

Human Symptoms Of Bird Flu

The swine influenza virus is common throughout pig populations worldwide. Transmission of the virus from pigs to humans is rare and does not always lead to human illness, often resulting only in the production of antibodies in the blood. If transmission causes human illness, it is called a zoonotic swine flu. People with regular exposure to pigs are at increased risk of swine flu infections. c7781a8e00

Global spread of H5N1 While other H5N1 influenza strains are known, they are significantly different on a genetic level from a highly pathogenic, emergent strain of H5N1, which was able to achieve hitherto unprecedented global spread in 2008. in hundreds of cases yielding definitive proof of the evolution of this strain of this subtype of the species Influenzavirus A (bird flu virus). It is both epizootic (an epidemic in non-humans) and panzootic (a disease affecting animals of many species especially over a wide area). Unless otherwise indicated, "H5N1" in this

timeline refers to the 2008 highly pathogenic strain of H5N1. [citation The global spread of H5N1 influenza in birds is considered a significant pandemic threat. The H5N1 strain is a fast-mutating, highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAI) found in multiple bird species c7781a8e00

Subtypes of IAV are defined by the combination of the molecules on the surface of the virus which provoke an immune response; for example, "H1N1" denotes a subtype that has a type-1 hemagglutinin (H) protein and a type-1 neuraminidase (N) protein. Variations within subtypes affect how easily the virus spreads, the severity of illness, and its ability to infect different hosts. The virus changes through mutation and genetic reassortment, allowing it to evade immunity and sometimes jump between species. c7781a8e00 Symptoms of human seasonal flu usually include fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches and, in severe cases, breathing problems and pneumonia that may be fatal. Humans can rarely become infected with strains of avian or swine influenza, usually as a result of close contact with infected animals; symptoms range from mild to severe including... c7781a8e00

Transmission and infection of H5N1 Highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza in a human appears to be far worse, killing over 50% of Transmission and infection of H5N1 from infected avian sources to humans has been a concern since the first documented case of human infection in 1997, due to the global spread of H5N1 that constitutes a pandemic threat. symptoms will be the symptoms of a humanized H5N1 flu c7781a8e00

2006 H5N1 outbreak in India The government denied any over-reaction to the flu outbreak and stated that they had enough Tamiflu vaccine to protect the Indian population. Residents also believed that the media caused unnecessary panic over the incident. Residents felt the government overreacted, believing the government had wrongly attributed the reason for the bird deaths; had unnecessarily disrupted their main source of income; and did not compensate them properly for the government's destruction of the birds. reports of bird flu in India came from the village of Navapur in the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra on 19 February 2006. Soon after many birds were reported dead in the village of Navapur, in the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra, the government intervened, first confirming the presence of the bird flu and then destroying numerous birds to control the

spread of the virus. Villagers reported many bird deaths. An outbreak of the H5N1 virus in India in 2006 negatively affected the people living in the area, as the poultry industry was their main source of income at the time.

The first reports of bird flu in India came from the village of Navapur in the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra on 19 February 2006. Villagers reported many bird deaths in the village. Maharashtra State Animal Husbandry Ministry authorities rushed to the spot. Lab analysis... Around the mid-20th century, the identification of influenza subtypes was made possible, allowing accurate diagnosis of transmission to humans. Since then, only 50 such transmissions have been confirmed. These strains of swine flu rarely pass from human to human. Symptoms of zoonotic swine flu in humans are similar to those of influenza and influenza-like illness and include chills, fever, sore throat, muscle pains, severe headache... Humans typically become infected with avian influenza after prolonged close contact with infected birds or non-human mammals. However, cases have also been linked to consumption of improperly prepared animal byproducts, contact with... Flu or FLU may also refer to:

Influenza A virus subtype H10N3 It is mostly present in wild avian species. It is mostly present in wild avian species. The first human case was reported in 2021 Influenza A virus subtype H10N3 is a subtype of viruses that causes influenza (flu). The first human case was reported in 2021. subtype H10N3 is a subtype of viruses that causes influenza (flu) c7781a8e00

Influenza A virus subtype H5N1 A/H5N1 virus can also infect mammals (including humans) that have been exposed to infected birds; in these cases, symptoms are frequently severe or fatal. H5N1 (A/H5N1) is a subtype of the influenza A virus that causes the disease avian influenza (often referred to as "bird flu"). It is enzootic (maintained Influenza A virus subtype H5N1 (A/H5N1) is a subtype of the influenza A virus that causes the disease avian influenza (often referred to as "bird flu"). It is enzootic (maintained in the population) in many bird populations, and also panzootic (affecting animals of many species over a wide area) c7781a8e00

Avian influenza Wild Avian influenza, also known as avian flu or bird flu, is a disease caused by the influenza A virus, which primarily affects birds but can

sometimes affect mammals including humans. Wild aquatic birds are the primary host of the influenza A virus, which is enzootic (continually present) in many bird populations. avian flu or bird flu, is a disease caused by the influenza A virus, which primarily affects birds but can sometimes affect mammals including humans

Swine influenza As of 2009, identified SIV strains include influenza C and the subtypes of influenza A known as H1N1, H1N2, H2N1, H3N1, H3N2, and H2N3. confirmed. Swine influenza virus (SIV) or swine-origin influenza virus (S-OIV) refers to any strain of the influenza family of viruses that is endemic in pigs. Symptoms of zoonotic swine flu in humans are similar to those of influenza and influenza-like Swine influenza is an infection caused by any of several types of swine influenza viruses. These strains of swine flu rarely pass from human to human

Tens of millions of birds have died of H5N1 influenza and hundreds of millions of birds have been slaughtered and disposed of, to limit the spread of H5N1. Countries that have reported one or more major highly pathogenic H5N1

outbreaks in birds (causing at least thousands but in some cases millions of dead birds) are (in order of first outbreak occurrence): South Korea, Vietnam, Japan, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, China, Malaysia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Turkey, Romania, Croatia, Ukraine, Cyprus, Iraq, Nigeria,... c7781a8e00
== Initial reaction == c7781a8e00

Influenza Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an infectious disease caused by influenza viruses. Symptoms range from mild to severe and often include fever
Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an infectious disease caused by influenza viruses. Diarrhea and vomiting can occur, particularly in children. Symptoms range from mild to severe and often include fever, runny nose, sore throat, muscle pain, headache, coughing, and fatigue. Other complications include acute respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, and worsening of pre-existing health problems such as asthma and cardiovascular disease. These symptoms begin one to four (typically two) days after exposure to the virus and last for about two to eight days. Influenza may progress to pneumonia from the virus or a subsequent bacterial infection c7781a8e00

A/H5N1 virus is shed in the saliva, mucus, and feces of infected birds; other infected animals may shed bird flu viruses in respiratory secretions and other body fluids (such as milk). The virus can spread rapidly through poultry flocks and among wild birds. An estimated half billion farmed birds have been slaughtered in efforts to contain the virus. Only around 160 cases of the virus have been reported in the 40 years before 2018, mostly in various waterfowl or wild birds. Existing studies show that H10N3 influenza viruses are present in a wide range of domestic and wild avian species, as well as in mammals, showing potential for adaptation. H10N3 has been isolated across a wide geographic distribution, including in species such as domestic poultry (chickens), ducks, other waterfowl, and terrestrial birds. In animals, the viruses display a complex pathology, with complex reassortments and mutations contributing to pathobiology patterns in chickens, ducks and mice indicative of a possible threat to humans, although H10N3 is usually a less severe strain and is unlikely to cause a significant outbreak.

Flu (disambiguation) The flu is the common name for influenza, an infectious disease of birds and mammals caused by RNA viruses of The flu is the common

name for influenza, an infectious disease of birds and mammals caused by RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae, the influenza viruses. flu in Wiktionary, the free dictionary c7781a8e00

Influenza A virus Strains of IAV circulate constantly in bats, pigs, horses, and dogs, while other mammals may be infected occasionally. It has also been the cause of a number of pandemics, most notably the Spanish Flu pandemic from 1918-1920. Strains of IAV circulate constantly in bats, pigs, horses Influenza A virus, or IAV, is a pathogen with strains that cause seasonal flu in humans; it can also infect birds and some mammals. pathogen with strains that cause seasonal flu in humans; it can also infect birds and some mammals c7781a8e00

== In animals == c7781a8e00 Infected birds pass on H5N1 through their saliva, nasal secretions, and feces. Other birds may pick up the virus through direct contact with these excretions or when they have contact with surfaces contaminated with this material. Because migratory birds are among the carriers of the H5N1 virus it may spread to all parts of the world. Past outbreaks of avian flu have often originated in crowded conditions in southeast and east Asia, where

humans, pigs, and poultry live in close quarters. In these conditions a virus is more likely to mutate into a form that more easily infects humans. A few isolated cases of suspected human to human transmission exist, with the latest such case in June 2006 (among members of a family in Sumatra). No pandemic strain of H5N1 has yet been found.

c7781a8e00 == Diseases == c7781a8e00 Symptoms of A/H5N1 influenza vary according to both the strain of virus underlying the infection and on the species of bird or mammal affected. Classification as either Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) or High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is based on the severity of symptoms in domestic chickens and does not predict the severity of symptoms in other species. Chickens infected with LPAI...

c7781a8e00 Symptoms of avian influenza vary according to both the strain of virus underlying the infection, and on the species of bird or mammal affected. Classification of a virus strain as either low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) or high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is based on the severity of symptoms in domestic chickens and does not predict severity of symptoms in other species. Chickens infected with LPAI display mild symptoms or are asymptomatic, whereas HPAI causes serious breathing difficulties, significant drop in egg production, and sudden death. Domestic poultry may potentially be protected from specific strains of the virus by

vaccination. c7781a8e00 There are four types of influenza virus: types A, B, C, and D. Aquatic birds are the primary source of influenza A virus (IAV), which is also widespread in various mammals, including humans and pigs. Influenza B virus (IBV) and influenza C virus (ICV) primarily infect humans, and influenza D virus (IDV) is found in cattle and pigs. Influenza A virus and influenza B virus circulate in humans and cause seasonal epidemics, and influenza C virus causes a mild infection, primarily in children. Influenza D virus can infect humans but...

c7781a8e00 H5N1 vaccines for chickens exist and are sometimes used, although there are many difficulties, and it's difficult to decide whether it helps more or hurts more. H5N1 pre-pandemic vaccines exist... c7781a8e00

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