

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY

SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE

NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 78, DATED NOVEMBER 3, 2003

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY, in the use of the powers granted to him by Article 15, Section II, of Decree no. 4.629, dated March 21, 2003, considering the provisions of Ministerial Directive no. 193, dated September 19, 1994, which creates the National Poultry Health Program (or PNSA), and the contents of Process no. 21000.009818/2003-19, does hereby resolve to:

Art. 1 Approve the Technical Standards for Control and Certification of Poultry Centers and Establishments as being free of *Salmonella Gallinarum* and *Salmonella Pullorum* and as being free of or having under control *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*, annexed hereto.

Art. 2 This Normative Instruction takes effect as of the date of publication.

Art. 3 [Normative Instruction no. 03, dated January 9, 2002](#) is hereby revoked.

MAÇAO TADANO

## ANNEX

Technical Standards for Control and Certification of Poultry Centers and Establishments as being free of *Salmonella Gallinarum* and *Salmonella Pullorum* and as being free of or having under control *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*

### Chapter I

#### Introduction

1. This Normative Instruction defines surveillance and health certification measures for salmonellas and its application is mandatory at poultry breeding establishments (except for those breeding ratites and laying hens), which carry out transit of fertile eggs and live birds.

1.1 The poultry breeding establishments covered by this Normative Instruction are purebred, great-grandparent, grandparent and parent stock establishments and establishments producing poultry and specified pathogen-free (SPF) eggs or controlled eggs, which house chickens, garganeys, ducks and turkeys, and their hatcheries.

1.2 Poultry establishments that breed quail are also included in this Normative Instruction and other species of birds may also be included after evaluation by the DSA.

1.3 Poultry establishments breeding ornamental and wild birds are excluded from this Normative Instruction, as are teaching or research establishments that perform bird breeding.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

#### *[PREVIOUS TEXT\(S\)](#)*

2. To proceed to domestic and international sales and to transfer, at the national level, of its

products, the poultry center or establishment must be certified as being free of Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum and as being free of or having under control Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium.

3. Centers for purebred, great-grandparent and grandparent establishments must be free of these four salmonellas.

4. Centers for parent stock establishments must be free of Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum and free of and/or have under control Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium.

5. Establishments importing or purchasing genetic material for purebreds, great-grandparents and grandparents must first obtain a guarantee or certification of origin as being free of the salmonellas contained in these norms.

## Chapter II

### Definitions

1. The following are understood for the purposes of these norms:

1.1. Lot: group of poultry with the same purpose, origin and age, housed in one or several housing units.

1.2. Boxes: physical divisions within a housing center.

1.3. Housing center: the physical poultry production unit, characterized as a center unit, housing a group of breeders, broiler chickens or commercial laying hens of the same age (with the exception of genetically selected purebreds) of the same species.

1.4. Commercial poultry: generation of poultry for slaughter and/or production of eggs for consumption.

1.5. Breeder center: the unit with an appropriately isolated physical area, with common management, made up of one or more housing centers.

1.6. Poultry establishment: the location where poultry are kept for any purpose, which may be made up of one or several centers.

~~1.6.1. Poultry establishment under permanent control:~~

~~farms with genetic selection of primary breeders (purebreds), great-grandparent farms, grandparent farms, parent stock farms, specified pathogen-free (SPF) poultry breeder farms and the hatcheries of these establishments.~~

~~1.6.2. Poultry establishments under occasional control: poultry establishments producing commercial eggs, producing broiler chickens, exploring other wild and/or ornamental and/or exotic birds and/or not, and these establishments' hatcheries.~~

*(ITEMS REVOKED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

1.7. Official service: the Federal State and Municipal Animal Health Protection Service.

1.8. Official laboratories: the laboratories in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) network.

1.9. Accredited laboratories: laboratories at other federal, state, municipal or private institutions that are certified and recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture to perform laboratory diagnostics of agents of the diseases covered under these norms.

1.10. Federal Agriculture and Livestock Inspector or Official Veterinarian:

a veterinarian with the Federal State and Municipal Animal Health Protection Service.

1.11. Official Veterinarian: the federal agricultural inspector or veterinarian with the official service.

1.12. Official Veterinarian for certification: the federal agricultural inspector or official veterinarian with the Animal Health Protection Service.

1.13. Accredited Veterinarian: the official state and municipal veterinarian, whether private or self-employed, who has been delegated authority by the federal official service to issue the Animal Transit Form (or GTA).

1.14. Technically Responsible Party: the veterinarian responsible for hygienic and sanitary control of the poultry establishment's poultry stock.

1.15. Poultry stock monitoring: sanitary oversight and laboratory analysis, through serological testing and other exams, of biological or non-biological materials, and epidemiological analyses of the health conditions of poultry housed at a poultry establishment.

1.16. MAPA: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

1.17. SDA: Secretariat of Agricultural Defense.

1.18. DDA: Department of Animal Defense.

1.19. CLA: Animal Laboratory Coordination

1.20. PNSA: National Poultry Health Program, Program established at the SDA/DDA.

1.21. DIPOA: Department of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin.

1.22. DFA: Federal Agriculture Office.

1.23. SSA: Animal Health Service.

1.24. SIF: Federal Inspection Service.

1.25. RSA: Rapid Slide Agglutination.

1.26. CPV: Coordination of Veterinary Product Inspection.

1.27. CPS: Coordination of Sanitary Surveillance and Programs.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Requirements to be Fulfilled by Poultry Establishments**

1. To comply with this Normative Instruction, breeder poultry establishments must:

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

#### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

1.1. Be duly registered and certified by the DFA in the state where the establishment is located;

1.2. Be under surveillance and control by the Animal Health Service of the DFA and/or the agency executing

Protection in the state where the establishment is located;

1.3. Be assisted by a technically responsible veterinarian, registered with the DFA, in the state where the establishment is located;

2. The breeder poultry establishment may not use:

2.1 Vaccines of any kind against salmonellosis, except for those stipulated in Chapter IV;

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

2.2. Any vaccine prepared with oil adjuvant, during the four weeks preceding the tests;

2.3. Any drug for which there is scientific evidence of its ability to interfere with the results of serological tests and/or hinder the isolation of salmonellas, in the three-week period preceding the tests;

2.4. At parent stock establishments, in the exceptional cases assessed by the DDA, which are under medical treatment for *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, under the monitoring of the Ministry of Agriculture, with the assessment done pursuant to Chapter VIII of these norms.

3. Only controlled vaccines, antigens and serums registered with MAPA may be used, observing expiration dates.

4. Other laboratory exams may only be used when duly approved by the PNSA.

5. Poultry establishments must submit a monthly calendar to the DFA in the state of its jurisdiction, containing a timeline of birth, importation and dates for routine collections of material done by the technically responsible party, to provide the Official Service with the opportunity to harmonize official collection dates, as well as for oversight and supervision of the aforementioned establishment.

## **Chapter IV**

### **USE OF VACCINE AGAINST PARATYPHOID SALMONELLA IN BREEDER POULTRY ESTABLISHMENT CENTERS**

1. The use of live and inactivated vaccines against paratyphoid salmonellas will be allowed, along with the use of autogenous vaccines, provided that the latter complies with pertinent legislation.

2. The use of live and inactivated vaccines for paratyphoid salmonellas in parent stock establishments should be done on scheduled dates, based on the dates for collecting samples for the health certification set forth in Chapter VIII of this Normative Instruction, so as not to interfere with the results of laboratory tests.

3. Any detection of paratyphoid salmonellas in parent stock centers, even if live vaccines have been used for these infectious agents, will result in the adoption of the procedures set forth in Chapter IX of this Normative Instruction.

4. The use of any type of vaccine against salmonellas is prohibited in breeder poultry establishment centers for purebreds, great-grandparent stock, grandparent stock, producers of birds and SPF eggs and producers of controlled eggs.

5. The veterinarian performing the parent stock poultry establishment's sanitary control should notify the Ministry of Agriculture of the use of the vaccine on a monthly basis, specifying the number of birds vaccinated and

data on the vaccine (type, commercial name, lot and shipment).

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

#### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

~~6. On a quarterly basis, the DDA, through the CPS and CPV, will compare the information obtained from the parties technically responsible for the properties, as described in Item 2 of this chapter, against the report issued by the manufacturer/importer mentioned in Item 3 of this Chapter.~~

*(ITEM REVOKED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

## **Chapter V**

### **Certification of Poultry Centers and Establishments**

1. Certification of poultry centers and establishments:

1.1. Free of Salmonella Gallinarum (Fowl Typhoid) and Salmonella Pullorum (Pullorosis);

1.2. Free of or Controlled for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium;

1.3. Free of or Controlled for S. Enteritidis and S Typhimurium and vaccinated against S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

#### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

## **Chapter VI**

### **Laboratory Tests**

1. The tests used in monitoring and laboratory diagnosis at the different stages of the process are:

1.1. Rapid Slide Agglutination - Pullorosis Test (with whole blood or saline);

1.2. Slow Agglutination in Tubes (SAT) or Microagglutination;

1.3. Bacteriological Diagnosis.

1.4. Molecular Diagnosis. *(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

2. The performance and interpretation of the laboratory tests mentioned in the item above must comply with the criteria set forth in legal acts, norms and specific technical regulations from the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Laboratory tests will only be accepted when they are done in an official laboratory and/or a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture for this purpose, identifying the antigen, shipment number and amount used.

4. The Rapid Slide Agglutination test with whole blood is considered a field test and is performed or supervised by the federal agriculture inspector or veterinarian that is technically responsible for the poultry establishment, with the Ministry of Agriculture.

5. Other laboratory tests may be used, provided that they have been authorized in advance by the DDA/SDA.

## Chapter VII

### Collection of Samples and Submission for Performance of Laboratory Tests

1. Collections for official monitoring will only be accepted when done by the federal agricultural inspector or by an official veterinarian or by a poultry establishment professional, under official oversight and supervision.
  2. For the purposes of certification, the SSA/DFA of the state where the poultry establishment is located will assess the samples sent by the company's technically responsible veterinarian with the Ministry of Agriculture and/or the random collection taken by the official service.
  3. All material for use in laboratory testing must necessarily be sealed and accompanied by a standard DDA/SDA collection form that is duly completed and signed by the party technically responsible with the Ministry of Agriculture and/or by the federal agricultural inspector or official veterinarian, and be sent as soon as possible to the laboratory, maintaining humidity and temperature between 2 (two) to 8 (eight) degrees Celsius, with an acceptable variation of plus or minus 1 (one) degree.
  4. The official collection of the material must be randomly done among the different housing centers in the same center, for serological tests, biological tests in SPF birds or embryonic eggs, bacteriological or molecular tests.
  5. For sample collection, drag swabs and boot swabs will first be moistened with one of these conservation mediums:
    - 5.1 Buffered peptone water 1%;
    - 5.2 Saline solution;
    - 5.3 1/4 strength Ringer's solution; or
    - 5.4 Another safe conservation medium indicated by the Ministry of Agriculture.
  6. The SVO may determine that random collections be performed at any time at the breeder poultry establishments and it may also increase the number and type of samples to be collected and the number of housing units to be sampled for salmonellas, based on the following criteria:
    - 6.1 Biosafety measures adopted;
    - 6.2 Occurrence of suspected or positive cases in the region or at the establishment itself;
    - 6.3 Epidemiological investigations;
    - 6.4 Difference between the results of monitoring implemented by this Normative Instruction and other laboratory tests run by the company;
    - 6.5 Missed recommended dates for regular sample collection; or
    - 6.6 Other pertinent epidemiological conditions.
- (TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*
- [PREVIOUS TEXT\(S\)](#)*
7. Material may only be sent for official monitoring to any of the laboratories accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture for this purpose, at the discretion of the federal agriculture inspector or official veterinarian responsible for collection.

8. The company will be responsible for the costs of paying for official collections for laboratory tests and for sending to the laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture for this purpose or to an official laboratory.

9. Random collections done by the official service may or may not coincide with the companies' timelines for exams, with the federal agriculture inspector or official veterinarian being responsible for collection and supervision of same and for sealing the material, with the company supplying the materials and means needed to perform this activity.

~~10. For ornamental or wild production birds, the same criteria will be adopted as used for parent stock. (ITEMS REVOKED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))~~

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Performance of Laboratory Tests**

1. The scheme of laboratory tests for *S. Gallinarum*, *S. Pullorum*, *S. Enteritidis* e *S. Typhimurium* will consist of:

1.1. In birds or fertile eggs for breeding and commercial production for replacement of imported poultry stock:

1.1.1. Sample collection will be done at the point of entry, with laboratory tests done according to the provisions of specific norms for import and export of birds and fertile eggs, for use in breeding and commercial reproduction and for replacement of poultry stock.

1.1.2. Birds produced from purebred and great-grandparent lines that are born in Brazil will follow the same procedure covered in Item 1.1.1 of this Chapter, with the first collection done at the hatchery upon birth and sent to the official laboratory by the DFA Animal Health Service in the state where it is located.

1.2. Sanitary monitoring of poultry stock.

1.2.1. Birds from 1 (one) to 5 (five) days old:

1.2.1.1. Bacteriological or molecular diagnosis of dead birds, identifying the genetic lines, for a maximum of fifty birds and bed swabs (1 pool of the circles in each housing unit) and paper (or brush) swabs of transport boxes.

1.2.1.2. In lots of parent stock vaccinated with live vaccines against paratyphoid salmonellas, the samples described in Item 1.2.1.1 should be collected before applying the vaccine. (*TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#)*)

1.2.2 Breeder poultry halfway through the breeding period:

1.2.2.1 Bacteriological or molecular diagnosis: at least one of the samples defined below must be done, depending on the feasibility and possibility of collecting materials:

1.2.2.1.1 One pool of fifty cloaca swabs, with one done for every two birds, with a total of one hundred birds per center; or

1.2.2.1.2 One pool of one hundred fresh fecal samples per center; or

1.2.2.1.3 One pool of two drag swabs or boot swabs per housing unit in the center.

(*TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#)*)



*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

1.2.2.2. Rapid Slide Agglutination (RSA) in one hundred samples per center. When reagent, Slow Agglutination in Tubes or Microagglutination must also be done.

1.2.3. Breeder poultry at the start of production:

1.2.3.1. Purebreds, great-grandparents and grandparents.

1.2.3.1.1 RSA in one thousand samples per center. When reagent, Slow Agglutination in Tubes or Microagglutination must also be done.

1.2.3.1.2. Bacteriological or molecular diagnosis: use the same criteria described in Item 1.2.2.1 of this Chapter.

1.2.3.2. Parent stock not vaccinated or only vaccinated with live vaccines.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

1.2.3.2.1. RSA in five hundred samples per center. When reagent, Slow Agglutination in Tubes or Microagglutination must also be done.

1.2.3.2.2. Bacteriological or molecular diagnosis: use the same criteria described in Item 1.2.2.1 of this Chapter.

1.2.3.3 Parent stock vaccinated with inactivated vaccines.

1.2.3.3.1 In the first birth of chicks from vaccinated centers, meconium samples will be collected from 200 birds, in four pools of 50 birds. A minimum of 150 unborn pipped eggs, in ten pools of 15 eggs, to perform bacteriological or molecular exams in a pool of yolks, pool of livers, spleens and bursae (bursa of Fabricius) and a pool of ceca.

1.2.3.3.2 For centers that only sell fertile eggs, control should be done through bacteriological or molecular exams, which must be done at the 27th week of age using the samples described in Item 1.2.2.1. Organs (liver, spleen, ovary and cecal tonsil) must also be collected for at least 60 birds, distributed uniformly among the center's aviaries. They will be collected in pools, separating cecal tonsil viscera and gathering samples from 10 birds per pool.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

1.2.3.4. The samples mentioned in Items 1.2.3.2. and 1.2.3.3. must be collected by the Veterinarian technically responsible for the establishment and sent to the Accredited Laboratory, duly accompanied by the Official PNSA Collection Agreement and the material collected and the performance of the test in Item 1.2.3.1. must be accompanied by the Veterinarian technically responsible for the establishment, who must note all results of the test on the lot's monitoring form.

1.2.4. Periodic control every three months.

1.2.4.1 Breeder establishments:

1.2.4.1.1 Bacteriological or molecular diagnosis: use the same criteria described in Item 1.2.2.1. of this Chapter.



1.2.4.1.2 Bacteriological or molecular diagnosis in 1 pool of twenty pipped eggs and in fifty milliliters of meconium (collected at the hatchery), in reference to the center being sampled.

1.2.4.1.3 RSA in one hundred samples per center. When reagent, Slow Agglutination in Tubes or Microagglutination must also be done, except in birds vaccinated with vaccines inactivated for salmonellas.

Note:

a) repetitions will be done every three months, until the lot is eliminated, with an allowable variation of up to two weeks, so as to adapt collection of blood with other management practices.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

~~1.2.4.2. Establishments that may control wild and/or ornamental birds (periodic control every 3 (three) months):~~

~~1.2.4.2.1. Bacteriological diagnosis: use the same criteria described in Item 1.2.2.1. of this Chapter.~~

~~1.2.4.2.2. Bacteriological diagnosis in 1 pool of twenty pipped eggs and in up to fifty milliliters of meconium (collected at the hatchery):~~

~~1.2.4.2.3. RSA on Slide of up to one hundred samples or 100% in smaller populations, except for small birds. When reagent, Slow Agglutination in Tubes or Microagglutination must also be done. The sample will be statistically calculated, case by case.~~

*(ITEMS REVOKED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

2. In lots of birds not vaccinated with inactivated vaccines, upon detection of serologically reagent birds in Slow Agglutination in Tubes or Microagglutination, the following procedure must be adopted:

2.1 At breeder establishments:

2.1.1 Isolation and identification of reagent birds, sacrifice and later send samples collected and stored under refrigeration for bacteriological or molecular diagnosis, in accordance with the following criteria:

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

~~2.1.1.1. If less than four birds, send individual samples;~~

~~2.1.1.2. If more than four birds, send pools of five samples of up to twenty birds.~~

~~2.2. In establishments that may control wild and/or ornamental birds:~~

~~2.2.1. Small and medium birds: collect a cloacal swab and feces for all reagent birds in individual samples.~~

*(ITEMS REVOKED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

## **Chapter IX**

## Interpretation of Results and Adoption of Sanitary Control Measures

1. for birds or fertile eggs from imported breeders and purebreds, great-grandparents and grandparents born in Brazil:

1.1. If official collections are positive for Salmonella Gallinarum, Salmonella Pullorum, Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium - sacrifice/slaughter of the center and elimination of all eggs, whether incubated or not, coming from the centers affected.

2. Parent stock:

2.1. If official collections are positive for Salmonella Gallinarum, Salmonella Pullorum - sacrifice/slaughter of the center and elimination of all eggs, whether incubated or not, coming from the center.

2.2 If official collections are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, even in lots vaccinated with live vaccines, free certification will be canceled and the center or poultry establishment will then be considered controlled, provided that the following criteria are met:

2.2.1 Suspension of incubation and destruction of eggs produced since the collection date that had the positive result and up to the collection date with negative results, with adoption of the following criteria for the center affected:

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

~~2.2.1.1. Mediation of the center with specific antibiotic therapy for paratuberculosis;~~  
*(ITEM REVOKED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

2.2.1.2. Laboratory testing scheme, according to Chapters VI and VIII, with the first test being done five days after the end of treatment, if applied. If positive, repeat the procedures until obtaining a negative result. As from the first negative result, the hatchery may resume. The testing scheme is then monthly until the center's birds have been discarded for slaughter.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

2.2.1.3. Because they are pathogenic to humans, its products may not be sold for human consumption, unless authorized by the DDA and DIPOA and when the products in question were industrialized in an establishment under the SIF.

2.2.1.4. A negative result in two retests will allow for certification of the center or poultry establishment as being controlled for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, and day-old chicks or fertile eggs may be solely sold in national territory.

2.2.1.5. Establishments considered as controlled must adopt reinforcement of biosafety measures.

2.3. Unofficial collections testing positive for Salmonella Gallinarum, Salmonella Pullorum, Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, communicated to the Official Service by a company representative, producer or veterinarian performing sanitary control of the poultry establishment, even in lots vaccinated with live vaccine, must adopt the same

procedures defined in Items 1 and 2 of this Chapter, and they are exempt from proving the positive result through official collection. *(TEXT PROVIDED BY NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA)*

3. ~~Wild birds and ornamental birds for commercial production.~~ *(ITEM REVOKED BY NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA)*

the same criteria for parent stock will be adopted.

4. Even when all previous requirements have been met, if there is high mortality on the first days of the subsequent lot, the poultry establishment must inform the official service, which will determine that material be sent from around thirty dead or dying birds to an official laboratory or Ministry of Agriculture-accredited laboratory, aimed at isolating *S. Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum*, *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*. If the diagnosis is confirmed, sacrifice of the center's birds will be determined and there will be an official epidemiological investigation to find the origin.

## **Chapter X**

### **Submitting Results**

1. Laboratory test results must be issued on a specific standardized Ministry of Agriculture form and communicated according to the flow chart stipulated:

1.1. Negative result: send a fax or another type of immediate communication to the Requesting Official Veterinarian and to the poultry establishment.

1.2. Positive result: send a fax or another type of immediate communication to the DDA and to the Animal Health Service/ SSA/DFA where the establishment is located, which will notify same.

## **Chapter XI**

### **Certification of Establishments**

1. When the results of the laboratory tests mentioned in Chapters VIII and IX of these norms are negative for the center or poultry establishment, the Official Service will proceed to certification of the center or poultry establishment as free of *Salmonella Gallinarum* and *Salmonella Pullorum* and free of or controlled for *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

2. A poultry establishment certified as a free or controlled center will only be certified to sell birds or fertile eggs originating from this certified center.

3. A poultry establishment that obtains a certificate as a free or controlled establishment will be certified to proceed to the sale of birds and/or fertile eggs from all centers.

4. A Health Certificate will be issued by the DFA, according to the standard Ministry of Agriculture template, for centers free of or controlled for the agents covered by this norm, after performing at least 2 (two) consecutive negative tests in the lot of birds housed.

4.1 For production centers, certification as free can be issued after the performance of 1 (one) test with at least 21 days of housing and with a negative laboratory result, provided that the lot housed comes from the breeding center certified as free.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA)*

*PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

5. The certificate will be valid for one year and is conditioned upon maintenance of the sanitary status of the center or

poultry establishment.

6. If the sanitary situation of the stock changes, the certificate's validity will be canceled and it may return to a prior status, following assessment by the SSA/DFA and/or the State Agriculture Secretariat in the state where the poultry establishment is located.

## **Chapter XII**

### **General Provisions**

1. Serological laboratory tests are always done as triage and non-specific cross reactions may occur. Therefore, only identification of the agent through bacteriological or molecular tests are considered as conclusive when confirming the presence of the four serotypes of salmonellas mentioned in this norm.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

#### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

2. All salmonellas isolated must necessarily be sent to the official and reference laboratory for avian salmonellas, for investigation of epidemiological/microbiological aspects.

3. The sale of breeder eggs coming from centers infected with S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium may not be done for human consumption, unless authorized by the DDA and DIPOA, according to specific SIF standards.

4. Incubation of eggs from parent stock centers under control for Salmonella Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium must be done in separate machines from those used for incubating eggs at free centers.

5. In the event of slaughter of centers that are positive for the agents mentioned in this norm, same must be done at slaughter establishments under previously authorized official inspection.

*(TEXT PROVIDED BY [NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 41/2017/SDA/MAPA](#))*

#### *PREVIOUS TEXT(S)*

6. The Animal Health Service of the DFA in the state where the poultry establishment is located and the State Agriculture Secretariats are the bodies responsible, in their area of operation and competency, for defining the appropriate measures for resolving problems of a sanitary nature, complying with the provisions of the Animal Health Protection Regulation and the PNSA, of the Secretariat of Agricultural Defense.

7. Cases not covered and any questions regarding the application of this norm and its complementary acts will be clarified by the DDA.

Official Gazette, 05/Nov/2003