

HPAI-H4N8

Blue Virus – Type 1

Alternate Designations: HPAI-H4N8, Duck Flu, the Blues, Blue

Vector: Respiratory

Resistance Roll: HT-6

Delay: 24h

Damage: 1d

Cycles: 4h

Symptoms: Nasal discharge, sneezing and coughing. Fever. Chills. Swollen lymph nodes. Dizziness. High fever. Delirium. Swelling in face, neck and groin. Discoloration in swollen areas. Extreme fever and delirium. Coma. Respiratory failure. Treatment may mitigate effect of symptoms in early stages but will not deter progress of the disease.

Stage	Symptoms
1	Nasal discharge, sneezing and coughing.
2	Fever. Chills. Coughing.
3	Dizziness. Swollen lymph nodes.
4	High fever. Delirium.
5	Swelling in face, neck and groin. Discoloration in swollen areas.
6	Extreme fever and delirium.
7	Coma.
8	Respiratory failure.

Contagion

History: The first known occurrence of HPAI-H4N8 was recovered in a village in rural Pakistan. An outbreak of H3N8 (Duck Flu) had been contained to this mountain area and officials from the CDC were admitted for study. They recovered blood samples where a mutated strain of virus appeared. It is not known what factors led to the mutation, nor is it certain that HPAI-H4N8 is descended from H3N8. The virus was codenamed Blue Type 1 and sent to CDCHQ for further study.

A second type of blue virus was reported in Afghanistan in 2011, but has not been seen in other areas since. This virus, catalogued HPAI-H5N8, is known as Blue Virus Type-2.

In January 2012 two almost simultaneous outbreaks of what appeared to be a new avian flu took epidemiologists by surprise. Both China and Pakistan reported major outbreaks of the virus in their cities. While China claimed to have contained the outbreak, Pakistan was unable to do so. Outbreaks were soon reported in India, Japan, and the west coast of the United States. By April the virus had been reported in Mexico City and had spread to the eastern United States.