

## Summary of Public Health Actions and Antiviral Prescribing

**If using  
Strict  
Approach:**

**If using  
Standard  
Approach:**

### ALL INCIDENTS

- Public Health to co-ordinate management of individuals exposed, who develop symptoms of influenza-like illness or conjunctivitis
- Ensure PPE advice has been provided
- Inform HPSC and NVRL of updates

#### **Groups A—C**

- Receives Antivirals
- Active follow-up

#### **Group B\***

- Antivirals may not be required depending on Risk Assessment
- Passive follow-up but only if **no breach in PPE throughout the incident**

#### **All GROUPS A—D**

- No antivirals needed
- Passive follow-up

### Antiviral Prescribing Guidance

#### Holding (Farm) Outbreak

**For workers on the affected holding (farm):** Give Oseltamivir 75mg daily for up to 42 days. (Daily while in contact and for 7 days after last exposure.

**For workers in the protection or surveillance zones:** Give Oseltamivir 75mg for 10 days only if handling sick or dead poultry or wild birds

#### Infected Wild Bird Outbreak

**For workers/persons who handled wild birds (suspected of AI) without adequate PPE:** Give Oseltamivir 75mg daily for 10 days

#### Special Considerations

Oseltamivir **should NOT be used in pregnancy** unless the benefit for the mother outweighs the potential risks to the unborn child.

- There are no data from studies investigating Oseltamivir treatment in pregnant women. It has shown no fetal toxicity or teratogenicity in animal testing
- However, pregnant women may be at higher risk of developing serious complications of influenza infection

Oseltamivir is **NOT** approved for use in children <1 year of age for chemoprophylaxis