

HPAI H5N1 in Dairy Cattle: A Novel Challenge to the Milk Safety System

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Take Home Messages



Evidence to date shows the commercial pasteurized dairy supply is safe



FDA is working with partners to understand and fill data and research gaps on this emerging pathogen



FDA recognizes importance of reducing circulation of H5N1 and exposure to new hosts



FDA has been taking a multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach to food safety and medical counter measures

Addressing HPAI Through One Health Approaches



Coordinated Government Response



FDA Retail Product Testing for H5N1

Assessing a variety of products

297 retail product samples, 4/18/24 – 4/22/24

Retail samples collected
from 17 states

Products produced at
132 processing
locations in 38 states

237 (79.8%) negative
for viral RNA

60 (20.2%) positive for
viral RNA, **none (0/60)**
positive for viable
virus

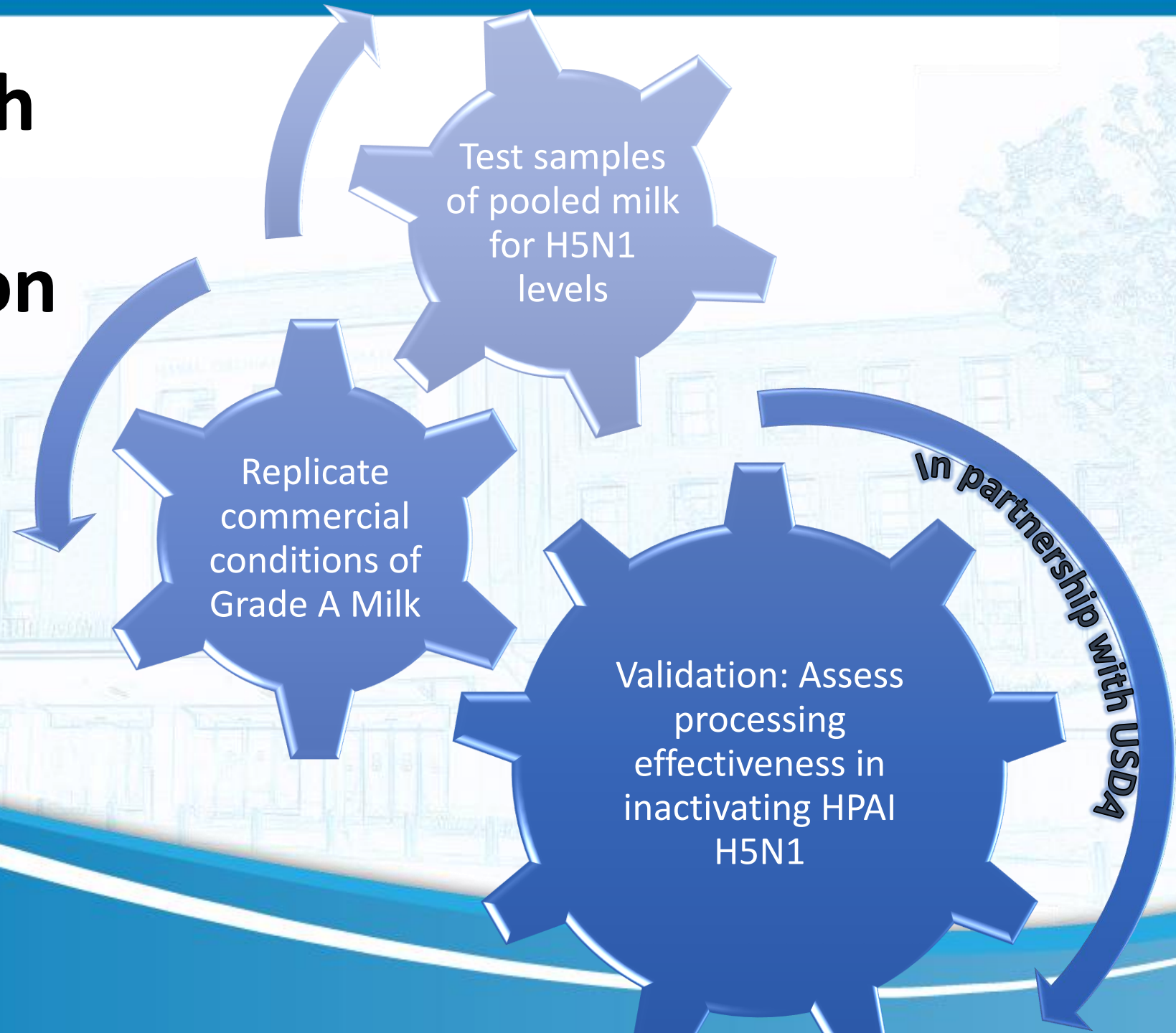
Second round of additional retail products underway

Testing process

Screening with
quantification

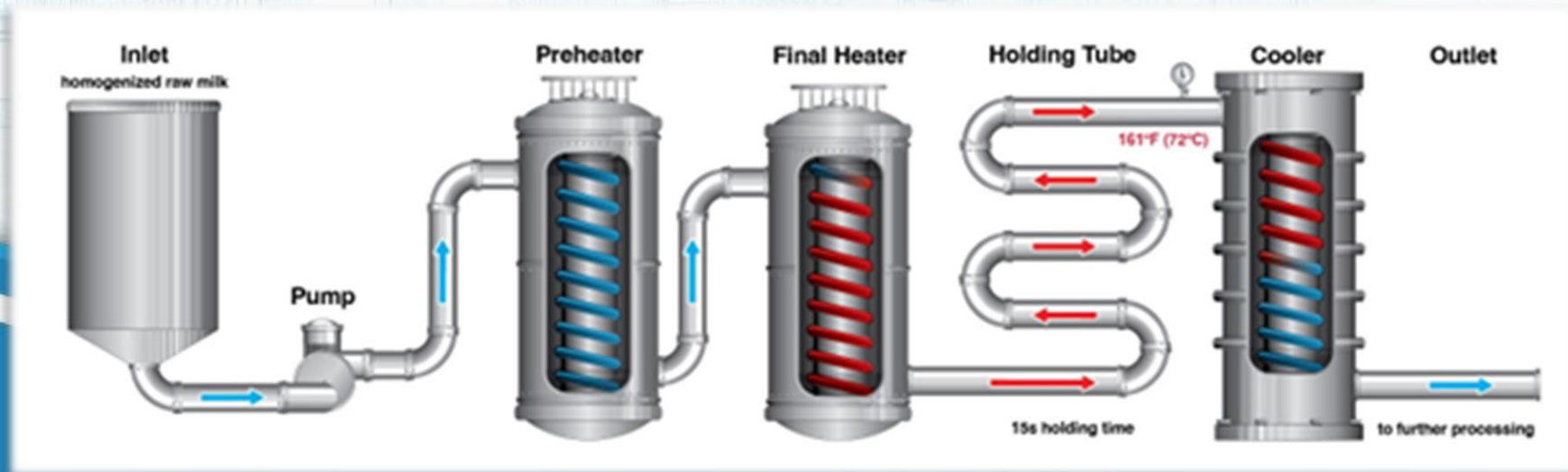
Egg inoculation
testing

FDA Research to Validate Pasteurization



HTST Pasteurization Validation Study

- Results released 6/28
- HTST very effective against 6.7 log of H5N1 in pilot scale pasteurizer
- Analysis of raw milk samples showed mean of 3.5 log
- More research to come
 - Thermal kinetics



Further Dairy Research

Support H5N1 activities in partnership with state co-regulatory partners

Explore options for testing efforts at earlier points in milk production/processing system to gain additional data to support a One Health approach against the virus

Share data and testing results with dairy regulatory partners and industry for integrated approach

FDA Research Agenda

Understand characteristics of inactivation methods for H5N1 in dairy products

- Pre-Pasteurization Milk Samples
- Bench-top Thermal Inactivation Kinetics Studies
- Continuous Flow Pasteurization Studies
- Raw Milk Cheese Aging

Sampling Post-Pasteurization/Retail Products

- Retail Dairy Product Sample Testing

One Health interventions

- For example:
- Strategies to decrease the impact of H5N1
- Interventions to prevent or control spread of H5N1
- Alternative viral inactivation and disposal methods for discard milk

FDA Recommendations for States that Permit Intrastate Sale of Raw Milk

Message public about health risks of raw milk and products

Monitor dairy cattle herds for indications of HPAI H5N1 viral infection

Implement a surveillance program for herds producing raw milk for intrastate sale

Use regulatory authorities or other measures to stop the sale of raw milk if appropriate

Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

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Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is a disease that is highly contagious and often deadly in poultry, caused by highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H₅) and A (H₇) viruses; it is also known as bird or avian flu. HPAI viruses can be transmitted by wild birds to domestic poultry and other bird and animal species. Although bird flu viruses do not normally infect humans, sporadic human infections have occurred. It is important to note that “highly pathogenic” refers to severe impact in birds, not necessarily in humans.

[Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) | FDA](#)

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