Vaccination to Reduce Salmonella Works, if they Get the Vaccine!

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CDC – MMWR 1st Editorial Comment (April 10, 2009)

"The lack of recent progress toward the national health objective targets...point to gaps in the current food safety system...from the farm to the table."

WHO / FAO Meeting Rome, Italy May, 2009

Vaccination is a key Salmonella control strategy.

Choices of Vaccines

- Live vaccine only
- Killed vaccine / Killed vaccine
 (Bacterin) (Bacterin)
- Live vaccine / Killed vaccine
- Killed vaccine once (Bacterin)

My Simple Understanding of How Vaccination Works



Vaccination is not 100% Effective!!
Immunity can be overwhelmed.

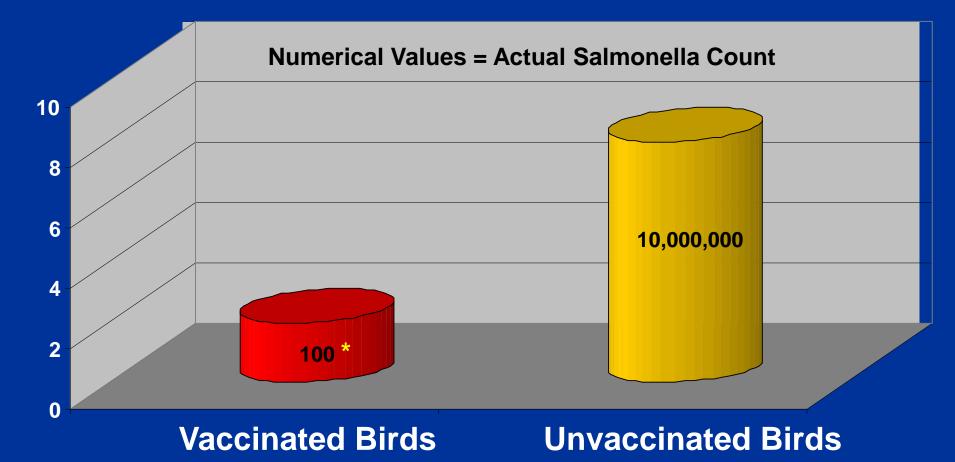
Live Vaccines

- Will not make Salmonella positive chicks negative
- S.T. vaccines do give protection to S.E.
- Do not provide immunity to all serotypes
- Will reduce fecal shed
- Early protection almost like C.E.
- Don't prime for the killed

Killed Vaccines?

- Birds respond poorly to bacterial vaccines
- Need 2 injections before lay
- Provide protection only to serotype(s) in the vaccine
 - Killed S.E. Vaccine won't protect against
 S.heidelberg

SE bacterin slows the growth of SE in contaminated eggs (Holt et al)



* Indicates a statistically significant difference (P<0.05)

Experimental Design

Poultry Company

NO VAX

(HACCP: passing)

4 Broiler Breeder Farms

No Vaccination

Progeny

Broiler Farms

VAX

(HACCP: failing)

Vaccination:

- •Live, S. Typhimurium MeganVac1TM
- •Killed, S. Kentucky, S. Berta
- Vaccinate ALL pullet flocks

Salmonella Surveillance

- 49 Poultry Farms
- 239 Farm Visits
- 7,408 Samples Collected: ~22% Salmonella positive (1,642 Salmonella isolates)

Correlation Between Vaccination of Pullet Flocks and Salmonella Prevalence in Broiler Chicken Meat Birds for Two Poultry Integrators

Bird Type	Sample	NO-VAX	VAX	P Value
Pullets	Liners	0.0%	0.8%	0.033
	Environment	40.7%	40.6%	0.987
	Feed	2.6%	8.0%	0.006
	Total	17.2%	16.5%	0.617
Breeder	Environment	34.0%	35.4%	0.741
	Ceca	64.2%	38.3%	<0.001
	Ovaries	51.7%	14.2%	<0.001
	Liners	33.8%	18.5%	<0.001
Broiler	Environment	30.5%	15.1%	<0.001
	Feed	5.6%	0.0%	0.246
	Ceca	29.1%	17.0%	<0.001

Second Vaccination Study

- 6 vaccinated
- 4 Drag swabs and 4 Boot socks at 35 and 45 weeks of age
 - 29 from vaccinated
- 58 broiler flocks
 29 from not vaccinated
- 4 Drag swabs and 4 Boot socks 1 week before kill
- Ceca at rehang

Results 2nd Vaccination Study

Breeders:

No difference in Salmonella environmental samples or MPN per sample

Broilers:

- Vaccinated 14.1% positive
- Not vaccinated 25.5%
- Vaccinated 50% lower in ceca (MPN = 0.3 log 10 lower)

^{*} Note – Boot socks again better than Drag Swabs

How can you get a Vaccine Failure?

- Immune suppression
- Live vaccine poor handling, poor administration
- Inactivated vaccines poor administration (S.Q. or I.M. in breast or thigh), less reactive emulsion – oil vs. water
 - Every bird must be injected

Poor Administration

Didn't get the vaccine!!

and

How can you tell?

Can tell by the Immune Response

- Measure indirectly i.e. NDV
 -pre-vaccination vs. post
- Measure Salmonella response directly
 - -S. pullorum plate test
 - -Salmonella ELISA

SE* ELISA Age % Positive GMT

Salmonella Quality for Commercial Layers

*SE/ST ELISA vs. SE ELISA

Plate

% Positive

%CV

Farm	Age	% Positive	GMT
1	14	100	4012
2	14	100	2062

Summary

- Vaccination is one tool to reduce or control Salmonella
- Effective control of vectors insects, rodents and people
- Vaccination only works if all the pullets get the vaccine
- My goal: at least 95% positive if less than 85% revaccinate with inactivated if giving only one

Prevention of Salmonella

No silver bullet

No magic potion

No single remedy