health Association, U.S. Department of Labor. The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

# HEALTH & SAFETY TRAINING OF DAIRY WORKERS





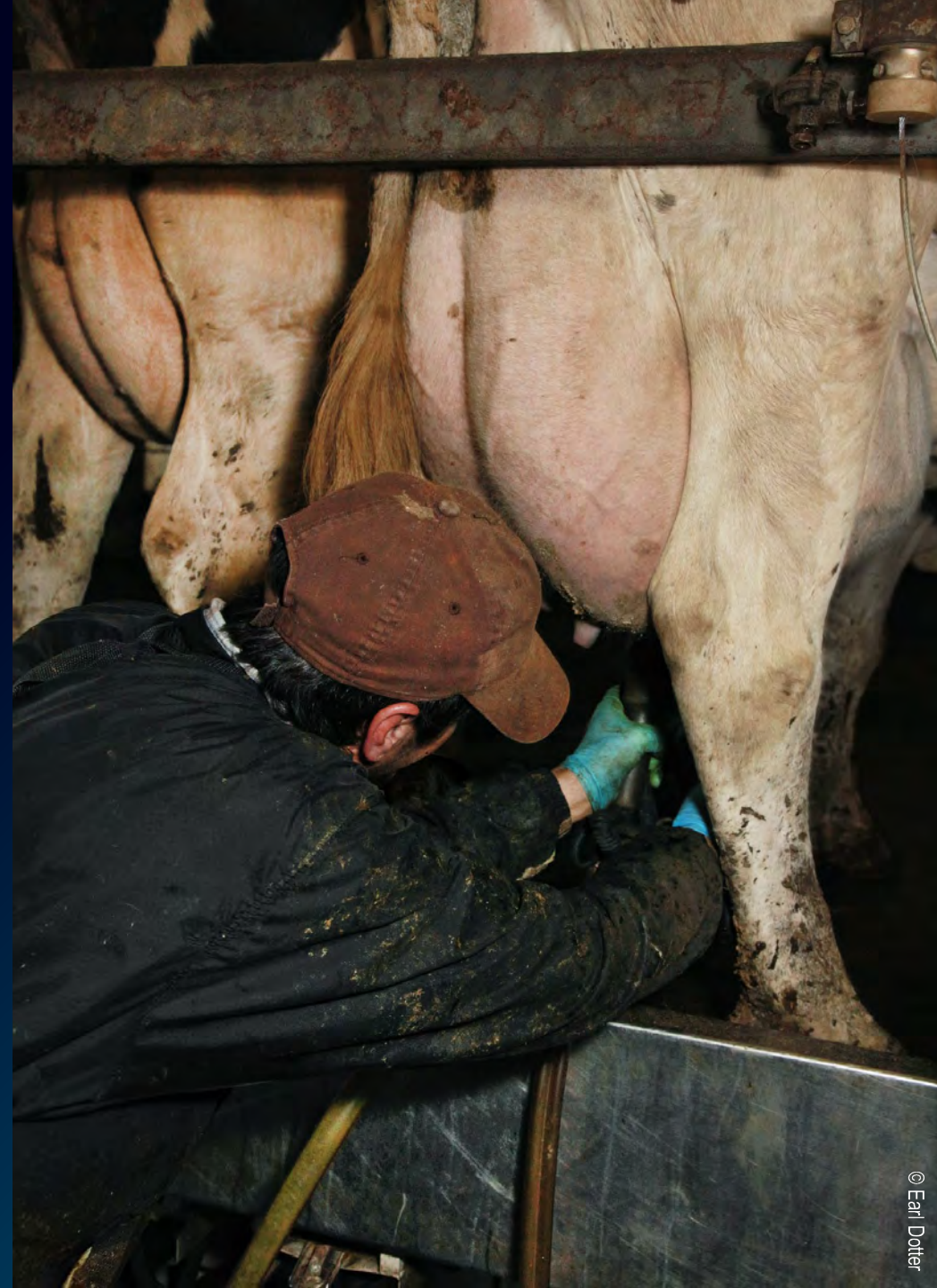
A photograph of two men in a workshop or office setting. The man on the left is wearing a white t-shirt and a blue and white baseball cap with a logo. He is pointing at a computer monitor. The man on the right is wearing a blue plaid shirt and a brown and grey baseball cap. He is looking at the monitor. The background shows shelves with various items, including a Brother printer and a framed picture.

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

- There are many safety and injury prevention challenges on our dairies
- Considering our changing workforce, we need to be creative to engage, educate and protect the producer and worker
- Key is to have cultural and language appropriate trainers/materials to build trust and buy-in

# CHALLENGES

- Regulatory impacts on the industry
- Understanding transmission dynamics
- Cleaning milking equipment?
- Role of wildlife in maintenance and spread
- Correct personal protective equipment?
- Producer and worker education
- Discouraging raw milk consumption
- Varied State regulations



# FUTURE ACTIVITIES THROUGH



- **Survey of MN and WI dairy producers on perceived risks and support**
- **Develop outreach and educational materials in conjunction with Extension**
- **Support producers interested in Seguridad worker training program**

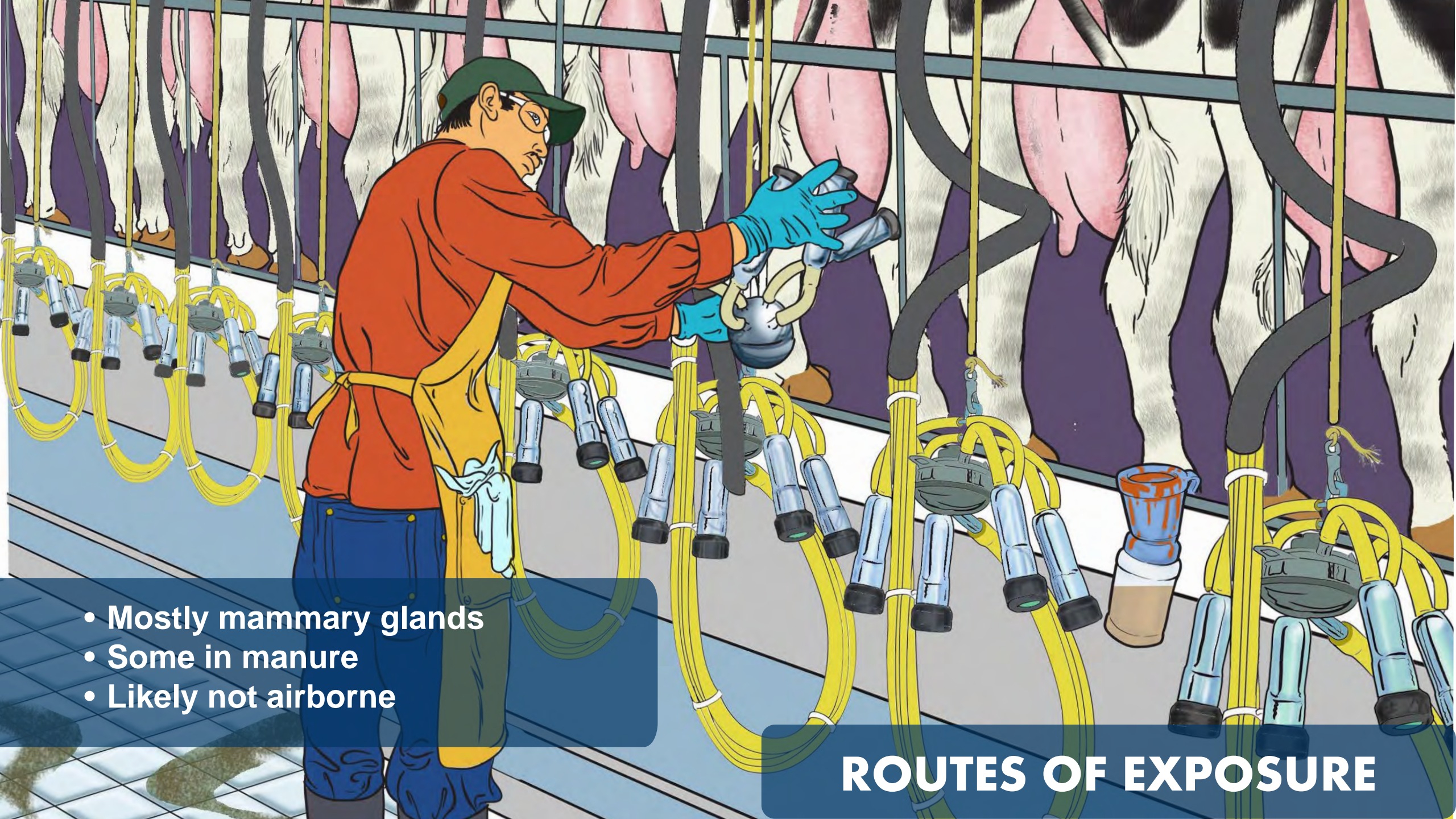


# H5N1 AND HUMANS

# WHO IS AT RISK

- Dairy producers and workers
- Workers on poultry farms
- Slaughterhouse workers
- Veterinarians
- Workers caring for sick animals
- Community Health Workers
- Farm events/fairs
- Consumers of raw milk





- Mostly mammary glands
- Some in manure
- Likely not airborne

**ROUTES OF EXPOSURE**

# H5N1 BIRD FLU SPREADS FROM COWS TO PEOPLE IN SEVERAL WAYS



H5N1 virus



If you touch something contaminated with live virus and then touch your eyes, nose, or mouth



If a liquid contaminated with live virus splashes into your eyes (like raw milk from an infected cow, for example)



If you eat, drink, or inhale droplets contaminated with live virus



## ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

# H5N1 SYMPTOMS



◦ **Asymptomatic**

## ■ **Flu Symptoms**

- **Fever**
- **Runny Nose**
- **Chills**
- **Fatigue**
- **Joint Aches**

◦ **Red eyes/Conjunctivitis**



# RECOGNIZING H5N1

- Patient History

- Work
- Environment

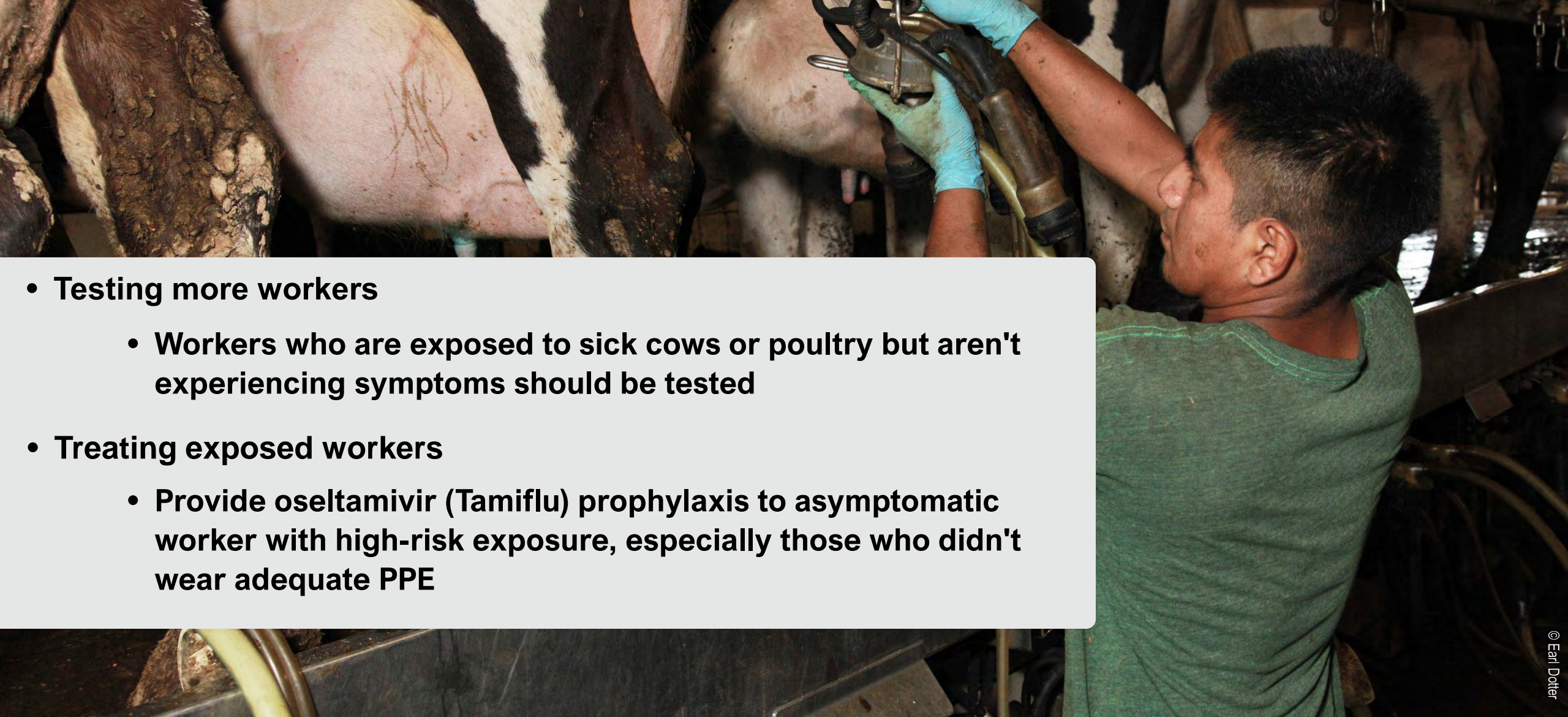
- At risk populations

- Confirmatory Lab Testing

- State departments of health



# NEW CDC RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREVENT H5N1 IN WORKERS AND REDUCE SPREAD



- **Testing more workers**
  - **Workers who are exposed to sick cows or poultry but aren't experiencing symptoms should be tested**
- **Treating exposed workers**
  - **Provide oseltamivir (Tamiflu) prophylaxis to asymptomatic worker with high-risk exposure, especially those who didn't wear adequate PPE**

# EOH Screening Questions for the Primary Care Setting

Preguntas para sondear en los lugares de atención a la salud

## 1 OCCUPATION OCUPACIÓN

Describe what you do for work.  
Describa lo que hace en su trabajo.



## 2 ACTIVITIES AND CAUSES ACTIVIDADES Y CAUSA

Are there any physical activities that you do – at work or away from work – that you feel are harmful to you?  
¿Hay alguna actividad física-en el trabajo o en otro lugar-que crea usted es dañina para usted?

## 3 SUBSTANCES/PHYSICAL HAZARDS AND CAUSES SUBSTANCIAS/PELIGROS FÍSICOS Y CAUSA

Are you exposed to chemicals, fumes, dusts, noise, and/or high heat at your work or away from work? Do you think these are harming you?

¿Está usted expuesto a químicos, gases, polvo, ruido y/o altas temperaturas en su trabajo o en otro lugar? ¿Piensa usted que estas cosas lo pueden dañar?



# H5N1 AVIAN FLU

- Farmworkers in dairy and poultry are at a higher risk of avian flu
- The general public is not at risk
- We are not giving a vaccine for H5N1
- We want people to vaccinate for the seasonal flu so there is no opportunity for mixing viral material





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# SEASONAL INFLUENZA

- Influenza A incidence picked up during late 2024
- Influenza B also arrived earlier in the flu season than usual
- Influenza vaccines (fluvax) now available
- Seasonal Influenza vaccine can be given with other vaccines such as RSV and COVID-19

# PREVENTION



- Personal Protective Equipment
  - Hands
  - Face

- Hand hygiene

- Do NOT drink raw milk

- Vaccine could be activated



## SUMMARY

- We are going to have emerging and re-emerging viruses
- Know who is most risk
- Ask your patient what they do for work
- Prevention still important
- Get updates and partner with your local and state health departments

# Resources



## Protect yourself against H5N1 bird flu

For those of us who work with cows on dairy farms, bird flu can make us sick!

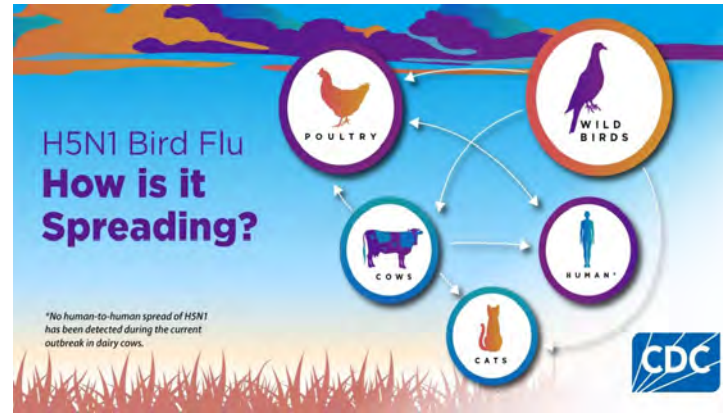


**So, it is important:**

- 1 To watch out for bird flu symptoms!
- 2 Get tested right away if you have symptoms!
- 3 Tell your doctor or nurse that you work with animals like cows or poultry!



For more information about bird flu, search for Call for Health on Facebook or contact Call for Health helpline at +1 (800) 377-9968 or through WhatsApp at +1 (737) 414-5121



## Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (H5N1), "bird flu" Toolkit



**UNDERSTAND AVIAN INFLUENZA**  
Be informed by learning the facts, and latest information on avian influenza outbreaks.

[VIEW RESOURCES](#)

**PRACTICE BIOSECURITY**  
Be prepared with a biosecurity plan, and properly using PPE, to prevent the spread and protect your herd, and workers.

[VIEW RESOURCES](#)

**MONITOR YOUR ANIMAL AND WORKER HEALTH**  
Know the signs of disease and check your flock and herd daily for signs of illness. Workers should also self-monitor for symptoms of illness when working with sick or potentially infected animals.

[VIEW RESOURCES](#)

**REPORT SICK BIRDS, LIVESTOCK**  
Know the procedure for reporting sick birds and livestock in your state.

[VIEW UPPER MIDWEST CONTACT INFO](#)

## Avian Flu and Your Safety

Guidance for Dairy Workers

Avian flu also known as avian influenza, bird flu or H5N1 does not often cause illness in people, but we want you to be aware and give you information on how to monitor your health and the health of your family.

Sick animals can pass the disease to people in their saliva (spit), feces (poop), milk, and other body fluids.

- If you are infected signs and symptoms may include:**
- Cough
  - Sore throat
  - Ruiny or stuffy nose
  - Headaches
  - Fever (>100°F/37.8°C) or chills
  - Difficulty breathing/shortness of breath
- If you have difficulty breathing, CALL 911**

**If you seek care for your symptoms, tell your doctor that you work on a dairy farm.**

- To protect yourself, remember:**
- USE personal protective equipment (PPE). It should be put on and taken off in clean areas.
  - WASH your hands with soap and water or use hand sanitizer to reduce risk of infection.
  - AVOID touching your face, eyes, mouth, phone, food, or other commonly used objects until you have washed your hands after touching saliva (spit), feces (poop), milk, and other body fluids of cattle until you have washed your hands.
  - AVOID drinking raw or unpasteurized milk as it can lead to infection. Do not take milk home.

For questions and support, contact your community health center or health department.

Adapted from materials developed by: Texas Epidemiologic Prevention Institute, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University

ENGLISH SPANISH

Personal protection equipment recommendations for dairy workers during an H5N1 outbreak

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Extension**

## Dairy Programs

Personal Protection Equipment Recommendations for Dairy Workers During an H5N1 Outbreak

Watch on YouTube

### Dairy Workers Are at Risk for H5N1 Bird Flu

*How to Protect Yourself from the Virus at Work*

Avian influenza H5N1, also known as bird flu, is a very contagious virus that normally makes birds sick. Recently, the virus has changed and now it is making cows and people sick. People who work with cows are at higher risk of getting sick from bird flu.

Learn how to protect yourself from this virus!

**How do people get sick?**

We do not know how the bird flu is spreading from cows to humans, but we do know that sick cows have a lot of the virus in their milk. Cows can also spread the virus through their spit, feces, and other body fluids. It's important to be very careful around cows and milk that has not been pasteurized (heated up enough to kill any viruses or germs).

**What can you do to protect yourself from bird flu?**

Take these steps to protect yourself from getting sick with bird flu if you work with cows:

- 1 Wash your hands right away after working with cows, handling sick or dead animals, and before you take any breaks. Wash for at least 20 seconds with soap and water, then rinse and dry.
- 2 DO NOT touch your face, nose, mouth, or eyes while working with cows or touching anything that cows or their milk have touched.
- 3 DO NOT eat food with dirty hands or gloves without washing your hands first or using hand sanitizer.
- 4 DO NOT drink raw milk or eat products made with raw milk (like some types of queso fresco) that have not been pasteurated.
- 5 Use Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). Your employer should give you:

- Aprons or coveralls that will keep you dry.
- N-95 face mask or a respirator nose and mouth completely to stop you from breathing in droplets that may have the virus.
- Safety goggles or face shields to stop milk from splashing in your face.
- Single-use head or hair cover to protect your hair.
- Rubber boots and waterproof gloves to keep your hands and feet dry.

NCFH

## Avian Flu and Dairy Workers | Signs & Symptoms

MONITORING NETWORK

**Jeff Bender, DVM, MS, DACVPM**



# AVIAN FLU MCN WEB PAGE



## Avian Flu on Dairy Farms: What Clinicians and Dairy Worker Patients Need to Know

by Migrant Clinicians Network

April 17, 2024



Highly pathogenic avian influenza has arrived in dairy farms in eight states across the United States in recent weeks. One dairy worker became infected with avian flu when the virus jumped from the cows to the worker; luckily, his symptoms were mild. After two years of avian flu wrecking havoc on poultry production, there is concern that it may now harm the dairy industry. The [CDC Health Advisory from April 5<sup>th</sup>](#) gives a full description of the event as well as detailed recommendations for clinicians, including isolation and notification steps if a patient has signs and symptoms compatible with avian flu. As always, we have our eye toward the health and well-being of the workers, seeking to provide clinicians who serve these workers up-to-date and useful information, so they can best equip workers in the early stages to prevent further spread and to answer questions to reduce fear and confusion.

Jeff Bender, DVM, MS, DACVPM, is a veterinarian with the University of Minnesota's Veterinary and Public Health School, and Director of the Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health (UMASH) Center, also housed at the

Email Address \* GET UPDATES

### Recent Posts

5/17/24 FIVE ON FRIDAY Five on Friday: Migration Routes and Health Threats May 17, 2024 by Migrant Clinicians Network

5/10/24 FIVE ON FRIDAY Five on Friday: Mother's Day 2024 May 10, 2024 by Migrant Clinicians Network

Understanding and Responding to Climate Migration through a Health Equity Lens New Peer-Reviewed Article May 9, 2024 by Migrant Clinicians Network

5/3/24 FIVE Five on Friday: Time100 Most Influential People in Health May 3, 2024 by Migrant Clinicians Network

# AVIAN FLU

- [Avian Flu and Your Safety: Guidance for Dairy Workers](#) a one-page downloadable resource in English and Spanish.
- [Avian Flu on Dairy Farms: What Clinicians and Dairy Worker Patients Need to Know](#) Q&A with Jeff Bender, DVM, MS, DACVPM on the latest outbreak.
- [Avian Flu and Dairy Workers: Video Playlist on Youtube](#) features video clips from the Q&A, in English with Spanish.

**Avian Flu and Your Safety**  
Guidance for Dairy Workers

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**If you are infected signs and symptoms may include:**

- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Headaches
- Fever (>100°F/37.8° C) or chills
- Difficulty breathing/shortness of breath
- Fatigue
- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Eye redness (conjunctivitis)

**If you have difficulty breathing, CALL 911**

**If you seek care for your symptoms, tell your doctor that you work on a dairy farm.**

**To protect yourself, remember:**

- USE** personal protective equipment (PPE). It should be put on and taken off **in clean areas**.
  - Face shields or masks
  - Disposable gloves
  - Safety glasses or goggles
  - Overalls/gown
- WASH** your hands with soap and water or use hand sanitizer to reduce risk of infection.
- AVOID touching your face**, eyes, mouth, phone, food, or other commonly used objects until you have washed your hands after touching saliva (spit), feces (poop), milk, and other body fluids of cattle until you have washed your hands.
- AVOID drinking raw or unpasteurized milk** as it can lead to infection. Do not take milk home.

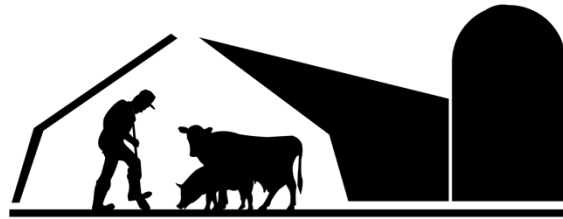
**For questions and support, contact your community health center or health department.**

Updated: April 16, 2024

Adapted from materials developed by:  
Texas Epidemic Public Health Institute | The University of Texas at Austin University Health Services | Texas A&M University

Actualizado el 16 de abril del 2024

Adaptado de materiales elaborados por:  
Texas Epidemic Public Health Institute | The University of Texas at Austin University Health Services | Texas ASM University



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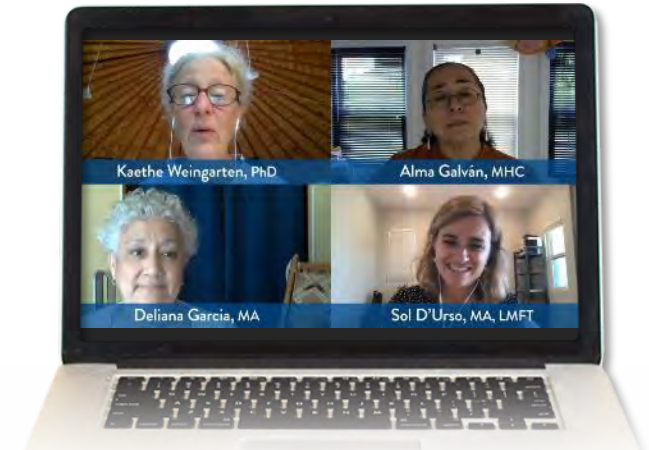
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# Words Matter | A Three-Part Webinar Series

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**Thursday, November 14, 2024**

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