

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION
SEPTEMBER 2010 REPORT

USA Comments

CHAPTER 6.5.

**PREVENTION, DETECTION AND CONTROL OF
SALMONELLA IN POULTRY**

Current proposed language:

Article 6.5.4.

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Sampling

1. Available methods for sampling

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

Boot swabs: sampling is done by walking throughout the *poultry building house* 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 house*.

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

Meconium, chick box liners papers, dead in shell and culled ~~chicks~~ *day-old birds* at the hatchery.

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Suggested language:

Article 6.5.4.

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~~building house.~~

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Meconium, chick box pad-liners ~~papers~~, dead in shell and culled ~~chicks~~ day-old birds at the hatchery.

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Rationale: In certain countries, the term “liner” used alone implies complete covering, which currently, there are no such materials. Adding the term “pad” provides a more accurate description of what is meant by the term.

Current proposed language

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~~, use of organic acids, culling and product diversion to processing.

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Additional prevention and control measures include: vaccination, competitive exclusion, ~~flock culling~~, use of organic acids, culling (ie depopulation, controlled slaughter or otherwise complete flock destruction) and product diversion to processing.

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Rationale: For many and in many countries, the term “culling” mean ‘selective’ removal from the flock or herd rather than complete depopulation. To clarify the intent of the use of this term, the United States recommends the added description to avoid confusion.