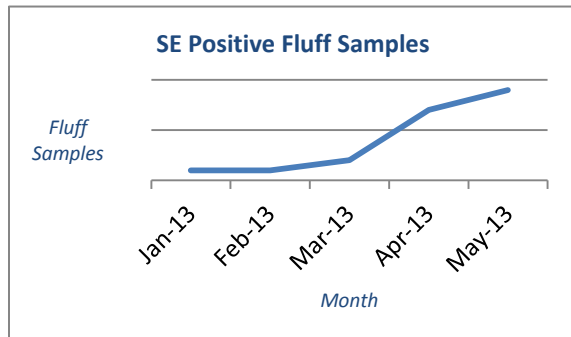


# Salmonella Enteritidis Hatching Egg Industry Bulletin

June 2013

## Salmonella Enteritidis in British Columbia

Since the beginning of 2013 *Salmonella Enteritidis* (SE) levels have risen slightly within the hatching egg industry. Prior to 2013 industry efforts that included vaccination, vector control, and enhanced cleaning and disinfection measures reduced SE prevalence. BCBHEC would like to remind all producers that SE is not a disease with one solution, but a dynamic disease which requires constant attention. All producers should continue to make controlling SE vectors a top priority on their farms. The graph below depicts the current rise of SE in BC.



## Hatchery Fluff Sampling Protocol

Hatcheries collect fluff samples from every hatcher every six weeks. Fluff is scooped up from the hatcher floor and placed into a sterile jar. The jars are labelled with the hatcher number, date, and flock codes relevant to the specific hatcher. The samples are then taken to the BC Animal Health Centre in Abbotsford for analysis. If a fluff sample comes back positive, BCBHEC is contacted by the Animal Health Centre with the list of farm codes attached to the positive sample. BCBHEC then contacts the hatchery to identify the flocks associated with the positive fluff. Then, on farm environmental testing begins.

## Hatchery Cleaning and Disinfection Protocol

Hatcheries follow a strict protocol for cleaning and disinfecting. To ensure their procedures, hatcheries take weekly swabs of all equipment, incubators, hatchers, and trucks. The swabs are analyzed at the Animal Health Centre in Abbotsford and once lab analysis has been completed the hatcheries share all results with the CFIA.

## SE Vectors and How to Control Them

The following is a list of the known SE vectors. A reminder to producers: SE is mainly an on farm contamination issue; exposure from the following sources is unlikely: allied trades, feed trucks, or hatchery activities.

Vector	Control Method
Rodents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Weekly monitoring and baiting</li><li>2. Switch to an acute rodenticide bait</li><li>3. Sealing all holes or gaps in barns</li><li>4. Apply coarse gravel around back barn doors to prevent rodent entry</li><li>5. Keep vegetation around barns low</li></ol>
Darkling Beetles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Monitor the level of your darkling beetle population (BCBHEC has further info)</li><li>2. Spray pesticide immediately after birds are removed from the barn</li><li>3. Turn barn heat up at the time of pesticide application</li><li>4. Focus pesticide application along walls and under feed pans</li></ol>
Flies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Keep mortality storage areas clean</li><li>2. Manage litter moisture levels</li><li>3. Set bait and traps weekly</li></ol>
Improper Biosecurity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Change boots and coveralls between barns</li><li>2. Install boot dips (change solution every 24 hours)</li><li>3. Wash/sanitize hands between barns</li></ol>
Improper Cleaning & Disinfection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Make sure all manure is removed from barn</li><li>2. Use a hot water wash and presoak barns</li><li>3. Spray disinfectant until surface is wet to run off</li><li>4. Disinfect all equipment</li></ol>

For further information regarding vector control please contact Sarah at BCBHEC