

Control of *Salmonella* in laying flocks

No 3 - Vaccination

Background

- Vaccination against *Salmonella* is important to help increase the threshold for infection by various routes.
- It is important to use a vaccination programme that will minimise the risk in the particular circumstances of your flock.
- The risk from *S. Typhimurium* is currently high because of the spread of new monophasic strains.
- Any changes to your vaccination programme should be discussed with your veterinary advisor.



Action

- With free-range flocks ensure that replacement pullets are fully vaccinated for **both** *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST).
- Other animals, such as pigs, cattle or ducks, pose a high risk of ST. If these animals are on site or close by (within 1 km), use a suitable combined SE/ST vaccination programme.
- If you have had SE on the farm before, or have not been able to fully control breeding rodent populations in houses, use a full combined live/killed vaccination programme.
- If you rear and vaccinate your own pullets, and have not already done so, ask a technical representative of the vaccine company to check that your vaccination technique is as effective as possible to get the best protection from vaccines.



Infection from highly contaminated sources can still occur, so combine vaccine usage with good biosecurity for optimum effect.