



# H5N1 Bird Flu: Current Situation Summary





Updated June 6, 2024

- H5 bird flu is widespread in wild birds worldwide and is causing outbreaks in poultry and U.S. dairy cows with several cases of H5 in U.S. dairy workers.
- While the current public health risk is low, CDC is watching the situation carefully and working with states to monitor people with animal exposures.
- CDC is using its flu surveillance systems to [monitor for H5N1 activity](#) in people.

## Monitoring for H5 in People



## H5N1 Detections in USA

- Dairy Cows: [Ongoing multi-state outbreak](#) 
- Wild Birds: [Widespread](#) 
- Poultry Flocks: [Sporadic outbreaks](#) 
- Mammals: [Sporadic infections](#) 
- People: [3 cases in U.S.](#)
- Person-to-person spread: None
- Current public health risk: Low

## Humans



- Total Reported Human Cases in the United States: **4** (since 2022)
  - **3** following exposure to dairy cows (reported between 4/01/2024 and 5/29/2024 | [Full Report >](#))
  - **1** following exposure to poultry (reported on 4/28/2022) | [Full Report >](#)
- States with Reported Case(s): **3**



## Wild Birds



## Poultry



## Dairy Cows

### Wild Birds Detected

**9,398**

as of 6/4/2024 | [Full Report >](#)

### Poultry Affected

**96,809,026**

as of 6/5/2024 | [Full Report >](#)

### Dairy Herds Affected

**83**

as of 6/6/2024 | [Full Report >](#)

### Jurisdictions with Bird Flu in Wild Birds

**50**

### States with Poultry Outbreaks

**48**

### States with Outbreaks in Cows

**9**

as of 6/6/2024 | [Full Report >](#)

This webpage will be updated daily, Monday through Friday, after 4 p.m. to reflect any new data.

*Cumulative data on wild birds have been collected since January 20, 2022. Cumulative data on poultry have been collected since February 8, 2022. Cumulative data on humans in the U.S. have been collected since April 28, 2022. Cumulative data on dairy cattle have been collected since March 25, 2024.*

## Protective Actions for People



### Protective actions around wild birds

Avoid direct contact with wild birds and observe them only from a distance, if possible. [Learn more.](#)



### What to do if you find a dead bird

Avoid contact with wild or domestic birds that appear ill or have died and call to report sick or dead birds. [Learn more.](#)




### Protective actions around other animals with H5N1 bird flu

Avoid unprotected exposure to infected live or dead animals or surfaces contaminated by them. [Learn more.](#)



### Protective actions if you work with potentially infected dairy cows

Avoid unprotected direct physical contact or close exposure with cows and materials potentially infected or confirmed to be infected with HPAI A(H5N1) virus. [Learn more.](#) 



### Consuming Milk

People should not eat or drink raw milk or products made with raw milk. Choosing pasteurized milk is the best way to keep you and your family safe. [Learn more.](#)



### Preparing food

It is safe to eat properly handled and cooked poultry in the United States. There are recommendations around products from other animals with H5N1 virus infections, including cattle and milk. [Learn more.](#)



### Traveling to other countries

CDC does not currently recommend any travel restrictions related to bird flu to countries affected by bird flu in birds, other animals or people. [Learn more.](#)



### If you have contact with infected birds or other animals and become sick

Learn what to do if you have contact with infected birds or other animals and become sick. [Learn more.](#)



### Clinician, laboratorian or public health worker

Visit CDC's avian influenza (bird flu) information for health professional and laboratorians webpage for the latest guidance. [Learn more](#)



### Get a seasonal flu vaccine

Seasonal flu vaccination will not prevent infection with bird flu viruses, but can reduce the risk of getting sick with human influenza viruses and thus the risk for seasonal and bird flu co-infection. [Learn more.](#)

## Spotlights

- Jun 05. 2024    [Technical Report: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A\(H5N1\) Viruses](#)
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- May 31. 2024    [CDC A\(H5N1\) Bird Flu Response Update May 31, 2024](#)
- 
- May 30. 2024    [CDC Confirms Second Human H5 Bird Flu Case in Michigan; Third Case Tied to Dairy Outbreak](#)
- 
- May 29. 2024    [Outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A\(H5N1\) Viruses in U.S. Dairy Cattle and Detection of Two Human Cases — United States, 2024](#)
- 
- May 29. 2024    [Study Shows Novel Influenza Virus Infections in Humans in the United States Would Likely be Detected Through Existing Health Care Surveillance](#)

## Related Links

- [Key Public Health Prevention Recommendations for HPAI A\(H5N1\) | Fact Sheet](#)  [154 KB, 2 pages]
- 
- [Transmission of Avian Influenza A Viruses Between Animals and People](#)
- 
- [Current H5N1 Bird Flu Situation in Cattle](#)
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- [H5N1 Bird Flu Technical Reports](#)
- 
- [Highlights in the History of Avian Influenza \(Bird Flu\) Timeline – 2020-2024](#)
- 
- [Avian Influenza Communication Resources](#)
- 
- [Avian Influenza: Information for Health Professionals and Laboratorians](#)
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- [USDA: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) Detections in Livestock | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#) 
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- [USDA: Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza](#) 
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- [USDA: Defend the Flock Program](#) 
- 
- [USDA: Distribution of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in North America](#) 

Last Reviewed: June 6, 2024

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)

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Very helpful