

To destroy the virus

What kills the virus

The external lipidic layer of the viral shell is destroyed by detergents such as soapy water or particular hydro-alcoholic disinfectants. Simple rinsing with water is insufficient because the virus survives well in humidity, cold water, and at moderate temperatures. Bird droppings represent the greatest danger as the virus can remain infectious in them for over one month. A convalescent bird may excrete the virus in its ocular and nasal secretions up to 30 days after the infection.



Geese driven by a small shepherd in Madagascar, 2005 - Renaud Lancelot, © Cirad



Floating market on the river Niger in Mopti, Mali, 2006 - Alexandre Caron, © Cirad