# Salmonella Enteritidis Control Programs

Nancy deWith, DVM MSc Veterinary Epidemiologist BC Ministry of Agriculture

01 December 2010

- How the report came about
- Description of the report
- Report contents
- Report highlights

#### Outline

# Salmonella Enteritidis Control Programs in the Canadian Poultry Industry

Prepared by:

Ian Keery

Prepared for:

Surveillance and Epidemiology Advisory Committee September 2010

- Western Canadian SE meetings
  - Calgary in 2008
  - Abbotsford in 2010
- CCVO ask the SEAC to investigate the issue of SE in poultry
  - Increasing concern in all jurisdictions
  - Apparent association between human cases and poultry products

### Report Origins

- SEAC suggested:
  - ID current programs Canada + international
  - Strategies for control be directed to poultry industry as a whole, including imports
  - National meeting to identify issues around SE, and possible mitigation strategies
  - National poultry expert group be formed
- Report is the outcome of #1
- Meeting answers #3

# Report Origins

- Authored by Ian Keery
  - Veterinary student at WCVM
  - Background in agro-ecology
- Report focus on the poultry industry
  - Government programs
  - Industry initiatives

# Description of the Report

- Report contents
  - Introduction background on SE
  - National Protocols table egg, meat, processor and government
  - Provincial Protocols
  - International Programs Australia, EU, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, UK, USA

# Report Contents

- Provinces & Territories
  - Unique
    - Distinctive populations
    - Different poultry production levels
    - Individual programs wrt biosecurity, SE testing & response
    - Individual legislation wrt SE
    - Varying human salmonellosis rates

# Report Highlights

#### **Table 6. Summary of Provincial Programs**

- SC-SC™, SC-SCP, SE program

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- SC-SC™, SC-SCP, SE program

- Safe, Safer, Safest™

- Safe, Safer, Safest™

- Safe, Safer, Safest™

- SC-SC™, SE program

- CHEQ™

OHSFP

- CHEQ™

- COSPOC

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	Programs	Unique Features	Legislation
ВС	- Safe, Safer, Safest™ - CHEQ™ - SC-SC™, SC-SCP, SE program - BC Poultry Biosecurity Program	- Mandatory industry led biosecurity program for all poultry producers	- No specific reference to SE in poultry
АВ	- Safe, Safer, Safest™ - CHEQ™ - SC-SC™, SC-SCP, SE program - Emergency response plan	<ul> <li>Emergency response plan for all poultry producers in case of a disease outbreak</li> <li>Follow up protocols to SE positive broiler breeding flocks</li> </ul>	- SE in poultry is reportable
SK	- Safe, Safer, Safest™ - CHEQ™ - SC-SC™, SC-SCP, SE program	- None	- No specific reference to SE in poultry
МВ	- Safe, Safer, Safest™ - CHEQ™	- Manitoba Egg Farmers have egg quality program	- SE in poultry is a reportable disease

EFO require vaccination of replacement pullets going to farms previously

- Voluntary supply flock testing program with follow up protocols including

- Voluntary compensation program for table egg pullet and breeder flocks

- Required implementation of enhanced biosecurity protocols after +SE test

positive for SE and all SE positive pullet flocks to be slaughtered

More frequent testing of table egg layer and pullet flocks than EFC

Only one registered egg producer (NWT) and no registered broiler

treatment and depopulation

- None

producers

- No specific reference to

- Regulations re: SE control

and testing protocols in

- No specific reference to

- No specific reference to

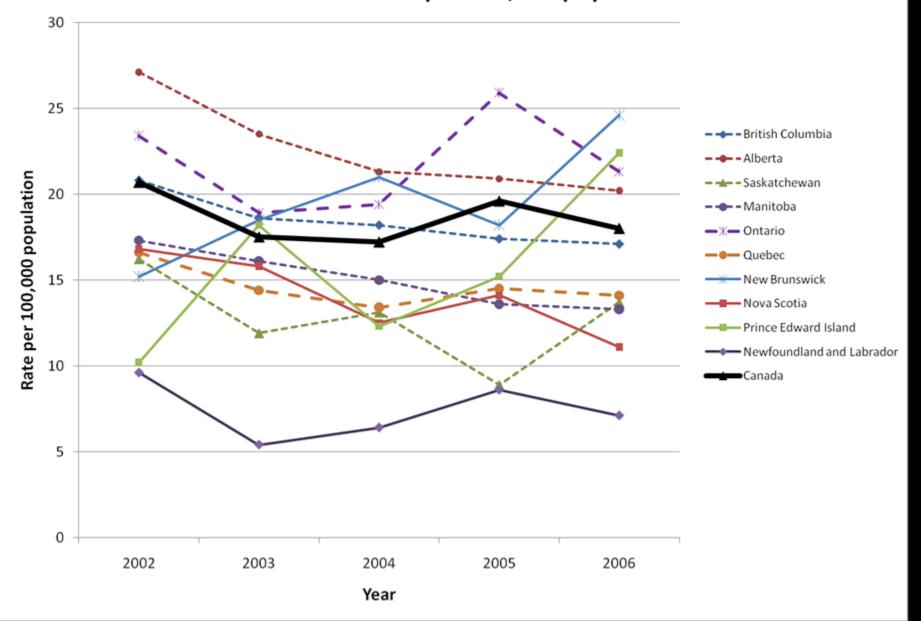
table egg operations

SE in poultry

SE in poultry

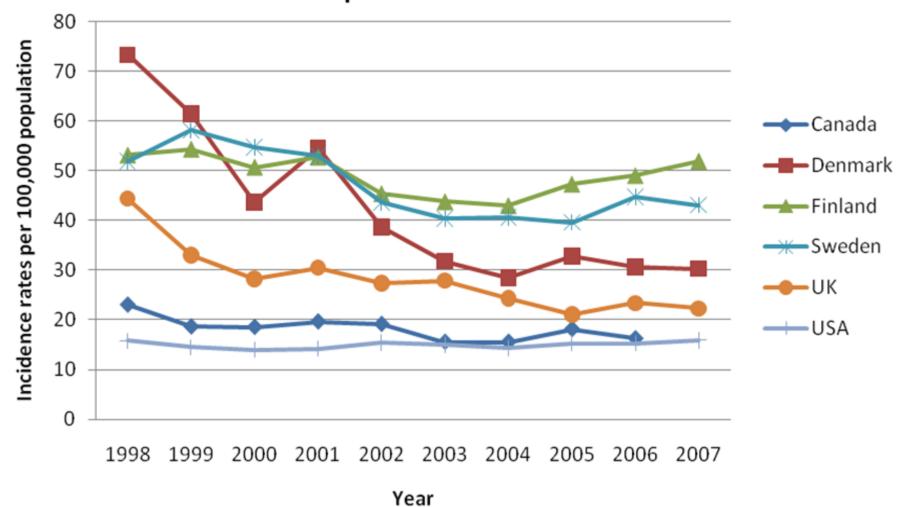
SE in poultry

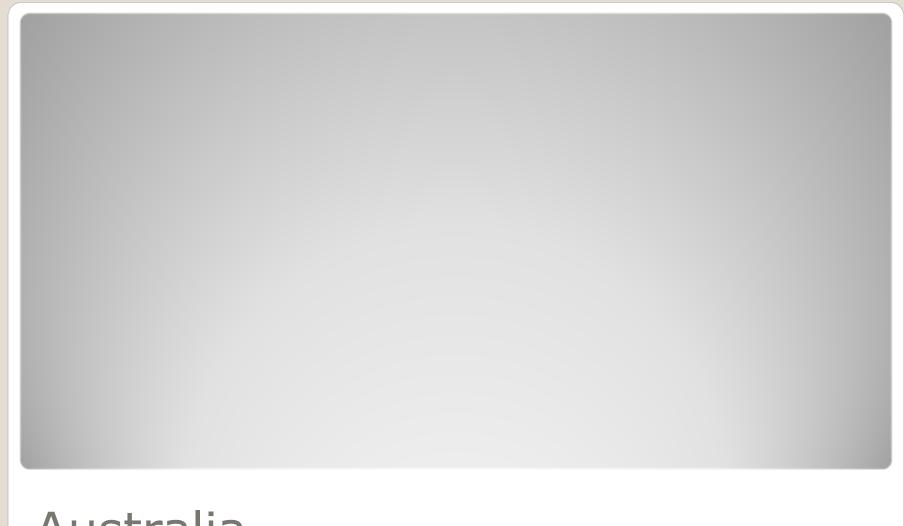
#### Rate of Salmonella isolations per 100,000 population 2002-2006





# Rate of Salmonella Isolations per 100,000 Population from 1998 to 2007 in European and North American Countries





Australia

- SE is reportable
- Federal gov't biosecurity program
- Chicken meat ind. biosecurity program
- Table egg quality assurance program
  - Biosecurity
  - Food safety
  - Animal welfare
  - Environmental sustainability

# Report Highlights - Australia

- State SE programs (NSW and Victoria)
  - Began 1996
  - Different levels SE free or SE monitored
  - Table egg and broiler breeder
  - Voluntary high participation rates
  - Costs borne by producers

Report Highlights - Australia



# No SE in poultry

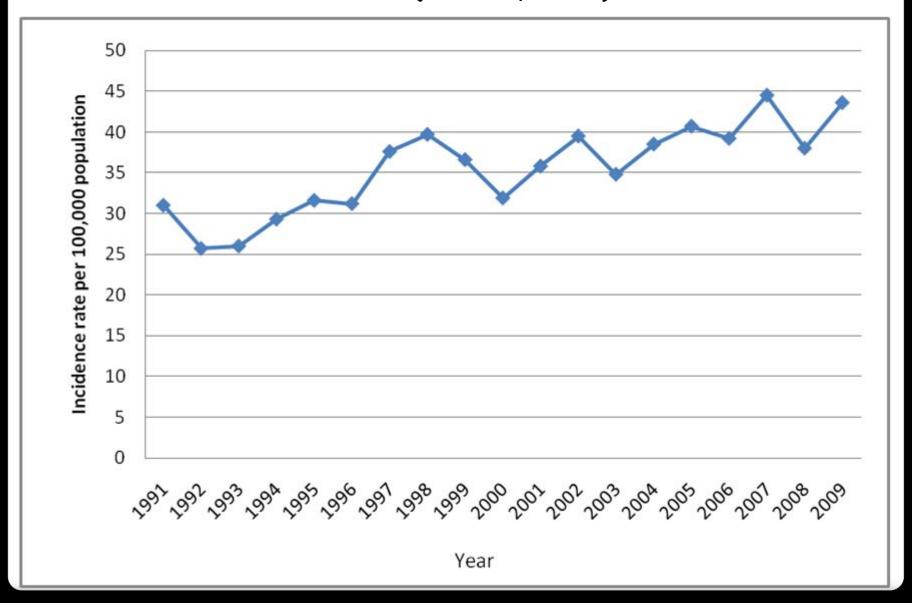
Report Highlights - Australia



#### Reason:

To compete in international markets

Figure 5. Human salmonellosis rates per 100,000 population in Australia from 1991 to 2009 (NNDSS, 2010)





United Kingdom

#### Industry programs (voluntary)

- Table eggs
  - British Lion Quality
    - Breeder to layer pullet to egg packers
    - 85% participation
    - Includes traceability
- Chicken meat (broiler)
  - Assured Food Standards (Red Tractor Brand)
    - Extensive program (animal welfare, traceability, staff, biosecurity, slaughter, transport, vermin control)
    - 95% participation

#### European Union

- EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 1168/2006
- Regulations set out enhanced monitoring and controls for Salmonella in livestock and laying hens
- By February 2008 all Member States will be required to have a NCP

#### Government Program

- Original program in 1989
  - Breeding flocks
  - Table eggs
- National Control Programme (2007)
  - Salmonella of public health significance (SE, ST)
  - Based on acceptable levels (1%)
    - Breeder flocks
    - Table eggs (10% reduction from previous year, and starting with 8% prevalence)
    - Broilers
    - Turkeys

- Program consists of testing, with consequences
  - Breeder flocks destroyed
  - Table eggs eggs heat treated
  - Broilers special slaughter
  - Turkey special slaughter
- Producers pay for program

# Impact Assessment (2007) To determine the cost of the NCP in LAYERS

Cost ~ £7.2 million/year x 4 years (\$16.38 million)

Eggs for heat treatment and flocks destroyed

Societal savings ~ £15.4 million/year x 4 years (\$35.05 million)

- Lost working hours and loss of life
- Assume 20% cases of human salmonellosis due to eggs

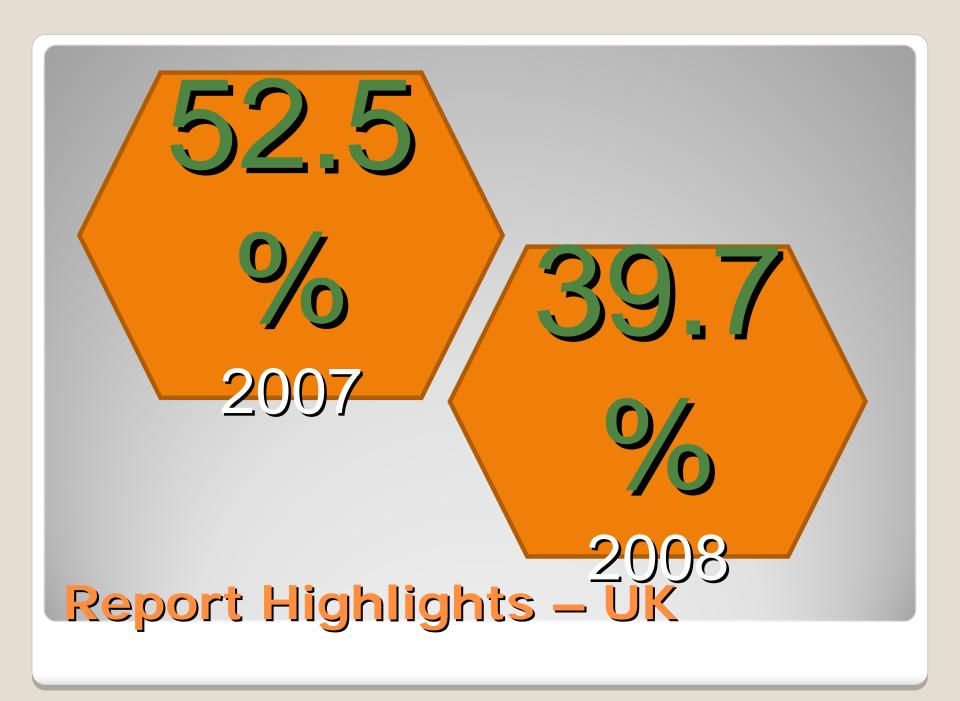


Figure 11. Laboratory reports of Salmonella in people in the United Kingdom from 1983 to 2008; taken from DEFRA, 2010b

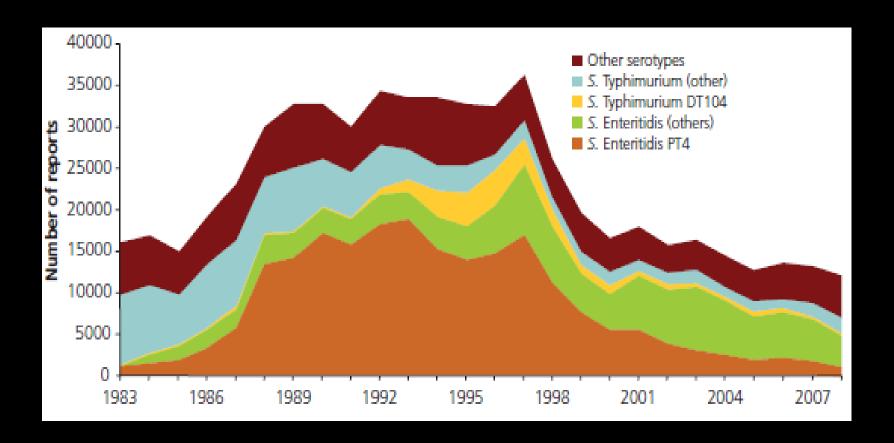
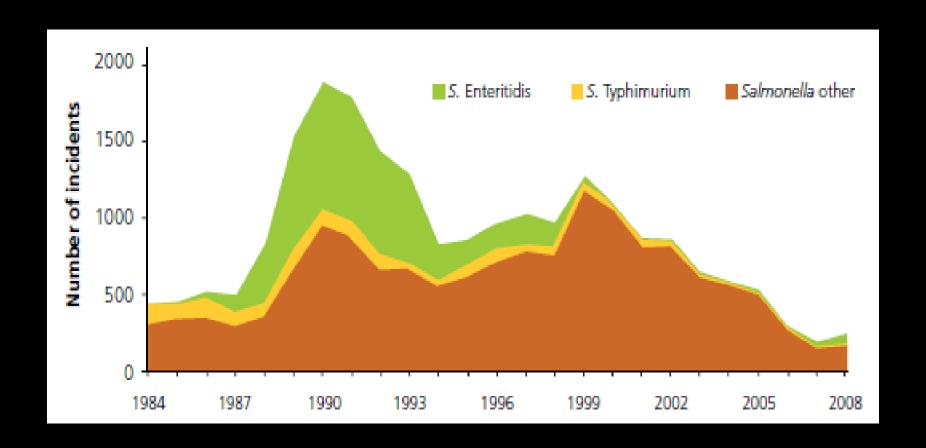


Figure 12. Salmonella in domestic chickens in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) between 1984 and 2008; taken from DEFRA, 2010b



"Salmonellosis rates in humans do not necessarily match the intensity of the SE control programs in chickens that are in place in different countries. North American nations have consistently had low salmonellosis rates, but do not have allencompassing SE control programs in the poultry industry; while European nations with some of the most extensive SE control programs, such as Sweden and Finland, continue to have high human salmonellosis rates."

- Reportable (animal and human)
  - Report out by serovars
- Surveillance (animal and human)
  - Baseline and change in time
- Human
  - Travel vs. domestically acquired
- Cost-benefit analysis

# Final Thoughts

To access Ian's report:

http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/lhmr/index.htm and select "Publications and Reports"

Or e-mail me:

Nancy.deWith@gov.bc.ca