



# Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Mammals

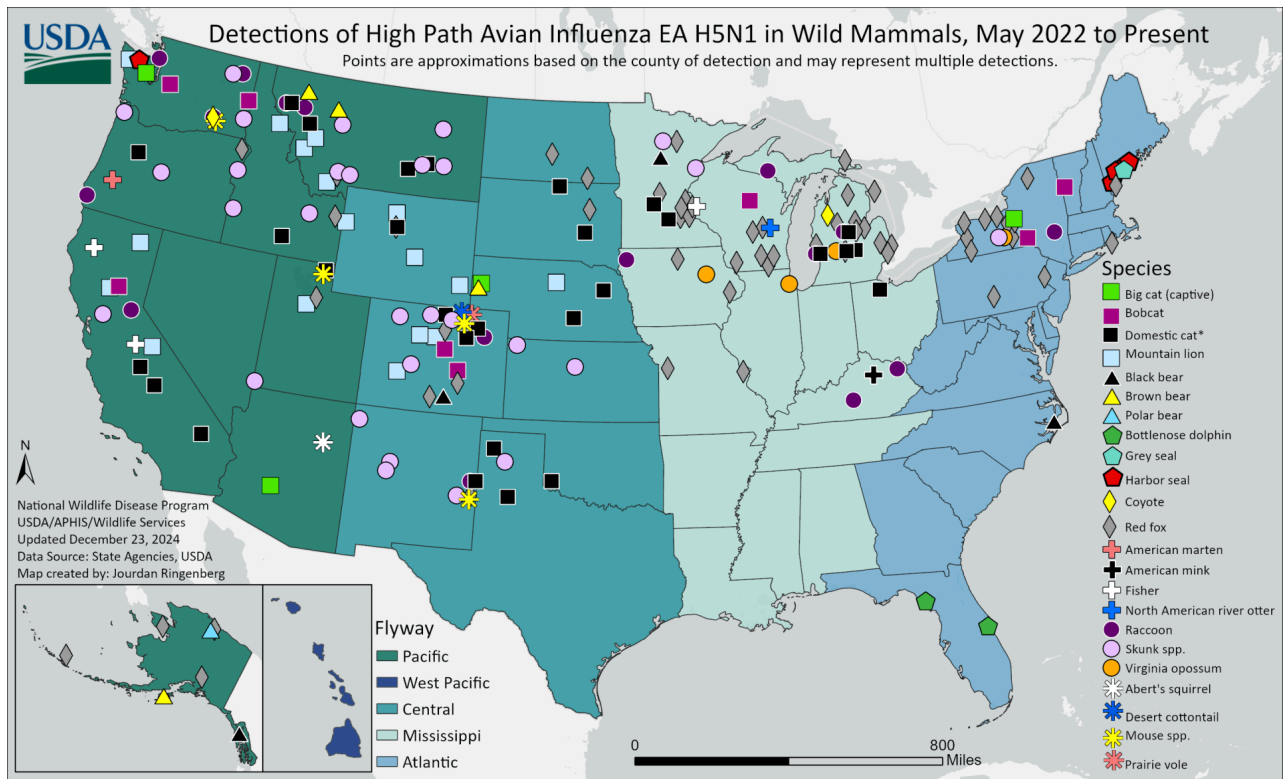
*Last Modified: December 23, 2024*

There are many species that are potentially susceptible to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). In addition to birds and poultry, H5N1 viruses have been detected in some mammals (see list below).



Infection may cause illness, including severe disease and death in some cases.

Data may be incomplete and additional detections will be added as information becomes available. For submitting agencies who notice data errors or omissions, please send an email with supporting documentation (laboratory report/accession number/data collection) to [wslabresults@usda.gov](mailto:wslabresults@usda.gov).



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CSV

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Search:

state	county	date_collected	date_detected	hpa1_strain	species
Washington	Clallam	12/5/2024	12/18/2024	EA H5	Mountain lion
California	Fresno	12/9/2024	12/17/2024	EA H5N1	Domestic cat
Utah	Cache	10/30/2024	12/13/2024	EA H5	House mouse
Utah	Cache	10/30/2024	12/13/2024	EA/AM H5N1	Domestic cat

state	county	date_collected	date_detected	hpa1_strain	species
Arizona	Maricopa	12/5/2024	12/12/2024	EA H5	Mountain lion
California	San Bernardino	12/4/2024	12/10/2024	EA H5N1	Domestic cat
Washington	Clallam	11/19/2024	12/6/2024	EA H5	Mountain lion
Washington	Franklin	11/11/2024	12/6/2024	EA H5	Coyote
Montana	Powell	4/1/2024	12/6/2024	EA/AM H5N1	Mountain lion
Washington	Franklin	11/8/2024	12/5/2024	EA H5	House mouse

Showing 1 to 10 of 418 entries

#### Table Notes

**Date Detected:** Indicates the date when a positive detection was obtained by RRT-PCR targeting the Eurasian lineage goose/Guangdong H5 clade 2.3.4.4b.

#### HPAI Strain:

EA = Eurasian; AM = North American; the EA H5 (2.3.4.4) viruses are highly pathogenic to poultry.

EA/AM: reassortant of H5 goose/Guangdong and North American wild bird lineage

Virus lineage, subtype, and pathotype per cleavage site analysis are determined from sequence data direct from the sample or virus isolate. An incomplete subtype indicates either (1) the specimen is pending virus isolation and/or sequencing results, or (2) the specimen was detected by the developmental H5 RRT PCR targeting the Eurasian lineage goose/Guangdong H5 clade 2.3.4.4b but could not be further characterized, often due to a low level of virus or viral RNA present in a given sample.

Sept 3, 2024: Updated reporting to include all known feral and domestic cats (*Felis catus*) that tested positive for H5N1 at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories. Cats, as well as other scavenging or carnivorous species, are typically dead-end hosts for this avian influenza virus, meaning that, with rare exceptions such as transmission among family groups or where they roost together, they are not significantly involved in onward transmission. Due to the increased interest in cats associated with the HPAI dairy event, we are including all known positive Influenza A H5N1 detections in the domestic cat species

PRIOR TO March 1, 2024. These detections are also reported to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) WAHIS system. For submitting agencies who notice data errors or omissions, please send an email with supporting documentation to [wslabresults@usda.gov](mailto:wslabresults@usda.gov).

## About Avian Influenza

Avian influenza is caused by influenza Type A virus (influenza A). Avian-origin influenza viruses are broadly categorized based on a combination of two groups of proteins on the surface of the influenza A virus: hemagglutinin or “H” proteins, of which there are 16 (H1–H16), and neuraminidase or “N” proteins, of which there are 9 (N1–N9). Many different combinations of “H” and “N” proteins are possible. Each combination is considered a different subtype, and related viruses within a subtype may be referred to as a lineage. Avian influenza viruses are classified as either “low pathogenic” or “highly pathogenic” based on their genetic features and the severity of the disease they cause in poultry. Most viruses are of low pathogenicity, meaning they cause no signs or only minor clinical signs of infection in poultry.

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