

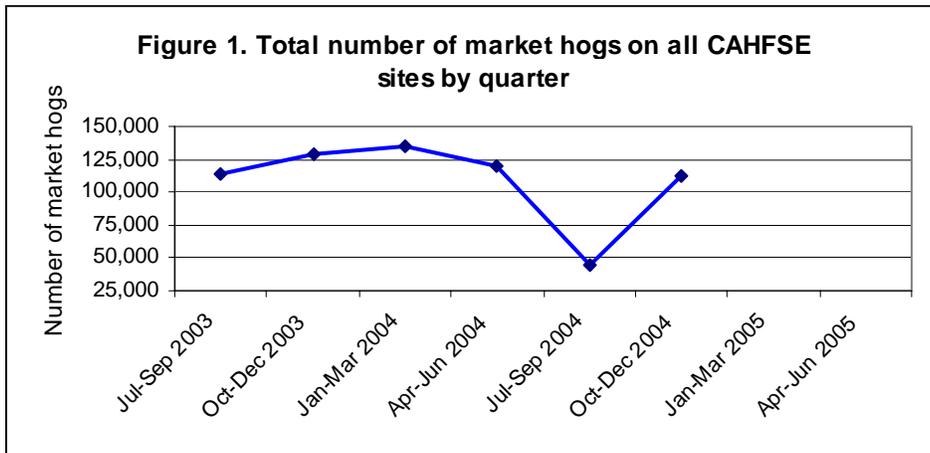
CAHFSE Quarterly Report

October 1 – December 31, 2004

CAHFSE is a joint effort among three agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture: the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). The mission of this important surveillance effort is: (1) to enhance overall understanding of bacteria that pose a food-safety risk by monitoring these bacteria on-farm and in-plant over time, and (2) to provide a means to routinely monitor critical diseases in food-animal production. A particular emphasis of CAHFSE is to address issues related to bacteria that are resistant to antimicrobials. Swine is the first commodity studied as part of the CAHFSE program. Swine herds that meet certain criteria (geographic location and production style) are solicited to participate in the program for a 2-year period. Herds are visited quarterly for data and sample collection.

Reporting Units

Figure 1 shows the aggregate number of market hogs on all CAHFSE sites over time. These inventory numbers will be larger than those shown in Table 1, which reports only sites where fecal samples were collected. This graph may rise with the addition of more sites to CAHFSE or with the substitution of larger sites in CAHFSE.



NOTE: CAHFSE sites in North Carolina and Texas did not participate in the July-September 2004 period.

Table 1 shows the number of sites where fecal samples were collected during the reference quarter. The total number of sites in this table may be less than the total number of sites participating in the CAHFSE project as some sites may not have had market hogs eligible for fecal sampling at the time of the visit. The third column shows the total number of market hogs on the sites where fecal sampling occurred in each of the States. The fourth column shows the number of pens where fecal samples were collected. The last column shows the number of market hogs present in the pens where fecal samples were collected.

State	Sites		Pens	
	Number of sites	Market hog inventory	Number of pens	Market hog inventory
IA	7	11640	27	2,608
MN	10	17770	71	2,135
MO	8	12179	48	1,855
NC	7	44773	49	1,001
TX	1	134	8	111
Total	33	86,496	203	7,710

*for sites where fecal samples were collected

To represent the diversity of swine production facilities, some farrow-to-finish sites were enrolled in CAHFSE as well as sites that had only weaned market hogs. Likewise some indoor-only sites were enrolled as were some sites where hogs had outdoor access. Figure 2 shows the number of the sites sampled this quarter (i.e., sites where fecal samples were collected) with sows present or where hogs had outdoor access.

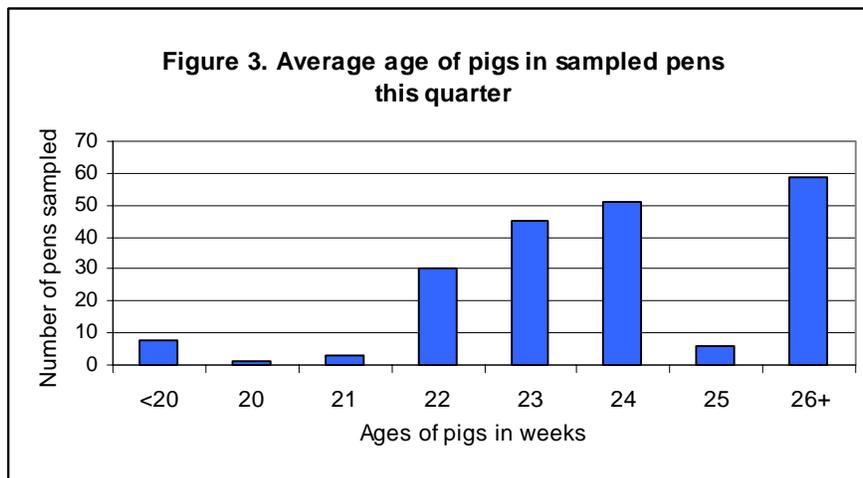
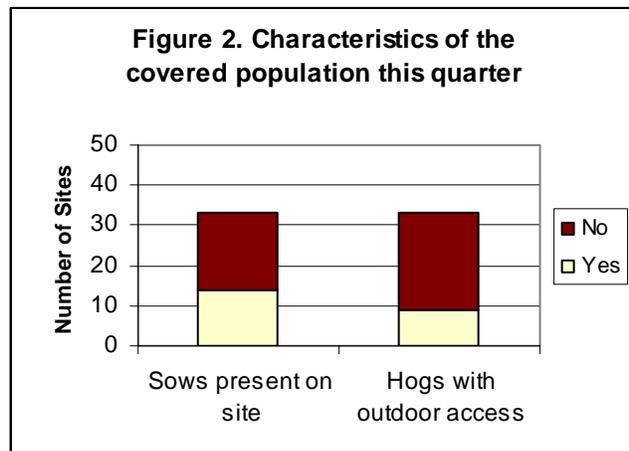


Figure 3 shows the number of pens sampled this quarter by the average age of hogs in those pens. The goal of CAHFSE was to collect fecal samples from pens of hogs nearing the end of the finishing phase, i.e., approximately 22 weeks of age or older.

Enteric organisms

Table 2 shows prevalence of enteric organisms cultured from fecal samples.

Organism	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples with multiple isolates	Number of isolates	Percent samples positive
<i>Salmonella</i>	1164	105	4	109	9.0%
<i>Campylobacter</i>	466	272	0	272	58.4%
<i>E. coli</i>	466	414	1	415	88.8%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	466	294	1	295	63.1%

Figure 4 shows the prevalence of each enteric organism in fecal samples by quarter.

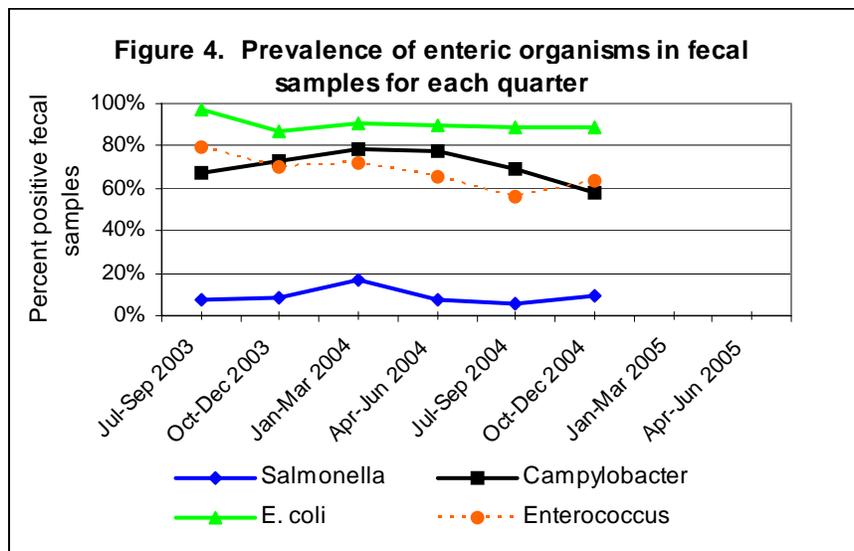


Table 3 shows the site and pen prevalence of *Salmonella* recovery from fecal samples collected this quarter.

State	Number of samples collected	Number of sites	Number of sites positive for <i>Salmonella</i>	Number of pens	Number of pens positive for <i>Salmonella</i>
Total	1215	33	12	203	43

Figure 5 shows the number of sites with various numbers of *Salmonella*-positive fecal samples this quarter.

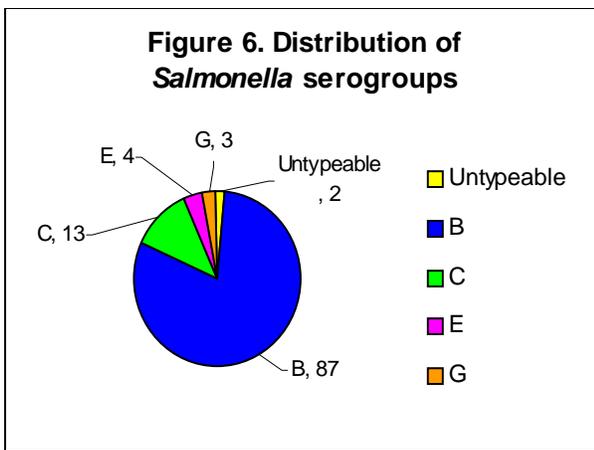
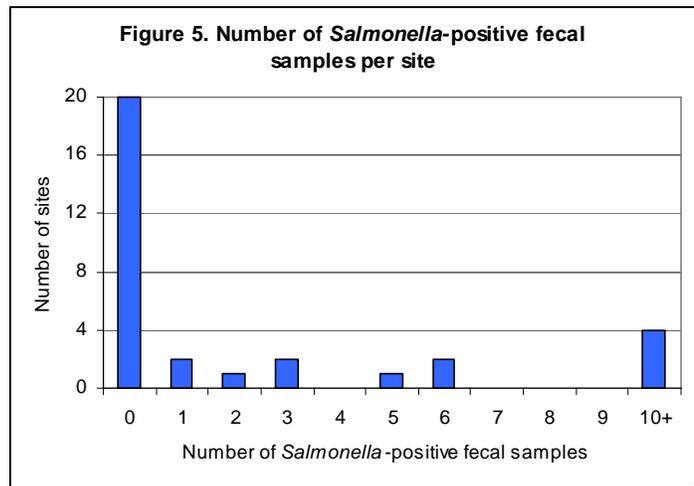


Figure 6 shows the *Salmonella* serogroups represented in positive fecal cultures this quarter.

Table 4 shows the most common *Salmonella* serotypes identified and the number of sites where these samples were isolated.

<i>Salmonella</i> serotype	Number of isolates	Number of sites
Derby	37	6
Heidelberg	18	3
Typhimurium	17	2
Typhimurium (Copenhagen)	15	4
Mbandaka	10	2
Anatum	3	1
Infantis	3	1
Worthington	3	2
<i>Salmonella</i> untypeable	2	1
Meleagridis	1	1
Total	109	33

Antimicrobial Resistance—Salmonella

Table 5 shows the percent of all *Salmonella* isolates from fecal samples that were resistant to each of the antimicrobial drugs on the panel. For the purpose of this analysis, isolates that were classified as ‘intermediate’ were considered susceptible.

Antibiotic	Number of isolates resistant	Percent of isolates resistant
Amikacin	0	0.0%
Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	24	22.0%
Ampicillin	65	59.6%
Cefoxitin	25	22.9%
Ceftiofur	24	22.0%
Ceftriaxone	0	0.0%
Cephalothin	32	29.4%
Chloramphenicol	33	30.3%
Ciproflocacin	0	0.0%
Gentamicin	3	2.8%
Kanamycin	55	50.5%
Nalidixic acid	0	0.0%
Streptomycin	80	73.4%
Sulfamethoxazole	69	63.3%
Tetracycline	98	89.9%
Trimethoprim/sulfa	30	27.5%

Figure 7 shows the percent of *Salmonella* isolates from fecal samples that were resistant to the specified number of antimicrobials.

