

Psittacosis Prevention Checklist for Pet Stores and Aviaries

Psittacosis (parrot fever) is a bacterial infection of humans resulting from exposure to infected birds, usually psittacine birds (e.g., parakeets, cockatiels, conures, parrots, and macaws). The infection in birds is called avian chlamydiosis. Healthy appearing birds can be infected and shed the bacteria when stressed, causing infection of other species of birds (e.g., finches, canaries, and doves) housed in the same environment. Following these guidelines will aid in prevention of avian chlamydiosis in pet stores and aviaries and reduce the risk of transmission from birds to staff and customers.

EDUCATE all persons in contact with birds (e.g., employees and customers).

- Explain that this disease can spread from birds to people and that they can help prevent human infection and minimize the disease spread among birds if they follow the information provided below.
- Bird caretakers with flu-like symptoms should seek prompt medical care and inform their healthcare provider about their bird contact.

PURCHASE birds from reliable sources.

- Buy from sources who routinely test for avian chlamydiosis and guarantee the health of their birds.

PRACTICE GOOD HUSBANDRY to reduce stress in birds.

- Maintain good nutrition and keep all food and treats in closed containers in a separate room.
- Aviaries should isolate newly acquired birds, from all other birds, for 30 days and observe for illness.
- Separate birds (e.g., group in separate rooms, utilize barriers between cages, etc.) to prevent bird to bird contact and cross contamination of feathers, food and other cage materials.
- Minimize stress (e.g. relocation, unnecessary handling, chilling, overheating).



MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS of all birds for at least 1 year.

- Records should include a traceable bird identification number (e.g. band number), species, source, date acquired, veterinary medical record information (e.g. date of illness, clinical signs of disease, treatment), and bird deaths.
- A necropsy should be performed by a qualified avian pathologist on any birds that die from unknown causes.
- Customer records should include date of transaction, name, address, phone number, email address and bird identification.

PROTECT STAFF

- Wear protective clothing when handling birds confined with avian chlamydiosis and any birds exposed (i.e., within the same enclosure or air space) to confirmed avian cases or cleaning their cages.
- Wear gloves, coveralls or disposable gowns, disposable caps, protective eyewear (e.g., goggles) and a properly fitted respirator mask (i.e. a preshaped mask that molds firmly around the mouth and nose).

CLEAN & DISINFECT

- Frequently remove waste material from cages (recommend on a daily basis) and prevent aerosolization by moistening waste material in cages with a disinfectant solution prior to removal and double bag all waste.
- Clean and disinfect all cages, food and water bowls **daily** and whenever moving birds. Wash with detergent, rinse with water, then apply disinfectant (allow appropriate contact time), and rinse with water.
- Wet mop the floor frequently with disinfectant solution to minimize aerosolization of dried feces, dust, and feathers. Spray floor with disinfectant before sweeping. **Do not** use a vacuum cleaner or pressure washer.
- Effective disinfectants include bleach and water (1:32 dilution or ½ cup bleach per gallon of water), 1% Lysol®, quaternary ammonia compounds or accelerated hydrogen peroxide products.
- Most disinfectants require 5-10 minutes of contact time on a surface free of any fecal material and/or cage debris to be effective.

TEST new birds before or upon arrival and before boarding or selling.

- Bird testing and treatment should be conducted or supervised by an experienced avian veterinarian.

ISOLATE ill birds from all other birds.

- Clinical signs of avian chlamydiosis include lethargy, loss of appetite, ruffled feathers, and might include eye and nasal discharge, bright green diarrhea, and/or low body weight. **Never** sell or distribute ill birds.

FOLLOW TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

- Follow all instructions from the treating veterinarian for treatment, isolation and/or quarantine, follow-up testing and handling of the ill and exposed birds.
- Continue medication for the full treatment period as established by the veterinarian.
- Remove sources of calcium (e.g., mineral block, oyster shell, and cuttlebone) from cages as these supplements may inhibit absorption of the treatment medication, reducing the likelihood that treatment will be successful.
- Follow recommendations from state & local health/agriculture authorities.

Adapted from *Compendium of Measures to Control Chlamydia psittaci Infection Among Humans (Psittacosis) and Pet Birds (Avian Chlamydiosis)*, National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) 2017
<http://www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiaPsittacosis.html>