Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Slovakia

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EC
NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
for salmonella infection in laying hens of Gallus gallus in the Slovak Republic

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) state the aim of the programme

The target for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in adult laying hens of Gallus gallus shall be an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding years was between 10 and 19% based on the results of the baseline study as carried out pursuant to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC from 1 October 2004 to 30 September 2005

(b) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council1 indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

In the SR laying hens of Gallus gallus are sampled according to the following scheme:
- rearing flocks --- day-old chicks
  --- pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- laying flocks --- every 15 weeks during the laying phase

in the poultry, and only the highest number of positive samples is used, the highest number of serovars to be included was identified as follows:

**Salmonella Typhimurium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Serovar</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Salmonella Enteritidis

- The highest detection in most animals has Salmonella Enteritidis, except for pigs, in which Salmonella enterica - serovar Enteritidis was identified as follows:

  - 2003: 30% samples
  - 2002: 0.9%
  - 2001: 2.4%
  - 2000: 2.8%

Salmonella Choleraesuis and the trend is maintained till now.

**History of the disease and the impact in the Swine Industry**

- **Salmonella enterica serovars**
- Without a doubt, SalmonellaTyphimurium had developed after 1998, in the animal health, the increasing trend has led to the year 1998 the Swine Salmonellosis Prevention and Control Programmes, and this trend is expected to continue.

A short summary returning to the occurrence of the Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella) in this Member State will indicate: General...
1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.
The samples shall be stored in a low temperature and humidity-controlled environment by the methods described in 1.4. The samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours of collection. Samples shall be sent by express mail or air mail to the laboratory specified in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, on the date of collection of the samples in the framework of the programme.

1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme

The approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

1.4.1 The approved laboratories perform verifications on policy, frames and provide information to authorities.

The approved laboratories perform verifications on official data and provide information to authorities.

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Other faecal material and dust samples

- The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.
- The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.
- Culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method in 2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the above provisions on sampling preparation.

2) Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): ‘Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage’. In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappeport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

3) Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

4) Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided in this ANNEX (Examination of the samples), if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

5) Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phagotyping or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

a. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

1.1. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals are products in which the presence of neomycin is detected in one of the controls at feed level is taken.

- Establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.
- Establish procedures for feed manufacturing processes and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.
- Establish procedures for good practice in the analysis of the feed and feed ingredients and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.
- Establish procedures for good practice in the analysis of the feed and feed ingredients and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

In the case where the competent authority considers it appropriate, the decision shall be taken by the holder of the subject of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2002/60/EC.

In all other cases, when no the holder is notified in writing by the holder of the subject of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2002/60/EC.
• no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.

• When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

• A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

• Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

- Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents

1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

There is not any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of this programme.
2.3. Regulation of farmers

Each farm has control with local veterinary who is responsible for veterinary care.

2.4. Monitoring and supervision of farms

- Be sure to monitor the animals on the farm
- Measures to prevent health infections centers by animals.
- Be sure the drinking water people working at farms
- Effective management at farms

2.5. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on preoperating measures

CCFA (Central Commission for Animal and Fish Inspection of Agriculture)

Veterinary supervision

Product of feed raw material

The source of the production of feed

At the present time (30 April 2008) in the Slovak Republic are 52 holdings of animal breeding farms of chicken, flocks.

2.1. The existence of the production of the European species and producing able

Concerning good and feed businesses covered by the programming

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) according to § 39 para 10 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care set an official number for each approved poultry holding and according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care the State Veterinary and Food Administration keeps register of those approved poultry farms, which is published on the SVFA website: www.svssp.sk.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.
- name of farm, address of farmer
- address of farm
- person who is responsible for activity on the farm
- type and range of activities on the farm
- situation plan of the farm
- technology and system of rearing
- organization of rearing
- name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
- contract on processing of animal by-products (hazardous animal waste)
- process of removal of excrements and litter, contract with firms
- plan of DDD
- certification of feedstuff
- plan of controls of feedstuff
- plan of veterinary prevention
- plan of monitoring of Salmonella infections
- ambulance book
- evidence of veterinary medicine, biological and mediums for DDD
- evidence of movements'
- evidence of controls of health and mortality
- evidence of visitors
- plan of special training of personal
- evidence of controls of performance measures
- plan of controls of clean of water
2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the accessibility of animals,


2.7. No documents to accompany animals when regulated and in accordance with the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic.
Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Slovak Republic

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic Salmonella spp

Animal population covered by the programme: laying hens of Gallus gallus

Years of implementation: 2009

Reference of this document: Salmonella in laying hens SR 2009

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

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Chief Veterinary Officer
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Fax number 00 421 2 65 420 745
Email: pliesovsky@svsr.sk

Date sent to the Commission: 30 April 2008

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1:

Salmonellosis in laying flocks

Laying hens were tested according to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC in the framework of Baseline study on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in laying flocks of Gallus gallus from 1 October 2004 to 31 September 2005. During this period in the Slovak Republic were totally tested 40 holdings of laying hens. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. was 10% and confirmed isolates were Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Anatum.

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A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.
A conclusion declaration of the programme is given with the aim of deploring (non-deploring) the significant decrease in the percentage of children and young people who exhibit symptoms of hyperactivity and inattention, and the overall improvement in their educational and social development.

The legal basis of the control programme is:

- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2169/2003/EC of 12 November 2003 on the control of aflatoxins and ochratoxins (A) in the production of foods containing cereal grains and cereals, and

The control programme is yearly evaluated.

October 2004 to 30 September 2005

Objective of the control programme is to achieve a 10% reduction in the levels of aflatoxins and ochratoxins in foods of animal origin, and to monitor the levels of these substances in foods of plant origin.

The programme shall be confirmed from January 2006 to 31 December 2016.


Definition of some terms:

a. Flock: all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace.

b. Positive laying flocks or infected flocks: a laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection. Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobial or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Community target.

c. Invasive salmonella serovars included in the programme are:
   a. *Salmonella enteritidis*
   b. *Salmonella typhimurium*

d. Official veterinarian is an veterinarian appointed by the competent veterinary administration authority according § 10 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care


Diagnostics

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dobrý Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

Monitoring for salmonella for the years 2008-2010 in laying hens

SAMPLING FRAME
A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one operator's sampling.

In cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate:

- in all other laying hens on the holding in case Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella pullorum are detected in one holding flock on the holding
- in some laying hens on the holding in case Salmonella pullorum or Salmonella enteritidis are detected in one laying flock on the holding
- in any case of supervision of Salmonella pullorum or Salmonella enteritidis or a result of the epidemiological investigation of an outbreak of Salmonella in laying hens or laying hens on the holding
- at least once per year, per holding, and at least 100 birds

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place by:

II. by the competent authority (official sampling)

Sampling by the operator shall take place at the age of 24 + 2 weeks.

I. by the operator

All laying hens shall be sampled:

- Public laying hens before moving to laying phase - pooled feces samples
- Chicks found to be dead on arrival
- Dead - all chicks sampled from the internal surfaces of the boxes in which the chicks were delivered to a holding and from carcasses of

Sampling of laying hens shall cover all boxes of which laying hens of Calville Fauve (laying hens). The programme is applied on whole category of

Monitoring in Laying Flocks

The scheme applies to all boxes of laying hens or Calville Fauve (laying hens).
SAMPLING PROTOCOL

In order to maximize sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for below:

**In cage flocks**

2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.

**In barn or free-range houses**

Two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken, without changing overboots between boot swabs.

**In the case of sampling by the competent authority**

250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken. In the case of sampling referred to in point II b), c) and d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Any necessary sampling done in compliance with legislation.

**Notification of results and reporting**

The state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic notify the results of all negative examinations of adult laying flocks to the competent District Veterinary and Food Administrations. The District Veterinary and Food Administrations notify in the stated date the report on the results every 3 months to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (they send the report also to the Regional Veterinary and Food Administration).

Where as a result of monitoring carried out the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a laying flock, the person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the examination, the person carrying out the examination or the owner of the flock notify the results to the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration.
Vaccination is a crucial aspect of public health, ensuring the protection of individuals and communities against vaccine-preventable diseases. It is based on scientific evidence and aims to prevent or reduce the incidence of infectious diseases by inducing immunity in the population.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends vaccination programs to control and eradicate vaccine-preventable diseases. These programs are developed based on the evidence of vaccine efficacy and the epidemiology of the diseases they target.

Vaccination programs are implemented at the national level, with the involvement of various stakeholders, including health officials, researchers, and the general public. The effectiveness of vaccination programs is evaluated through surveillance systems and routine monitoring of vaccine coverage and disease incidence.

In summary, vaccination is a vital public health strategy that contributes to the improvement of human health and the reduction of disease burden globally.
method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.
Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

- Approval of the Program Plan of Submissions and Evaluation
- The central state administration authority on submissions and Evaluation
- Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

Administration

Department responsible for implementing the program are Regional (8) and District (30) Veterinary and Food

Share Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the program is the

Department of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the

a. Other measures (specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures of surveillance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extended slaughter of killing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Killing of animals raised on the farm</td>
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<td>Testing of animals raised on the farm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Dated: Year 2010

Summary of measures under the program

4.1. Measures of the submitted program
- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45
- Confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic
- proposal of the plan of disease eradication
- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- modification of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- control of fulfilment of ordered measures

District Veterinary and Food Administration
- implementation of monitoring at local level
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples,
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- taken measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of the agent or case of invasive salmonella infection

State Veterinary and Food Institutes of Slovak Republic
- laboratory examination

State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava
- the only laboratory that may investigate official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service
A map of the Slovak Republic showing the area of district veterinary and food administration (40).

The programme will be carried out on the basis of the Slovak Republic, founded on the Regulation No. 216/2003/X of the Council of the European Union and other specific food-borne zoonotic diseases regulation.
4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:
According to § 7, para 2, letter d) and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals:
Not applicable for poultry.

4.4.3. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease:
The owners of animals is obliged to notify to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or confirmation of presence of zoonosis or zoonotic agents according to para 17 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:
The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part 8 (applying the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
- A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

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Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

Not applicable for poultry.

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcases, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter).
A firm description of the control processes and in particular those on the movement of animals liable to be affected of communicable diseases, and the measures and applicable legislation are required to control (health, vaccination, etc) of the disease.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation requires the control (health, vaccination, etc) of the disease.

4.4.3. Control procedures and in particular those on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by disease.

Not applicable for poultry.

4.4.5. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different quarantines of animals and birds.

May be used for human consumption in accordance with Commission Regulation No 2272/2002.
Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens from 1 January 2008 and will be continued in 2009 as long as they did not demonstrate prevalence below 10% based on the monitoring.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

### 4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of Slovak Republic
- insurance company - meets losses within insurance contract.

### 4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.
A description is provided at the authorities and body and the beneficial for parties and society in general.
6. **Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years**

For years 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 we have not data of monitoring of salmonella in laying hens. Results of the baseline study on prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* as carried out from 1 October 2004 to 31 September 2005 pursuant to the Commission Decision 2004/665/EC are the following:

1. **Salmonella serovars isolated**
   - *Salmonella Enteritidis*
   - *Salmonella Typhimurium*
   - *Salmonella Anatum*

2. **The number of holdings from which each serovar was isolated**
   - *Salmonella Enteritidis*: 4 holdings
   - *Salmonella Typhimurium*: 1 holding
   - *Salmonella Anatum*: 1 holding

3. **Prevalence of Salmonella spp.**
   - *Salmonella spp.*: 40 holdings tested, 4 positive holdings, 10%
   - *Salmonella Enteritidis*: 40 holdings tested, 4 positive holdings, 10%
   - *Salmonella Typhimurium*: 40 holdings tested, 1 positive holding, 2.5%
   - *Salmonella Anatum*: 40 holdings tested, 1 positive holding, 2.5%

4. **Number and prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. positive holdings by size category**

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12 The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.
Number and prevalence of psychologically positive holdings by size category

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Prevalence of psychologically positive holdings

- Number of holdings: 19
- Positive holdings: 12
- % of positive holdings: 63.2%

Number and prevalence of psychologically negative holdings by size category

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<td>Methodology</td>
<td>Sample Type</td>
<td>Test Type</td>
<td>Count</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lučenec</td>
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<td>Laying hens of <em>Gallus gallus</em></td>
<td>dust of faeces</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>dust of faeces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michalovce</td>
<td>Microbiological</td>
<td>Laying hens of <em>Gallus gallus</em></td>
<td>dust of faeces</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Trebišov</td>
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<td>Bardejov</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Humenné</td>
<td>Microbiological</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poprad</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 194

(a) Species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Description of the test.
(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Laying hens</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>73,354</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>73,354</th>
<th>4</th>
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<th>0</th>
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<th>140,000</th>
<th>0</th>
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<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanškroun</td>
<td>Laying hens</td>
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<td>74,780</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Různovská Rábka</td>
<td>Laying hens</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Velký Kostel</td>
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<td>133,000</td>
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<td>Kačerov - ukolky</td>
<td>Laying hens</td>
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<td>Jibřichov</td>
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<td>Bartošov</td>
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<td>Horoměřice</td>
<td>Laying hens</td>
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<td>Pepelov</td>
<td>Laying hens</td>
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<td>304,943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Laying hens</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>2,704,254</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella Typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) For example, breeding flocks (founding, adult flocks); production flocks; laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(d) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(f) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.
### 7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.2.1. Targets on vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total number of herds in vaccination programme</th>
<th>Total number of animals in vaccination programme</th>
<th>Number of herds in vaccination programme</th>
<th>Number of animals expected to be vaccinated</th>
<th>Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srbija</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>168,000</td>
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<td>Povoa</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>118,000</td>
<td>354,000</td>
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<td>Dobračka Sreda</td>
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<td>22,432</td>
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<td>67,266</td>
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<tr>
<td>Šenj</td>
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12 Data to provide only if appropriate.
**Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)**

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<tr>
<th>Costs related to</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Unitary cost in EUR</th>
<th>Total amount in EUR</th>
<th>Community funding requested (yes/no)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. Testing</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1. Cost of the analysis</td>
<td>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>13 €</td>
<td>2522 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1. Cost of the analysis</td>
<td>Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out</td>
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<td>14 €</td>
<td>140 €</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.2. Cost of sampling</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.3. Other costs</strong></td>
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<td>3.3. Destruction costs</td>
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<th>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Cleaning and disinfection</th>
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<table>
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<th>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Consumables and specific equipment</th>
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