

ALGORITHM FOR PUBLIC HEALTH DOCTORS PRESCRIBING OSELTAMIVIR AS PROPHYLAXIS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA

Does the person fulfill the following criteria*:
 Within the last 7 days:
 Has been identified via public health contact tracing as a close contact of an avian source or potential avian source of avian influenza virus
or
 is involved in avian influenza outbreak control and eradication activities

No → Chemo-prophylaxis is not indicated

Yes

Is the person <1 year old
 or
 Is the person pregnant

Yes →

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 years of age for chemoprophylaxis

No

For contacts
 Give oseltamivir 75mg daily for 10 days

Holding (Farm) outbreak

For workers on the affected holding (farm)
 Give oseltamivir 75mg daily for up to 42 days. (daily while in contact & for 7 days after last exposure)

For workers in the protection or surveillance zones
 Give oseltamivir 75mg daily for 10 days only if handling sick or dead poultry or wild birds.

Infected Wild bird outbreak

For workers/persons who handled wild birds who are subsequently confirmed to have AH5N1
 Give oseltamivir 75mg daily for 10 days

For workers in the surveillance and protection zones
 Give oseltamivir 75mg daily for 10 days only if handling sick or dead poultry or wild birds

NB For those with preexisting medical conditions, first consult their GP