

## Survival Period of the AI Virus

---

HPAI viruses can survive for long periods at low temperatures.

## Clinical Signs of HPAI

---

Birds affected with HPAI may show one or more of the following signs:

- Sudden death without clinical signs;
- Lack of energy and appetite;
- Decreased egg production and/or soft-shelled or misshapen eggs;
- Swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles, and legs;
- Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs;
- Nasal discharge, coughing, and sneezing;
- Incoordination; and
- Diarrhea.

Birds with HPAI may show swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, and wattles.

Nasal discharge is a sign of HPAI.



Purple discoloration of the comb may be an indicator of HPAI.

## Survival Period of the END Virus

---

The virus that causes END can survive in a warm and humid environment for several weeks. This environment could be birds' feathers, manure, and other materials. Frozen, the virus can survive for extremely long periods. However, it is destroyed quickly by dehydration or sunlight.

## Clinical Signs of END

---

- Sneezing, gasping for air, nasal discharge, coughing;
- Greenish, watery diarrhea;
- Depression, muscular tremors, drooping wings, twisting of head and neck, circling, and paralysis;
- Partial to complete drop in egg production;
- Production of thin-shelled eggs;
- Swelling of the tissues around the eyes and in the neck; and
- Sudden death and a high death rate in infected flocks.

Twisting of the neck is one of the signs birds may show when END has affected their nervous system.

Birds with END exhibit swelling of the tissues around the eyes and neck.



END can result in sudden death and a high overall mortality rate.