CHAPTER 6.5.

PREVENTION, DETECTION AND CONTROL OF SALMONELLA IN POULTRY

EU position

The EU supports the adoption of the modified chapter.

Article 6.5.1.

Introduction

This Chapter provides recommendations on the prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in poultry.

Salmonellosis is one of the most common foodborne bacterial diseases in the world. The great majority of Salmonella infections in humans are foodborne with Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium accounting for a major part of the problem. Salmonella serotypes and prevalence may vary considerably between localities, districts, regions and countries and therefore, surveillance and identification of the prevalent Salmonella serotypes in humans and poultry should be carried out in order to develop a control programme for the area.

In most food animal species, Salmonella can establish a clinically inapparent infection of variable duration, which is significant as a potential zoonosis. Such animals may be important in relation to the spread of infection between flocks and as causes of human foodborne infection. In the latter case, this can occur when meat and eggs, or their products, enter the food chain thus producing contaminated food.

Article 6.5.2.

Purpose and scope

This Chapter deals with methods for on farm prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in poultry, and complements the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygiene Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005) and Code of Hygienic Practice for Eggs and Egg Products (CAC/RCP 15-1976, Revision 2007). A pathogen reduction strategy at the farm level is seen as the first step in a continuum that will assist in reducing the presence of foodborne pathogens in eggs and meat.

Hygiene and biosecurity procedures to be implemented in poultry flocks and hatcheries are described in Chapter 6.4. Hygiene and Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production.

The recommendations presented in this Chapter are relevant to the control of all Salmonella with special attention to S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, as these are common Salmonella serotypes in many countries. It should be noted that the epidemiology of animal and human salmonellosis in a particular locality, district, region or country is important for effective control of Salmonella.

Article 6.5.3.

Definitions (for this Chapter only)

Breeders: means poultry destined for the production of fertile eggs for incubation for the purpose of producing day-old chicks.

day-old chicks.
**Competitive exclusion:** means the administration of defined or undefined bacterial flora to *poultry* to prevent gut colonisation by enteropathogens, including *Salmonella*.

**Culling:** means the depopulation of a *flock* before the end of its normal production period.

**Layers:** means *poultry* during the period of laying eggs for human consumption.

**Article 6.5.4.**

**Surveillance of poultry flocks for *Salmonella***

Where justified by *risk assessment*, *surveillance* should be carried out to identify infected *flocks* in order to take measures that will reduce the prevalence in *poultry* and the risk of transmission of *Salmonella* to humans. Sampling methods, frequency and type of samples required should be determined by the *Veterinary Services* based on a *risk assessment*. Microbiological testing is preferred to serological testing because of its higher sensitivity in *broiler* *flocks* and higher specificity in breeders and *layer* *flocks*. In the framework of regulatory programmes for the control of *Salmonella in poultry* and salmonellosis in humans, confirmatory testing may be required to ensure that decisions are soundly based, exclude false positive or negative results.

**Sampling**

1. **Available methods for sampling**

   Drag swabs: sampling is done by dragging swabs throughout the *poultry* building.

   Boot swabs: sampling is done by walking throughout the *poultry* building with absorbent material placed over the footwear of the sampler.

   Dust samples: sampling is done by collecting dust from exhaust fans, screens and other equipment in the *poultry* building.

   Faecal samples: multiple fresh faecal/caecal samples collected from different areas in the *poultry* building.

   Meconium, chick box papers, dead in shell and culled chicks at the hatchery.

   Hatchery samples: throughout the hatchery, including the *inside inner liner* of the incubators.

   Additional sampling of equipment and surfaces may be performed to increase sensitivity.

2. **Sample size**

   Refer to the *Terrestrial Manual* (under development).

3. **Laboratory methods**

   Refer to the *Terrestrial Manual* (under development).

4. **Time and frequency of testing**

   Time and frequency of sampling for each *poultry* type are listed below:
Annex XVII (contd)

a) Breeders and hatcheries

i) Breeder flocks before lay

- Before the end of the first week of life when the status of the breeding farm and the hatchery is not known or does not comply with this chapter.

- Within the four weeks before being moved to another house, or before going into production if the animal **birds** will remain in the same house for the production period.

- One or more times during the growing period if there is a culling policy in place. The frequency would be determined on commercial considerations.

ii) Breeder flocks in lay

- At least at monthly intervals during the laying period.

- Additional testing should be determined by the Veterinary Services.

iii) Hatcheries

- Testing in hatcheries should complement on farm testing.

- The minimal frequency should be determined by the Veterinary Services.

b) Poultry for the production of eggs for human consumption

i) Flocks grown to be layers

- Before the end of the first week of life when the status of the breeding farm and the hatchery is not known or does not comply with this chapter.

- Within the four weeks before being moved to another house, or before going into production if the animal **birds** will remain in the same house for the production period.

- One or more times during the growing period if there is a culling policy in place. The frequency would be determined by commercial considerations.

ii) Layer flocks

- At expected peak of lay for each production cycle (the period of time in the laying cycle when the production of the flock is highest).

- One or more times if there is a culling policy in place or if eggs are diverted to processing for the inactivation of the pathogen. The minimal frequency should be determined by the Veterinary Services.
Annex XVII (contd)

c) Poultry for the production of meat

i) Flocks should be sampled at least once before slaughter.

ii) Where sampling occurs on farms and where there is a long period (2 weeks or more) between thinning and final depopulation further testing should be considered.

iii) Where sampling occurs on farms, flocks should be sampled as late as possible before the first birds are transported to the slaughter house. In order to allow for the implementation of control measures during processing, this should be done at a time that ensures the results are available before slaughter.

Whether sampling occurs on the farm which is more appropriate for consequent control measures or at the processing plant, there should be an integrated system in place that allows for investigation of the source of positive flocks.

d) Empty building testing

i) Bacteriological monitoring of the efficacy of disinfection procedures is recommended when Salmonella have been detected in the previous flock.

As appropriate, sampling of equipment and surfaces as well as boot swabs or drag swabs of the empty building after depopulation, cleaning and disinfection.

Results from surveillance may lead to the implementation of additional prevention and control measures to reduce the risk of transmission of Salmonella to humans:

a) In breeders, control measures may be implemented to reduce the transmission of Salmonella to the next generation, especially for trans-ovarian transmitted serotypes such as S. Enteriditis.

b) In layer flocks control measures will reduce and may eliminate contamination of eggs with Salmonella.

c) In poultry for meat production, control measures may be implemented at slaughter or further down the food chain.

Article 6.5.5.

Prevention and Control measures

Salmonella prevention and control may be achieved by adopting Good Agricultural Practices and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), and general measures detailed in Chapter 6.4. Hygiene and Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production, in combination with the following additional measures, where appropriate. No single measure used alone will achieve effective Salmonella control.

Additional prevention and control measures include: vaccination, competitive exclusion, flock culling, organic acids and product diversion to processing.

Antimicrobials should not be used to control infection with Salmonella in poultry because the effectiveness of the treatment is limited, may mask the infection at sampling, has the potential to produce residues in meat and eggs and can contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobials may also reduce normal flora in the gut and increase the likelihood of colonisation with Salmonella. In special circumstances antimicrobials may be used to salvage animals with high genetic value.
Annex XVII (contd)

1. Day old chicks. Day-old birds used to stock a poultry house should be obtained from breeding flocks and hatcheries that are free from at least S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium and have been monitored according to this Chapter and in which no evidence of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium has been detected.

2. Layer and breeder flocks should be stocked from flocks that are free from at least S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium (under study) and have been monitored according to this chapter and in which no evidence of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium has been detected.

3. Feed contamination with Salmonella is known to be a source of infection for poultry. Therefore, it is recommended to monitor the Salmonella status of poultry feed, and if found positive to take corrective measures. The use of heat treated feeds or feeds subjected to other bacteriostatic or bactericidal treatment (e.g. organic acids) is recommended (e.g. organic acids). Feed should be stored in clean closed containers to prevent access by wild birds and rodents. Spilled feed should be cleaned up immediately to remove attractants for wild birds and rodents.

4. Competitive exclusion may be used in day old chicks day-old birds to reduce colonisation by Salmonella. When used, competitive exclusion should be administered according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer and in accordance with the standards and recommendations of the Veterinary Services.

5. Vaccines are used against Salmonella infections caused by different serotypes in various poultry species, including single or combined vaccines. Vaccines produced according to the Terrestrial Manual should be used.

If live vaccines are used it is important that field and vaccine strains be easily differentiated in the laboratory. If serology is used as the surveillance method, it may not be possible to distinguish between vaccination and infection with a field strain.

Vaccination can be used as part of an overall Salmonella control programme. It is recommended that vaccination not be used as the sole control measure.

When the status of the breeding farm and the hatchery from which the flock originates is not known or does not comply with this chapter, vaccination of flocks, starting with day old chicks day-old birds, against the Salmonella serotypes known to be significant should be considered.

Vaccination against the Salmonella serotypes known to be significant should be considered when moving day old chicks day-old birds to a previously contaminated shed so as to minimise the risk of the birds contracting Salmonella infection.

When used, vaccines should be administered according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer and in accordance with the standards and recommendations of the Veterinary Services.

Vaccination against S. Enteritidis can cause a positive cross reactions in Salmonella Pullorum/A. Gallinarum serological tests and needs to be considered when implementing measures for these pathogens.

6. Depending on animal health, risk assessment, and public health policies, culling is an option to manage infected breeder and layer flocks. Infected flocks should be destroyed or slaughtered and processed to minimise human exposure to Salmonella.

If poultry are not culled, eggs for human consumption should be diverted for processing for inactivation of Salmonella.
Annex XVII (contd)

7. *S.* Enteritidis is characterised by its ovarian transmission pattern. Countries should set targets for eradicating (or significantly reducing) *S.* Enteritidis from egg-producing flocks through a guided policy for eradication from the top of the production pyramid, i.e. from grandparent flocks through breeder flocks to layer flocks.

8. As far as the veterinary involvement is concerned, the responsible veterinarian should evaluate, monitor the results of surveillance testing for *Salmonella* and supervise the implementation of appropriate control measures. This information should be available to the veterinarian before marketing if a veterinary certificate for flock *Salmonella* status is required. When required by the Competent Authority, the veterinarian or other authorised person responsible for notification should notify the Competent Authority if the presence of *Salmonella* of the relevant serotype is confirmed.

Article 6.5.6.

Prevention of *Salmonella* spread from infected flocks

If a flock is found infected with specific *Salmonella* serotypes of concern, the following actions should be taken in addition to general measures detailed in Chapter 6.4. Hygiene and Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production:

1. According to the epidemiological situation, investigations should be carried out to determine the origin of the infection.

2. Movement of poultry flocks at the end of the production cycle should only be allowed for slaughter or destruction. Special precautions should be taken in the transport, slaughter and processing of the birds, e.g. they could be sent to a separate slaughterhouse or processed at the end of a shift before cleaning and disinfection of the equipment.

3. Litter should not be reused. Poultry litter/faeces and other potentially contaminated farm waste should be disposed of in a safe manner to prevent the direct or indirect exposure of humans, livestock and wildlife to *Salmonella*. Particular care needs to be taken in regard to poultry litter/faeces used to fertilise plants intended for human consumption. If litter is not removed then it should be treated in a manner to inactivate infectious agents, to prevent the spread from one flock to the next.

4. Particular care should be taken in cleaning and disinfection of the poultry house and equipment.

5. Before restocking the facility, a bacteriological examination should be carried out as detailed in this Chapter and the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 6.5.7.

Recommendations for importation of live poultry (other than day-old birds)

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

1. the poultry originated from an establishment that participates in a *Salmonella* surveillance programme in accordance with the recommendations in Article 6.5.4.;

2. the poultry originated from an establishment in which no evidence of *S.* Enteritidis and *S.* Typhimurium has been detected prior to shipment and have had no contact with birds or other material from establishments that do not comply with this chapter;

3. the poultry originated from an establishment that complies with the recommendations of Chapter 6.4.
Annex XVII (contd)

Article 6.5.8.

**Recommendations for importation of day-old birds**

_Veterinary Authorities_ should require the presentation of an _international veterinary certificate_ attesting that:

1. the _day-old birds_ showed no clinical signs of salmonellosis on the day of shipment;
2. the _day-old birds_ originated from a breeder _establishment_ and hatchery that participate in a _Salmonella surveillance_ programme in accordance with the recommendations in Article 6.5.4.;
3. the _day-old birds_ originated from a breeder _establishment_ and hatchery in which no evidence of _S. Enteritidis_ and _S. Typhimurium_ has been detected and have had no contact during setting, incubation or hatching with _hatching eggs_ or other material from an _establishment poultry_ that do not comply with this chapter;
4. the _day-old birds_ originated from a breeder _establishment_ and hatchery that complies with the recommendations of Chapter 6.4.;
5. the _day-old birds_ were shipped in new and clean containers.

Article 6.5.9.

**Recommendations for importation of hatching eggs**

_Veterinary Authorities_ should require the presentation of an _international veterinary certificate_ attesting that:

1. the _hatching eggs_ originated from a breeder _establishment_ that participates in a _Salmonella surveillance_ programme in accordance with the recommendations in Article 6.5.4.;
2. the _hatching eggs_ originated from a breeder _establishment_ in which no evidence of _S. Enteritidis_ and _S. Typhimurium_ has been detected and have had no contact with _poultry_ or other material from _establishments_ that do not comply with this Chapter;
3. the _hatching eggs_ originated from a breeder _establishment_ that complies with the recommendations of Chapter 6.4.;
4. the _hatching egg_ were shipped in new and clean packaging materials.

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CHAPTER 6.6.

SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS AND
SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM
IN POULTRY

Article 6.6.1.

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require:

for breeding birds

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the birds:

1. come from an establishment which has been regularly monitored for the presence of Salmonella in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 6.4. (see Article 6.4.9);

2. come from a flock of birds within the establishment in which no evidence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium has been detected and have had no contact with birds or other material from poultry flocks which do not comply with this standard;

3. come from an establishment which complies with the hygiene and disease security procedures referred to in Chapter 6.4.

Article 6.6.2.

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require:

for day old birds

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the day old birds:

1. showed no clinical signs of salmonellosis on the day of shipment;

2. come from an establishment and a hatchery which are regularly monitored for the presence of Salmonella in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 6.4. (see Article 6.4.9);

3. come from a flock of birds within the establishment in which no evidence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium has been detected and have had no contact during setting, incubation or hatching with hatching eggs or other material from poultry flocks which do not comply with this standard;

4. come from an establishment and a hatchery which comply with the hygiene and disease security procedures referred to in Chapter 6.4;

5. were shipped in clean and unused packages.
Article 6.6.3.

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require:

for hatching eggs

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the hatching eggs:

1. come from an establishment which is regularly monitored for the presence of Salmonella in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 6.4. (see Article 6.4.9.);

2. come from a flock of birds within the establishment in which no evidence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium has been detected and have had no contact with hatching eggs or material from poultry flocks which do not comply with this standard;

3. come from an establishment which complies with the hygiene and disease security procedures referred to in Chapter 6.4.;

4. were shipped in clean and unused packages.

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