Annex XXIII

DRAFT CHAPTER 6.X.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SALMONELLA IN PIG HERDS

Article 6.X.1.

Introduction

Nontyphoidal salmonellosis is one of the most common food-borne bacterial diseases in the world with Salmonella Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium the predominant serotypes identified in most countries.

As is the case in most food producing animals, Salmonella infection in pigs is mostly subclinical and of variable duration. Pigs with subclinical infection play an important role in the spread of Salmonella between herds and pose a public health risk.

Salmonella serotypes and their prevalence in pigs may vary considerably between farms, regions and countries. It is important for Veterinary Authorities to consider the serotypes and their prevalence in pig populations when developing and implementing Salmonella reduction strategies.

Article 6.X.2.

Purpose and scope

To combat the occurrence of food-borne salmonellosis, a pre-harvest pathogen reduction strategy can assist in reducing the presence of Salmonella in pig meat.

This chapter provides recommendations on the prevention and control of Salmonella in domestic pigs kept for commercial breeding and production from farm to slaughter. It should be read in conjunction with the Codex Alimentarius Guidelines for the Control of Nontyphoidal Salmonella spp. in Pork Meat (under development) and the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005).

Article 6.X.3.

Surveillance in pig herds for Salmonella

Where justified by risk assessment, surveillance should be carried out to identify the occurrence and distribution of Salmonella in pig herds. Surveillance data will provide information to assist the Competent Authorities in their decision making regarding the requirement for, and design of, control programmes. Sampling and testing methods, frequency and type of samples required should be determined by the Veterinary Services based on the risk assessment.

Sero logical testing, usually using ‘meat juice’ at slaughter, is a common method for assessing exposure to Salmonella in pig herds. Benefits of serological testing include low cost per test, high throughput capability and the potential for automation of tests. Collection of samples at the slaughterhouse/abattoir enables centralised sampling of multiple herds. Serological testing does not detect exposure to all serotypes and does not provide information on the serotypes present.
Microbiological testing identifies serotypes present in pig herds and can provide epidemiological information on likely sources of *Salmonella* and on the presence of strains with higher public health risk, including those with enhanced virulence or resistance to antimicrobial agents. Bacteriological sampling of individual pigs has low sensitivity but this can be overcome by repeated sampling, by pooling of samples (such as individual faecal samples or mesenteric lymph nodes) or sampling naturally pooled material (such as sampling of faeces from the floor of pig pens).

Communication of the results of post-mortem *Salmonella* testing that are relevant to the *Salmonella* status of pigs at herd level to the herd manager or veterinarian is an important element of a *Salmonella* control programme.

**Article 6.X.4.**

**Definitions**

**Feed:** means any material (single or multiple), whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to terrestrial animals (except bees).

**Feed ingredient:** means a component part or constituent of any combination or mixture making up a feed, whether or not it has a nutritional value in the animal’s diet, including feed additives. Ingredients are of plant (including aquatic plants) or terrestrial or aquatic animal origin, or other organic or inorganic substances.

**Article 6.X.5.**

**Prevention and control measures**

Articles 6.X.6. to 6.X.14. provide recommendations for the prevention and control of *Salmonella* at herd level. Contamination of pig meat can be reduced by measures taken during the slaughter process. Reduction of *Salmonella* in pigs entering the slaughterhouse/abattoir enhances the effectiveness of such measures.

These recommendations will also have beneficial effects on the occurrence of other infections and diseases.

**Article 6.X.6.**

**Biosecurity measures**

It is important to have biosecurity measures in place to reduce the risk of introduction of *Salmonella* or the entry of new strains of *Salmonella* into pig herds, the spread of these strains across the herd, as well as to minimise prevalence of existing strains.

It is recommended that biosecurity measures include the following:

1) Development and implementation of a biosecurity plan including management strategies for the prevention and control of *Salmonella*.

2) Training of personnel regarding their responsibilities and the significance of their role in improving animal health, human health and food safety.

3) Maintenance of records including data on pig health, production, movements, medications, vaccination, mortality, surveillance, and cleaning and disinfection of farm buildings and equipment.

4) Veterinary supervision of pig health and *Salmonella* control.

5) Removal of unwanted vegetation and debris that could attract or harbour pests around pig housing.

6) Prevention of entry of wild birds into pig houses and buildings.
7) Cleaning and disinfection procedures for pig housing, general equipment, transportation equipment and animal walkways. The cleaning and disinfection procedures for pig housing after emptying should include at least feeders, drinkers, floor, walls, aisles, partitions between pens, and ventilation ducting. All visible organic material should be removed before disinfection with a suitable disinfectant at an effective concentration. Disinfectants should be used in accordance with Chapter 4.13.

8) Procedures for the control of vermin such as rodents and arthropods should be in place and regular checks should be carried out to assess effectiveness. When the presence of vermin is detected timely control actions should be taken to prevent the development of unmanageable populations; for example, the placement of baits for rodents where they are nesting.

9) Controlled access of persons and vehicles entering the establishment.

10) Biosecurity measures applied to all personnel and visitors entering the establishment. This should include hand washing and changing into clean clothes and footwear provided by the establishment. Similar precautions are recommended when moving between separate epidemiological units on large farms.

11) Vehicles and equipment identified as a risk in the biosecurity plan should be cleaned and disinfected before entering the establishment.

12) Pig carcasses, bedding, faeces and other potentially contaminated farm waste should be stored and disposed of in a safe manner to minimise the risk of dissemination of Salmonella and to prevent the direct or indirect exposure of humans, livestock and wildlife to Salmonella. Particular care should be taken when pig bedding and faeces are used to fertilise horticultural crops intended for human consumption.

Article 6.X.7.

Facility design

Good design of pig units facilitates the management and control of pathogens.

It is recommended that facility design consider the following:

1) location of other livestock establishments in relation to wild bird and rodent populations;

2) adequate drainage for the site and control of run-off and untreated waste water;

3) use of smooth impervious materials for construction to enable effective cleaning and disinfection;

4) surrounding indoor pig houses with concrete or other impervious material to facilitate cleaning and disinfection;

5) a controlled entry point to prevent the entry of unwanted animals and people;

6) a sign indicating restricted entry at the entrance to the establishment;

7) pig flow to minimise stress and spread of Salmonella infection;

8) prevention of entry of wild birds, rodents and feral animals;

9) location of delivery and collection points away from pig housing or feed storage.
Annex XXIII (contd)

Article 6.X.8.

Feed

Salmonella contaminated feed and feed ingredients are known to be important sources of infection for pigs. Therefore, feed and feed ingredients should be produced, handled, stored, transported and distributed according to Good Manufacturing Practices, considering Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) principles and recommendations in accordance with Chapter 6.3.

For the effective control of Salmonella it is recommended that:

1) Feed and feed ingredients should come from monitored sources.
2) Heat treated feeds are used and may also include the addition of bactericidal or bacteriostatic treatments, e.g. organic acids. Where heat treatment is not possible, the use of bacteriostatic or bactericidal treatments or processes should be considered.
3) Cooling systems and dust control in feed ingredient processing plants and compound feed mills should be managed to avoid recontamination of feed and feed ingredients with Salmonella.
4) Feed should be stored and transported in a hygienic manner that prevents exposure to possible residual Salmonella contamination.
5) Access to feed by wild birds and rodents should be prevented.
6) Spilled feed should be cleaned up immediately to remove attractants for wild birds, rodents and other pests.

Article 6.X.9.

Water

For the effective control of Salmonella it is recommended that:

1) The drinking water supply should be monitored and controlled to maintain it free from Salmonella contamination.
2) Water holding tanks are enclosed.
3) The water delivery system is regularly cleaned and disinfected. For example in an ‘all-in-all-out’ system this would occur before restocking.

Article 6.X.10.

Feed composition

For the control of Salmonella it is recommended that the following be considered when determining feed composition:

1) Slower gastric transit time of ingested feed increases exposure of Salmonella to stomach acid resulting in decreased survival.
2) Modified fermentation conditions in the gastrointestinal tract may enhance colonisation by protective bacteria and thereby suppress the colonisation and multiplication of Salmonella.
3) Liquid feed that is fermented has a protective effect due to the presence of beneficial bacteria and low pH levels; for example, the inclusion of fermented milk products.
Where *Salmonella* is present in a pig *herd*, the composition of feed may influence the occurrence of *Salmonella* in individual pigs. For the effective control of *Salmonella* it is recommended that:

4) Feed should be coarsely ground.

5) Where feed is wheat based, reducing the proportion of wheat may reduce the occurrence of *Salmonella* in pigs.

6) Coarsely ground material may be added to pelleted feed.

*Article 6.X.11.*

**Pig flow management**

The movement and mixing of pigs increase the risk of spread of *Salmonella*. For the effective control of *Salmonella* it is recommended that:

1) The number of pig movements and mixing of pigs between weaning and dispatch for *slaughter* should be minimised.

2) If possible, the ‘all-in-all-out’ single age group principle should be used. In particular, the addition to younger groups of pigs held back from older groups should be avoided.

*Article 6.X.12.*

**Management of new pig introductions**

To minimise the risk of new introductions of *Salmonella* in replacement pigs in a *herd*, it is recommended that:

1) There is good communication along the pig production chain to ensure that steps are taken to minimise the introduction and dissemination of *Salmonella*.

2) A closed *herd* policy is applied with the introduction of new genetic material by semen only.

3) The number of separate sources for both replacement breeding stock and rearing pigs are as few as possible.

4) Newly introduced pigs are kept separate from the rest of the *herd* for a suitable period before incorporating with other pigs, e.g. four weeks.

5) Replacement breeding pigs are of a similar *Salmonella* status to that of the *herd*, for example a *Salmonella* free *herd* should source replacements from *Salmonella* free *herds*; or *herds* that are free of specific *Salmonella* serotypes such as S. Typhimurium should avoid introducing pigs from breeding *herds* infected with such serotypes.

6) Where appropriate, pooled faecal samples from introduced pigs are taken to assess their *Salmonella* status.

*Article 6.X.13.*

**Stress reduction**

Given that stress may increase the multiplication and shedding of *Salmonella* by pigs and their susceptibility to *infection*, it is important to consider management measures that reduce stress.
Article 6.X.14.

Pig treatments

1) Antimicrobial agents may modify normal flora in the gut and increase the likelihood of colonisation by *Salmonella*. If antimicrobial agents are used for the control of clinical infections in pigs, they should be used in accordance with Chapters 6.7., 6.8., 6.9. and 6.10. Antimicrobial agents should not be used to control subclinical infection with *Salmonella* in pigs because the effectiveness of the treatment is limited and can contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance.

2) Vaccination may be used as part a *Salmonella* control programme. Vaccine production and use should be in accordance with Chapter 2.9.9. of the Terrestrial Manual. Vaccines for *Salmonella* in pigs may increase the threshold for infection and reduce the level of excretion of the organism. The protective effect of vaccines is serotype specific and few licensed vaccines are available for pigs.

If serology is used as the surveillance method, it may not be possible to distinguish between vaccination and infection with a field strain.

If live vaccines are used:

a) it is important that field and vaccine strains be easily differentiated in the laboratory;

b) the vaccine strain should not be present at the time of slaughter.

3) Organic acids, probiotics and prebiotics may be added to feed or water to reduce shedding of *Salmonella* by pigs. However, efficacy is variable.

Article 6.X.15.

Transportation

The relevant recommendations in Chapter 7.3. apply.

Article 6.X.16.

Lairage

*Lairage* can be used at various stages in pig production, for example accumulation of weaned pigs before movement to nursery herds, holding finisher pigs before transport to slaughter and holding pigs at the slaughterhouse/abattoir before slaughter. Important aspects of *lairage* management include effective cleaning and disinfection between groups, minimising mixing of separate groups and managing stress.

In addition, the relevant recommendations in Articles 7.5.1., 7.5.3., and 7.5.4. apply.

Article 6.X.17.

Prevention and control in low prevalence regions

In regions where *Salmonella* infection of pigs is uncommon it may be possible to eliminate infection from individual herds by means of a test and removal policy. This can be accomplished by placing movement controls on the herd, repeated bacteriological sampling of groups of pigs and culling of persistently infected pigs. Movement controls can be lifted after two rounds of negative tests and confirmation of implementation of effective prevention and control measures as described in Articles 6.X.5. to 6.X.14.
It may be possible to attempt this approach in individual herds, for example in valuable breeding herds, in higher prevalence regions. However, the risk of reintroduction of infection must be low to achieve success with this approach.

Article 6.X.18.

Outdoor pig production

As far as possible the prevention and control measures described in Articles 6.X.5. to 6.X.14. should also be applied to outdoor pig production to reduce Salmonella infection in pigs. It is recommended that:

1) field rotation programmes be used to minimise Salmonella contamination and accumulation in soil and surface water and therefore ingestion by pigs;

2) feed be provided using troughs or bird proof hoppers to minimise attraction of wild birds;

3) location of other outdoor pig herds and the concentration and behaviour of wild birds in the area be considered when establishing outdoor pig herds.

Article 6.X.19.

Live animal markets

Live animal markets pose a significant risk of spreading Salmonella and other infections and diseases among pigs. If possible, sourcing replacement pigs from live animal markets should be avoided. Precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of Salmonella from markets to pig herds by personnel or vehicles.