

Farm-related risk and solution behavior

Category of risk	Risk behavior	Solution behavior
Transmission of infection from outside the farm	Purchase or gift of animals (including pigs) from farms with infected poultry	New birds kept separately for 2 weeks – 1 month before being introduced to flock
	Return of animals to farm	A. Birds taken to market are sold or slaughtered there B. Fighting cocks are kept separately at all times
	Direct transmission from infected environments	Use of “all-in, all-out” husbandry systems”: a. control entries into farm b. disinfect clothing, tools/equipment including bikes and motorbikes, manure, transport cages c. wash hands/feet
Transmission inside farm	Allowing own birds to mix with infected birds, including wild birds	Keep poultry in a protected environment. Hierarchy in terms of desirability: a. Always in closed building b. Access to fenced run c. Let free in farmyard d. Let free in and outside farmyard e. Go to rice fields (esp paddy to paddy) and come back
	Unvaccinated birds	Vaccinate (except, if flock large enough, for sentinel chickens) for AI and other transmissible diseases(Newcastle)
Transmission inside farm	Allowing poultry to mix with ducks (who may be kept in less protected environment) and pigs	Separate species
	Husbandry practices that facilitate indirect transmission, e.g., keeping chickens over fish ponds, using uncured manure as fertilizer or feed for pigs, use of surrogate birds to incubate eggs of other species, drinking water for poultry taken from source accessible to wild birds	Refrain from these behaviors
Transmission to humans	Slaughtering birds without appropriate precautions	Always use precautions, even if bird appears well
	Preparing and eating birds that die	Report to authorities, bury or preferably burn carcass
	Drinking uncooked blood/eating uncooked meat	Always cook meat thoroughly
	Letting children play with chickens, other poultry	Don't