

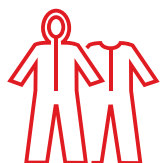


# Protective clothing for avian flu

## What is avian flu?

Avian influenza (AI), or the bird flu, is a virus that infects wild birds (such as ducks, gulls and shorebirds) and domestic poultry (such as chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese). Influenza A viruses are divided into subtypes. These subtypes are differentiated by variations in two viral surface proteins, hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). There are 16 different H proteins and 9 N proteins that have been identified. There are a total of 144 different subtypes that can be designated by numbering particular combinations of these proteins (such as H5N1, H7N9, etc.).

In addition to subtypes, these avian flu strains can be divided into two groups based on the ability of the virus to produce disease in poultry. These groups are known as low-pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) and high-pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI). LPAI occurs naturally in wild birds and can spread to domestic birds. In most cases, it causes no signs of infection or minor symptoms in birds. HPAI spreads more rapidly than LPAI and has a higher death rate in birds. HPAI is often fatal in chickens and turkeys.



Full-body PPE  
apparel solutions



Disposable  
protective  
accessories



Helps prevent  
the spread of  
avian viruses

## How is avian influenza spread?

Avian influenza in humans is rare. The most common route of infection is via direct or indirect contact with nasal, oral or fecal secretions from infected poultry. LPAI (low-pathogenicity avian influenza) poses little threat to human health. HPAI (high-pathogenicity avian influenza) can spread from birds to humans as a result of extensive direct contact with infected birds. HPAI causes the most public health concerns due to the potential for the HPAI virus to mutate into a form that could spread from human to human.

## Who needs to be protected?

Individuals who engage in activities involving high contact with poultry or wild birds that have been confirmed or highly suspected of being infected with avian flu will require personal protection.

[who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/influenza-\(avian-and-other-zoonotic\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/influenza-(avian-and-other-zoonotic))

These high-contact activities include:

- Handling birds
- Collecting birds
- Transporting birds
- Culling and disposal of birds
- Cleaning and disinfection of contaminated areas

Individuals involved with these activities should\*:

1. Be registered with the animal health authority (or by the public health authority in collaboration with the animal health authority).
2. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including protective clothing, heavy gloves and boots, goggles and masks, and receive adequate training on putting on, taking off and hygienic disposal/disinfection of PPE.

\* Check local and country regulations for additional requirements.



3. Maintain diligence in personal hygiene, including frequent hand washing.
4. Receive adequate instruction on disinfection/disposal of potentially contaminated personal clothing and other personal articles.
5. Be monitored twice daily for fever ( $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and influenza-like illness (ILI)<sup>1</sup> for 7 days after the last day of contact with poultry/contaminated environments. Any person experiencing fever or ILI should immediately report to health authorities for diagnostic testing and appropriate treatment<sup>2</sup>.

In case of a breach of PPE or in situations where full and appropriate personal protection was impossible, individuals might consider:

6. Commencing a course of prophylactic neuraminidase inhibitor treatment (oseltamivir, zanamivir) as soon as possible after first exposure.

When possible, vaccination with seasonal influenza vaccine should be considered.

**NOTE:** Such vaccination is not intended to protect against infection with avian H5 virus, but only to minimize other ILIs in exposed persons and facilitate identification of possible H5 infections.

Similar precautions should be taken for healthcare workers treating individuals with known or suspected infections.

<sup>1</sup> Abrupt onset of fever and upper respiratory symptoms such as sore throat, cough, sneezing, and/or nasal discharge.

<sup>2</sup> WHO Clinical management of human infection with avian influenza A (H5N1) virus

## What protective apparel is available?

For the high-contact activities discussed previously, the body protection recommended by [OSHA](#) includes:

- Protective clothing, such as long-sleeved coveralls with impermeable aprons that can be discarded, such as DuPont™ Tyvek® 400 coveralls with DuPont™ Tychem® 2000 or Tychem® 4000 aprons
- Disposable shoe covers, such as slip-resistant Tyvek® 400 FC or DuPont™ ProShield® 70 shoe covers

Additional protective apparel & accessory considerations include:

- Disposable head or hair covers to keep hair clean, such as Tyvek® 400 hoods or Tyvek® IsoClean® bouffants
- Disposable protective sleeves to reinforce or enhance arm protection, such as Tyvek® 400 or Tychem® 2000 sleeves
- Protective clothing can be more insulating than regular work clothing. Precautions should be taken to protect employees from the effects of heat stress.

If during any of the high-contact activities, especially cleaning, disinfecting and decontaminating, exposure to moderate to large volumes of liquid is anticipated, a taped-seam Tyvek® or Tychem® garment may be appropriate to reduce the risk of liquid contact.

## References

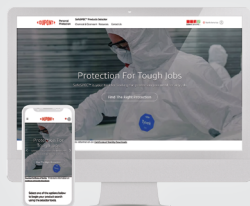
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) [osha.gov](https://www.osha.gov)

World Health Organization (WHO) [who.int](https://www.who.int)

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) [usda.gov](https://www.usda.gov)

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) [fda.gov](https://www.fda.gov)

| Garment                             | Features        |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>DuPont™ ProShield®</b>           |                 |
| ProShield® 70 – P3450S              | Shoe Cover      |
| <b>DuPont™ Tyvek®</b>               |                 |
| Tyvek® 400 – TY125S                 | Coverall        |
| Tyvek® 400 – TY127S                 | Hooded Coverall |
| Tyvek® 400 – TY657S                 | Hood            |
| Tyvek® 400 – TY500S                 | Sleeve          |
| Tyvek® 400 – TY454S option SR       | Boot Cover      |
| Tyvek® 400 FC – FC450S              | Shoe Cover      |
| Tyvek® 800 – TJ198T                 | Hooded Coverall |
| Tyvek® IsoClean® – IC729S option OB | Bouffant        |
| <b>DuPont™ Tychem®</b>              |                 |
| Tychem® 2000 – QC127T               | Hooded Coverall |
| Tychem® 2000 – QC273B               | Bib Apron       |
| Tychem® 2000 – QC275B               | Sleeved Apron   |
| Tychem® 2000 – QC500B               | Sleeve          |
| Tychem® 4000 – SL127T               | Hooded Coverall |
| Tychem® 4000 – SL275T               | Sleeved Apron   |
| Tychem® 6000 – TF169T               | Hooded Coverall |



### DuPont™ SafeSPEC™—we're here to help

Our powerful web-based tool can assist you with finding the appropriate DuPont garments for chemical, controlled environment, thermal and mechanical hazards.



### Certified Industrial Hygienist team

A DuPont Certified Industrial Hygienist can conduct a job hazard assessment to help you determine the best DuPont garment for a specific hazard.

After January 2023 all DuPont Personal Protection product styles are manufactured under specifications that exclude components containing natural rubber latex.

Tyvek® 500, Tyvek® 600, Tyvek® 800 products manufactured before January 2023 did contain natural rubber latex which may cause allergic reactions in some sensitized individuals. Anyone who begins to exhibit an allergic response during the use of DuPont products should immediately cease using these products. The incident should also be reported to DuPont at +1 (888)-439-2988 so that an investigation can be initiated.

**WARNING:** Cleanroom apparel should not be used around heat, flames, sparks or in potentially flammable or explosive environments. Cleanroom fabrics should have slip-resistant materials on the outer sole of boots, shoe covers or other garment surfaces in conditions where slipping could occur.

This information is based upon technical data that DuPont believes to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience become available. It is the user's responsibility to determine the level of toxicity and the proper personal protective equipment needed. The information set forth herein reflects laboratory performance of fabrics, not complete garments, under controlled conditions. This information is intended for use by persons having the technical expertise to undertake evaluation under their own specific end-use conditions, at their own discretion and risk. Anyone intending to use this information should first check that the garment selected is suitable for the intended use. The end-user should discontinue use of garment if fabric becomes torn, worn or punctured, to avoid potential chemical exposure. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ASSUME NO LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH ANY USE OF THIS INFORMATION. This information is not intended as a license to operate under or a recommendation to infringe any trademark, patent or technical information of DuPont or other persons covering any material or its use.

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