

Título: SEARCH *Salmonella* spp. IN BROILER AVIARIES FROM WEST OF PARANÁ REGION.

Autores: BENDER, F.R.¹, LIMA, E.T.¹, VENDRAME, A.², BUSS, D.J.³

Instituição: ¹ UFPR - Universidade Federal do Paraná – Setor Palotina (Rua Pioneiro, 2153 – Palotina/PR)

Resumo:

The poultry activity is present intensively, and its growth sought evolution of knowledge, mainly linked to welfare and animal health. The creation of large numbers of birds in small space, favors the introduction and spread of pathogens. How, for example, *Salmonella*, which are difficult to control. Salmonellosis has become a limiting factor to the expansion of the poultry industry, implying in public health and economic losses. Faced with the facts, this study aimed to search for *Salmonella* spp. using cloacas swabs in broiler chickens, in various stages of production, from different farms from western Paraná. The experiment was conducted at the Infectious Diseases Laboratory of the Veterinary Hospital of the UFPR Sector Palotina. 20 collections were held, where for each collection were processed 10 swabs (one swab from cloaca amostrava a bird), totaling 200 birds, after sampling, the swabs were placed in cool boxes with recyclable ice and sent to the laboratory for pre-crops enrichment, where they were transferred into tubes with 5 ml of saline solution buffered peptone 1%, homogenized and incubated at 37 ° C for 24 hours. Subsequently, 1 ml aliquots were transferred to 10 mL of selective enrichment broth (Tetrionate selenite/Cystine), incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. After the incubation period, the cultures were sown in Petri dishes containing Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate Agar (XLD) and Brilliant Green Agar (AVB), plates were incubated under the same conditions. Subsequently, colonies were selected that showed typical morphology of *Salmonella* spp., Which were submitted preliminary biochemical tests in broth Urea, Triple Sugar Iron Agar (TSI), Lysine Iron Agar (LIA) and Agar sulfate Indole Motility (SIM) incubation at 37 ° C for 24 hours, the samples that showed characteristic results were subjected to serologic testing using the evidence of rapid plate agglutination with polyvalent antiserum "O" (somatic) and polyvalent antiserum "H" (flagellar). Within the final results, we observed a low isolation of *Salmonella* spp index. in aviaries in the region. The total number of sampled birds (200 birds), about 6.5% were positive for *Salmonella* spp. but we can not fail to highlight that even before all biosecurity practices used in the poultry industry, mainly related to *Salmonella* spp. control, these agents are still present, demonstrating their resistance to field and consequently economic losses.

Palavras chaves: broiler chickens, *Salmonella* spp., cloacal swab.

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