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SUMMARY

Pursuant to the surveillance program for infections with Salmonella at fowls during the above-mentioned period, the bacteriological examination of 1 250 various samples was carried out, such as: corpses (80 hens, 690 chickens, 8 pigeons), dead embryos (50), feather from incubators (10), dejections of reproduction hens (70), and proteinic meals (35).

Most of the samples were processed with the traditional procedure based on enrichment in selenite cystine broth and isolation on MacConkey selective agar. Later, the method adapted according to ISO 6579/2002 was taken over and applied for samples of excrements and proteinic meals: pre-enrichment in poising peptone water; enrichment on modified semisolid Rappaport Vassiliadis (MSRV) selective agent with NOVOBIOCINA 0.1% seeded in surface drop and incubation for 24-48 hours at 41.5°C; isolation through dispersion of culture from growing spots on selective agent, AGAR-lyxosazone-LIZINA-DESOXICOLAT (XLD).

Identification of isolated Salmonella stems was carried out based on the biochemical characteristics (TSI and MIU agents, Api 20 E galleries and soft) and establishing the antigenic somatic structure through serologic reactions with mono- and polyvalent serums.

A number of 18 bacterial strains were also investigated using PCR. Real time method for detection of Salmonella genomes; the results were similar with those obtained with the bacteriologic examinations.

A number of 33 Salmonella stems were isolated and identified, out of which 29 from the Salmonella enteritidis sero-variety (all originating from chickens), 1 Salmonella tennessee (GP hen), and 3 Salmonella typhimurium (isolated from pigeons).

Study of behavior against action of anti-microbial substances was carried out with the standard Kirby-Bauer diffusion method with Sesi-Disc Oxoid micro-tablets on Müeller-Hinton agent.

The S. enteritidis stems showed an anti-bioresistance profile identical with those of stems isolated from the fowls in the farm where the chickens originated from, an aspect that is extremely important in epidemiological terms.