

Ways to prevent Salmonellosis in Humans

1. Cook chicken meat thoroughly and store heat-treated foods at 4°C to prevent growth of *Salmonella* cells.
2. Avoid eating undercooked or raw eggs.
4. Control rodents and insect in food preparation and storage areas.
5. Dispose of garbage in a sanitary manner.
6. Wash hands properly after using the toilet, handling animals and before handling food.



Checking the temperature of chicken while cooking. This is a good way to ensure that your meat is thoroughly cooked.



Veterinary Services Division MANDATE

- Keeping exotic diseases out of Jamaica
- Safeguarding the Livestock Industry
- Facilitating Trade
- Improving Public Health
- Enhancing Food Safety
- Promoting Animal Welfare

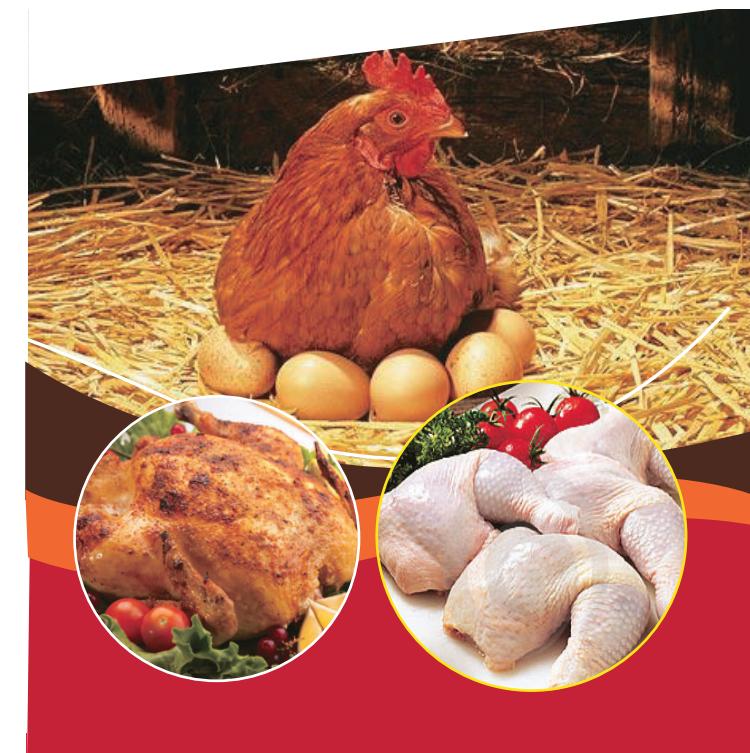


**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Mining**
VETERINARY SERVICES DIVISION

Salmonellosis in Poultry

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT US AT:

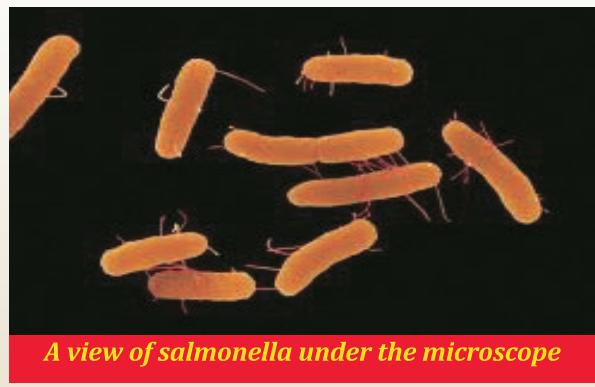
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What is Salmonellosis?

Salmonellosis is an intestinal disease caused by a group of bacteria called *Salmonella* (SAL-moh-NEL-uh).

There are many different strains of *salmonella* bacteria, but of these, mainly *S. pullorum* and *S. gallinarium* tends to affect chickens and turkeys. The bacteria cells are shed in the feaces of infected cattle or people, usually have diarrhoea.



These are the signs of Salmonellosis in:

BIRDS

- Drop in egg production
- High number of dead in-shell chicks
- Depression
- loss of appetite
- whitish fecal pasting around the vent



HUMANS

- Mild fever
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhea

How do birds and humans get salmonellosis?

BIRDS

- Hen pass it to her eggs during their development
- Hen to egg via fecal contamination
- Faecal contamination of water and feed
- Contamination via the hatcheries
- Bird to bird by faecal contaminated litter

HUMANS

- Faecal contamination of food and water with feaces in the environment
- Person to person contact



Observing the activity of newly purchased chicks placed in a cleaned poultry house.

3. Wash and sanitize feeder and waterer daily
4. Do not reuse old bedding and
5. Dispose of used litter properly.
6. Observe your flock daily for any signs of illness.
7. Remove sick or weak looking birds from flock and contact your licensed veterinarian if you see any of the signs. The vet may cull affected birds, take samples (blood, feaces, eggs) and give professional advice and treatment if necessary.

Prevent your flock from getting Salmonellosis

1. Clean and sanitize poultry houses, feeder and waterers properly before adding new chicks.
2. Ensure purchase of day old chicks and bedding from known sources.



Salmonella testing of table egg samples at the Veterinary Services Division Diagnostic Laboratory.