



What happens when a bird tests positive on the Pullorum-Typhoid test?

1. Pullorum-Typhoid (PT) is a nationally reportable animal disease. One of the main goals of the NPIP is to make sure that the disease is not present in US poultry flocks. PT is an economically devastating disease. There has not been an outbreak of PT in the US for more than 10 years, but it is important for the US to continue to monitor for the disease.
2. If a bird sample is positive on the field plate screening test or an official blood test (e.g., tube agglutination test), the bird is called a “reactor” and the test result is considered “suspect”. These screening tests do not confirm the bird is or has been infected with Salmonella Pullorum or Fowl Typhoid; it is only a screening test for antibodies in the blood, which may be due to past exposure to these two diseases. Sometimes other types of Salmonella bacteria, other diseases, or other proteins in the blood can also result in a positive test.
3. When there is a suspect (reactor) on the field plate screening test, the State Veterinarian’s office may issue a Hold Order where **all** birds on the property are put under a **quarantine** so that no birds can leave the home premises until confirmatory testing is completed. Blood is collected from the reactor bird(s) and an official blood test is performed (e.g., tube agglutination test) at the laboratory. If the official blood test is negative, then the flock is considered negative and receives a clean certification with a passing inspection, and the Hold Order is released.
4. If the official blood test is positive (still a screening test), then there are two options:
 - a. Option 1: The flock may wait 30 days under strict quarantine and then repeat the official blood test. If this repeat blood test is positive, then the flock owner will need to voluntarily submit the suspect birds for euthanasia for further testing as described in Option 2 below.
 - b. Option 2: The flock owner may voluntarily release the bird(s) to the CO Avian Health Team so the bird(s) can be euthanized. The internal organs are then cultured in the lab for the disease-specific bacteria.
 - c. Please Note: For the a Salmonella culture lab test, a sample of reactor birds shall be submitted to the authorized laboratory.
5. If the Salmonella culture lab test is negative, then the flock is considered PT Clean and is certified with passing inspection, and the quarantine is released.
6. If the cultures grow Salmonella Pullorum or Typhoid bacteria, the positive result is confirmed. At this point, the CO State Veterinarian’s office and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) are notified and they will decide on further steps, which may include euthanasia of some or all of your birds, or quarantine and repeated testing until the flock tests negative.
7. We do get some positive reactors every year from the field plate test. Most of these test negative on the official blood test, but in a few cases birds tested positive on the official blood test. These birds were euthanized and cultured for Salmonella at the laboratory. To date, all flocks have been negative on the culture (final confirmatory test).



What happens when a bird tests positive on the Avian Influenza test?

1. Avian Influenza virus (AIV) is a nationally reportable animal disease.
2. If a bird tests positive on initial testing, further testing must be done to confirm the result.
3. The State Veterinarian is notified and all birds are put under a Hold Order so that no birds can leave the home premises until the results have been confirmed. Additional samples may be collected from other birds.
4. If the confirmatory testing is positive for AIV, next steps will depend on the type of virus (low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) or highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The State Vet or USDA will manage the outcome of the flock on a case-by-case basis; however, outcomes may include extended quarantine and testing, or depopulation of the flock.
5. Avian Influenza virus is economically devastating and can result in high mortality in flocks. Some HPAI viruses can be transmitted to people. Continued surveillance is key to the early prevention of outbreaks that can have catastrophic consequences to poultry in the US.