

Report of the Committee on Salmonellosis
American Association of Avian Pathologists

July - 1975

Anaheim, California

The following outline is an account of the activities of the committee during the past year.

- I. Through letters and various communications our members strove to forward the concept of one, united, very broadly representative, blue-ribbon, national poultry and red meat salmonella task force. They urged a search for controls that are possible, probable and preferable. Establishment of practical goals for not only today but five to twenty years in the future has been repeatedly emphasized. These views were well received by both ARS and APHIS.
- II. Committee members have been directly and indirectly involved in meetings in Beltsville, Washington, DC, and Chicago aimed at the establishment of a united, comprehensive salmonella task force. A measure of success has now been gained with the recent official approval of an advisory committee to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture tentatively termed the "Salmonella Advisory Task Force." As this official salmonella task force develops, all segments of the food production chain will be represented through strong veterinary and industry participation in several different subgroups. The various subgroups will be assigned responsibility for recommendations on such circumscribed areas as: 1) Breeding and Hatching; 2) Feeds and Feed Ingredients; 3) Production; and 4) Processing. Research and Education subgroups are also being planned.
- III. Several subcommittees were formed within our AAAP committee to focus on subjects of special concern. The results of their work will be the basis of much of the discussions at this year's annual committee meeting. Very briefly, the work of the subcommittees brought forth:
 - A. A list of the basic ingredients for producing, maintaining and monitoring salmonella "clean or controlled" breeding stock. (Kumar, Wenger, Zecha-Chairman).
 - B. A declaration that the possible cost/benefit ratio of salmonella hygiene improvements at the production level should be very carefully compared with the cost/benefit ratio of salmonella hygiene improvements at the processing and marketing levels. Benefits to the consumer from decreased contamination and improved shelf-life should be major determinants. (McDowell, Pomeroy, Weston-Chairman).
 - C. A list of research needs in order of importance. An abbreviated version follows:
 1. Economical reduction of feed contamination. The launch point to reduce infection in poultry flocks.

2. Negative progeny from infected breeders without elimination of breeder flocks. An avenue of infection needing a practical solution.
 3. Rapid, easily applied detection methods. Present procedures complex and time consuming.
 4. Additional considerations: protection of hatching eggs from litter contaminants; sanitizing procedures for poultry houses and hatcheries; and monitoring of flocks (serology) and caretakers. (Snoeyenbos, Williams, Gentry-Chairman).
- D. A cooperative effort with the AAVLD Salmonella Committee to develop a national reporting system for salmonellosis and arizonosis. A prototype report form for veterinary diagnostic laboratories has been drafted. (Albright, Ellis, Mallinson-Chairman).
- IV. A 1976 Salmonella Round Table educational presentation has been proposed to the AAAP Board of Directors. Drs. R. F. Gentry and G. H. Snoeyenbos were proposed cochairmen.

Respectfully submitted,

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